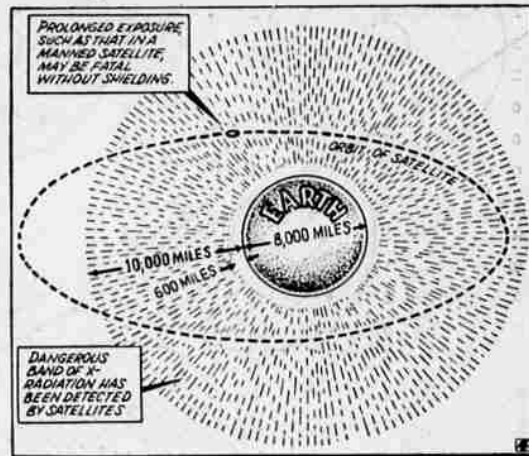




LOOKING OVER a variety of new type planting on the Lower Klamath Andrieu Ranch are Sam W. Chernabaeff of Malin, left, and Walt Jendrzewski of the Klamath County Agent's Office. Chernabaeff, who is planting for Oscar Denault of Klamath Falls, explains that the crew is setting in three lines of spud seed in each of the rows. Contrasted with most spud rows which are about 36 inches apart, the rows laid by Chernabaeff and his crew are 12 to 14 inches apart, with the seed placed at six and eight inch intervals. The new method planting is accomplished by having a single row planter moving ahead of the double row planter which lays in a row on each side of the single. The acreage is being planted for seed, with approximately 33 sacks going into the acre. The compact rows will be sub-irrigated as opposed to the single row corrugation type watering.

Rocket Ship Pilots May Be In Armor



By JOHN A. BARBOUR
Associated Press Science Reporter
NEW YORK (AP)—Space knights in leaden armor may pilot tomorrow's rocket exploration of the mysteries of space.

Latest reports from our first tiny satellites indicate the earth is hemmed in by a spherical blanket of high energy rays — rays that could eventually kill a space traveler by destroying vital body cells.

Lead armor suits weighing about 100 pounds could cut X-radiation some 90 per cent and enable space pilots to stay in the radiation area for some six months without too much danger.

The blanket of rays may reach as high as 10,000 miles above the earth and as low as 600 miles.

Space travelers bound for the moon or other planets would pass through this radiation band so quickly that it would not be too much of a hazard. But they would probably wear protective armor anyway.

The real danger would be to men who would work and live on an earth satellite orbiting through the radiation band. Without protection they might die after a prolonged exposure to X-rays.

This band of radiation is just one of the dangers of space. Probably it can be overcome, but two other monstrous barriers will continue to stand between man and his search for new life on other worlds of the universe.

Those barriers are his own short life span and the incredible distances of space. A man piloting a space ship that traveled 100,000 m.p.h. could fly for 50 years and still be barely out of his own dusty corner of space.

He would have traveled some 44 billion miles. The nearest star is 24 trillion miles away. He would have to travel some 30,000 years at 100,000 m.p.h. to reach it.

Look at it this way: If the earth were a mere bit of buckshot, the sun would be a two-foot beach ball some 213 feet away. The nearest star, another beach ball, would be 11,000 miles away.

Yet sooner or later man will want to look into the other solar systems of the universe. Some astronomers believe there is life — at least as advanced as ours — on perhaps some 100 million other planets.

The only answer to the problems of penetrating the universe seems to be more speed — perhaps approaching the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second.

If man can ever find a way of rocketing through space at even half that speed, he could reach the nearest star in about eight years as against the 30,000 years it would take at 100,000 m.p.h.

Right now, however, the barriers of distance seem insurmountable. Man may have to content himself with conquering his own solar system — the eight planets that accompany the earth on the silent journey around the sun.

These planets are almost within reach. This year rocket flights are planned to the moon, only some 240,000 miles away. Someday —

perhaps in the next few years — men will rocket to the moon in five hours.

After the moon has been won, space scientists will shoot for the planets.

Venus — almost earthlike in size — is the next planet on the sun-side of our orbit. We know little about it because of the density of its atmosphere and the heavy clouds about it.

On the other side of our orbit is little Mars. With its strange looking canal-like markings and its changing colors, Mars has been given the best chance of having some form of life, possibly vegetable. It is only half the size of earth.

Perhaps these two planets, if they can support life, may become earth suburbs in space.

Beyond Mars the planets get colder and colder with the greater distance from the sun.

First the space traveler would encounter the asteroid belt — a wild merry-go-round of spatial debris, chunks of planets perhaps. This ring of flying matter seems to be strongly influenced by the pull of Jupiter, the largest planet and the next one out from Mars.



MRS. CURTIS GODSEY is right on the job to trim down any of the cut spud slices which the machine cutter, right, turns out a little too large. The machine, operated by the Martin Ramsby crew on the Andrieu Ranch on Lower Klamath, turns out about 31 sacks of cut seeding spuds per hour. When compared with manual cutting of the spuds, the machine and its four person crew just about cuts the spud slicing cost in half. The Ramsby operation is cutting all White Rose spuds for seed.



RECORD TROUT — Mrs. Marie Pepin triumphantly holds aloft the record breaking hybrid trout she landed in Lake Sunapee near Newbury, N.H. Fish weighed 15½ pounds and was 33½ inches long and with a girth of 20½ inches. Mrs. Pepin battled it for 35 minutes and intends to mount it.

Weed Book Of Northwest Issued By OSC

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — Work on Oregon weeds that was started 50 years ago by an Oregon State College botanist, Dr. Helen M. Gilkey, has produced a valuable new reference book, "Weeds of the Pacific Northwest," that is the first comprehensive key to weeds of the region.

The 440-page book contains descriptions and drawings of 235 weeds that have economic importance or potential in the Northwest. Oregon, Washington, Idaho, western Montana, and agricultural areas of British Columbia and Alaska are covered.

Weeds are "world travelers," Dr. Gilkey notes in the preface. They are introduced from other areas and countries in commercial seed, from cars and trains and planes, in hair of animals and clothing of man, as deliberate plantings for erosion control, and as ornamental or crops plants that eventually escape from cultivation, she points out.

New crops bring new weeds, she notes. Western cranberry growers are now fighting pests previously unknown here but common in the bogs from which cranberry stock was imported.

Weeds, like people, have strange backgrounds and behaviors, Dr. Gilkey's book reports.

The book, published by the agricultural experiment station and the college publications committee, is being sold through the Oregon State College Cooperative Book Store for \$6 a copy.

COVER BOX

WHEN you get a spud planting operation underway you can't take time out to worry about how much dirt is blowing in your face. However, Sam Chernabaeff, left, and Oscar Denault did stop their lower Klamath planting rigs down long enough to let Photographer Don Kettler snap this picture of a couple of hard working guys.

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