

The Herald and News

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Too Little?

By BILL JENKINS
It is difficult to say right now whether yesterday's announcement of an electronic brain is too little too late or too much too soon. I am inclined to believe it is a little of both. But in either case the prospect is horrid.

As far as the salvation of mankind is concerned it is probably a case of too little too late. The skids of destruction have been too well greased by the intended victims for the human race to have much time left.

On the other hand, as far as man's ability to make wise use of modern inventions it is probably a case of too much too soon. I am sadly afraid that like the atom bomb the potential of the electronic brain will be directed in the main toward warfare and destruction rather than the betterment of man.

Oh well. Such is life. After all fatalism is the only escape hatch man has left himself.

Frank Fleet called in yesterday with a new meanness man story. Seems that over the holidays he heard a knock at the door and answered to find the traditional bum standing there asking a hand-out. In the best tradition of the storytellers art Frank directed the man around to the back and there fed him, taking time out from his duties as family barbecue chef to do so.

When the fellow had satisfied his hunger and taken his weary way down the road Frank got to looking around and discovered that the succulent cuts of meat he was preparing for the barbecue were also missing.

A fine way to repay hospitality. Seems that justice was not so blind in this case, however, and the culprit was soon laid low by the local arm of the law and a tip from Mr. Fleet.

Facts and figures department: One out of every 10 cars in the United States is in California. After driving their highways down there one can well believe it.

Furthermore one out of every 14 cars in the world is in California and there are more automobiles in Los Angeles County than in any of 41 states in the union. Californians operate these numerous vehicles on four percent of the nation's highways.

Strange things are always going on in New Pine Creek and a shipment through the post office in that village the other day didn't lower the average any.

Carmen Fleming was the recipient of 150,000 lady bugs via the U.S. mails.

He plans to use them in an effort to lower the boom on the aphids which are doing all sorts of damage to fruit trees this year. Specially the wild plum.

Vacation
By FLOYD L. WYNNE
Vacations can be both a blessing and a curse.

They can be a blessing to the employer and vice versa for the employee under certain circumstances.

I like to think that vacations were first inaugurated by the employer, but I've changed my mind. They ought to have been, but they work for the benefit of the employer. I'm certain.

First of all, an employee begins to feel after two weeks on the job more or less, that he's overworked. Then he takes his two weeks vacation.

He either drives himself onto a major by trying to make contact with relatives strung from here to Halifax or he tries in two weeks to do all the repair jobs he's been putting off for 50 weeks.

Either way, his two weeks are quickly gone and he's mighty glad to get back to the old familiar routine. He no longer thinks he's overworked after having broken his back and his patience for two weeks trying to accomplish the impossible.

One other big blessing that accrues to the employer instead of the employee on vacations is that it brings the employee back into his or her proper perspective. Sometimes a person reaches the point where he convinces himself that he's indispensable, that the place simply couldn't operate without him.

gernails from misguided hammers, bruises and aches from overexertion, bad cases of sunburns, poison ivy, allergies and the like somewhat diminish an employee's capabilities for a few weeks after he's back on the job.

It generally takes him a month or six weeks to get fully rested up after his two weeks of doing things he hasn't done before, or shouldn't have done in the first place.

I'm talking from first-hand experience, also, having just returned from two weeks of what I now jokingly term a "vacation."

But, having visited family in Bremerton and Ferndale, Washington, and assuring myself that all was right with them, and having spent portions of last week hauling rocks and building a wall, and doing some painting and repair jobs, I'm ready to get back on the job so I can rest up.

Despite all the bruises, aches and battered thumbs, 50 weeks from now, I'll be all set to do it over again, I guess.

Right now, though, I just want to rest.

Project
By FLORENCE JENKINS
Raising puppies to become seeing eye dogs for Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc., has become a project for 4-H Club groups elsewhere in Oregon. So far, according to the 4-H Club office here, no 4-H group has undertaken the project, but some interest has been shown and it is a future possibility under the program.

Approximately 100 boys and girls of 4-H clubs in Oregon and California are expected to attend the 4-H annual field day celebration at San Rafael on Thursday, August 7. They will enroll their "adopted" puppies in the obedience and conformation trials on the 11 1/2 acre tract of the famous training center. Dogs will be judged according to both their breed and Guide Dog standards with ribbons and trophies for the winners.

This event has been held each August for the last four years. Families and friends of the 4-H Club members are welcome to attend and preparation is being made for 500 guests.

According to Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc., the 4-H Club participation has proved to be very valuable. Experience has shown that pups need the warmth and affection of family life if they are to develop the character so necessary in a Guide Dog. At the age of six weeks, pups are put through a series of aptitude and intelligence tests to show whether or not the puppies have the willingness and ability to take on a life of service.

The pups who fail to pass are given away.

Those who pass are placed in foster homes, usually with 4-H youngsters. There they learn the simple commands of "Sit," "Fetch," "Stay." They remain in their foster homes until they are a year old when serious schooling at the training center can start.

Jackson County has adopted the project as part of the 4-H program and the youngsters have regular Guide Dogs trials slated for later this year. The Klamath County 4-H Club office has expressed willingness to cooperate with any persons here interested in such a program for the 4-H youngsters.

What's Needed
By NAL BOYDE
NEW YORK (AP)—If you have a good three-act play collecting dust in your book, now is the time to take it out and storm Broadway.

But it has to be good.

Her greatest joy is to take a young unknown playwright and help guide him to the maturity of his powers, as she did with Williams.

"The relation between a writer and his representative is as intimate as marriage," she remarked. "Each relies completely in the other's honesty, endeavor and integrity. It is a day-to-day devotional work that is impossible without mutual respect and trust."

Miss Wood said that the chief art of her job consists in getting "the right play to the right producers at the right moment," and added:

"Very often a writer doesn't come in with a play. He comes in with two thirds of a play. You have to have valid critical ability, and he has to be willing to listen to your suggestions.

One of the great needs of the theater today, she believes, is some way to endow talented young playwrights—to keep them afloat during the struggling period when they are mastering their craft.

"A real writer isn't ruined by help," she said firmly.

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—Easy money and the industrial slump are slowing down the rate of gain in net operating earnings of banks in many parts of the nation. A few even report making less than a year ago when tight money was boosting their profits at a small clip.

But don't weep for them yet. Easy money has also provided a windfall. This is the rise in the price of bonds, particularly the government securities that banks like. Many banks show nice profit gains from this.

As a group the nation's largest banks are able to show continued net operating gains, mostly in the range of 2 to 6 per cent. But this time last year they were topping the 1956 earnings by 10 to 20 per cent, due in large part to tight money.

This year most are showing profits from securities where last year they were reporting losses because of tight money.

Net operating earnings are what a bank makes on its interest from loans and interest from securities after deducting what it pays out in interest on deposits and in the labor and other costs of serving the depositors and borrowers, and after paying income taxes.

Profit on securities comes when their prices rise and the bank is able to sell them for more than it paid for them.

"The theater today is wide open," said Audrey Wood, one of the nation's top theatrical agents. "There's a tremendous need for new talent. If you have any kind of talent at all, it sticks out—it cries out to be helped."

"But a play has to be good to succeed now. There is room only for quality now."

Miss Wood, who looks like a perky, blue-eyed, auburn-haired visiting schoolteacher, is little known to the playgoing public. But she is a real power in the theater. She has helped put between 80 and 100 plays on the boards here, including some of the most famous of the last generation.

For 17 years Miss Wood and her husband, Bill Lieblich, ran their own theatrical talent agency. Four years ago they sold out to the giant Music Corp. of America agency, which promptly found out it needed Miss Wood to handle the talent it had acquired.

Broadway gossip is that MCA paid half a million dollars for the Liebling agency, still pays Miss Wood about \$1,000 a week for her services.

She represents such playwrights as Tennessee Williams, William Inge, Robert Anderson, Carson Kamin and Dorothy and Dubose Hayward.

Among other theater celebrities she serves as agent are Shirley Booth, Leslie Caron, Siobhan McKenna, Michael Redgrave and Ben Gazzara.

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Easy money in the first half of 1958 has done this by lowering the yield on government securities — which means their market price has risen although their interest rates are fixed and unchanged.

Tight money in the first half of 1957 was sending interest rates up, and hence the price of bonds down. So when a bank sold bonds to get money to lend to insistent customers it usually did so at a loss.

Example: Chase Manhattan Bank, New York's largest in resources and deposits, reports a securities gain in the first six months of this year of \$20,938,218, compared with a loss in the first half of 1957 of \$4,183,867.

This profit came within speaking distance of what Chase Manhattan made on its net operating earnings, which came to \$28,176,733, a gain of 5.3 per cent over last year's \$26,764,958. The gain of the 1957 first half over 1956 had been 17 per cent.

New York's second largest bank, First National City, shows this year's profits from securities as \$1,770,000, compared with a loss of \$881,000 in the first half of 1957, and of \$4,397,000 in the first six months of 1956.

J. P. Morgan & Co. reports a securities profits of \$2,174,000 this year compared with a loss of \$190,778 in the previous year.

The slowdown in the rise of operating earnings — and in some cases a decline — reflects the Federal Reserve Board's easy money policy this year as a recession remedy. This is because the greater supply of money has led to a softening of interest that banks charge borrowers.

Coupled with this has been the decline in the demand of businessmen for loans. They have required less bank help in carrying inventories, which they were piling, or in financing new plants and equipment.

Bank costs have stayed high. Labor charges are as high as ever. And in the era of tight money the banks raised the interest rates they'd pay depositors because they needed more funds to lend. They talk about cutting these deposit and savings interest rates now, but in most cases are still paying them.

They'll Do It Every Time - By Jimmy Hatlo
OH, PHOOTKISS AND GONDOLAR. MR. STRAWBOSS BOUGHT A NEW SUMMER HOME—WOULDN'T IT BE NICE TO TAKE UP A COLLECTION FOR A HOUSE-WARMING GIFT?

YES, INDEED... THAT'S A JIM-DANDY IDEA, COBRA-SAY, HE'S A BOATING ENTHUSIAST, ISN'T HE?

OH, YES... LET'S-AN' MAYBE SOMETHING FOR MRS. STRAWBOSS. TOO? HOW'S ABOUT LAWN CHAIRS FOR THINGS FOR A BARBECUE?

HOUSEWARMING MY AUNT TILLIE! I'D LIKE TO GIVE HIM SOMETHING TO COOL THE HEAT!—AGH OFF!

WHY DON'T THEM THREE LOLLYGASSERS QUIT AND OPEN A COLLECTION AGENCY FULL TIME?

—FIGURE TO WANGLE A FREE SUNBURN OUTA STRAWBOSS— HE WON'T EVEN LET HIS MOTHER LEAVE HER TUBS TO VISIT HIM!

I'M GONNA PASS THE HAT TO HAVE A SIGN MADE... NO PUTTING THE BITE ON THE POOR CHEWED-OUT OFFICE FORCE!

WATCHING THE OFFICE APPLE DUSTERS WORKING ON THIS WEEK'S EXCUSE FOR A SHAKEDOWN... THANK AND HAT TIP TO PETER FINNEGAN, KNIGHTSBOCKER HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

First Rank Among World Powers Is De Gaulle Aim
By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Premier Charles de Gaulle has made it plain that his supreme aim is to restore France to the first rank among world powers.

He wants to end the Algerian rebellion, which has bled France for nearly four years.

He wants to establish firm friendly relations with France's former protectorates of Tunisia and Morocco, adjoining Algeria on the east and west.

He wants to fix the future of France's remaining African possessions, above all in the Sahara Desert region where exploitation of vast natural resources is just starting.

He wants to give France a strong government and to end the crises which along with the Algerian and Indo-Chinese upheavals have weakened France's world position.

De Gaulle's weekend conference with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was a success. De Gaulle and Dulles agreed almost completely on every phase of Allied policy.

But on one thing De Gaulle was adamant. He is determined to make France the world's fourth atomic power — believing, as does pretty nearly everybody else, that in these days only a country which possesses nuclear weapons can claim to be of first rank.

The United States and Great Britain are strongly opposed to this aim.

This is due primarily to the increasing urgency attached to the necessity of reaching an agreement with Russia first to suspend nuclear weapons tests under proper safeguards against cheating and secondly to stop the production of such weapons.

It is felt that France's entrance to the weapons race would impede agreement.

But De Gaulle can hardly be blamed for demanding admittance to the club. Where would France be had it not been for him?

When World War II started, France was supposed to have the best army in the world. It collapsed utterly before Nazi Germany's blitzkrieg attack.

De Gaulle was the sole symbol of French resistance when he went to Britain, announced in a historic broadcast that France had lost a battle and not a war, and organized Free France.

He returned home in triumph when the allied armies started driving the Germans out of the country. He assumed leadership, on to retire in disgust because of political bickering. Year by year, he watched France's prestige tarnish until, five weeks ago, he was recalled to power.

De Gaulle has made a striking success so far. The loud Communist threats of revolution have proved empty. The French people have accepted him. He apparently succeeded, in his visit to Algeria last week, in asserting his complete authority over the right-wing extremists and army career men whose revolt put him in power. He has won Allied approval by his moderation.

But it is evident he will not be happy until France has regained its historic glory.

HANDS OFF
COPENHAGEN (UPI)—I. B. Goldschmidt boarded a ship for the United States Monday but without his wife having the last word.

"This man is mine, his faithful wife," she wrote on his forehead.

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Wanted
EDWIN P. JOHNSON, M.D.
Today's first question offers a good reason why diseases should not be named after a person.

Q—Please say something about Pagel's disease. — Mrs. V. and Mrs. S.
There are two Pagel's diseases which are totally unrelated. One is an inflammatory cancerous condition involving the area of the nipples. The other is a bone disorder, better called osteitis deformans. The treatment for the first is usually surgical.

The second, or Pagel's deformans, is a chronic disease involving the skeleton of grownups and characterized by changes both in the long bones, such as those in the leg, and the flat bones, such as those in the skull.

The cause is poorly understood, though the possibility that it is related to the circulation has been suggested. The symptoms vary from person to person, and in about one-quarter of those afflicted the symptoms and signs are virtually absent.

There is no specific treatment, though the administration of a diet containing calcium, phosphorus and a large number of vitamins is generally ordered. Sometimes X-ray treatments have brought relief from any discomfort.

Q—I know a man who was in a state hospital because he was a dope addict. He said he was cured, but I found out that he takes several bottles of a cough medicine with codeine in it every day which he obtains by going from one drugstore to another. This costs him from \$15 to \$21 a week. Do you think this is still a sign of the dope habit? — A. H.

A—The preparation in question contains a little under one grain of codeine (a narcotic drug) for each ounce of cough medicine. Assuming that the bottles he buys are four-ounce bottles, if he takes three a day, he will be taking almost 10 grains of codeine. It would certainly seem that this man was still suffering from the drug habit.

Wrong Man Hit By Flashlight
ALLEGAN, Mich. (UPI)—Glen Nyland, 21, a parolee from Southern Michigan Prison, picked the wrong man to belt with a flashlight.

Nyland, of Holland, Mich., hit Chicago artist Edgar Miller, 58, on the head a week ago at Miller's wooded campsite south of Holland. Miller took out his sketch pad and pencilled a drawing of his assailant.

Nyland, apprehended through the sketch, now is serving a 30-day term in the Allegan County Jail for assault and battery.

NEEDS A LICENSE
LONDON (UPI)—Musician James Bray was fined one pound (\$2.80) Monday for carrying his bass violin in his truck. The court claimed he was carrying goods without a carrier's license.

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