

The Herald and News

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Advanced Age

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Some young uncaught horse thief in the office recently pasted a motto on my typewriter.

It says: "God has a place for the older person whose heart has remained sweet and strong."

I had to laugh.

The young fellow who pasted this message was gently twitting me about my advanced age. The newspaper game has always been regarded as a young man's game—just as war is. Anyone over 45 in it gradually assumes the status of a dinosaur, and is often asked questions such as, "What was life really like in the old days?"

This is always a bit unnerving to one who—let's face it—can summon up a clearer mental picture of Clara Bow than of Brigitte Bardot.

At 40, I would have bitterly resented being teasingly classified as an "older person." But after 45 one accepts it, not as a taunt, but an accolade.

The envy of youth one has at 40 gives way to one of restrained pity. One feels sorry for the very, very young. After all, what have they really done to deserve all the turbulent woes that go with lack of age?

One gets a trifle smug after 45. One has solved so many of life's more pressing problems.

At 25 you wonder what is happening to your hair. After 45, you know what happened to it. It went.

At 25, if you have a beautiful wife, you are always afraid some handsome fellow will steal her away. After 45, you know you couldn't even pay anybody to kidnap her. She's safely yours.

At 25, you fret and fume over whether you'll be promoted to a better job. After 45, you have no such worries. You know the boss isn't likely either to give you much more money or much more responsibility—unless he suddenly goes senile himself.

At 25, your children are a cramping burden, who keep you from doing things you'd like to do. After 45, doing things for your grandchildren becomes one of life's greatest pleasures. For some reason a man's grandchildren always seem smarter and better than his children did.

At 25, a fellow breaks his back buying life insurance. After 45, you enjoy sitting back and annoying your heirs, who must wait to collect.

At 25, you begin paying the government through the nose. After 45, you begin looking forward to the day when the government will be forced to start dishing some of it back.

At 25, you are confused and don't know where you're going. After 45, you know at least where you've been—and don't have to go again.

Yes, indeed, God does have "a place for the older person whose heart has remained sweet and strong." It can be a right nice place—and any young fellow, if he holds on long enough and plays his cards right, can get there too.

President's Power

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—Nothing in these changing times shows better the changes being forced on a democratic society than the authority given one man to put us into war if and when he alone decides it's necessary.

There have been two startling examples in the past few weeks: when President Eisenhower sent troops into Lebanon and the 7th Fleet into the Formosa Strait, not knowing whether these moves might trigger the Russians and Red Chinese into action.

The Constitution says only Congress has the power to declare war. And Congress is jealous of that power. But it had given Eisenhower beforehand a blank check to use American forces in the Far East and Middle East if necessary to halt the Communists.

Several presidents in American history—acting on their own constitutional authority as commander in chief of the armed forces—have sent American forces into action without waiting for congressional approval.

But, with the exception of President Truman's action in Korea, these were minor episodes compared with what might have followed Eisenhower's use of the armed forces.

Perhaps three things can be pointed to as responsible for inducing Congress—before any actual use of force was considered imminent—to give a president the right to use that force on his own judgment alone:

1. The stepped-up pace of war making on the ground and in the air—that might make a sudden de-

cision by the President necessary without waiting for action by Congress.

2. Assumption by this country, after more than a century of isolation, of free-world leadership and responsibility for being the bulwark against Communist aggression.

This meant assuming obligations for the defense of its allies and friends, an obligation which might be impossible to fulfill if American action were delayed too long.

3. The vivid experience of Truman in 1950 when, confronted with the lightning attack of the Communists against South Korea, he ordered American forces into action and only consulted congressional leaders later.

Truman felt he had to act fast to save South Korea from being overwhelmed. In this new age of jets and missiles—similar sudden action might be necessary to prevent a Communist sweep elsewhere.

Eisenhower didn't and couldn't know when he sent troops into Lebanon, after the revolution in Iraq, whether the Soviets, seeing United States forces practically in their back yard, might retaliate in some way that could lead to war.

In Lebanon there was no evidence of Communist attack, but Eisenhower said the friendly Lebanese government asked for help to save it from being overthrown.

Likewise when Eisenhower ordered elements of the 7th Fleet to convoy ammunition ships to the island of Quemoy—three miles off the China mainland—he didn't know whether the Red Chinese might retaliate.

A major war was a possibility in both cases.

Easier Living

By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—Most cheering of all today's soothsayers are those who are predicting easier living ahead.

This comes, oddly enough, at the same time so many are talking up industrial recovery and increased consumer spending.

Many persons were perplexed that the cost of living kept rising during the recession when plants were standing idle, production and sales were falling and surpluses, not shortages, were the big problem.

Now with industry all set for a hoped-for rise in activity, the talk is that industrial prices may rise very little if at all, and that in other lines—chiefly foods—the chances are good for better days for the family pocketbook.

Since food stands high on everyone's budget, the report of bumper crops is good news indeed. It means that foodstuffs should ease rather than rise—and, importantly, that an abundance of foodstuffs foretells a future increase in the number of meat animals, and an easing of prices in that vital part of the cost of living.

Also, government price supports for some crops are being lowered, along with restrictions on production—a boon to city dwellers at least.

There are even signs that the long rise in the cost of services may be slowing down—in most fields, that is, except transportation.

The case for hope that a pickup in industrial activity and the accompanying rise in personal incomes may not kick off much of a rise in industrial materials or even in manufacturing end products is based on two beliefs:

1. That the recovery will be moderate and slow paced.

2. That the big surpluses still overhanging the market will have to be worked off first and that

the excess production capacity in most industries will keep competition keen for some time to come.

It will be a struggle in most plants to hold down rising operating costs, particularly as wage scales continue to fatten. But if competition remains keen, passing along such rising costs in the form of higher prices will be a problem, too.

In time consumers and industry could use up the surpluses and get all the capacity into production. But until then there's hope that the cost of living can be held in line.

New Seat

By DAVID J. WILKIE

Associated Press Auto Writer
DETROIT (AP)—One of the nation's leading auto makers will offer something new in front seats with its 1959 line.

The seats will be called swivel units. They are so designed that they will swing outward at a 40-degree angle at the touch of a lever after the door is opened. Pressure on the cushion returns it to normal position.

The manufacturer says the device offers an invitation to back into the lower cars. He adds that it should be a great boon to tight-skirted women drivers and tall men.

Another device coming in 1959 models is a rear-view inside mirror that automatically tips to a non glare level when bright headlights strike it through the rear window.

The mirror probably will have considerable appeal in the new models with their increased expanse of rear window glass. Many 1959 models have rear windows reaching well into the roof as well as farther around rear quarter panels.

A new device just announced by General Motors' Rochester Products Division is intended to overcome rough engine idling and stalling due to high under hood temperatures.

The device, attached to the carburetor, has a thermostatically controlled valve which opens an air bleed to the manifold. This permits extra air to pass through the engine when excessively high temperature increases vaporization.

It will be an inexpensive extra-cost item. It is said to facilitate starting and improve efficiency when the engine is hot.

These and numerous other advances will get broadside promotion by the car makers when the new models reach the market in mid-September and early October.

Also to be accentuated in the promotion will be substantial advances in suspension, car-leveling devices and braking systems generally.

Asthma and Anemia

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Written for NEA Service
Mrs. G. has written that her 4-year-old son is terribly troubled with asthma. Mrs. C. F. says that her husband has suffered with the same condition since 1930.

These letters reflect the frequency of this most troublesome disorder and the fact that asthma is not restricted to any age group, nor indeed to either sex.

Few things are more distressing to see than an attack of acute asthma. The victim struggles for breath, coughs and wheezes and sometimes gets blue around the lips.

All this is the result of narrowing of the breathing passageways to the lungs—the bronchial tubes—and of the accumulation of mucus in them. Not enough air gets

through and the body has to start working to try to remedy the situation.

Asthma is primarily an allergic disease. That is, it is caused by oversensitiveness to some outside protein with which the body comes in contact. Apparently there are other factors which sometimes enter into the picture, such as chronic infection and fatigue. But it is the outside proteins which are the most important.

This being the case, the most important thing to do in asthma is to identify the particular substance that is causing the trouble.

This is attempted in many ways: Analyzing the relations between the symptoms and contact with various pollens, foods or other proteins; skin tests with protein extracts; and by other methods.

The best results, so far as treatment is concerned, occur when the offending substance can be definitely discovered. The patient can then be separated from the cause, or treated for it, and the chances of improvement are good.

Unfortunately, in some cases it is hard, or impossible, to find the cause. Even for these people, however, much can usually be done by appropriate drugs or other measures.

Although it is only in relatively recent times that we have learned so much about allergy, asthma is known to have existed for centuries.

The name itself (meaning hard-breathing) was used by Hippocrates, the father of medicine, nearly 400 years before the birth of Christ. A lot more can be done today for the sufferer than in Hippocrates' time, but there is still a long way to go.

I should like to mention the excellent pamphlet called "Handbook for the Asthmatic," which is available for 25 cents from the Allergy Foundation of America (801 Second Avenue, New York 17, New York).

It is only just over 100 years ago that medicine received its first accurate description of the disease known as pernicious anemia. The English physician, Thomas Addison, wrote in 1855:

"It makes its approach in so slow and insidious a manner that the patient can hardly fix a date to the earliest feeling of that languor which is shortly to become so extreme."

"The countenance gets pale, the whites of the eyes become pearly, the general frame flabby rather than wasted, the pulse perhaps larger, but remarkably soft and compressible, and occasionally with a slight jerk, especially under the slightest excitement."

"There is an increasing indisposition to exertion, with an uncomfortable feeling of faintness, or breathlessness in attempting it; the heart is readily made to palpitate; the whole surface of the body presents a blanched, smooth and waxy appearance."

The lips, gums and tongue seem bloodless, the flabbiness of the solids increases, the appetite fails, extreme languor and faintness supervene, breathlessness and palpitation are produced by the most trifling exertion or emotion.

"Some slight edema is probably perceived about the ankles; the debility becomes extreme—the patient can no longer rise from bed."

"The mind occasionally wanders; he falls into a prostrate and half-torpid state, and at length expires."

"Nevertheless, to the very last, and after a sickness of several months' duration, the bulkiness of the general frame and the amount of obesity often present a most striking contrast to the failure and exhaustion observable in every other respect."

Until 1926, this disease was highly fatal, not too uncommon, and its treatment wholly unsatisfactory. Many of the finest medical investigators were baffled.

Finally, as a result of studies in dogs and patients, the value of liver in treatment was established.

Today, patients with pernicious anemia almost always can be successfully treated. With the crystallization of vitamin B-12, the results of treatment have been still further improved.

It is now rare, in fact, to see someone with the advanced type of pernicious anemia such as that which Addison described.

The conquest of pernicious anemia represents the combined triumph of experimental medicine and of highly trained physicians.

Quotes

By United Press International
NEW YORK — Actress Ginger Rogers, on discrimination against women in politics and industry: "Keeping a woman back because she is a woman is ridiculous. Ideas have no gender. Why, just because the idea comes from a woman, does it get turned down?"

They'll Do It Every Time

Registered U. S. Patent Office

By Jimmy Hatlo



Car Of Tomorrow To Be Displayed

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors has just completed another fabulous car of tomorrow—Firebird III.

The car is powered with a gas turbine engine, has a single stick control that eliminates conventional steering wheel, brake pedal and accelerator and makes elaborate use of electronics, transistors and computers.

The newest in the line of Firebirds, the car looks like a missile. Its interior is crammed with more mechanism than many large calculating machines.

A small, separately operated, 10-horsepower piston engine provides power to actuate accessories and frees the 225-horsepower gas turbine engine to drive the rear wheels. The smaller engine drives a 110-volt generator that provides 60-cycle electrical power. The car has an aerodynamic fiber glass body, a wide tapered nose, twin plastic bubble canopies over the passenger compartment and seven fins around the rear, topped by a high dorsal fin at the tail.

The Firebird III will get its first public showing at General Motors' Motorama, opening in New York Oct. 16 and in Boston Nov. 8.

The car is strictly experimental. It has a 119-inch wheelbase and 57-inch front and rear treads.

U.S. Judge Drops Suit

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—A \$25,000 damage suit against a Kennewick, Wash. firm and an Idaho manufacturing concern was dismissed here Tuesday by a federal judge.

The suit had been brought by Paul Crawford of Pendleton, Ore., who said he bought a trailer from Wheel Estate Inc., Kennewick, on May 26, 1956. Crawford said the trailer exploded when he turned on a gas burner the day the trailer was delivered—June 1, 1956.

The defendants, Wheel Estate and Nashua Manufacturing Corp., entered a dismissal motion on the grounds that the statute of limitations barred the action.

Arguments on the motion were to have been heard Tuesday but neither Crawford nor his attorneys appeared and Judge Chase A. Clark dismissed the action.

Pilot Injured In Freak Mishap

PORTLAND (AP)—The canopy flipped off the F102 Delta Dagger as 1st Lt. Robert Dawson flew the supersonic jet fighter at 14,000 feet.

Dawson suffered wind burn to his eyes but managed to land the craft safely at the Portland Air Force Base.

Dawson said the hurtling canopy damaged the plane's tail, and smashed the radio antenna. The cause of the mishap was not discovered immediately.

The accident occurred as Dawson was on a mission about 25 miles from here.

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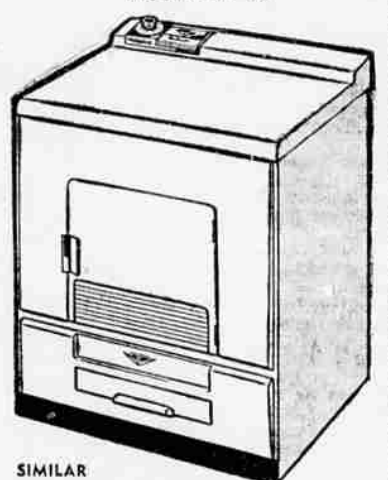
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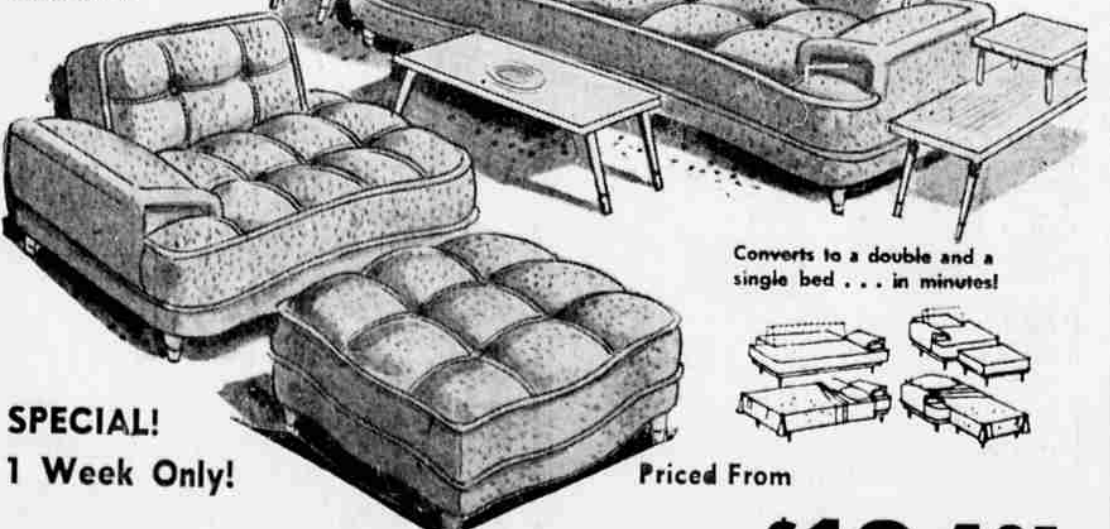
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