

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE
City Editor
MAURICE MILLER
Circulation Mgr.
Ph. TU 4-4752

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Denim

By FLORENCE JENKINS
National Denim Week for 1959 starts on Monday.

We note that the play, Blue Denim, is being presented at Portland's Civic Theater.

And a local store handling boys' wear is coming out with a big special promotion on Levi's new process which strengthens blue denim blue jeans for little boys so that the material actually becomes stronger with repeated washings.

Our pioneer forefathers needed a rugged fabric for wear in young America and some enterprising clothing maker adapted a blue denim cloth made in France. The first blue jeans made for those early Americans fitted into the new pattern of progress and the blue jeans have been with us ever since.

Clothes speak of the history of the people who wear them. South American serapes tell a story of vanishing civilizations. Their vivid designs are carried over from ancient Aztec culture.

Most uniforms fall into the "practical" category. They say the khaki uniform was born when British troops clashed with bandits along the Kyber Pass. The Tommies found their gleaming white uniforms presented a perfect target. With bullets whizzing close to British ears each day, it didn't take long for some unsung military genius to act. He dipped his "whites" in the nearest muddy creek. The came out khaki which is the Indian word for mud-colored. That bit of practical camouflage is still with us.

Blue denim has become, over the years, one of the uniforms of Americans. We've become a nation of do-it-yourselfers and that well known sturdy denim is now found in a full range of workaday and sports costumes.

Even babies wear "blue jean" denim diapers now.

History is a living thing—even clothing history. Original needs expand and clothes go right along. Blue denim is America's prize example. Originally made for men who were building a new nation, its use has spread until it has become practically a national badge—the sign of a sturdy and hard-working America.

If you've wondered why blue jeans are also called dungarees, a word that comes from darkest India, the Denim Council gives the answer. The little seafaring town of Dhungaree, India, made a denim-like heavy duty blue jean cloth which was used for wear by Hindu sailors. Naturally, the pants became known as "Dhungarees."

So much denim is produced in this country that it is measured by the mile. Annual production figures show that enough denim is made and sold to go around the earth more than 10 times, or, for the statistically-minded, more than 250,000 miles.

Fabulous Wildcatter

By NELSON REED

Just received a newspaper from my old home town of Pittsburgh telling of the death at 90 of the most famous of all oil wildcatters, Mike Benedum, who claimed without serious challenge that he had uncovered more oil than anyone else in the industry. He left an estate appraised at 100 million dollars.

Starting in West Virginia he drilled for oil in practically all the fields in the United States, South America, and the East. He plunged where more cautious drillers held back, relying on hunch, superstition and what he called "creekology" (following a creek bed).

His will is almost as remarkable as his success. Having started as a poor boy of 16 working to support his widowed mother, in Bridgeport, West Virginia, he termed life "a proving ground where providence tests the character and mettle of those He places on this earth."

His will, left half of his estate to a foundation created in memory of his only son, who was killed in World War I, with instructions that 75 per cent of it be given to West Virginia institutions, including all 25 colleges in the state, and some other colleges in Pennsylvania and Ohio. West Virginia got the largest share because of its greater need.

In a codicil to his will, Mike Benedum, who considered himself "only a trustee of the vast material riches he accumulated during his 90 years," set forth his philosophy of life. "All of the elements of the Earth belong to the Creator of all things and He has, as a part of the Divine Purpose, distributed them unevenly among his Children," so it read.

"Providence gives no fee simple title to such possessions," it continued. "Wealth cannot be measured in terms of money, stocks,

bonds, broad acres or by ownership of mine and mill. Those who use the material yardstick to appraise their wealth and foolishly imagine themselves to be rich, are objects of pity. In their ignorance and misanthropic isolation, they suffer from shrinkage of the soul." He felt that only "those who sustain the faltering ones and extend a helping hand to the less fortunate can approach the end with strength and sublime faith and confidence."

Mr. Benedum often spoke of the "disposition of his not inconsiderable estate as a thorny and laborious problem." He could not "lose sight of the awesome responsibility involved." Reading his will we feel that he was just as successful in "solving this thorny problem" as he was in accumulating 100 million dollars as the world's most successful wildcatter.

When Disaster Strikes

By GEORGE CASTILLO and LEROY INMAN

In Roseburg News-Review
Reconstruction is getting under way with a will in Roseburg now. On every hand in the shattered downtown area, people are working with a will in replacing glass and getting offices and stores back into shape.

It's a stirring sight. Even more stirring is the way people have been working together in the hour of disaster. The town has probably never worked together better on a single project in its history.

An amazing bit of news Monday was the report that the merchants have pooled their ideas for a promotion to put the town back in business.

The merchants agreed to reopen most downtown businesses at the same time when the city government allows it. It will be one of the strangest grand opening promotions in the city's history, but it will be a testimony to a town with guts.

Eino Hemmilla, owner of the Indian Theater, said he came out of the building following a hurried inspection about 3 a.m. last Friday to be met with the beam of a flashlight in his face.

It was a National Guardsman, already on the job patrolling the streets against looters.

"Brother, am I glad to see you," he told the guard.

Hemmilla was only one of many Roseburg people high in their praise not only of the National Guard, but of the regular police force and of reserve units who responded quickly to keep order within the community.

Speed of mobilization during a disaster has a great deal to do with restoring order, preventing looting and in general limiting what might otherwise become a chaotic state.

Among agencies quick to mobilize and lend immediate assistance was Roseburg's Co. D of the National Guard.

Sgt. Arthur L. Van Slyke related that the blast occurred at 1:13 a.m. He was called at 1:30 and arrived at the armory by 1:40 to find three or four men there ahead of him.

Among them were Capt. John Parsons, commander, and Lt. Oliver Durand, executive officer. They were calling all men in the unit, and within an hour's time 30 men had reported for duty.

Within two hours 71 men and four officers were on hand.

After the first few moments of general confusion, everything was in order and patrols were on the job guarding the town, primarily against looting. They also assisted with removing the dead and injured.

The guard coordinated its effort with Police Chief Vernon Murdoch Jr. and full cooperation was re-

ported by the officers and men. Col. Harold Heiser, representing the adjutant general's office said he received a call at 6:15 a.m. and arrived in Roseburg by car at 9:30 a.m. He took over general direction after that time.

Response to calls was met without resistance by all persons qualified at Roseburg's two hospitals in last Friday's disaster.

Many persons on a call basis who were sometimes reluctant to report came without further explanation and were ready to care for the injured in very short time.

Hospital officials were high in their praise for the way people responded, many of them working long hours without rest. Every doctor came quickly and many of them worked tirelessly until all the injured were cared for.

Fifty blood donors reported ready to offer blood at the hospitals. One hospital drew blood from 27 persons then turned the others away after taking their names and addresses. Blood was flown in from Grants Pass to meet the emergency also.

Dangerous Beasts

By ERIC ALLEN

In Medford Mail-Tribune

When we read or hear the word "otter," we have a mind's-eye picture of a sleek, black-haired animal, looking something like a big mink, either floating in the water of the Pacific, or (a la Walt Disney) gamboling in the snows and waters of the far north.

We were, therefore, somewhat surprised to read a story from the Illinois Valley the other day which recounted how an animal, believed to be an otter, had attacked three swimmers in Deer Creek near Selma.

The thought that otters existed in Southern Oregon had never occurred to us before.

But they do. C. R. (Shep) Shepard, game biologist with the state game commission, tells us that there are "quite a few" in the Rogue Basin, and that some of them are trapped every year.

He was surprised at the story of the animal attacking the swimmers, for usually they are harmless and rather playful beasts, he said.

But if the swimmers were disturbing him (or, rather, her) and a litter of nearby young, he thought that such an attack was possible—although it was the first of which he'd ever heard.

There are not too many animals which constitute a danger to human beings. But there are some. Rattlesnakes probably are the most prevalent in this area, and both through numbers and the potential hazard to life from their venom are the most dangerous.

Bears can be dangerous, too, although this hazard is almost entirely confined to campers within the confines of Crater Lake National Park, where they are protected. Elsewhere bears are pretty shy, and tend to be more afraid of a human than a human is of them (if possible). The park rangers do their best to keep them away from the camps—not always successfully—and there have been incidents of bears hurting humans in the park.

Then there are insects, whose bites are usually more of a nuisance than a danger. Even the bite of the black widow spider, while painful, is seldom fatal.

But a glance at the statistics will show that the most dangerous animal of all is the automobile driver. Most of the time he's tame enough. But, in his millions, he still kills more people than snakes, bears, black widows (and otters) put together.

SHORT RIBS By Frank O'Neal



Mutual Funds

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Fast-growing mutual funds and the part they play in the stock market are one of the most talked about phenomena in the postwar financial world.

And today you may be wondering what part they are taking in this week's roller coaster market. Traders outside the funds themselves closely watch what stocks the funds buy and sell and how they change their portfolios, notably over the years, and how much total holdings have grown.

When traders rush to sell stocks, as they did Monday, who is it that buys them? Someone has to, or there couldn't have been some four million shares sold.

In Wall Street the belief is that a sizable part of the buying was done by mutual funds, always on the search for bargains, and noticeably more active during previous market breaks.

The funds steadily get more money to invest. Some of this money comes from one-shot investments by the public.

But a lot of it comes from steady investment under accumulation plans calling for purchase of mutual fund shares at more or less regular periods.

A peek at how one big mutual fund has changed its portfolio over the years—getting out of whole industries, and stocking up on others that have bloomed in recent years is afforded today by Dwight P. Robinson Jr., chairman of Massachusetts Investors Trust, Boston.

When the fund started in June 1924 it had \$29,300 to invest and its common stock portfolio held shares of 45 companies, only 15 of them in the present portfolio of 121 common stocks.

Robinson notes what has happened to holdings of six prominent ones. Originally MIT had 10 shares of U.S. Steel valued at \$971.50; 10 of GM at \$670; 10 of Eastman Kodak at \$1,077.75; 10 of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at \$1,041.50; 20 of Texas Co. at \$780.55; and 25 of National Lead at \$729.13.

Eastman Kodak is the only one of the six that has been in the portfolio continuously over the 35 years. Through stock splits the original 10 shares by March 1959 had grown to 77, valued at about \$11,802.

If MIT had kept the original shares of National Lead they would have grown to 549, valued at about \$82,791.

All six of the stocks named are again in MIT's portfolio today, but in much larger amounts: 560,000 shares of U.S. Steel valued at \$5 million; 721,000 of GM at \$7 million; 222,000 shares of Eastman Kodak at \$19 million; 775,000 of Santa Fe at \$23½ million; 527,100 of Texaco at \$42½ million; and 128,112 of National Lead at nearly \$6 million dollars.

The Almanac

United Press International
Friday, Aug. 14, the 226th day of the year, with 139 more days in 1959.

The moon is approaching its full phase. The morning star is Mercury. The evening stars are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this date in history: In 1900, 2,000 U. S. Marines assisted in the capture of Peking, China, ending the Boxer Rebellion.

In 1929, the dirigible "Graf Zeppelin" started its round-the-world trip with 20 passengers from Germany.

In 1935, the Social Security Act, establishing old-age benefits and unemployment insurance, was passed by Congress.

In 1941, Washington and London simultaneously announced that President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had signed the Atlantic Charter, an eight-point plan for world peace.

In 1945, President Harry Truman announced that Japan had accepted the terms of unconditional surrender, ending the hostilities of World War Two.

Thought for today: The Atlantic Charter drawn up by the late President Franklin Roosevelt and former Prime Minister Winston Churchill said: "All the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force."

Quotes

United Press International
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Negro high school student Jefferson Thomas, describing his white schoolmates at Central High School on opening day: "Nobody was particularly friendly, but they weren't unfriendly, either."

Britain Wonders Why Prince Looks So Glum

LONDON (NEA)—"Philip's nose is out of joint," someone in the crowd remarked when Prince Philip arrived at London Airport recently after an absence of 14 weeks.

Indeed, the Duke of Edinburgh looked anything but happy-as he strode down the gangway of the Britannia airliner from his 36,000-mile world tour.

His smile was forced. The greeting he gave to the Queen and to his 10-year-old son, Prince Charles, seemed strained. He had a distant, preoccupied air.

If the princely nose was out of joint, there was good reason for it to be. During his absence on royal business both of his children had been ill, and Princess Anne

was still recovering from chicken pox at Windsor Castle. He must have felt very much "out of touch," both as husband and father.

But more often the question is asked: Is Philip growing tired of his job?

For it is not only a look, but an attitude. Newsmen assigned to tag along behind the Duke find him more and more peevish, irritable. Not long ago when Prince Philip was in a London store, a woman called out to him in Greek.

"May God grant you long life," Philip swung around, stared at the woman coldly and snapped in English, "I do not speak Greek."

A trivial incident, perhaps, but indicative of an increasing edginess on the Duke's part.

Undoubtedly, the Duke's enforced absence from home on Commonwealth business accounts for much of his irritability. His absences total one year in the past three years. Hunting trips, factory inspections, speaking engagements at home keep him constantly on the go.

By the end of this year he will have been away from home 177 days, or nearly six months.

Naturally royal family life has suffered. But it is not only the unnaturalness of his family life that irks Prince Philip. It is the monotonous stream of criticism which awaits him at home that causes the Duke's face to lengthen

as he nears England's shores. Every time he plays polo on Sunday, the Lord's Day Observance Society rolls its eyes toward heaven. He is accused of being godless (although he attends church services regularly), of corrupting the nation's morals.

Every time the press publishes a photo showing his receding hairline, his mail bulges with suggestions on curing baldness.

Every time the Duke loses his temper (usually when his privacy is invaded by sightseers) the whole world hears about it.

Prince Philip is said to be extravagant, although he has done his best to model the Buckingham Palace and to put the other crown estates on a paying basis.

Then he used both a destroyer and a Royal Air Force plane to take him 600 miles to a polo match at Windsor not long ago, there was a fearful outcry in the British press.

Of a more serious nature are the criticisms which Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers level at Prince Philip. Playing upon anti-German feeling which is still press never misses an opportunity to remind its readers of Prince Philip's foreign origin. The Duke is not without his defenders. His keenness in scientific matters, his knowledge of and interest in labor-management problems, have earned him nothing but praise.

He is the outspoken foe of the Smug Set, which he defines as "a smugly satisfied, that great body which exercises its power by inertia."

Pistachio Shells Assist Police

FORT KENT, Maine (AP)—It didn't take much sleuthing skill for state police to solve a break at an Eagle Lake restaurant.

As a result Ronald Mornault, 18, Alfred Dube, 20, Ernest Roy, 18, and Donald St. Germaine, 20, pleaded guilty today to breaking, entering and larceny and were held for Superior Court action.

Police explained: The youths stole eight pounds of pistachio nuts and ate them on the way home. The shells led to Mornault's driveway.

They'll Do It Every Time

WHEN VANNIE WAS RECOVERING AT HOME SHE FOUND THAT SOME OF HER VISITORS PRESCRIBED...



By Jimmy Hatlo

SO SHE DID WHAT WAS SUGGESTED, ONLY TO GET AN EARFUL OF ANOTHER SCHOOL OF THOUGHT...



Oregon Weather

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

24 hours to 4:30 a. m. Friday

Max.Min. Prep.

Astoria	70	32	—
Baker	76	M	—
Bend	M	M	—
Brookings	69	48	—
Burns	77	45	—
Eugene	M	M	—
Lakeview	77	54	—
Medford	90	52	—
Newport	63	45	—
North Bend	63	52	—
Pendleton	80	55	—
Portland Airport	79	60	—
Redmond	75	42	—
Roseburg	M	M	—
Salem	82	52	—
The Dalles	86	51	—

Northern Oregon Beaches

Mostly sunny, night and morning low clouds Saturday. Temperature range 48-72. Bar winds northerly 5-15 miles an hour.

Eastern Oregon — Fair through Saturday. Low tonight 47-67; high Saturday 80-90.

Western Oregon — Fair through Saturday with early morning cloudiness along coast Saturday morning. A little warmer with high Saturday 80-90 rising to near 95 in the southern interior valleys; high along coast 60-70. Low tonight 48-58. Winds along southern Oregon coast increasing during afternoons and evenings to 20-30 miles an hour, with occasional stronger gusts, otherwise northwesterly winds 10-20 miles.

Loggers Fire Weather — Very high fire danger Saturday in all of interior Oregon with low humidity.

Weather Table

United Press International

High Low Rain

Albuquerque	87	67	—
Atlanta	88	70	—
Bakersfield	97	70	—
Boise	77	50	—
Boston	92	71	—
Brownsville	94	79	—
Chicago	92	77	—
Denver	85	58	.06
Detroit	89	72	—
Fairbanks	75	56	—
Fort Worth	95	74	—
Fresno	96	63	—
Helena	71	38	—
Kansas City	91	74	—
Los Angeles	82	67	—
Miami	86	75	.12
Minneapolis	79	65	1.15
New Orleans	86	76	—
New York	89	76	—
Oakland	83	57	—
Oklahoma City	90	67	—
Phoenix	100	78	—
Pittsburgh	89	64	—
Red Bluff	100	67	—
Reno	87	46	—
Sacramento	83	58	—
Salt Lake City	80	52	—
San Diego	79	—	—
San Francisco	61	56	—
Seattle	74	54	—
Spokane	77	51	—
Stockton	92	57	—
Thermal	109	76	—
Washington	93	73	—

Aides Seeking Polite Talk After Harsh Meet Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP)—West-

ern Hemisphere foreign ministers strove today to get their conference back in the path of compromise and polite talk after a hot exchange of insults between delegates of Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

The Latin American ministers turned their attention to a program U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter suggested for dealing with tension in the Caribbean.

Groups of ministers began discussing a temporary fire-prevention committee proposed by Herter. At present, the Organization of American States intervenes only at the request of a member involved in a dispute. Herter's plan would establish a regular watch-dog committee. Herter believes the committee, though lacking police powers, would have a calming effect.

Both Cuba and Venezuela have shown some opposition to this idea. There were prospects of a compromise plan, however.

The U.S. secretary also urged an investigation of "viciously hostile propaganda" in the area which he said was playing into the hands of the Communists.

The Caribbean tension exploded within the conference Thursday night when Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa accused the Dominican Republic of violating the principle of nonintervention by waging a radio campaign against Fidel Castro's revolutionary regime and by training anti-Castro expeditionaries to invade Cuba.

LARGEST VOTE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House vote on the labor bill Thursday was the largest in its history. The administration-backed bill was approved 229-201. Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.) said he was informed the total of 430 votes was a record. The House has 436 members, counting one vacancy.

PLANS TALK

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Hubert M. Humphrey of Minnesota said today he plans to enter the Wisconsin Democratic presidential primary next April 5.

Get Your TV Set in Shape For Fall Programs