

By FRANK JENKINS
Before leaving Nevada, let's take a retrospective look at her economy over the past three-quarters of a century. In many ways, it has been a peculiar economy. A sympathetic understanding of it helps to explain a lot of things that might otherwise seem a bit on the screwball side.

Almost from its beginnings, Nevada has been a mining state. Its chief mineral has been silver. There has been gold, of course, but the BIG mining booms have been silver booms. The Comstock was chiefly silver. Tonopah and Goldfield were chiefly silver.

Back in the beginnings of Nevada's mining economy, silver was a MONETARY metal. Coins were made of it. Nevada was acutely interested in William Jennings Bryan's 1896 campaign on a platform of free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. That would have used a lot of silver. Nowadays, except in Nevada, the paper dollar has crowded the silver dollar practically out of circulation. World silver markets are not too active.

With practically no timber, with expansion of agriculture sharply limited by the scarcity of water, Nevada in recent decades has gravely needed SOMETHING to bring back the prosperity that was general in the days when silver was king.

As has been cited in these sketches, the divorce mills filled the bill for several decades. But the divorce mills made possible by free and easy state laws didn't provide VOLUME enough to keep the state's economy geared to the needs of the times. Something else was needed.

What to do about it? The answer was found in free and easy gambling laws. Reno was at first the big beneficiary. Then Las Vegas arose. The new competition seemed to hurt Reno not at all. In fact, it seemed to help. The more opportunity there was to challenge Lady Luck, the larger the crowds of challengers appeared to be.

Then... something else happened. It was discovered that show business and gambling seemed to go hand in hand. It wasn't long before Las Vegas and Reno were challenging Hollywood and Broadway as leaders in the entertainment field.

The boom built on this discovery bids fair to exceed the booms of the silver-mining days.

Question: Will the boom growing out of gambling and entertainment continue to burgeon? Or will it eventually go over the hill as did the silver boom and the divorce mill boom?

For an answer, we might take a look at the Riviera... that strip of sun and blue sea and bare brown hills that stretches along the north coast of the Mediterranean in France and Italy, of which Monte Carlo is the best known symbol.

Like Nevada, the Riviera has little agriculture — and for the same reason; not water enough. It has little industry and few payrolls. But its economy flourishes like the traditional green bay tree. And for the same reason — it is nourished by the twin industries of gambling and entertainment.

That has been going on for centuries. Nothing seems to stop it — or even check it. So... maybe... Nevada has finally hit the BIG jackpot.

Blast Cause Is Explained

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Sun Oil Co. spokesman says a shattering explosion which injured 50 workmen at the firm's nearby Marcus Hook refinery apparently was caused by a spark from a welding torch which ignited gas escaping from a pipeline.

Flames broke out after the blast Wednesday which smashed windows of homes near the plant and joined a wide area.

Nineteen of the injured were taken to three hospitals.

Integration Chief Freed

DECATUR, Ga. (AP)—Negro integration leader Martin Luther King Jr. today was ordered freed from the state penitentiary under bond of \$2,000 pending an appeal from a traffic violation sentence.

The bond was set by Judge Oscar Mitchell, who earlier had sent King to prison for four months on the ground that his participation in Atlanta lunch-counter sit-ins violated probation on the traffic count.

Weather

Klamath Falls and vicinity — Occasional cloudiness through Friday. Showers in the Cascades late tonight. Low tonight 22-37; high Friday 58-64.
High yesterday 61
Low last night 36
Precip. last 24 hours 0.03
Since Oct. 1 0.59
Same period last year 0.53

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Weather

Northern California — Fair through Friday except for occasional cloudiness in the extreme north portion; slowly rising daytime temperatures; windy in mountains today; low humidity.
Mount Shasta-Siskiyou — Occasional cloudiness through Friday; warmer Friday.



"I'M BEGINNING TO THINK I may be on the wrong side of the fence in this election."

Medical Symposium

Klamath Falls first session of the Klamath Academy of Medicine and Science will be conducted Friday, October 28, at the Willard Hotel.

Doctors from all parts of the Klamath Falls area and adjacent counties in Southern Oregon and Northern California are expected for the one day symposium.

Dr. S. Gilbert Blount Jr. and Dr. Joseph H. Holmes, both from the University of Colorado Medical Center, will be speakers on the program.

Registration is scheduled for the lobby of the Willard Hotel at 1:30 p.m. with the first meeting at 2 p.m.

A social hour will be held at 6 p.m. with a no host dinner at 6:30 p.m. and a round table beginning at 8.

Dr. Robert L. King, Seattle, past president of the American Heart Association, will be moderator for the program.

The Klamath Academy of Medicine and Science was formed a year ago by seven local doctors, and Friday's program will be their first venture of this type.

Reserve Board Eases Credit

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Federal Reserve Board has eased credit in two actions designed to assure a plentiful supply of money for consumers and businessmen in the pre-Christmas shopping season.

The board Wednesday announced the two technical moves liberalizing rules governing bank reserves. They will go into effect Nov. 24 and Dec. 1.

The board estimated the change would pump into the 6,200 commercial banks belonging to the federal reserve system about \$1.5 billion of new reserves with which to provide the public with cash and to make loans.

Cloudy weather and temperatures in the 30 to 40 degree range stretched east from the Mississippi River and over the Pacific Northwest.

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Portions Of Caradco To Become Operative

El Salvador

New Junta Dissolves Congress

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP)—The new ruling junta erased several decrees of deposed President Jose Maria Lemus and dissolved Congress today.

The junta's avowed aim is to restore justice in this tiny Central American nation.

A state of siege imposed after student rioting last month against Lemus' strong arm administration was lifted by the six-man military civilian group which ousted him Wednesday in a bloodless coup.

Civil liberties had been sharply restricted.

The junta revoked two other decrees of Lemus, forbidding public meetings and curtailing the authority of the national university's faculty.

In addition to dissolving Congress, in which Lemus had the support of a majority, the junta dismissed justices of the Supreme Court, members of the General Accounting Office, the National Election Board and the Social Welfare Service chief.

Lemus had vanished. There were reports the 49-year-old soldier-politician was seeking refuge in Guatemala or the United States.

(Clerks at the Biltmore Hotel in Guatemala City said a reservation had been booked for Lemus and "we are still waiting for him.")

Guatemalan officials said they had no official knowledge of the fleeing president.

The little coffee-growing country had been seeking for months with demands for social and economic change. The great majority of the 2½ million people are impoverished peasants dominated by a small number of wealthy, plantation-owning families. The army traditionally controls politics.

The coup came after two months of student-led demonstrations. Lemus said the demonstrations were the work of Communists and retaliated with a police crackdown in which about 300 persons were jailed.

The government proclaimed a state of siege—a modified form of martial law—on Sept. 5. The Salvador University faculty accused the police of brutality and for a time went on strike.

Troops Mop Up In Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—Sporadic shooting continued in Venezuela's tense capital early today as troops and police mopped up the headquarters of a Castro-type revolutionary movement.

Five persons were killed and 20 were wounded Wednesday. Some of the wounded were soldiers.

Troops and police drove embattled leftists from two buildings in the "23rd of January" housing development. Officers said the buildings in the development, named for the 1958 date on which dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez was overthrown, had been turned into revolutionary fortresses.

The military operation continued during the night. At least forty persons were arrested and automatic rifles and pistols seized.

In a week of clashes, seven persons have been killed, 76 injured and 139 arrested.

At least three portions of the Caradco plant and adjacent property were purchased locally at the auction on Tuesday and will be put back into operation, it was revealed today.

The moulding plant site and a portion of the machinery there was purchased by Richard Wendt and Larry Wetter who have formed the JELD-WEN Corporation.

Wendt was former general manager at Caradco and Wetter was sales manager for the frame factory. With the plant site went 35 acres of land.

Plans of the new company call for resumption of operation in a small way about November 1, with gradual expansion as conditions warrant. Estimated cost of the purchase was \$40,000.

The planning mill and 90 acres of land was purchased by Clay Thomas of the Thomas Lumber Company. Thomas indicated that he plans to resume operation of the planning mill about November 1 with the same group of personnel at present.

Thomas already had owned the sawmill adjacent to the site, and will incorporate the planning mill into his current operation.

The town site of 16 homes and 16 acres was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Knapp, 2855 Madison, for approximately \$37,500.

Knapp indicated that their plans include using the property as rental property for the time being.

Total amount of the auction, conducted by the Milton J. Wershaw Company of Portland and Los Angeles, was not revealed but auctioneers reported that more than 400 individual buyers were involved in the sale.

The Board of Directors of Caradco, Inc., voted recently to close their West Coast operations, deciding also to auction off the Klamath Falls operation.

The entire operation was disposed of in a single day's auction.

The Political Parade

NIXON

WITH NIXON in Michigan (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon coupled a new blast at Sen. John F. Kennedy's Cuba policies today with a promise that, if elected, he will initiate negotiations with the Soviet Union on a nuclear testing ban.

Nixon promised that he would send his running mate, vice-presidential candidate Henry Cabot Lodge, to Geneva for negotiations on a nuclear ban.

Whistle-stopping through politically doubtful Michigan, the Republican presidential nominee blasted anew at his Democratic rival in saying there is confusion "now starkly revealed" in Kennedy's camp over what to do about Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba.

In a statement, Nixon said that Adlai E. Stevenson, one of Kennedy's foreign policy advisers, had denounced the Eisenhower administration's imposition of restrictions on trade with Cuba because he contended this would drive Castro further toward the Communist camp.

Nixon contrasted this with a proposal of Kennedy for U. S. government support of anti-Castro elements in and out of Cuba.

"The senator would have the United States take rash action that would play into the hands of the Communists and cause us to lose all of our friends in Latin America," Nixon said.

"His adviser, on the other hand, fails to understand the need for any positive action to quarantine the Castro virus. Sen. Kennedy and his principal foreign policy advisers are as diametrically opposed in their views on foreign policy as Sen. Kennedy and his personally selected running mate are on civil rights."

"They not only are wrong but they are completely wrong in opposite directions."

KENNEDY

NEW YORK (AP)—New York's garment district gave Sen. John F. Kennedy a roaring welcome today, packing the streets and filling the air with bits of colored cloth instead of ticker tape.

The crowd that jammed the eight-block-long district was estimated at 200,000 to 250,000, by Frank Doyle, executive secretary to Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The crowd cheered Kennedy's appeal to "give us your hands and your heart, give us this state of New York which is essential to the election of a Democratic president—let's roll the Republicans all the way back to California."

California is the native state of Vice President Nixon, the Republican opponent of Kennedy.

Doyle said there was no comparison between the packed crowd, extending half a block down streets from Seventh Avenue, the garment district thoroughfare, and the more modest turnout Nixon got in the same area several weeks ago.

The garment district is a stronghold both of Democrats and of New York's Liberal Party, which also has endorsed Kennedy.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, introduced Kennedy. He said today's turnout is "the greatest demonstration I have ever seen in the garment district—and I have seen plenty of them in my lifetime."

Kennedy launched into the campaign attack he has been using in labor areas here, in Detroit and elsewhere. He accused the Republicans of opposing consistently minimum wages, social security and health care legislation sponsored by Democrats.

A shower of paper and cloth fragments poured from buildings as his motorcade moved slowly through packed streets on the way to a rally.

Kennedy contended that the country apparently is entering "our third recession in six years, and I say we can't afford another recession."

Soviets First

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The United States will be able to recover a man from space by 1961, but there's a possibility the Soviets will be first to do it, says Walter T. Booney, a former information director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He addressed a luncheon group Tuesday.

Booney said the U. S. S. R. is blamed most for collapse of the (mid-May) summit conference, a majority blamed both sides at least in part.

"2. Favorable opinion for the United States as a country and for President Eisenhower has declined in the wake of the summit collapse."

"3. Particularly in Great Britain, current confidence is low in America's capacity for leadership, in dealing with present world problems."

"4. There is little support in the present survey for any supposition that the story of the U2 overflights, however adverse in other respects, strengthened judgments of America's military standing vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

Both the Post and Times reported this question was put to French and British citizens:

"How much confidence do you have in the ability of the United States to provide wise leadership for the West in dealing with present world problems—very great, considerable, not very much, or very little?"

The answers in England: very great, 8 per cent; considerable, 27 per cent; not very much, 35 per cent; very little, 16 per cent.

The answers in France: very great, 5 per cent; considerable, 38 per cent; not very much, 24 per cent; very little, 15 per cent; no opinion, 18 per cent.

In Geneva

Nixon Plan Denounced By Russians

GENEVA (UPI)—The Soviet Union today protested Vice President Richard M. Nixon's announced intention to impose a Feb. 1 deadline on the nuclear test ban talks if he is elected president.

After today's 239th session of the talks Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin said the Soviet Union was willing to hurry up and conclude a treaty, but that the United States position "does not permit it."

He pointed out that Nixon, as vice president, was part of the present U. S. administration.

"I have real doubts that it is Nixon's real wish to conclude a treaty quickly," he said.

"My impression is that Nixon is interested in beginning nuclear testing again soon, not in concluding a treaty."

Since the beginning of the talks Oct. 31, 1958, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have entered into an unpoliced tacit test ban.

Wednesday night in Toledo, Ohio, Nixon said that if he is elected president he would impose a Feb. 1 deadline on the talks. He said he would send Henry Cabot Lodge to Geneva to negotiate a treaty within 80 days.

He said that if it looked as if at the end of that time that a treaty was "within sight," he would be willing to meet Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev at a summit conference to conclude the treaty.

Nixon also said the United States had evidence of a significant seismic disturbance in the Soviet Union which might have been a secret nuclear test.

Mobutu Bows To UN Demand

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Col. Joseph Mobutu bowed to the United Nations today and withdrew the bulk of his disorderly army from Leopoldville's African quarter.

The shaky army chief made a few face-saving gestures to cover his retreat, but U. N. officials expressed confidence that relative order and security would return.

In the confused triangular struggle involving Mobutu's army, the police loyal to deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba and the U. N. force, the United Nations was clearly on top.

Virginia Solon Praised By Ike

STAUNTON, Va. (AP)—President Eisenhower stood today where Woodrow Wilson stood 48 years ago, and said "We dare not fail" now on a second chance at Wilson's "great goal of a reign of law in the world."

Eisenhower accepted, too, the words of his predecessor against bureaucracy in government. Yet Wilson, he said, "was not a man who believed in bruising the ears of his fellow men with shrill cries of alarm."

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PLANS were formulated Tuesday noon at the Winema Hotel for the formation of a suburban Kiwanis Club. Discussing plans for the new service organization, seated left to right, are Don Krider and Joe LaClair, lieutenant governor of this Kiwanis district. Back row, same order, Frank Drew, new president-elect of the present Kiwanis Club, and Joe Hicks.

Intra-NATO A-Race Feared

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
WASHINGTON (AP)—Top U. S. officials are understood to be concerned about possible development of independent nuclear military power by this country's allies in Europe. They apparently fear an atomic arms race within NATO.

The apprehension felt here probably will be expressed by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and other U. S. leaders at a NATO Council meeting scheduled for Paris Dec. 16-18.

The possibility that President Eisenhower personally may attend that session is under discussion within the administration, but no decision has been made. If he goes, it will be primarily for the purpose of making a sentimental journey to an organization whose military forces he commanded a decade ago.

Herter and his aides are expected to start discussing with other members of the 15-nation alliance at the December meeting the possibility of forming a strategic nuclear force under NATO command. No decision on U. S. policy has been made, but there have been preliminary talks with allied governments through diplomatic channels.

According to present planning, the force would be organized around this country's Polaris missiles which can be fired from submarines or from movable land bases such as railroad cars.

One obvious U. S. interest in creating a force of this kind is to avoid what officials regard as the divisive impact of any effort by members of the alliance to set up their own nuclear armed forces.

France already is moving in that direction. The fear here is that if France actually develops a nuclear striking power independent of NATO, other Allied nations in Western Europe will feel compelled to develop a similar capability.

The problem is one of many—ranging from Cuba and the Congo to nuclear weapons testing and the future of Berlin—which will face the new president whether he be Sen. John F. Kennedy or Vice President Richard M. Nixon once the election is over.

Eisenhower administration officials are understood to be prepared to provide information on foreign developments to the man chosen to be the new secretary of state in order to ease the problems of transition.

Herter is also understood to be willing to take with him to the Paris NATO meeting a representative of the new president-elect who could function as an observer.

One of the major issues the new administration will face is that of

a summit conference with Soviet Premier Khrushchev on the related problems of a German peace settlement and the future of Berlin.

Khrushchev in recent weeks is reported to have told both British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and the West German Ambassador in Moscow, Hans Kroll, that he wants a German peace settlement next year.

Satellite Fails Test

VANDENBERG AFB, Calif. (UPI)—A new satellite for use in a spy intelligence system to prevent sneak attack by missiles flunked its first flight test—ending up at the bottom of the Pacific instead of in orbit around the earth.

Scientists, engineers and Air Force technicians today compiled what scant information they received from the 25-foot Agena B satellite before it plunged flaming back to earth over the Pacific somewhere off the South American coast.

The Agena B—designed to carry the Samos and Midas spy satellite systems in all-seeing orbits over the world as a space age replacement for the U2—was launched Wednesday atop the Discoverer 16 rocket.

The launching of the modified Thor first stage went off from this seaside base without a hitch in one of the "prettiest" firings to date.

Army Locates Big Shoes For Soldier

FT. JACKSON, S.C. (UPI)—The Army said today it finally has found a pair of GI shoes for a private who may qualify as the biggest foot soldier of them all.

Pvt. Robert Trimas of Miami Beach wears size 16½ shoes. He had to go through basic training in tennis shoes until the Army located regulation footwear that would fit him.

Trimas said he did not mind the tennis shoes, but he complained that he was stopped an average of three times a week by officers who demanded to know why he was out of uniform.

Big Three Warns Reds

LONDON (AP)—The Big Three Western powers warned the Soviet Union in notes published today to avoid tampering with the air corridors to isolated West Berlin.

Britain, France and the United States told the Kremlin in identical notes that any restrictions on the air corridors would create a dangerous situation.

The Western powers denied a Soviet contention that the air corridor rights could only be used by the American, French and British garrisons in West Berlin and not for the benefit of the 2½ million Germans living in that outpost of democracy.