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BAGGLEY ELLY
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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Weekend Roundup

ROLLO G. GROESBECK of Klamath Falls, just appointed by Governor Sprague to the state board of higher education, may be confidently expected to render a distinctive service to the state in his new position. Mr. Groesbeck has the intellectual, educational and practical qualifications for an excellent board member. He is decisive in his opinions, but he investigates carefully before he forms them. He has had a long record of civic service in the quarter of a century he has practiced law here, and he is definitely public spirited and earnest in his desire to promote the welfare of his community and state. His acceptance of the higher education board appointment may mean he will not wish to continue some of the civic and semi-public duties he is carrying here at this time.

There are nine directors on the state board of higher education. This board has control of all the state institutions of higher learning, including the university and the college, the University of Oregon Medical school, and the colleges of education at Ashland, Monmouth and La Grande. In the years of 1938-39, income of the institutions under control of the board totaled \$4,095,608. Total number of different students on the campuses controlled by the board was 11,170. The state board came into being when the unified management of the institutions was decreed by the legislature in 1929. The members of the board receive no salary, but receive \$10 for each day actually engaged in performance of their duties and are paid for expenses incurred.

The strong interest in the suburban districts in suggested methods of solving sanitation problems was shown by the large attendance at a meeting in the circuit courtroom Friday evening. There was discussion, but no action taken, on the matter of forming a sanitary district under the state law permitting such districts. A large committee will make further studies and determine the most sensible steps to take. It is plain that people will want to know something quite definite about probable costs of any plant construction before they undertake to obligate themselves. Fortunately, they can form a sanitary district without such obligation, and then will be in a position to obtain expert information on the details of a plant and its costs. That may prove to be the smartest way to proceed.

It is to be hoped that the suburban bus issue has now been ironed out and that a most satisfactory service will be established. The suburban areas deserve such service, and it is highly important to the people of Klamath Falls, who must recognize the necessity of continuing this city as the business trading center for the rapidly growing outside areas. Buses are a boon particularly to one-car families, where the husband works at a distant plant to which he drives his car. There are large numbers of such families in our suburbs.

Amusing sidelight on the conclusion of the Russo-Finnish war (heaven knows, there was little in it to be amused about) was the way the Russians completely ignored the puppet government they had set up in Finland at the start of the war. This, according to Mr. Stalin, was the real Finnish government, and he would never deal with those pretenders over at Helsinki. The funny pretense, so obvious to all the world, was ignored and forgotten when Stalin finally negotiated for peace. It had been such a bare-faced lie nobody even tried to explain it away.

The Family Doctor

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine
THERE is hardly a nation of people in the world that does not attach a great deal of superstition to sneezing.
The English-speaking races always say "God bless you" when someone sneezes. The ancient Greeks and Romans used to say, "Long may you live" and "Jupiter preserve you." When a Hindu sneezes those in the vicinity merely say "Live" and the sneezer replies, "You, too." When a Zulu sneezes he says, "I am now blessed. The ancestral spirit is with me. Let me hasten and praise it for it is that which causes me to sneeze."
Now there is nothing magical about a sneeze, as far as we know, in science. One sneezes because of irritation of the nerve endings in the nose. That irritation may be brought about by the inhalation of irritating gases like chlorine or sulfur dioxide, by irritating substances like pepper or simply by the reaction to the pollen of various plants to which one may be sensitive.
The ancients believed that sneezing was the manifestation of an evil spirit, attempting to enter the body, and that the person concerned was throwing the evil spirit out.
There is an old legend to the effect that it was once decreed that every man living should sneeze but once, and that in the instant of his second sneeze his soul should depart from his body. Thus it was said that Jacob, feeling himself about to sneeze and die, wrestled a second time and earnestly entreated the favor of being excepted from this decree. Since he was granted this wish, he sneezed without crying; whereupon it was ordered that sneezing thereafter should always be accompanied with thanksgiving and wishes for the preservation and prolongation of life.
Here is a typical example of the development of a superstition. Primitive man actually believed that there were spirits that went in and out of the body. To him sneezing was, therefore, a matter of utmost importance. Modern man, still influenced by the superstition, although he knows better, continues to follow the customs and to use the actual phrases developed by ignorance in the past.

Stop and Go

MOTORISTS:
Here are some interesting statistics for Klamath county. **ARE YOU RESPONSIBLE?** These statistics are compiled on a comparative basis to 1939 from the office of secretary of state.
JANUARY
Accident Injuries Fatalities
1939-1940 1939-1940 1939-1940
128 147 18 23 1 1
CITIZENS' TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON
WASHINGTON, March 16—What happens to government advisers who do not advise what papa wants to do is presented in the current case of Mr. Dudley P. K. Wood.

Mr. Wood was an exceptionally experienced Latin-American trade expert up until 10:30 a. m. Tuesday. His association as such with the Bayuk Cigar company, the American Machine and Foundry company, and others, in executive capacities, attracted last August the interest of the commerce department, looking for advice on good neighbor trade matters. At government bidding, Mr. Wood then left his lucrative private positions and started his public career as special Latin trade adviser to Commerce Secretary Hopkins.

But Mr. Wood apparently did not know that all established government policies are already good enough, and that the thing he had been employed to do did not include any cogitations about them. He went searching for truth and after six months he turned up some things which seemed uncontradictory. He discovered, for instance, that if the treasury continues to buy all the gold and silver in the world, at much more than the natural price, its acquisitions will cause other nations to cease use of the metals for monetary purposes and they may become relatively worthless. He also reached the conclusion that most Latin American nations have had credit standing due to previous defaults, are extremely nationalistic, have expropriated foreign properties, and exert exchange controls like European dictators—some of which any citizen could confirm from the newspapers. His conclusion was that not much trade could be gained there for some time.

Unfortunately, this was not the kind of a trade buildup report wanted. Mr. Wood's job was transferred out from under him to another department and he was released of any connection with it. When his findings reached the public eye in the early afternoon editions last Tuesday, Commerce Undersecretary Edward J. Noble issued a public repudiation of his report.

Laudatory biographies had been issued at the commerce publicity department last August, but inquiries since Tuesday have been met by explanations that Mr. Wood was not an excellent adviser, to put it with extreme mildness.

It may teach all thinkers employed by the government to think the way they are hired to think—if they did not know that before.

NO FOOLING

Bomb inventor Barlow was not spoofing the senate military affairs committee when he pictured his new liquid air bomb as potentially the most destructive explosive ever conceived.

War research men of the government have long considered the liquid air bomb as a terrifying and superior agent of death, but are reluctant to believe that either Hitler or Barlow has yet harnessed the explosive force of the bomb sufficiently to make it practicable. Not that they would not like to have the secret. It seems some trouble exists between Barlow and the war department over a claim for use of his inventions in the last war. Barlow won a judgment in initial legal skirmishes, but the war department has opposed and thus prevented passage of legislation authorizing payment by the court of claims. Their dicker with Barlow for the new bomb has centered around payment of the old claim, which is a price they are unwilling to pay for the invention.

But government reports do not indicate the new bomb, as built by the Germans, was used experimentally one day in the Spanish Civil war at Barcelona as claimed. That experimental weapon was a light TNT bomb covered with corrugated cast iron.

Earlier demonstrations of the liquid oxygen bomb in this country were not entirely successful because its effectiveness deteriorated in twenty or thirty minutes and, therefore, it would have to be filled by bombing planes in flight.

CHANGE

Murmurs that Joe Kennedy is getting tired of it all in London are freshly heard among the diplomatic upper crust. If Kennedy decides to return in a few weeks, War Secretary Woodring would undoubtedly get the post.

SEE SCHEDULE Z

PAWLUK, R. I. (P)—Harry McCourt would like to know if he can get an \$800 deduction from his income tax. He was so busy poring over the papers that he failed to notice a spark from his cigar ignited the lace curtains. Total damage was \$800—and all his figures.

SIDE GLANCES



"Can't you do something about Father? Every time some boy friend calls on me, Dad puts him to work!"

Disposal Systems Discussed In Article By Sanitarian

(Editor's Note:—This is another in the series on public health being written by W. J. Cloyes, Klamath county sanitarian.)

Proper disposal of human excrement has been one of the major problems of sanitation since the beginning of history.

With the installation of plumbing systems and adequate water supplies, has come an increase in the use of water and the resulting problem of proper disposal of the increased wastes. Where a public sewer system is available the solution is simple. Where a sewer system is not available, other methods must be employed.

My previous article covered septic tanks for private homes. I shall endeavor to cover the disposal of liquid wastes via privies and cesspools.

Outside privies are recommended for use where better facilities such as sewer connections are not available. The type of privy approved by the U. S. public health service and the Oregon state board of health is a vast improvement over the open pit privies now existing. No precautions are necessary except to maintain the building in its original fly-tight condition. The value as to health precautions lies in the fact that the pits are never dug over five feet deep, thus the possibilities of contaminating a water supply or surrounding areas is at a minimum.

ITALY PASSES HUGE AIR BILL

ROME, March 16 (U.P.)—The Italian chamber of fascies and corporations today approved an unprecedented aviation budget of \$170,000,000 and a special army appropriation of \$418,000,000, as well as granting the war ministry permission to receive another \$200,000,000 if it should be necessary during the current fiscal year.

It was understood that the new appropriations would be obtained from a special fund earmarked in October, 1939, for extraordinary expenses in future budgets of the Italian armed forces.

Predicts Air War

Gen. Francesco Pricolo, under secretary for air, predicted to the chamber in the presence of Premier Benito Mussolini that when serious warfare begins in the Allied-German war the beligerent air forces will develop into a determining factor.

"Recently," he said, we witnessed the brilliant German air force against the English mercantile marine in the North sea. A great number of vessels of various tonnage were sunk by German aviation. This is most interesting for Italians because the Mediterranean for us is 'our life' and I can assure it will remain such because of the endless possibilities for offense and reprisal which our aviation is able to carry out."

He urged that Italy speed plane construction so that it will not be surpassed by the other powers.

PROPHETIC

MINNEAPOLIS (P)—Charles Anderson, 52, was being questioned at his burglary trial. "How many times have you been convicted of a crime?" "Five times," answered Anderson, "and this'll be the sixth." He was right. A jury convicted him.

SUBURBANITES PLAN SANITARY DISTRICT HERE

Formation of a sanitary district as a step towards the solution of sanitation problems in the suburban areas was discussed at length at a well-attended meeting in the circuit courtroom Friday night. No action, however, was taken, this being a preliminary meeting for consideration of all phases of the problem.

A committee was appointed to give the matter further study. Members are A. C. Olson, K. E. Bjorklund, Ned Smith, J. N. Stiles, Hap David, Shorty Fraser, George Sleep, G. W. Holloway, Albert Miller, A. J. Tracey, Otto Sari, C. H. Hunsaker, L. R. Manning, Harry Kinsey, A. B. Cummins and Bruce Hall. This group will meet Tuesday night at Altamont junior high school.

Estimate Sought

The advisability of obtaining an early estimate of what an adequate general sewage disposal will cost was emphasized by several speakers at the meeting. How to proceed on this matter will be considered by the committee.

Under the state sanitary district law, it was explained, it would be possible to proceed with the formation of the district by an election, called by the county court. This election would be for the district formation, only, and not have anything to do with issuance of bonds or other commitments. A district could continue indefinitely without issuing bonds or it could be dissolved.

Survey Planned

Once the district is formed, steps could be taken to get an engineers' survey which would give specific information on costs, so that the people would know whether they would want to go ahead with the construction of a sewage disposal plant.

Possibly another alternative would be to obtain funds from some other sources for the engineering survey, before the formation of the district.

W. J. Cloyes, county sanitary engineer, outlined tentative boundaries of a suggested sanitary district. Roughly, it is described as follows: beginning at the point where the main canal leaves the city limits, thence due east two and one-fourth miles, thence due south two miles, thence due west to the Klamath river along the north line of the county poor farm property, thence up the river to the city limits, and thence along the city limits to the point of beginning. This embraces about nine square miles and an estimated population of 8500.

Enlargement or shrinkage of this proposed district might be determined upon before an election is undertaken.

Cloyes cited the possibility of getting an RFC loan for from 20 to 40 years at two per cent. He read a letter from Senator Holman pointing out that a bill now pending in congress would authorize government grants up to 33 1/3 per cent of the cost of such sewage disposal enterprises.

District Attorney L. Orth Slemore explained the state sanitary law and said his office would assist in the work necessary for holding an election to form a district. County Judge U. E. Reeder and State Representatives Semon and Bolvin spoke briefly.

Suburbanites present participated actively in the discussion. It was stated that anyone wishing to do so is invited to attend the committee meeting Tuesday night.

Divorce To Cost Whitney \$3,000,000

HOLLYWOOD, March 16 (U.P.) Friends said today that Jack Whitney, millionaire sportsman, had settled \$3,000,000 on his brunette-socialite wife upon agreement to obtain a divorce.

Neither Whitney nor Mrs. Whitney would comment, although it was understood they have been separated for several months.

She was quoted as saying she intended to go to Reno, Nev., soon, but did not know when. Mrs. Whitney, owner of a large stable of racing horses, is dicker with Republic Studio for a movie contract and has been seen escorted by Actor Bruce Cabot.

Courthouse Records FRIDAY

Divorce Decree
Mabel Lindsey versus Vernon Lindsey. Plaintiff granted custody of two minor children. Defendant asked to pay \$40 per month for their support, also \$23.70 court costs and \$150 attorney fees. Decree signed by Circuit Judge Arthur D. Hay.

Gas Explosion Wrecks Hospital



Above, interior of the Booth Memorial hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, where a gas explosion wrecked the laboratory, shattered 40 windows and injured seven women members of the staff. Lower, police remove one of the victims of the blast.

Main Battle to Halt Spread Of Syphilis Yet To Be Waged

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Writer
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 16 (U.P.)—The battle to halt the spread of syphilis in the United States has yet to be fought.

This is shown in a study made at Indiana university by Dr. Harvey J. Locke, assistant professor of sociology, for Indiana's committee for study of marriage legislation.

One part of the battle will concern whether a person is to lose his job if it is found he has, or even has had, this disease. For, if discovery costs a job, syphilis will not be reported, and without reporting and following up work, physicians cannot prevent indiscriminate spreading of the disease.

As an official example of a widespread attitude, Dr. Locke cites the action of the social security board three years ago.

In 1937, he states, the board "had the public health service give Wassermanns as part of the pre-employment examinations and rejected those having positive Wassermanns. Dr. Thomas Parran, who reports this, says, 'Having found the Wassermann positives, the civil service commission said in effect "We can't employ these people. They have a higher expectancy of disability than the normal. x x x to take them would be unfair to other employees and to the government which must bear the cost of their disability.'"

Now the board is less strict. Wassermann tests are required only if the examining physician suspects syphilis. If the applicant refuses, his application is thrown out.

The Indiana report declares there still are penalties against syphilis in the army and navy. These prohibit veterans from drawing sick benefits when syphilitic infection caused the disease.

The service men are hospitalized free, but pay stops during the time they are hospitalized. Both services however say their regulations now are aimed at getting men to report venereal disease promptly.

On the other side, Prof. Locke found that several industrial concerns are now using the Wassermann test as a means of discovering and curing the disease, because they find healthy workers more efficient producers.

Prof. Locke tells a dramatic story of the change in the attitude of the United States since the turn of this century.

In 1906, he says, the Ladies Home Journal, after publishing articles and editorials on syphilis, received cancellations of 75,000 subscriptions, and some advertising accounts. But in 1937 an article brought no criticism. Instead there was favorable response that drew a second article.

Only the common cold and gonorrhea exceed syphilis in prevalence in the United States. But unlike the cold, the venereal disease is not evenly distributed among economic and social classes.

Among white university students, the incidence is only two-tenths of one per cent. Other classes of favored economic and social privileges have low rates.

But the average incidence in cities is six times higher than the university rate and in the country about five and a half times. This means a far higher rate for the unfortunate, and Prof. Locke says the incidence rises about in proportion to the drop in economic and social level.

LUCKY 13

JERSEYVILLE, Ill.—Number "13" is lucky for the Clifford Cary family. Twins were born to Mrs. Cary on March 13—just 13 minutes apart.

Looking for Bargains? Turn to the Classified page.

INSURED