Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of congress, March 8, 1879

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By Mail .... 6 months $6.50 By Mail .... year $11.00

Caught in the Rounds

By DEB ADDISON

We don't know if you've been following the Worldwide Bible Reading selections that have been given here since Thanksgiving, but it won't hurt you to come in on the last few days before Christmas.

Tonight's selection, which will be read this day all over the world, is: James 1.

Now, just to be sure that you don't miss the wonderful Christmas Story, the selection for Sunday, we'll give it here. It's from Luke 2:1-20. Set the paper aside for tomorrow. (And of course, there's nothing wrong with jumping the gun, and reading it tonight, too.)

And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Cesar Augustas, that all the world should be taxed . . .

And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city.

And Joseph, also went up from Galilee, out of the City of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the City of David, which is called Bethlehem (because he was of the house and lineage of David.)

To be taxed with Mary, his espoused wife, being great with child.

And so it was that while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered

And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

And lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shown about them, and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying,

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

And it came to pass as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

And they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in a manger.

And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning the child.

And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds.

But Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart.

And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things which they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK, (AP)—Business toted up a profit and loss statement today to show both the strength and weakness of its position.

On the plus side was the report that business outlays for new plant and equipment in the next three months will top the like period at the state of 1951 by 18 percent. The securities and exchange commission and the department of commerce joined to estimate that in the first quarter of 1952 business will spend nearly five and three fourths billion dollars on expansion.

The biggest expenditures will be by defense-connected industries, but the non-durable goods makers are planning to spend about 20 percent more than they did a year ago, apparenty believing that inflation is here to stay.

On the minus side, however, is the fear of a steel strike hanging over industry. This would knock many brave plans into a cocked hat. And if John L. Lewis' mine workers also threaten a strike later in the spring, the industrial hopes would be further set back.

In retail trade, the plus and minus signs are also crowded. Dun & Bradstreet declares that "the dollar volume of retail trade reached a new all-time high in the week ended this Wednesday."

Against that is the federal reserve board's report that department store sales last week fell four percent below sales in the similar week a year ago. Economists trying to reconcile the two reports conclude that chain store and apparel store sales are rising, and suburban stores are doing better comparatively than the big city department stores.

TV dealers say that many stores are doing twice as much business today as they did four weeks ago. The National Retail Furniture Assoc. says furniture store sales in November topped the 1950 month by 11 percent. Not since February have sales topped a year ago.

But against these plus signs, are official reports that industrial production has slipped below its peak and shows signs of weakening further before defense production pushes it up again.

Many factories report new orders are still dropping and backlogs are lower. Some think this will continue in civilian goods industries, through the first quarter of 1952.

From Tacoma, Wash., however, comes a report today that the market for Douglas Fir plywood has suddenly stiffened. For the first time since March, sales have substantially exceeded production, the Douglas Fir Plywood Assoc. reports. Sales last week bounced up to 50 percent over current production, and are almost twice as high as the average of recent months.

Copco Water Right at Keno Extended for Half Century

By HALE SCARBROUGH

A new 50-year water right was certified this week on behalf of the California-Oregon Power Co., extending Copco's present right at its Keno dam site until the year 2001.

It apparently was non-controversial.

The right is to the use of a maximum of 55 cubic feet per second of Klamath river water at Lot 1, Section 36, Township 39-S, Range 7 EWM. The description is that of the company's 750-kw hydroelectric plant at Keno.

It was signed by Charles E. Stricklin, state engineer, and filed at the county courthouse.

The water right is an old one, dating back to June 22, 1911.

Originally it was granted to B.E. Kerns and J. W. Kerns, and the certificate was placed on file here December 13, 1919, recorded on Page 425, Vol. 1, book of water rights certificates.

It granted the use for 40 years of the use of a maximum of 55 cubic feet per second of Klamath river for the purpose of deveoping a theoretical 100-hp, utilizing a fall of 16 feet.

The Kerns operated a small dam and power plant there. Sometime later it was acquired by the California-Oregon Power Co.

The old Kerns water right expired last June 22, and this week's filing was a 50-year extension of that same right.

It specifies that after 50 years from the date of the certificate, or on the expiration of any federal power license issued in connection, and after not less than two years' written notice, the State of Oregon or any municipality in the state could take over the water right by paying the company for any damages it incurs.

Copco currently operates 13 hydroelectric stations, and the Keno plant is one of the smallest.

However, it figures in eventual plans of the company.

Last April, in announcing its plans for the so-called Big Bend development on the Klamath river below Keno the company reported it envisaged replacement of the Keno plant to bring the kilowatt capacity to 48,000.

The Big Bend work—plans call for three dams in that general vicinity—presumably would come first.

Telling the Editor

WORD ORIGIN

I was interested in your articles on the origin of the word Siskiyou. I have nothing to add on that subject, but here are two more that may be of interest to you.

Harry Whiteline once told me that the high hill this side of the Weyerhaeuser mill was named Mt. Amelia because at the time that section was being surveyed a girl named Amelia Armstrong saw the surveyors on the top of the hill and climbed up there. The surveyors, upon finding who she was, said "we will name this hill Mt. Amelia," and so entered it on their records.

In Rand McNalley's atlas, Clover creek is called "Clover, or Wetas" creek. I've been told the name Wetas came about this way: Some of the early emigrants were fording the creek and one of the girls was gathering flowers. Th wagon started into the water and she quickly caught the back of the box and put her feet on the axle. All went well until the wagon started to rise up in front. As it climbed the opposite bank the hind part dropped clear down and—

Well, put another "s" on Wetas and you have the story. Some of our early pioneers weren't very good spellers.

F. L. Chitwood

Valley Logs Go At Top Prices

CORVALLIS, (AP)—The log market is getting back to normal in the Willamette valley, the Oregon State College extension service reported today.

The weekly report on farm forest products said the supply of logs increased in the past week with both sawmills and loggers adjusting to price control orders.

Logs sold at ceiling prices—$37.50 a thousand board feet for No. 3 second-growth logs in the Lane-Douglas area and $42.50 for No. 2's delivered to mills. In the Columbia river district second-growth logs were $40 for No. 3's and $50 for No. 2's.

Other forest products were unchanged.

FABLE

Once upon a time there was a little boy named Oscar who was very venturesome and daring. When someone told Oscar he mustn't do this or that, why those are the very things he wanted to do. And he would sneak off and do 'em.

The people around told Oscar he must not smoke. He hadn't smoked before, but the people around thought Oscar just might have the idea in his little mind.

He did, just as sure as everything.

So after he was told he must not smoke, Oscar headed straight for the barn and lit up.

He first tried a brand called the Trinity, and consuming the Trinity was an awful job. But Oscar puffed away manfully. People around had told him he mustn't. So he did.

From that success for Oscar it was only a short time until he tried a stronger brand, called the Klamath. It was an awful job, too, but people around had told him he mustn't.

After the Klamath, Oscar took on still a stronger brand, called the Rogue, and after that still an even stronger brand called the Umpqua. But each successive session out in the barn became easier for Oscar. He had the habit. After a while, nothing was too strong for Oscar.

People around had told him he mustn't. He showed them he could.

Once you take the first step, the second is easy.

MORAL

Any similarity between Oscar of this fable and Oscar Chapman of the U. S. department of interior; of Oscar's experiments with the forbidden vice and the department of interior's experiments with diverting the flow of rivers from one watershed to another is purely intentional.)

Bruce Biossat

Roscoe Drummond, chief of the Christian Science Monitor's Washington bureau, has found a remarkable twist in the capital. Somebody in government is trying to get something done without creating a new agency to do it.

Specifically, the National Security Resources Board is trying to promote the dispersal of new industry in the United States for safety reasons. Says the board:

"There is no need of a bureau in Washington or elsewhere in the federal government to do this job."

SUCCESS

And apparently the effort is meeting with considerable initial success despite the board's almost heretical views. If it works out, maybe others will be inclined toward this unorthodoxy and away from the prevailing notion that you're not in business until you've denuded the capital warehouses of every available desk and have hired people to lean on them.

Yet one shouldn't be too hopeful. Back in 1941, Washington got a lesson like this and profited little.

Top government officials were meeting on the Sunday after Pearl Harbor, desperately concerned with our dwindling stocks of natural rubber. With supplies from from the Dutch East Indies cut off, rationing at the earliest possible moment was indicated.

An all-day harangue found veteran federal officials insisting it would take six months to create a rationing system. They envisioned training a large field force to be dispatched to every corner of the land to operate it.

At this juncture, up spoke a man who was not enmeshed in the Washington tangle:

"I can do it in three weeks."

Nobody believed him, but the matter was so urgent they finally told him to go ahead and see what he could do.

The man was Frank Bane, executive director of the Council of State Governments, and a sort of minister without portfolio to the 48 governors. He was banking on help from them, and a lot of local people besides.

He got it. Alerted by wire, the governors sprang into action. Volunteers spread out in every town, ferreting out office space, furniture, willing hands to serve on ration boards. With a big map, a set of pins, a telephone and a small headquarters staff, Bane kept tabs on the tremendous organization effort. Where pressure was needed, it was applied. A few preliminary regional meetings had helped build up steam.

When the Monday morning deadline for the start of rationing arrived, the set-up was ready. In three weeks the foundation had been laid for a system that was to serve—on a greatly expanded basis—throughout world war two.

You would think this sort of showing would make a dent on the bureaucratic mind, but it doesn't seem to. The Red Tape Brigade, drawing upon an inexhaustible arsenal of unintelligible directives, soon regained control. Jealously it has guarded and enlarged its domain ever since.

All the poor citizen can do is hope that, because it is 10 years later, the story will be different this time and the paper legions of Washington officialdom will be forced to retreat to previously confused positions.

FREIGHT INCREASE

OLYMPIA, (AP)—The Washington state public service commission Friday granted a six percent intrastate freight rate increase to five railroads. Affected are the Northern Pacific, Great Northern Union Pacific, Milwaukee road and Pacific Coast railroad.

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James Marlow

WASHINGTON, (AP)—So far the congressional investigation of tax scandals has been a one-way street, even though it performed a public service with its disclosures.

The investigators—members of a house ways and means subcommittee—have taken a lot of trouble checking on employes of the executive branch of the government and on civilians who have been linked with tax cases.

And the committee has forced them to appear before it to answer questions in public hearings. But this committee did not do the same kind of job when members of congress were involved.

At least two house members, both Democrats, have been mentioned as either interfering in the tax fraud prosecutions or taking an unusual interest in them. But the committee did not force them to testify.

And the committee gave its own chairman, Rep. King, California Democrat, special treatment when there were rumors he had interfered in a tax case in his own state.

He demanded his committee investigate. It did. It held hearings for three days and then gave King a clean bill of health. But the hearing was secret, held behind closed doors to the public.

So far as is known this committee has closed up shop on the present phase of its inquiries. It goes to San Francisco next month for an investigation out there. It may resume Washington hearings some months from now, possibly in a different field from the one it's been pursuing the past few weeks.

Special treatment for congressmen by congressional committees is not unusual. It's the rule. When the rule is used in a case like the tax scandals the public gets less than a full investigation.

In failing to be just as relentless with fellow members of congress as they are with outsiders, congressmen simply follow a practice known pleasantly as congressional courtesy.

This is another way of saying members of congress don't very often embarrass other members of congress or make trouble for them.

Yet no one in congress can pretend its members are always beyond reproach.

We've had some recent examples to the contrary—J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican, and Andrew May, Kentucky Democrat—both of whom were imprisoned for crookedness.

Congress had nothing to do with disclosing their wrongdoing. That came from the outside.

Vets Mail Bag

Recently - discharged veterans who left active military service with a government term policy in force under waiver of premiums have only 120 days from the date of their separation to begin paying premiums again to the veterans administration.

A term policy is one that runs for a specified number of years and then must be renewed or converted while under premium-paying conditions in order to keep the insurance in force. The policy could be a five-year or eight-year national service life insurance term policy, or it could be a five-year U.S. government life insurance term policy.

The phrase, "under waiver of premiums" applied in this article refers to a term policy or to a term [illegible] policy that the person wanted to keep in force while he was in service without paying premiums and for which he applied and was granted a waiver.

The waiver ordinarily continues for the duration of the person's active service, plus 120 days after separation from duty.

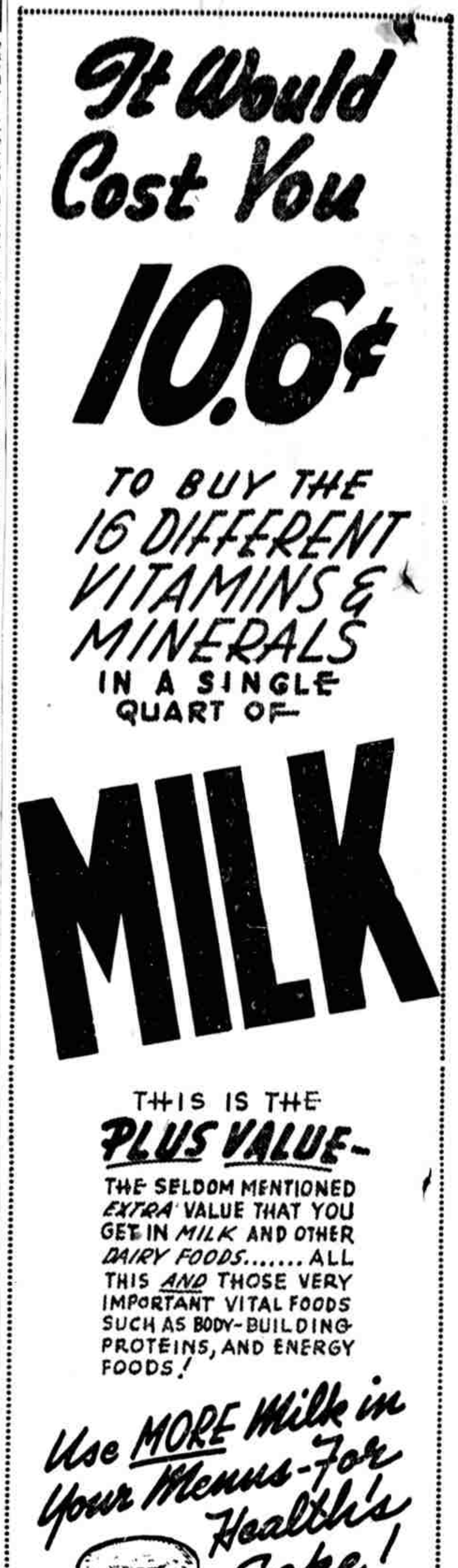
If a veteran wants to keep the policy in force after the 120-day post-service period he should pay all required premiums to the VA Central Office, Washington, D.C., within the 120-day period.

Even though the premium may be paid within the first few days of the 120-day period, it will not be applied on the policy that is under waiver until the first premium falls due after the 120-day period following the person's separation or release from active service.

For that reason, the VA urges veterans to make their first premium payment as soon after separation as possible and thus guard against their policies lapsing after the 120 days have elapsed.

Two factors affect those whose term policies expired while they were in active service:

1. For those whose period of term insurance expired while they were in active service and while the policies were under waiver of premiums, the law provides for automatic renewal of their insurance for another five-year period, with premiums waived for the remainder of their active service, plus 120 days. They will be required to pay a higher premium on their insurance after discharge.

2. For those who did not apply for a waiver on their term insurance and whose policies expired while they were in active service after April 25, 1951, the law grants them the right to apply for new insurance in the same amount and of the same type as the expired policies. They must apply to the VA within 120 days of discharge and submit evidence of good health. Applications, with premium, should be submitted to the VA Central Office, Washington, D. C.

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