Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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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MAIL		BY CARRIER	
1 month	$ 1.35	1 month	$ 1.35
6 months	$ 6.50	6 months	$ 8.10
1 year	$11.00	1 year	$16.20

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

You perhaps read a news story in this paper Saturday on a talk by Ed Geary on the highway tax measures that will be on the ballot in November.

This is something of great importance to everyone who uses the highways, and that's everybody, so give it an extra thought.

Here's the background.

The last legislature, after a number of years study and hearings by committees during sessions and by interim committees between sessions, worked out and passed a new set of rules for financing Oregon highways.

The changes had largely to do with trucks. The new principle of taxation was based on the weight of a truck and the number of miles it uses the roads.

This amounts to a use tax. Along with adopting this use tax the legislature reduced the plate fee for trucks.

After this system was adopted the long-haul truckers, referred the weight-mile part of it. That is, petitions were circulated and signed by enough voters to put it on the coming ballot as a referendum measure for a Yes of No vote, which in the meantime prevented it from going into effect.

Also, these truckers have, through the Oregon initiative procedure, put on the ballot for vote a constitutional amendment which would prevent the legislature from setting up any highway financing tax on vehicles other than the fuel tax and the license plate tax.

Those are the two highway measures you will have to vote on at the next election.

It burns you up to think that by use of the referendum, which is simple to invoke in Oregon, the lower plate fee law was allowed to stand while the weight-mile law was held up for two years.

The effect of this is that the state loses $2 million anticipated income from truck use of the roads—which will have to be made up by other vehicles or for which the roads will go begging.

But that shouldn't enter into judgement on how to vote on the measures. The vote should be on the basis of what is the most equitable way to finance our highways.

Actually, the truckers are good citizens. The long-haul truck drivers are among the most careful and courteous on the road. They stay on their own side, they don't take screwball chances, they dim their lights and they signal you when it's safe to pass.

The trucking industry is vital to all of us. We have to have it, and it's important that, as a private industry, it stays solvent and healthy.

Again, that shouldn't enter into judgement on how to vote on the measures.

The question is, as Rep. Geary pointed out, whether the voters affirm the program of the legislature or nullify it as urged by the truckers.

It's the opinion of this column that the legislature's principle of tax on use is fair and constructive.

We'd also be inclined to accept the word of the legislature, which has worked long and hard on this program with the interests of all in mind, rather than the word of any one particular interest.

There are many measures on the ballot. This highway question will be particularly confusing because you will have to vote No on one measure and Yes on another.

To confirm the legislature you'll have to vote No on the measure that's headed "Fair Truck Tax" and Yes on the other.

To uphold the long-haul truckers you'll have to vote Yes on the "Fair Truck Tax" and No on the other.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — In all the world there was nothing that Craig Bleak really liked. He was so mean that even the cat in his own home arched her back and spat whenever he came near.

"Craig doesn't really mean the things he says," his wife, Mary, loyally defended him. "It's his poor health."

But if anything had made Craig ill it was his spiteful nature. And in time he alienated everyone except Mary and Henry Holesome, who worked in the bank with him. Craig hated them both — Mary, because she stood by him; Henry, because he kept rising in rank while Craig remained in his same old post in a teller's cage.

"I know why Henry keeps hanging around here — the fool's in love with you," Craig taunted his wife. "If I dropped dead, he'd want to marry you the next day."

And Mayola, their maid, who overheard the remark, thought to herself that it probably was the only true thing Craig ever had said. Mayola came from Haiti, and believed in black magic.

The day Henry finally was elevated to a vice presidency Craig Bleak came home in a vile temper.

"You ought to be glad he was promoted," said Mary, and it was then Craig slapped her. He went out in the kitchen and saw Mayola. She held a small object in her hand and was muttering over it.

"What is that?" demanded Craig.

"Nothing," said Mayola, hiding the object behind her.

"Let's see it," insisted Craig sternly.

Reluctantly, Mayola held out the object, a tiny man - shaped doll. Fixed to its toe by a pin was a piece of paper that said "Sam."

"He's my boy friend, and he's been cheating on me," explained Mayola, "I'm gettin' even by puttin' the voodoo hoodoo on him. Ever' place I sticks a pin in it with his name on it — that's where it hurts him."

"Does it work?" asked Craig.

"It does where I come from," said Mayola. "Anything you believe in hard enough comes true, Mista Bleak."

"I'll give you $5 for that doll," said Craig. He took it, and as Mayola happily held out her hand he said, "Don't worry I'll pay you later — maybe."

The next morning at breakfast he put a scrap of paper saying "Henry Holesome" on the doll's shoulder and stuck a thumb tack into it.

"I'll fix your lover boy," he told Mary.

"You must be losing your mind," she said.

Craig came home that night in a fine mood.

"Henry moaned all day about having arthritis in his shoulder," he exulted. "How do you like that?"

Mary paled in fear.

"Well, I think we'll start giving your lover boy an ulcer now," Craig said the following morning, and pushed four thumotacks into the doll's abdomen.

"And just to be sure, Mary dear, that you don't interfere —" he went over and locked the doll in a desk.

When Mayola arrived, a weeping Mary told her what had happened.

"That husban' of yours is jus' too mean for this world," said Mayola grimly. "Kin you open that desk?"

Mary searched until she found a key, opened the desk, and pulled the thumbtacks out of the doll.

"I know it is all a lot of nonsense, Mayola," she said. "But take this horrible thing out and throw it down the incinerator."

She went into her bedroom, and before she fell asleep a few minutes later she heard a door open and close. The telephone awoke her.

"I have terrible news for you, Mary," said Henry's voice. "Craig . . . Craig suddenly keeled over a few minutes ago. Before we could even get a doctor he —."

Mary screamed. She dropped the telephone.

"Mayola! Mayola!" she cried. She ran into the kitchen. It was empty. On the drainboard lay stretched a tiny doll.

A nail protruded from its left chest and to the nail clung a scrap of paper. Mary snatched up the doll and read:

"Goodbye Mista Bleak."

MORAL: Never tell your wife where you keep your dolls.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Judging by letters addressed to this column, a large number of people suffer from bunions. One reader even says that she has had bunions for 30 years, which is indeed a long time to suffer from this painful foot condition.

A bunion is surely one consequence of our civilized society. Bunions are practically unknown among peoples who do not wear shoes.

Those peoples have other troubles, of course, and certainly no one would recommend going barefoot on our city streets, but at least it can be pointed out that bunions, as well as many other foot troubles, would occur less often if more people took better care of their feet, especially in the matter of shoes.

A bunion is a swelling of the lining of the joint at the base of the big toe. The skin also becomes thickened and the whole process pushes the big toe toward the others. Needless to say, the whole area becomes sensitive to pressure and the foot does not look its best.

What can be done for a bunion? A bunion which has not existed too long and which is not too bad often gets along pretty well under conservative management. This involves removing the pressure on the inflamed and thickened tissues.

The shoes must fit well and sometimes it is even necessary to cut a hole in the shoe around the bunion so that there is na pressure on it at all. Heat may also relieve the tenderness and reduce the swelling.

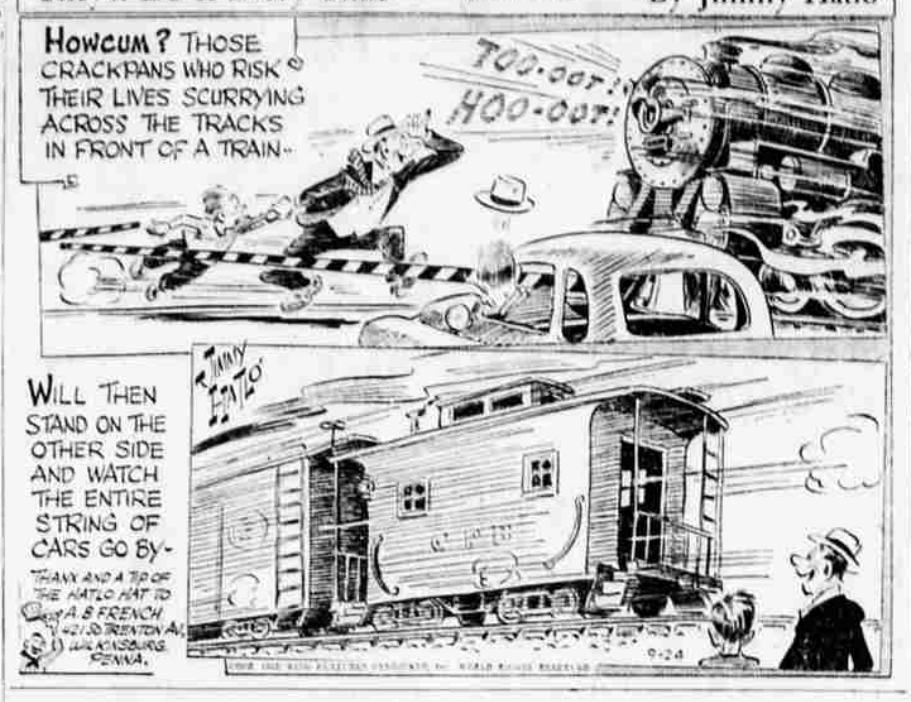
If this does the job, well and ions are so bad that more heroic ions are so bad that more heroid measures are necessary.

At times part of the difficulty is the accumulation of fluid which can be removed by a needle or small cut. But often an operation which involves removal of the excess tissue making up the bunion is necessary.

Just the right amount has to be taken out and then the bones of the big toe have to be placed in the proper position and held there (usually by plaster cast), until healing takes place. It is not a quick or particularly comfortable procedure.

Almost all persons who have bunions could have avoided them. The majority come as the result of wearing improperly fitted shoes —those which are too pointed or too short. Bunions are a high price to pay for vanity in the choice of shoes.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo



Eisenhower and Stevenson Far Apart On Theories, Cures For Inflation

By RICHARD H. SMITH

CLEVELAND (AP)—The presidential candidates have set forth in detail their views on inflation, but their proposed solutions have little in common.

At Baltimore last night Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson blamed "agents in the Kremlin" for having "dumped a barrel of yeast in the bread of our economy."

During the whistle-stop crossing of Ohio and in a major speech he prepared for delivery here, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared, "The inflation we suffer is not an accident; it is a policy" of the administration.

Just as they disagreed on inflation's causes, so were the two candidates far apart in their ideas of what to do about it. But there were some areas of agreement.

Both called for a clampdown on federal spending and acknowledged a substantial part of the slash must come in military spending.

Stevenson outlined a four-point program calling for wage, price and rent controls "until prices stop going up" and for taxes on as nearly a "pay-as-you-go" level as possible.

Eisenhower, in his trip through Ohio to Cleveland and in the speech he scrapped here to deal with the controversy over Sen. Richard Nixon's $18,000 expense fund, said:

"With one hand the administration has been turning up the water pressure at the hydrant, while on the other hand it has been trying to check the water's flow. The administration's controls over prices are nothing but weak stop-gaps."

The Republican standard-bearer's answer to inflation was to cut taxes and expenditures and stop government agencies, such as the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board, from working at what he described as cross-purposes on credit controls.

Accusing the Truman administration of deliberately encouraging inflation "to fool the people with a deceptive prosperity," Eisenhower said money had been so cheapened that while the average family has gained in income since 1945, it actually can buy less goods.

"This is a measure of the achievement of an administration which loudly claims: 'Millions will vote for us—because they never had it so good,'" he said scornfully.

He attacked what he said was the administration theory that "national prosperity depends on the production of armaments and that any reduction in arms output might bring on another recession."

"Does this mean, then," he demanded, "that the continued failure of our foreign policy is the only way to pay for the failure of our fiscal policy? According to his way of thinking, the success of our foreign policy would mean a depression."

"We cannot bear this huge burden indefinitely," he went on. "We cannot—year after year, decade after decade—both maintain our standard of living, finance huge armaments and help to rebuild the economies of nations all around the globe. We cannot, in short, win the peace with a foreign policy of drift, makeshift and make-believe."

What the country needs is "a soundly conceived program of tax reduction," he said, adding:

"Such an approach would seek to fill the economic gap left when rearmament can be reduced. A reduction is a way to boost consumer buying power and let the people spend their own money instead of the government spending it for them."

From his own experience, Eisenhower said, he knows "substantial savings" can be made in armaments outlays, which he called "the area of greatest cost to the American taxpayer."

"This does not mean slowing the speed or cutting the size of the rearmament program we need," he said. "No responsible citizen could foster such folly in today's world. . . I tell you this from my own experience: Informed, intelligent scrutiny of military spending can effect substantial savings in our huge defense program."

Another opportunity for economizing, Eisenhower said, is to "save those other sums, taken out of American pocketbooks and bank accounts, that for years bought nothing but governmental waste and corruption."

16,000 Hear Nixon Speech In Cleveland Auditorium

By DON WHITEHEAD

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Last night 16,000 people sat in this city's huge Public Hall in almost hypnotic silence under the spell of a voice that was pleading political honesty.

It was the voice of Sen. Richard M. Nixon speaking from California. The plea was this: He had done no wrong in accepting an $18,000 private expense fund from a group of businessmen—and he had not profited personally from this help.

These people had expected an address by GOP presidential nominee Dwight D. Eisenhower, whiplashing the Democratic administration for what he called "cheap money" policies.

But the candidate delayed this talk in order to hear Nixon's nation-wide defense, which was in effect a fight for his political life. While thousands waited in the hall, Eisenhower sat in a side room at the hall with his wife Mamie, watching and hearing the television-radio broadcast. They were alone.

Outside, the audience had just given a ringing cheer for Sen. Robert A. Taft's appeal for a GOP victory in November.

Then the voice suddenly came from the loudspeaker. A hush fell over the crowd. They hunched forward in their chairs, tense and expectant.

"My fellow Americans," the voice said, "I come before you tonight as a candidate for the vice presidency and as a man whose honesty and integrity has been questioned . . ."

There was only the sound of the voice. There was no television screen carrying the image of the senator. Only the voice.

The sea of faces stared toward the platform as though the voice was coming from the speaker's rostrum.

". . . That is why I am here tonight. I want to tell you my side of the case . . ."

The voice went on.

On the speaker's stage, Sen. Taft leafed through a little black notebook. He shuffled some papers in his hands. He jotted down a few notes. Next to him, Sen. John W. Bricker sat with folded arms. Then Bricker looked around him as though trying to read what was in the sea of faces.

There was hardly a movement. A tiny flag waved from side to side in slow motion in a big woman's hands. A man rubbed his chin. A head turned slowly to look around. But there was almost no sound, minute after minute.

Down front, a small boy sleepily rubbed his eyes and looked up at the woman beside him, probably his mother. But she was so intent on the voice that she paid no heed to the boy. He went back to a serious study of his fingers.

Across the stage from Taft, a gray-haired woman sat in an attitude of frozen concentration. Around her, every face was a study in serious thought or introspection.

What were they thinking? No one but they could say. But no one in that hall could escape the electric emotions that held the audience for minutes.

Then they laughed. Nixon told of receiving a gift of a dog. The spell was broken. They roared approval of Nixon remaining on the ticket. They broke into a cheer when Eisenhower strode to the stage and said: "Tonight I saw an example of courage."

It looked like Dick Nixon had won his fight to be the Republican vice presidential candidate.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

In the weeks ahead, no American citizen anywhere and certainly no candidate for major national office can escape giving sober thought to the resounding primary victory scored in Wisconsin by Senator McCarthy.

The senator won real popular approval. Triumph by a margin of 225,000 can't be dismissed as just the work of an effective state Republican organization. Vote totals indicate, in fact, that many Democrats crossed over to support McCarthy, as they are allowed to do under Wisconsin law. The reverse had been expected.

Plainly, the people of Wisconsin are not seriously impressed with the ceaseless attacks made upon McCarthy over the past two years. Critics who have charged that he has tarred many innocent people while not really accomplishing anything seem not to have made impact in his home area.

To judge from the primary, the voters view these criticisms as either beside the point or unfair and exaggerated. Not uncommonly, the people of any particular state resent attacks by outsiders against one of their own. Senator Taft reaped a harvest of votes on this score in Ohio two years ago. And no man has been more steadily assailed from the outside than McCarthy.

Wisconsin citizens evidently feel, too, that communism in all its forms is a hateful thing which must be swiftly and efficiently eradicated wherever found. In this they may very well be joined by the overwhelming majority of Americans. There appears to be slim patience with those who approach the task with a "soft" attitude.

When President Truman labeled the 1947 Alger Hiss investigation a "red herring," he gave the impression he wasn't too troubled over subversives in government. Others in his administration also belittled probers who were striking real pay dirt. By their casualness, they set the stage for men who would attack the evil more aggressively.

McCarthy was only one such man but he has managed to convince millions of his countrymen that he is the outstanding foe of Communists in government.

Once deep fears are stirred, people perhaps are irresistibly drawn to the support of anyone who seems devoted to removing the cause of those fears. They may not worry too greatly over the techniques used in attacking what they fear. They brush these aside, intent only on what they see as the "great good"—the fight against communism.

The Wisconsin verdict, therefore, is almost surely a positive assertion of support for the man who, to millions, is the symbol of the fight against internal enemies. The voters there seemed to say that McCarthy's objectives are good, and that in consequence the means he uses to reach them are unimportant.

All Wisconsin voters get a chance in November to ratify or reverse that decision. And some day all America may have to face the same choice.

Stevenson Blames Congressional GOP For Inflation, High Cost Of Living

By RELMAN MORIN

BALTIMORE (AP)—Gov. Adlai Stevenson, withholding comment on Sen. Richard M. Nixon's statement about the $18,000 political expense fund, headed for Illinois today with the assertion that he is sure of victory in the presidential election.

He closed a campaign sweep through the Atlantic Seaboard with a speech in Baltimore in which he said the Republicans—and particularly Sen. Robert A. Taft—are responsible for inflation and the high costs of living.

Wage and price controls, he said, may have to be tightened, not further relaxed—a last-minute revision in the original text.

Stevenson watched Nixon's television broadcast through the first few minutes but had to leave for his own speech before the California senator finished.

Afterward, reporters told him that Nixon said he was placing his case in the hands of the Republican National Committee for final decision. They asked for comment, and Stevenson replied:

"I don't think I'll have anything to say on that."

The Democratic presidential candidate said several days ago that "condemnation without ascertaining the facts would be wrong."

There are no surface evidences of satisfaction in Stevenson's camp over the Nixon case. In fact, correspondents who have been covering the governor's campaign have heard little discussion of it among his staff, one way or the other.

Stevenson did not refer to Nixon in his address last night.

He concentrated on carrying the fight to the Republicans on a major issue of this campaign—inflation and costs of living. The GOP has accused the Truman administration of cheapening the dollar, causing high prices, and pursuing a policy of deficit spending.

Stevenson said this is not so.

High taxes and high costs of living, he told an audience of about 8,500 people in Baltimore, are the result of necessary military spending, caused by the threat from Soviet Russia. And he added:

"The great majority of Republicans in Congress voted to end rent control. . . . Four times, a majority of the Republicans voted to end controls on all things consumers buy."

He called Taft "the leader of the inflationary shock troops in Congress."

Stevenson offered a four-point program for combatting inflation:

1. A tighter rein on government spending.

2. A pay-as-we-go tax pattern, adding: "I don't like taxes. I shall do everything I can to reduce them, but I will make no promises I cannot keep."

3. Federal curbs on "excessive private borrowing."

4. A tightening of wage and price controls until Congress has time to re-examine the present set-up. "This will mean, if it has to come, tighter wage controls as well as price controls."

Stevenson said he has been encouraged by the results of his trips through the country.

He said, "I know now with the beat of my heart, no less than with the certainty of my mind that this is going to be another proud year for those of us who believe in the principles of the Democratic party."

He put high prices on a level with peace as a major problem before the American people. "As far as the government is concerned," he said, "it must give both problems top priority."

He hit back at a Republican claim—that inflation is in part a result of waste and mismanagement in government—with a homely analogy. "It's like a husband coming into the kitchen, seeing one potato peeling that is too thick, and exploding that now he knows why you can't make ends meet."

But the governor carefully added, "I am for the government a peeling its potatoes with a sharp knife and a miserly eye."

He argued, in sum, that inflation cannot be cured simply by economy and management in government.

He then laid down the four points of his formula for meeting the inflationary problem.

On government expenditure, he said:

"Government must spend every penny as though it were a $5 bill, and it must not spend a penny for anything that is not needed right now. . . . I have vetoed more appropriations in Illinois than any governor in our history.

"We will have to make most of our savings in the military departments. You know, perhaps, that 65 cents out of every dollar the government spends goes now for paying the costs of past wars and preventing another one. . . . But I don't believe in the theory that military budgets are sacred and untouchable."

On taxation—

"The government has to keep itself just as close as possible to a pay-as-we-go tax standard. When we collect taxes to pay for them, we help stop inflation."

Stevenson announced his opposition to deficit spending with the words: "I would not favor reducing taxes until we are getting in a dollar to cover every dollar we spend. And I'll bank on the American people, even in an election year, to understand straight talk on the need for a balanced budget."

He said the federal debt has been reduced by 11 billion dollars in six years and paid a tribute to President Truman. "No man in the U. S. has worked harder for a pay-as-we-go policy than President Truman, or received less credit for his achievements on that front."

On "excessive" private credit—

"I shall hope to be able to work out with the Congress a set of restraints upon excessive private credit which will keep the money market on an even, non-inflationary keel."

On controls—

"I don't like them. Not many people do. But if the alternative is a steady rise in our food, clothing, rent and other living costs, then we must have them."

Stevenson said he favors retaining controls until Congress has time to re-examine the situation.

A revised text of his speech added these statements:

"This will mean, if it has to come, tighter wage controls as well as tighter price controls. I don't know whether the wage and price increases which came out of the steel case this year were required by what happened elsewhere in the economy or not.

"But I do know that many people see in that case a further impetus to inflation. It brings into sharp focus the question of whether the price and wage loopholes aren't becoming bigger than we can afford. We just can't be either pulled or pushed any further into the twisting cyclone of inflation."

Stevenson said he has "a deep belief in a free economy.

"I look forward anxiously to the time when these casts on our economy—these price, rent and wage controls—can come off. I cannot tell you when that will be, for I can only guess as to the Kremlin's future course of conduct or misconduct."

He said most Republicans voted to end controls on rents, and on "vital defense production materials" such as steel, copper and aluminum."

The Democratic candidate was interrupted more than 30 times during the course of the half-hour speech. The reception was on a level with the thunderous ovations given him in Richmond and again in New York, when he talked before the American Federation of Labor.

Stevenson plans now to spend only a few days in his Capitol in Springfield, and then go out again, this time to the Middle West, with forays into the South. The early part of his next tour takes him into Ohio, home state of Sen. Taft, with a speech in Columbus.

Highlights at KUHS

By HAROLD McKAY

Maybe KU appeared a little deserted yesterday. That was because there were two groups of students out of school on field trips part of the day.

The radio speech students visited the radio stations in the morning, and in the afternoon the physics classes toured one of the Weyerhaeuser mills.

The Klamath retail selling course is the largest program of its kind in the state.

In the school year of 1951-52 the retail selling people won 8 places in contests in Oregon and won one first place in a national contest for courses of this type. In the Oregon window display contest KU captured a first and a second place. Then in the Oregon fabrics contest Klamath swept the field taking all six places to be the only school to win awards.

In the National contest for Retail Selling clubs the Klamath Falls branch took first.

Don't forget to listen to the Klamath Sports Album tomorrow night at 6:30 over KFJI. And look in Floyd's at Underwoods display window to try and guess who the sportrait subject is this week.

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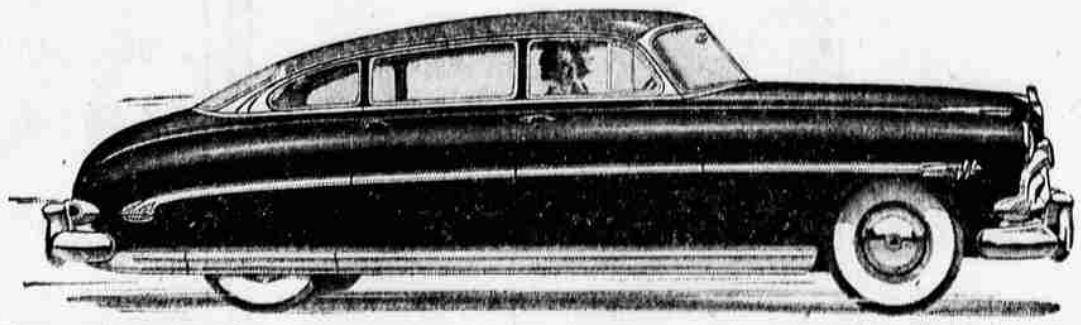
Drop in and drive a Hudson, or telephone us and we'll pick you up at your door. You've a thrill coming.

*Trade-mark. Patents pending.



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