

# Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 29, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 month \$1.35	1 month \$1.35
6 months \$6.50	6 months \$6.10
1 year \$11.00	1 year \$10.20

## BILLBOARD

**By BILL JENKINS**

As this is written I'm sitting here waiting for a bunch of fellows to pick me up so we can go out in the woods to hunt. I'm dressed in a duck suit. And suddenly, or suddenly, thought has occurred. Duck hunters don't come dragging home at night, their tails barely clearing the floor, their shoulders drooping with weariness because of a hard day's hunting. They're just naturally worn out from packing around their clothes. You get up in the cold gray light of dawn, shiver madly in the cold bedroom, catch a speculative glance outside and promptly figure that it is going to go to twenty below before the day is over.

So you dress accordingly (that word derives from the fact that after you're all dressed, when you spread the arms out yet the clothes of shirts going on over Long Johns. Then heavy pants, heavier boots and top the whole thing off with a twenty pound, with shells, hunting coat.

That is, I'm tired already. So I'll quit this and go out in this fresh and invigorating air. I'll pick up those extra shirts on the way home.

Oregon made the national magazines again. Ford Times. And almost in the Basin at that. Bend gets the accolade this time. In the cookery department. The Pine Tavern, overlooking Mirror Pond and just off Highway 111, can't throw in the free plugs with a recipe for wild rice dressing. The joint, by the way, is closed on Sundays and holidays.

## HAL BOYLE

**NEW YORK (AP) —** When you kid men who wear mustaches, mister — smile, smile, smile.

They can take the ribbing in high good nature, but not their wifefolk.

There is something about a mustache on the lip of the man she loves that brings out the maternal loveliness in a gal.

Her creed is simple: "Love that man — adore his mustache." And if you refer ever so slightly to the fuzzi patch under his nostrils she leaps to its defense almost as quickly as if you had trampled one of her children.

She counterattacks with fury, with fists, with words. Particularly words.

I found this out by writing a piece questioning the romantic impact of the mustache.

My theory was — and is — that a man ordinarily grows a mustache to cure an inferiority complex and that it turns him into a snob taller than if someone gave him a million dollars.

Naturally, I was honest enough to admit myself that personal jealousy had influenced my thinking. The only time I ever tried to grow a mustache it dropped like limp hay.

Well, most of my friends with mustaches were quite tolerant about the whole thing, twirling their small fur forelocks as they sneered tauntingly: "Snobs are we? Don't you wish you could be a snob, too, junior?"

But the women got angry. They said a mustache is downright lovable.

"Being a woman I would ten times rather be kissed by a mustache than all the smooth, faced yokels like you or some other men I could think of," wrote a riled lady from Ann Arbor, Mich.

Before I could brood my way out of the inferiority complex this

## BRUCE BLOSSAT

On June 2, President Truman pinned a medal on General Eisenhower as the general doffed his uniform to enter the political arena. No one then imagined what bitter antagonists they would become before the election was over.

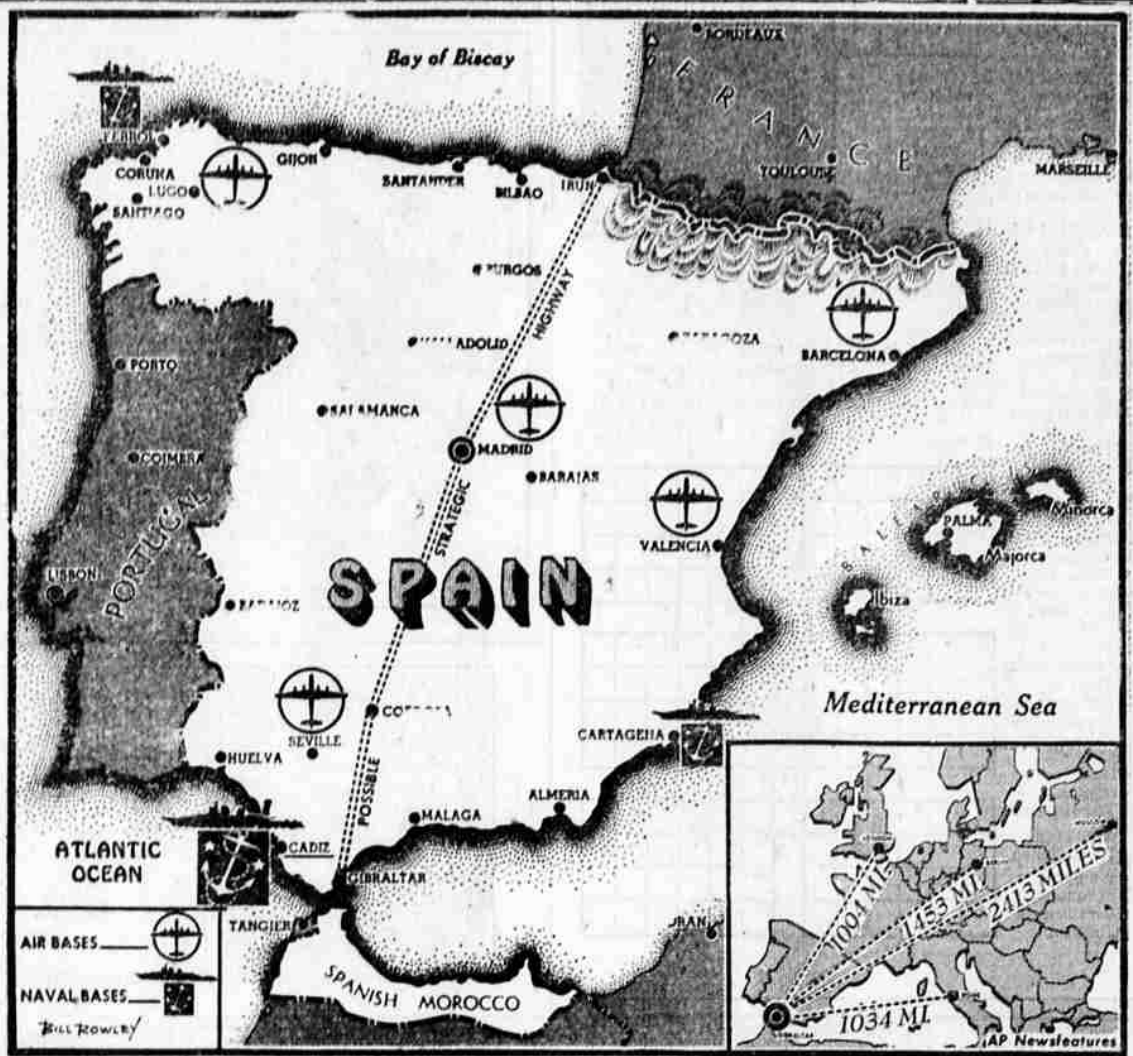
Mr. Truman, stung by steady criticism, lashed out violently. He drew the campaign down to the lowest level in many years.

Since then, however, the President has regained his sense of responsibility. He is bent on assuring an orderly transition from his administration to Eisenhower's on Jan. 20.

Fortunately for the nation, President-elect Eisenhower is likewise determined that no personal rancor shall affect the security and well being of the American people. He, too, is eager to achieve a smooth transfer of authority.

In that spirit, the two men met at the White House in an historic session. It was historic because in previous critical periods — most recently in the great depression — there was no such cooperative attitude. The shift of power from an old to a new administration was painful and damaging.

The free world and the Commu-



## Pact Reported Near Between U.S. and Spaniards

**By WARREN BENNETT**  
AP Newsfeatures Staff Writer

Final arrangements are reported being made on plans to fit Spain into the defense of western Europe against the threat of communist aggression.

Technical experts of Spain and the United States are reported to have ironed out all details of an aid-for-bases exchange between the two countries. Under such an agreement, American arms would go to Generalissimo Franco's army and American engineering teams would modernize Spanish air fields and naval bases.

Spain's top military and political chiefs already have given final approval at a recent meeting of the National Defense Council in Madrid. All that remains, barring unforeseen developments, is the formal drafting of the accord. All this is from a reliable source in Madrid. There is no official confirmation or denial in Washington.

The Spanish informant said the agreement includes the following points:

- 1—American financial aid of \$125,000,000 already authorized by Congress for economic and military aid on the basis of strict military priority.
- 2—Rearmament of the Spanish army, navy and air force in accordance with decisions by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- 3—Use by American armed forces of existing Spanish military, naval and air bases and joint construction of new ones.

As an example of how the first point might work out, the Madrid informant said a strategic highway might be constructed from Gibraltar to Iron on Spain's northern border. It would be built to American specifications with the U.S. supplying bulldozers, roadcrackers and other heavy machinery and Spain supplying the manpower and raw materials.

On point two, for instance, Spain might propose to a permanent U.S. military and economic mission that the cruiser Canarias be modernized. The mission would decide whether and how much of the project was necessary. The U.S. would furnish whatever radar and other equipment was needed with Spain contributing manpower and available raw materials.

Point three involving protection of Spanish sovereign rights is delicate. A formula agreed on by the U. S. with Portugal on use of air bases in the Azores is believed to be the pattern.

All Spanish bases would remain under the Spanish flag and be commanded by Spanish officers, but American officers would be in charge of operational and administrative functions. These would include allocation of planes, supervision and enforcement of security measures to protect equipment, oil and supply depots.

The agreement, it is understood, calls for creation of three major and several secondary air bases, conversion of the port of Cadiz in the Atlantic into a major naval base and extensive improvement of the port of Cartagena in the Mediterranean.

One of the major air bases obviously would be at Madrid or near Barajas. The accompanying map shows the sites of other possible fields at Barcelona, Seville, Valencia and Lugo.

Experts say Spanish runways would have to be enlarged and modernized to take American jet fighters and big bombers.

Secret talks between technical experts of the U.S. and Spain went on for almost seven months. If the agreement between the experts is formalized in a pact, it will align Spain on the side of the west.

Spain always has been one of the most militantly anti-communist countries but under Franco it was isolated in the postwar world. For one thing Franco offered to help Hitler during World War II and copies of that correspondence fell into Allied hands after the German surrender.

The United Nations was framed in such a way that Spain could never become a member as long as Franco stayed in power. An attempt was made in the U.N. to throw an economic blockade around Spain but it failed. The member nations did vote, however, to withdraw all top-ranking diplomats from Madrid.

The U.S. opposed the moves but went along. In 1950 the U.S. reversed itself and sent an ambassador to Madrid. The switch did not mean approval of fascism. What it meant was that the Kremlin was forcing all anti-communists regardless of stripe, into the same camp.

## SAM DAWSON

**By T. E. APPLIGATE**  
(For Sam Dawson)

**NEW YORK (AP) —** It now appears certain 1952 will see the starting of the second largest number of housing units in history.

Through October, "starts" on non-farm residential units, ran about 18,000 ahead of the first ten months last year.

Because of seasonal factors, November and December normally bring a drop in home building volume.

This year's total will fall far short of 1950's record 1,396,000 units, but is expected to exceed the 1,088,800 started in 1951.

This is the time of year when officials associated with the building industry take a look at prospects for the next 12 months.

And it seems 1953 may be a different story.

Predictions that this year's volume will be exceeded are rare, although many, including leading economists and private home building leaders, think the 1953 total will top the million-unit mark for the fifth successive year.

Some others, however, take a more cautious view.

They report that in many sections home buyers are becoming more price-conscious, with builders having greater difficulty in selling.

## Hunter Gets Deer Antler

**NORTH ADAMS, Mass. (AP) —** The five-point deer antler on display in an Adams cafe was bagged by a rabbit hunter who didn't fire a shot.

Robert S. Shaffer said he was hunting near Windsor Pond Thursday when a buck appeared suddenly and charged. He knew his shotgun was not suitable for deer and also that the deer season would not open until Dec. 1.

Instinctively, he related, he dropped his gun and seized one of the buck's antlers. The deer kept going, leaving the five-point antler in Shaffer's hands—an antler he would not have lost normally until next spring.

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## Catholic Church Names 24 to Cardinal College

**VATICAN CITY, Italy (AP) —** Pope Pius XII today announced the names of 24 new Cardinals of the Catholic Church. They will be elevated to the Sacred College in a great consistory to be held Jan. 12.

Only one American appeared on the list of new princes of the church—James Francis McIntyre, archbishop of Los Angeles.

The long-expected consistory will bring the death-depleted ranks of the Sacred College to its full strength of 70.

It will be the first since the great postwar consistory of 1946 in which the Pope gave symbolic red hats to 32 prelates in one of the most impressive and splendid ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

A native of New York City, Archbishop McIntyre is 66 years old. He has been head of the Los Angeles archdiocese since 1948.

The list also included the name of Msgr. Aloysius Sispinac, archbishop of Zagreb, who was conditionally released from prison by Yugoslavia's Communist government last year after he had served five years of a 16-year sentence for alleged collaboration with the Nazis during World War II. Premier Marshal Tito's government has not permitted him to resume his church seat.

The new cardinals are from 12 countries. Eleven of them, however, are Italian, bringing the number of Italians in the Sacred College to 27. Non-Italians will number 43.

Two of the new cardinals are from France, two from Spain, and one each from Brazil, Ecuador, Yugoslavia, Ireland, Columbia and Germany.

The Canadian prelate honored is Msgr. Paul Emil Legre, archbishop of Montreal.

## THE DOCTOR SAYS

**By E. P. JORDAN, M.D.**

Iritis is a serious eye disease. Its principal symptoms consist of pain, watering of the eyes, excessive sensitivity to bright light and if long continued, interference with vision. The pain is likely to be severe and worse at night. Touching or pressing the eyeball usually is excruciatingly painful.

When iritis begins suddenly the symptoms are likely to be worse than in the chronic variety, but recovery usually comes more rapidly—perhaps in a few weeks, when proper treatment is begun.

When the iritis clears up completely, the possibility of inflammation and the possibility of chronic inflammation are dangerous possibilities.

Iritis is sometimes associated with rheumatism, diabetes, tuberculosis, syphilis, or injury. It is most important that the cause of the iritis be discovered whenever possible.

The disease or condition producing the inflammation of the iris must be treated as well as the eye itself. The search for infection elsewhere in the body must be carried out painstakingly and thoroughly. But sometimes no cause whatever can be found.

The eye itself requires highly skilled treatment, including the use of drugs, heat applied locally, rest and protection from light. Sometimes a method called foreign protein therapy has been found helpful in iritis.

This consists in injecting some protein substance (boiled milk is an example) which produces a reaction of the body, usually with fever. This seems to stimulate resistance and often has a favorable effect on the iritis.

As in most other inflammatory diseases of the eye (but not such things as cataracts, simple glaucoma, and the like), ACTH or cortisone are often extremely useful.

When anything goes wrong with the eyes, diagnosis and treatment should not be delayed too long, as the risk of permanent damage to these vital organs is great.

It is not possible for a patient to tell what kind of eye trouble he has from the symptoms alone and therefore nothing should stand in the way of seeking expert advice promptly. In iritis, as in other eye diseases, the vision itself may be at stake.

## Tariff Group Rebuffs Tuna

**WASHINGTON (AP) —** The U.S. Tariff Commission has refused to recommend increased duties on tuna canned in brine or any type of canned bonito.

Two of the five members dissented. President Truman may accept or disregard the commission action.

Most of the tuna imported by this country comes from Peru and Japan. The biggest American tuna and bonito fishing operations are on the Pacific Coast.

Present tariff rates vary from 10 to 22 per cent of the value of the canned fish.

The commission is working on an investigation of frozen tuna imports, which are duty-free.

Chairman Oscar Bryder and the two members of the majority agreed that tuna is "not being imported in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products."

## Astor Leaves Huge Estate

**LONDON (AP) —** The late Viscount Astor bequeathed virtually all his \$74,700 pounds (\$2,729,160) British estate to his eldest son and his Virginia-born wife, Lady Nancy Astor. The government, however, will take more than half—\$69,183 pounds (\$1,425,712) in death duties, however.

The New York-born British publisher and racehorse owner, who died Sept. 30, left many millions more in an American estate, the size of which has not been announced. The income from this was bequeathed to his four sons and one daughter in a will filed for probate in New York.

The viscount's British will was filed here yesterday. It ordered administrators of the estate to pay Lady Astor, the first woman to sit in Parliament, as much as they considered necessary to meet her "adequate requirements."

She also received the 53½ carat Sancy Diamond—a gem with a long history as a royal treasure—and other family jewels in trust for life, as well as three homes in England.

Except for several smaller bequests to his four younger children and several other persons, the remainder of the British estate goes to Lord Astor's eldest son, the third viscount.

**Chuck Miller Trio coming back to Molatore's Dec. 2**

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