

# 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 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

## HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U) — Are you going to have an office Christmas party this year?

Well, the chances are it won't be as wild and woolly as the season before. The office Christmas party is on the way to becoming as safe and sane as the Fourth of July.

The wives are seeing to that. They're turning it from a Roman Holiday into a family affair.

The office Christmas party has a long tradition in American folklore. In the old days the boss used to call in the clerks ten minutes before quitting time. He broke open a bottle, poured a drink or two, and toasted them to a Merry Christmas. He then grimly locked up the bottle, and everybody went home from work three minutes early, feeling a bit misty-eyed about the old man's generosity.

With the entrance of women into the business world the system subtly changed. Over the years the boss was finally educated to the idea it would be a fine thing if he went home early. The employees then broke out their own bottles, had some sandwiches sent up, and the spirit of revelry took over.

Some connoisseurs regard this as the true hey-day of the office Christmas party, and it is still celebrated that way by some firms.

"I remember the year the book-keeper was chasing a stenographer from the top of one desk to another, and he fell off and broke a leg," one observer recalled fondly. "We used to gather around the water cooler and size, and

then have a fist fight or two. For days they'd be sweeping up broken glass and pulling lost employees out of the filing cabinets."

The package and pagan abandon of these celebrations led many employers to put out a flat order: "No more Christmas parties in the office. Hire a hall."

This is exactly what the employees did. But the hilarity was still unrestrained. Many a divorce case started because a husband returned from the office Christmas party bearing lipstick souvenirs from his office wife. Many a celebrant didn't even get home until Christmas dawn — and found his presents.

Well, wives weren't going to stand for that kind of thing forever. And they haven't. Today Mama insists on going right along to the office Christmas party, too — and if Papa gets out for hand, she's right there to take him back in tow.

From being a spontaneous thing the office Christmas party has turned into a planned production, complete with evening dresses, waiters, and dance bands. Even the boss feels safe in coming, knowing that with the wives there no over-exhilarated hired hands will back him into a corner and start bawling him out for his mistakes of the previous 12 months.

Yes, there is no doubt they have taken much of the mad, bad gladness out of the office Christmas party. But the verdict of most things is — We hate to spoil a leg," one observer recalled fondly. "We used to gather around the water cooler and size, and

## They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo



## FRANK TRIPP

He's past 80 and lives in a shack. Once years ago he owned considerable valuable land. He sold it all except a hen house. That he kept and lived in it. What he did with the proceeds of the sale nobody knew or cared until it turned up in a strange way.

Time came, as the hermit aged, when the few who had contact with him inquired how to enter a comfortable nursing home. This last-mentioned matter was discussed only a matter of weeks, just long enough for him to weary of association with people and to become conscious of the cost.

Then he left, proclaiming that never had his living cost him more than \$2.50 a week, and damned if he'd spend 20 times that much. So he built him another secluded shack and moved in, where he is to this day.

By what mental process he decided to become an investor is quite clear, yet one day he walked eight miles to town and showed up unshaven and poorly clad in a broker's office. He looked queer among the gentry in front of the big board, but turned out to be no piker.

He inquired the price of a certain stock. The broker told him, expecting an order for ten shares at the most.

"How much for 1,500 shares?" asked the hermit. He was told \$15,000. "That would be how many hundreds?" he queried. "It would be 150 hundred-dollar bills, if that's what you mean," said the broker.

That was just what he meant, again producing 150 hundred-dollar bills. You begin to see why I don't tell where he lives.

Well, then something happened that the old fellow hadn't figured on—or perhaps he had. He had \$100 in back taxes. There was no argument, no quibble, no suit. The old boy peeled 100 hundred-dollar bills off his pocket and handed them to the collector.

The best the collector could make out was that the hermit owed \$100 in back taxes. There was no argument, no quibble, no suit. The old boy peeled 100 hundred-dollar bills off his pocket and handed them to the collector.

## BRUCE BOSSAT

In London, six prime ministers of British Commonwealth countries are currently talking over their mutual economic problems. They haven't done this since 1932.

It will be a good thing if the conference produces decisions leading to greater stability within the Commonwealth. It will be a better thing if progress is made toward ending those countries' more firms into the wider orbit of trade in the whole free world.

The time has gone by when any nation or group of nations intent upon lasting economic well-being can look to self-containment for salvation. Too many high walls are already breaking the flow of strengthening commerce in the non-Communist family.

In theory, the free nations have the resources, men and skills to face down the Communist threat, if it should ever come to that. But theory and reality are wide apart. Many of these elements of potential strength are tucked in isolated pockets within national borders. Here they either serve the constricted aims of inbreeding economic nationalism, or they lie in sterile gloom.

Communism brooks neither tariff barriers nor national boundaries in consolidating its own economic strength. If the Reds should be able to succeed in that merging of power, we cannot complacently assume there is security in our superior paper potential. We must translate that potential into the hard goods of thriving trade and effective defenses.

For the free lands the problem is acute and it is immediate. A successful Commonwealth meeting could count as an important stride toward solution. But alone it is not enough. All the West ought to assemble in conference now to discuss the common issues today affecting the globe.

Not since 1933 has such a gathering been tried. The London Economic Conference of that year was a dismal failure, possibly for many reasons, but not the least because President Roosevelt declined to take a serious part in it. With hearty American support this time, an international economic conference might well make striking advances toward the solutions indispensable to a full muster of western power.

Such a conference could be scheduled right on the heels of the coming biennial meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Vienna next May. Almost certainly that convective drawing upon some of the finest business brains in the free countries, will focus its energies on the basic problem of increasing trade flow. Then President-Elect Eisenhower will have had reasonable chance to acquaint himself with the intimate details that go with that fundamental of free world security.

## First Grader Gulps Pencil

ST. LOUIS (U) — First-grade pupils can get pretty restless in school. Some squirm in their seats. Others scribble.

But not Jimmy Richarz. This 5-year-old swallowed his three-inch wooden pencil.

Then he calmly walked up to his teacher and told her about it. Jimmy's been just as unconcerned about the pencil lodged in his upper intestine ever since the incident happened last Friday. He just sits up in his hospital bed and plays with his toys.

Dr. Andrew Signorelli, medical director at Fair Hospital, says the pencil may be eliminated without surgery. Jimmy says he doesn't feel any pain. Daily X-ray examination keeps the pencil's position charted.

Incidentally, Jimmy's mother, Mrs. Henry Richarz, is employed by a firm which manufactures pencils.

## Four Die In House Fire

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (U) — Four small Negro children died in a fire that leveled their two room house near here yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff John Hardin said the children were Bob, 9 months; Tommie Lee, 2; Jean, 3; and Billie Jean Carter, 4.

The new film technique is called Cinerama. Films are shown on a huge curved screen from several projectors and sound comes over a number of speakers.

The remodeling program, expected to cost about \$70,000, is to be completed by next March.

## Portland To See Cinerama

PORTLAND (U) — The United Artists theater in downtown Portland will be remodeled so that "three dimensional" movies can be shown there. Mrs. J. J. Parker, theater chain owner, reported Saturday.

The remodeling program, expected to cost about \$70,000, is to be completed by next March.

## Oldster To Be Baptized

IPSWICH, England (U) — Mrs. Mrs. Katie Berrill, 90, will be baptized by total immersion at Bethesda Baptist Church here next Sunday.

"I've been pondering this step since I was 18, and now I've made up my mind," she said.

The church's baptismal pool will be warmed for the occasion to make sure the ceremony does not chill her.

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## Mt. Everest Discovered 100 Years Ago

WASHINGTON—One day in 1852, the Bengal Chief Comptroller rushed into the office of India's Surveyor General Sir Andrew Waugh and exclaimed, "Sir, I have discovered the highest mountain in the world."

He had indeed, says the National Geographic Society, he had discovered that what is now called Mount Everest towered at least 29,002 feet above sea level. No higher point is recorded anywhere on earth.

Now, a hundred years later, Mt. Everest in the snowy fastnesses between Nepal and Tibet is enjoying its most spectacular year. Gaspung climbers twice have struggled closer to its 8½-mile-high summit than men have ever gone before and come back alive.

Chomolungma—"Goddess Mother of the World"—worshipful Tibetans call this great snowy pyramid India's early surveyors were more prosaic. They called it merely "Peak XV."

Although 29,002 feet is still the official height of Everest, the Survey of India admits the figure is almost certainly too low. Later observations, corrected more carefully, give a height of 29,167 feet. Some scientists think the mountain has grown as much as 250 feet in the last century, under tremendous upward pressures from the earth. Climbers last spring fixed the height at 29,610 feet.

Everest was named for the first surveyor-general of India, Sir George Everest. The Western world did not learn of the Tibetan name until after the turn of the present century. Nor were Westerners able then to approach the giant peak. Politically it stood on forbidden ground.

**EXPLORATION, ATTACK**

Beginning in 1913, however, there have been repeated explorations and assaults of Everest by European teams. Eleven major expeditions have had permission to reach Everest. Four have been reconnaissance trips, seven have sought the summit.

The first reconnaissance party was sent out in 1921 by Great Britain's Mount Everest committee, sponsored jointly by the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club. Subsequent exploring trips were made in 1935, 1950 and 1951.

In 1933, the top of Everest was thoroughly photographed from the air by the British Hounton-Mount Everest Flight, which flew two airplanes for the first time over the remotest point of the world. The National Geographic Magazine was first to publish pictures made on this flight in the issue of August, 1933.

In 1942, an American pilot, Col. Robert L. Scott Jr., took off from India on a routine test flight of a single-engine fighter and flew over Everest's summit as part of the test.

**DID MALLORY SUCCEED?**

All-out attempts to climb to the top of Everest were made in 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936, 1938, and now twice in 1952. None of the failures to reach the top can count as real failures, for each time more has been learned of the mountain and of man's capabilities.

The most famous attempt, again by the British, was made in 1924. From below, the tiny figures of two men, George Leigh Mallory and Andrew C. Irvine, were seen fighting upward only 800 feet from the summit. Then clouds closed in, and the climbers were never seen again. Many mountaineers believe Mallory and Irvine reached the top, only to fall to their deaths while descending.

The last few years have seen a wholly new form of attack—a launched against the mountain. All previous climbs which reached the last 1,000 feet were made on the North face, from Tibet. But Communist conquest of Tibet has closed this approach, and the hitherto unknown South face, long thought to be unclimbable, has been attacked.

**ASSAULT FROM SOUTH**

In 1950, British and American climbers explored Everest from the South through Nepal. Another British team returned in 1951. This year a party of Swiss climbers began a remarkable ascent upon the South face.

In the spring, before the monsoons swept north across India, a British team named Raymond Lambert and a Sherpa tribesman named Tensing reached a point only 500 feet from the summit before they were forced back.

The Swiss returned in the fall to try again, the first men to attempt the summit after the monsoons rather than before.

Early in November, runners brought back word that the Swiss were nearing the top. One report put them within 135 feet of their goal.

The outcome of the final attempt of the peaks highest slopes was that they were forced back by extreme cold and buffeting winds.

Another British party has Nepal's permission to try Everest again in 1953.

## Morse Reveals Finance Aid

EUGENE (U) — Sen. Wayne Morse came back on Oregon Sunday to explain in person why he bolted the Republican Party.

But his first speech in the state, broadcast over Eugene radio station KORE, was a 45-minute financial statement on who paid the printing costs of the thousands of copies of Morse's speeches that have been mailed out by his office and distributed by his supporters.

Morse said that in the past eight years some 227 of his speeches and insertions in the Congressional Record had been reprinted at a total cost of \$17,117.

Of this amount, groups who wanted specific articles reprinted, and individuals motivated by "intimacy of friendship," paid \$8,469, Morse said.

The remaining \$8,647 was paid out of his own pocket from his salary and income from published articles and speaking engagements, he said.

Among friends making personal contributions, Morse said, was George Owens, Eugene lumberman. In 1951 he gave \$1,200. Morse said the money was returned after Owens criticized him for not supporting Dwight Eisenhower for the presidency.

"In the future," Morse said, "I will accept no contributions for defraying printing costs. They will be paid out of my own pocket from my salary, my lectures and my articles."

The furor over the reprint fund is part of an organized smear campaign planned for the next four years by political enemies that know I can't be controlled by any political or pressure group," he said.

Morse gave this breakdown of his reprint expenses since 1945, including some of the major contributors:

1953—7 speeches reprinted, total cost \$241, of which Morse paid \$181.

1946—21 speeches reprinted, total cost \$886, of which he paid \$671.

1947—58 speeches reprinted, total cost \$2,719, of which he paid \$1,232.

That year labor unions contributed \$1,350.

1948—31 speeches reprinted, cost \$2,623, of which he paid \$2,392.

1949—45 speeches reprinted, cost \$4,281, of which he paid \$2,431.

The American Federation of Labor contributed \$1,641.

1950—23 speeches reprinted, cost \$2,228, of which he paid \$365.

Morse was an election year and the Morse Campaign Committee paid \$1,379.

1951—21 speeches reprinted, cost \$1,484, of which he paid \$1,064.

1951—18 speeches, cost \$2,252, of which he paid \$117.

The CIO Steelworkers paid for reprints of four speeches on the steel dispute costing \$1,042.

Interviewed in Portland after his arrival from Washington, D. C., Morse continued his bitter criticism of Eisenhower and most of the cabinet he has selected.

Morse said he would run for reelection in 1954 as an independent and that he expected to win. But should he lose, he plans to return to Oregon and make his home here, he said.

## AFBF Studies Farm Problems

SEATTLE (U) — Farm problems ranging from farm safety to state taxes and legislation affecting the farmer are the agenda Monday at the American Farm Bureau Federation's 34th annual convention.

Farm leaders from 47 states and Puerto Rico are here for the meeting which opened officially Sunday with a religious service. Some 5,000 delegates representing every state except Rhode Island are expected for the four-day convention.

A joint commodity conference, presided over by Federation Vice President Romeo T. Short, Brinkley, Ark., opened the round of business sessions.

Also scheduled were a rural youth conference, with Wilson HAMILTON, Bermuda, U.S. — Cuban government and airline officials opened an investigation today into one of the island republic's major air disasters—the crash of a new DC4 airliner Saturday in which 37 persons died off Bermuda.

Three women and a man who survived the plunge into the sea of the Cubana Airlines plane were reported making satisfactory progress at the King Edward VII Hospital here. Of the dead, seventeen bodies had been recovered early today.

Twenty victims were still missing. The plane, loaded with Spaniards, Cubans and Mexicans, was homeward bound from Madrid.

Cubana Airlines President Sergio Clark said his company hoped to raise the ill-fated aircraft from its 60-foot depth to find out why it dropped into the ocean about three minutes after an apparently normal takeoff from Kindley Airfield here.

A special train bringing 108 delegates from Iowa was delayed by weekend storms in Northern California. The train was sent back from Dunsmuir to Redding when the storm closed in Saturday but resumed its journey Sunday.

The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, meeting in conjunction with the bureau, scheduled its first general session for an address by its president, Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Acworth, Iowa.

Speakers at various panel discussions today included G. W. Bunting, Chicago, manager of the Central Farmers Fertilizers Association; Charles Baker, secretary-manager, Pacific Supply Cooperative; Ralph D. Williams, consultant, American Smelting and Refining Co.; and R. E. Gisle, vice president, Idaho Power Co.

Bunting, Baker, Williams and Gisle staged a discussion of "The Hells Canyon Problem—the federal government plan to build a series of dams on the Snake River in Washington and Idaho.

Allan E. Kline, Vinton, Iowa, Farm Bureau president, will address the convention Tuesday when the bureau will present awards to persons recognized for unusual contributions to America's farm life.

## Cain to Refund Campaign Costs

WASHINGTON (U) — Some contributors to Sen. Harry P. Cain's unsuccessful campaign for a second Senate term are going to get a refund, the Washington Republican said Monday.

Cain told reporters he expects his campaign fund will show a balance of slightly more than \$2,000 after all bills have been paid.

He said he will divide the money among contributors he feels "may have overdone themselves a bit in giving."

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