

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Monday and Tuesday turned out to be quite some days.

And this was the open winter with us all predicting so freely.

Seems to me that when I first came to this country a good many years ago someone told me that no one but newcomers and damn fools tried to predict the weather in the Basin.

From here on out the word is num. No more even hopeful gandering at the weather. And no more believing the weather forecasts. Last Saturday's forecast was for intermittent snow and rain with clearing periods on Sunday.

It all resulted, in my little nest on Lakeshore at any rate, in an intermittent drift about a hundred feet long and two feet deep extending up the driveway from the highway. There was also a bedraggled, perspiring, cursing figure seen intermittently shoveling this mixture off and shaking an impotent fist at the grey skies.

By Monday the situation had reached the point where something had to be done. So the same old figure, mine, was again out armed with a snow scoop and enough bitterness in his soul to last a year.

Seemed like a year, too, before the ice at the edge of the road was finally breached and victory was in sight.

Foocy on the weather forecasts.

Foocy on the rainmakers who salt the clouds and cause this snow!

Guess we shouldn't complain too much, however. At least, we were better off than some. Our water supply went on in an unbroken way. If the spring thaws come before I forget I must mush up to Frank McCormick's snow machine by what miracle he achieved this feat. Everyone else was down to a waterless, as well as heatless, house.

One prudent chap out our way, not on our system, wisely filled his bathtub with ice and could replenish the john and make sure of efficient operation. By Monday noon the snow was still there in the tub. The expected melting not having occurred.

The farmers and ranchers were worn off by far. No water for their.

The loudest howls always come from the loss of luxuries. We hate the snow and wet worse because of this lack than through any real

hardship. Cooking over the fireplace was a slight chore, but at least a change from the normal. A welcome break in many cases. But having to do without the sun lamp, the electric blanket and the automatic coffee maker were real hardships.

Of course the worst thing about this weather is having to fight a car through it. That is a real and honest hardship. First you battle the snow and the drifts and the slush. Then you end up with a set of chains you have to have to get up the driveway—and all the downtown pavement dry as a bone. So you clank and clatter and roar around town, and by nightfall your nerves looked like the end of a well-used broom. And stick out about as far.

There must, of course, be a good side to all this. One, at least, is the fact that the streams are back to normal, the brownout is a thing of the past for those areas that had it. The snow that is piling up here in the valley is piling up a thick blanket in the hills and mountains. A blanket that will assure us of a plentiful supply of irrigation water when winter winds are forgotten and we are wondering if it will ever cool off again. The reservoirs will be full and no shortage will be felt when we need it.

Another good thing was a conversation we had with Copco last Monday night. The power suddenly winked off. With a natural curiosity as to how long it was scheduled to stay off, we called the Copco trouble shooters. Never have we received such kind and courteous treatment. The overworked men at the far end of the wire patiently explained that our area had been cut off due to an overload, that service would be restored at about six o'clock and that they were doing all they could to keep us going. And sure worked in the efforts to repair the damage. It is all too easy to blow up and lose your temper at times like that. And I'll bet that Copco switchboard had a million calls, more or less, every night during the trouble.

And if anybody thinks I'm resigned to this weather, they couldn't be further from the truth. It's still "foocy."

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—"Dear Mr. Poor Man's philosopher: Can't you ever let me alone? Recently you wrote an article saying you felt sorry for real tall people on account of they were a nuisance to themselves and had trouble fitting into a civilization built for ordinary-sized men."

"Well, you just broke the heart of my little boy, Elbert. He had always wanted to be a giant. Now he says if it's no fun to grow up to be a giant, then he'll grow back down and be a midget. He will, too... a stubborn little tyke... hasn't grown an inch so he says 'This has me wide upset. She says, 'Isn't it bad enough to be married to a husband with a mind like a midget?'"

"What we both want to know is: How can we make our Elbert want to be a giant again?"

(signed) Indignant Father.

I guess the best thing to do is to give little Elbert the other side of the picture.

A number of readers have written in to say there is no pleasure in life like being tall enough to reach up and chin yourself on the nearest elm tree.

It turns out most human alps enjoy the air at their altitude, and wouldn't lose an inch if they could.

The positive advantages of being tall were best expressed by John Schmiedeler of the Salina (Kan.) Journal, who started knee-high to a telephone pole and recently was estimated by a local trigonometry student to have paused at six-foot-six inches.

Election Sets National Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The total vote in the Nov. 4 presidential election passed the 61 million mark Tuesday as official returns from 44 states were tabulated by the Associated Press.

The figure—61,152,069—included unofficial and incomplete returns from four states, California, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

The total exceeds the previous record established in 1940 by 11,331,757.

The total by parties stood this way:

Eisenhower	33,718,528
Stevenson	27,190,310
Others	243,231

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THANK AND A TIP TO J.W. BISHOP, JR. TO HIS BROTHER, KENTUCKY

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—Like a tide regularly creeping up the beach of American labor there has been recurring talk of AFL-CIO unity for more than a dozen years.

It now seems to have reached a highwater mark. George Meany, AFL's new president, in very conciliatory tones has suggested a merger. And the CIO's new president, Walter Reuther, is going to discuss it with him.

Meany's approach is different from the conciliatory manner of the AFL's late president, William Green. When Green suggested unity, he told the CIO to "return to the house of labor."

Meany and Reuther have both said they would stop aside if that was necessary.

But it is hard to believe this is an attitude shared by all of the leaders of rival AFL-CIO unions where a merger would mean for some, playing second fiddle to an old adversary.

Most of the unions which make up the AFL and CIO are not in direct rivalry with one another. But some are.

Mixed in with the problem of leadership and rivalry as a stumbling block to unity is the old question of jurisdiction: just what union has the right to claim what kind of workers. For example:

Reuther's own union, the CIO United Auto Workers, claiming 1,400,000 members, has not only organized workers in the giant auto industry but has organized many in the aircraft industry, too.

There it has run head on into AFL's machinists union (about 700,000 members), which has also claimed the aircraft workers as its province. To stop raiding each other's members, those two unions have worked out an agreement.

Where one of them has already organized a plant, the other stays out. But where a new and unorganized plant springs up, in both go to sign up members.

Clothing is a good example of an industry where two big unions might be able to live comfortably side by side in a merged AFL-CIO. Those two unions are the CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the AFL's International Ladies Garment Workers.

So long as the garment union sticks to signing up workers who turn out women's wear and the Amalgams confine itself to workers producing men's wear, they should be able to do all right.

The AFL, which claims 8 1/2 million members, has 109 unions. The CIO, claiming between five and six million members, has 23 unions.

There is plenty of rivalry among those 142 unions.

If it had been left to the rank-and-file members of both organizations, AFL and CIO, there probably would have been a merger long ago. It's the men at the top who have to reach the agreements.

Ike Plans Hawaii Stop

HONOLULU (AP)—President-elect Dwight Eisenhower will visit Waikiki Beach and lay a wreath at the Punchbowl National Memorial Cemetery during an hour-long parade after his arrival tomorrow, the Navy announced.

The 25-mile motorcade will end on the windswept Nuuanu Pali Pass overlooking Honolulu and the windward shores of Oahu.

The Navy said the party then would proceed directly to the Kaneohe Marine Air Station, 10 miles beyond, where Eisenhower and his party will stay two or three days.

Under plans set up by the Navy and Secret Service, Eisenhower will be greeted by Adm. Arthur W. Radford, the Navy's Pacific commander; Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Secretary of Defense-designate Charles E. Wilson and Hawaii's top civic officials.

The cruiser Helena's dockside reception is expected to be brief. The motorcade is scheduled to leave within minutes and proceed down Nimitz Highway, named for Fleet Adm. Chester Nimitz, World War II Pacific commander.

It will skirt downtown Honolulu and follow the palm-fringed shorelines to Waikiki.

Winston Irls Opposition

LONDON (AP)—A soft answer from Prime Minister Churchill turned the opposition to wrath—or a parliamentary facsimile thereof—last night.

Laborite Member of Parliament Harold Davies protested that he was unable to hear Churchill's answer to a question. The speaker suggested the 78-year-old Prime Minister repeat his reply. Churchill spoke even more softly.

Herbert Morrison, deputy Laborite leader jumped up to ask if it were in order for the Prime Minister deliberately to use a voice that could not be heard. Amid smiles from the House, the speaker said he knew of no precedent.

When Davies asked another question, Churchill let loose with a voice that resembled a lion's roar. Laborite John Rankin then complained that Churchill was defying the chair.

The matter rested when the speaker said he could not say whether it was covered by the rules of order.

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THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

Many discouraged and desperate people write to this column asking what can be done for their backaches. Would that I had a simple solution. Those who have severe and long-continued backaches deserve the sympathy of all of us, but there is no simple formula or cure to recommend.

Backaches can and do come from a large variety of causes. An injury, perhaps long forgotten, may have caused a strain, dislocation, fracture, bruise or rupture of the disk or cartilage which separates the bones of the spine and in this manner lead to backache.

Back posture can account for pain in the back. One leg shorter than the other, flat feet and too-stiff beds belong in this group.

Sometimes backache is the result of a malformation which was present at birth but which was not severe enough to produce symptoms or pain for many years. Diseases of the spine, including all the various forms of arthritis, tuberculosis and osteomyelitis, can produce backache. Tumors in or near the back may be responsible.

Many diverse outside of the spine itself can cause pain or distress in the back. Acute infections, either local or general, may be at fault. Diseases of the nose or female genital organs can cause difficulty. Stones or abscesses in or near the kidney can do so.

But until the cause has been discovered, the proper treatment cannot be used. Physical examination and examination of the nerves is necessary. X-ray films of the spine are usually essential. Massage, heat, exercises, support by means of corsets or braces, and rest are all part of the treatment for many kinds of backache. If the trouble is in a joint an operation may be necessary to fuse the bone. If there is a tumor, surgery may be the only way to bring relief. If one could, it would be better to choose some other ailment.

BRUCE BLOSSAT

Whatever plan now emerges from the United Nations in the broad effort to gain a settlement of the Korean war, the Russians already have shown to all free world capitals their preference for war over peace. The leaves of the Soviet olive branch have withered, exposing a tangle of barbed wire underneath.

Evidently the UN is bent on pushing ahead to approval of some sort of truce proposal, probably in the form of a developing breach between the United States and Britain—the very sort of rift the Kremlin is reportedly anxious to foster. And he dealt a stiff blow at the neutralism which pervades many countries and dominates such governments as Nehru's in India.

Through many harsh, disillusioning events, the Indians and many another Asiatic and European being, by some curious blend of emotion and blindness to fact, to the belief that Russia and China, or both, would be reasonable about Korea if given a chance for an honorable settlement.

Of course, the Reds had ample opportunity at Kaesong and Panmunjom to demonstrate their desire for a fair peace, and rejected it.

But that performance was not convincing to the neutralists. Faced with the frustrating failures of Panmunjom, the neutralists and others in the UN inevitably have sought a peace formula in a larger framework.

The Indian plan, drawing support from Britain, Canada, and certain other nations, quickly became the focus of attention. No one could have been more chagrined at Russia's swift turn-down than Nehru.

For the sake of the record, the free nations presumably will complete their labors on a repatriation plan and offer it to China and North Korea. But they will just be going through motions.

Yet the effort surrounding this plan may not have been wasted if, having brought the Russians to disclose their war-like colors, it dispels the fog of neutralism that has clouded the minds of many men whose leadership is needed to stiffen the line of liberty against a marauding communism.

Postoffice Plans Christmas Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department said today it plans to maintain its Christmas mail delivery standards this year despite continuing deficits in operating funds.

In large and small offices throughout the country, postmasters already are hiring the first of an estimated 375,000 "extras." They will be taken on temporarily to assist the regular force of 500,000.

As in the past two years, Postmaster General Donaldson has instructed the force to disregard, for the Christmas season, the one-day delivery system he made effective in 1950, along with other service cuts.

Deliveries, says Donaldson, will be made as often as necessary to keep the mail moving. Multiple deliveries will begin in most areas around Dec. 15.

Segregation Case Arguments Continue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Segregation as practiced primarily in the South was under attack as the Supreme Court today resumed hearing the big legal argument on whether a state may constitutionally maintain separate white and Negro schools.

The arguments, which began yesterday, will be concluded tomorrow. But the court's momentous decision may not be forthcoming for several weeks or longer.

Racial segregation is challenged in cases arising in four states—Kansas, South Carolina, Virginia and Delaware—and the District of Columbia.

In the first day of legal debate, attorneys representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) asked the high court to strike down Kansas and South Carolina segregation laws.

Attorneys speaking for the two states replied that the Kansas and South Carolina laws do not violate the 14th Amendment, which says no state may deny any person the equal protection of the law.

John W. Davis, who spoke for South Carolina, contended the 14th Amendment does not limit the right of a state to classify its students on the basis of race. Should the Supreme Court rule otherwise, Davis said, he did not see how any state could classify students on the basis of sex, age or mental capacity.

Davis was the Democratic nominee for president in 1924.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, called "government-imposed 'segregation'" in South Carolina a denial of equal protection guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

Both Marshall and Robert L. Carter, another NAACP attorney who urged the court to invalidate the Kansas segregation law, contended that separate schools were detrimental to Negro students. They argued, among other things, that segregated schools give Negroes a feeling of inferiority and deny them contact with the majority group of children.

Paul E. Wilson, assistant attorney general of Kansas, defended the constitutionality of the state's law.

"We think that position is supported by decisions of this court," Wilson said.

In South Carolina, separate schools for white and Negro pupils are mandatory under the State Constitution and law. In Kansas, the law permits school boards in cities above 15,000 population to provide separate schools for white and Negro students through the eighth grade. It also permits separate high schools in Kansas City.

Carter made no contention that the Negro grade schools in Topeka, directly involved, are inferior to the white schools. His only contention was that the act of segregation itself deprives Negroes of equal educational opportunities.

"We are contesting the power of the state to make any classification based solely on race," Carter said.

Congressional Committee Studies Hiss Appointment

WASHINGTON (AP)—House investigators today sought to learn how Alger Hiss was chosen for the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Slated to testify before a special committee investigating tax-exempt foundations were two officials of the Carnegie philanthropic group—President John W. Johnson and John W. Davis, noted New York attorney and a trustee of the endowment.

Hiss, former State Department official, was convicted and is serving a penitentiary sentence for lying under oath when he denied passing secret government papers to a Soviet espionage agent.

After leaving the government and before his indictment, Hiss was named president of the multimillion-dollar Carnegie peace fund by a nominating committee of which Davis was director.

The House committee is probing the activities of tax-exempt foundations, with special emphasis on possible use of philanthropic funds for subversive purposes.

It turned to the Carnegie Endowment after two days of hearing from officials of the Huse Rockefeller Foundation, including John D. Rockefeller III, grandson of the founder and now its board chairman.

Rockefeller told the committee the policies established by the elder Rockefeller nearly 40 years "still stand today."

He said they are the policies of dispensing funds for fundamental research, trying to get to the roots of social evils.

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