

# Herald and News

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## BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Almost anywhere you live, unless you're one of those who inhabit the higher hills of the hinterlands, you can hear the train whistles wailing and moaning in the night.

No long ago we were subject to a long rash of tear-jerking stories by high salaried scribblers regarding the end of an era—namely the steam whistle. Great sobbs of sorrow rang out that no more would be Casey sing out with his familiar whistle song, the strains of which were familiar to every man, woman and child within auditory range. The coming of the diesel, they said, put an end to this saga of railroadings.

Then came the first test case, the Baltimore and Ohio as I remember it, when a court sat on the case and ruled that the whistles couldn't eat, sleep or carry on a normal life.

And now a new generation has grown up that never heard a hand operated whistle in action, never knew the individual whistles put out by engineers on their runs. Now it is all handled by remote control, radio and an ironclad schedule. (So ironclad, in fact, that regarding a recent wreck, the railroad said the incident that the train couldn't eat, sleep or carry on a normal life.)

Well, anyway, Gordon Loomis, one of the operating mainstays of the Great Northern, has mentioned many times a little write-up put out by E. L. Dugan, Superintendent of Safety for the Santa Fe System, that tells a pretty good story of the most familiar whistle of them all—any more. The two long, short and an extra long prescribed by rules for approaching public crossings at grade, at curves, tunnels and other obscure places—that signal to be prolonged or repeated until the crossing is reached. It's quite a warning, and I'd like to repeat it for all of us. It's called Whistle For Us.

"Whistle for us: We are your neighbors who set our whistles by your passing. We cross your tracks each day, we are afraid, and

## CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

It's our sad privilege to say goodbye once again to a good man who is leaving the community. It's sad because Elton Thompson has been a real Klamath citizen. It's a privilege that comes with having known Tommy for the eight years that he's managed the U.S. Bank here.

Like many Thompsons, Elton has been in the community for a long time. In fact, at the Rotary Club a week ago when his fellow members gave him a send-off with a mock trial, he was accused, among other things, of leading a double life—as Tommy and one Tom Elton.

It would seem to be true, for though Elton-Tommy is one of those quiet, unfruffled individuals who never seems to get in a flurry, he took part in more community affairs than most any two men.

It has not been announced what his new assignment will be, except that it will be an advancement with U.S. and that it will be in the Willamette Valley but not in Portland.

"It hasn't all been put together yet," is the way Elton-Tommy explains it.

There's just one good thing about a corporate manager being promoted elsewhere—rather there's two. One is that Klamath has another friend in higher circles, the other is that he's always followed

## Cub Reporter Visits Ike

KANELOHE, Hawaii (AP)—A cub reporter's dream came true last night as the young man, Herbert Hoover, visited President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of State-designate John Foster Dulles.

It all happened because Gordon Morse's pretty young wife Jo Ann likes to write letters. And she felt sorry for the general.

Morse started his first newspaper job with the Honolulu Advertiser two weeks ago, fresh out of school.

Jo Ann wrote to Eisenhower about the cruiser Helena 10 days ago. She told him that she was tired of politics and making speeches "drop in for a home cooked dinner."

"Make our home your home during your stay in Hawaii," she wrote.

At the time Eisenhower was en route home from his historic tour of Korea.

His aide called the Morises last night and invited them to dinner. They came, stayed for nearly three hours of dinner and high-level conversation and departed.

Interviewed by working reporters at the gate, Morse acted like a trouper.

"No comment," he said.

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## They'll Do It Every Time



## Opinion Split on MacArthur Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Watkins (R-Utah), declaring "You can't plan a battle in a legislature," lined up today with opponents of a proposed congressional investigation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's win-the-war views about Korea.

"I'm afraid an investigation of that nature might involve grave risks of some inadvertent disclosure of matters which should be the most closely guarded secrets," Watkins told a reporter.

Several congressmen, however, endorsed proposals of Sen. Hunt (D-Wyo) and Rep. Wickersham (D-Okla) for congressional questioning of MacArthur.

Watkins earlier had suggested that President Truman explore any MacArthur Korean peace plan at once with President-elect Eisenhower and MacArthur. His proposal drew a tart rejection Thursday from the President.

Truman told a news conference (1) he doubted MacArthur really has thought up a new plan, despite the general's recent statements; (2) he believed Eisenhower's trip to the Korean War zone was the result of campaign demagoguery; and (3) he had no intention of inviting either man to a meeting such as Watkins proposed, although he would see either, or both if they asked for an interview.

MacArthur in a speech Dec. 5 said: "I am confident there is a clear and definite solution to the Korean conflict. A present solution involves basic decisions which I recognize as improper for public discussions."

His words were viewed widely as meaning he has such a solution to offer, that it differs from his previous proposals and that he wanted a chance to present it to Eisenhower or Truman.

Proposals for congressional questioning of MacArthur on his plan came yesterday from two sources, both Democrats—sen. Hunt of Wyoming and Rep. Wickersham of Oklahoma.

Immediate reaction was mixed. Sen. Hunt appealed to Chairman Russell (D-Ga) of the Senate Armed Services Committee to call that group into an immediate extraordinary session to consult with MacArthur.

Wickersham, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, went further. He proposed a joint session of both the Senate and House Armed Services Committees behind closed doors.

Wickersham not only telegraphed his proposal to Russell and Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) of the House group but he also wired the House group to call a session of both the Senate and House Armed Services Committees behind closed doors.

Hunt got prompt support for his idea from Sen. Stennis (D-Miss), like Hunt a member of the committee which Russell heads.

Russell, however, said in Atlanta: "I doubt very much that such a meeting... would serve any useful purpose while the Congress is not in session."

Russell presided in 1951 at a Senate investigation of President Truman's firing of MacArthur after a disagreement with the general over policy for fighting the war.

MacArthur then insisted the administration policy would produce only a stalemate. He advocated bombing Communist bases in Manchuria and blockading Red China's coast.

Sen. Bridges (R-NH), Republican Senate floor leader and a member of the armed services committee, also announced yesterday he saw no value in a congressional study of any MacArthur plan before the next Congress convenes.

Eisenhower, en route back from Korea, has announced he will meet MacArthur in New York to discuss the Korean conflict with the former Far East commander.

But Watkins said he fears costly delays might result from the fact Eisenhower lacks authority to act on any MacArthur recommendations before his inauguration Jan. 20.

"Timing well may be the essence of this plan which the President has declined to look at unless it is thrust at him under circumstances holding little promise of serious consideration for it," Watkins said.

Watkins said "hope dies slowly" and he still sees a chance that Truman may reconsider his statements.

## United Nations Turn to Morocco Debate

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—The United Nations put the explosive situation in French-ruled Morocco to an examination today, only a few hours after winding up a tense debate on Tunisia—another French North African protectorate.

Rushing to finish up as much of its business as possible before the Christmas holidays, the General Assembly took only a half day's rest before opening discussion on violence-torn Morocco.

The committee completed its debate on Tunisia last night with the adoption of a mildly-worded Latin American resolution which merely urged France to negotiate on Tunisian demands for independence. The vote was 45-3 with 10 abstentions, including the Soviet bloc and Britain.

Earlier the committee had voted down 27-24 a tougher Arab-Asian resolution calling for the general if Tunisian negotiations under a three man U. N. good offices commission. Seven nations abstained on that ballot.

France was absent from the Tunisian debate and has given advance notice she will attend the discussion on Morocco, which maintains her relations with the two protectorates are an internal matter and no concern of the U. N.

The thirteen Arab-Asian nations, which brought both issues into the Assembly, hardly had time to lick their wounds from the defeat of their Tunisian plan before they were forced to jump into the Moroccan question.

The group, made up of Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria and Yemen, had devoted its entire efforts to pushing through its proposals on Tunisia. Only a subcommittee had worked on preliminary drafts concerning Morocco, and the group was forced to put before the U. N.

## Girls Have Fainting Spree

WARREN, O. (AP)—Girls in the Harding High School choir have been fainting—in groups as high as seven—right in the middle of their song.

Just a tad, said School Supt. Paul A. Miller today. The first girl swoons, he said, and the others follow suit.

Anyway, seven girls fainted Tuesday, while singing for the Exchange Club. On Wednesday, six swooned at the Rotary luncheon. The Kiwanians were startled Thursday to see five pass out.

Dr. Carl F. Scheig, the choir director, thinks the girls should eat something before a performance—or maybe it's "auto-suggestion."

Yesterday, singing before the school assembly, all stayed on their feet.

Doctors have checked the girls after each fainting spell and have failed to find anything wrong with them.

## Hoover to See Inauguration

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover will be sent a special invitation to a place of honor at the inauguration of President-elect Eisenhower Jan. 20.

The plan thus to pay homage to the last Republican to live in the White House and the nation's only living former president was announced at a news conference yesterday by Sen. Bridges (R-NH), chairman of a legislators' arrangements committee, said also that Vice President-elect Nixon will be sworn in at the same outdoor ceremony.

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## BRUCE BLOSSAT

In naming his cabinet, General Eisenhower seems to have tried mainly to organize a team reflecting many segments of our national life and capable of affording the country efficient, high-minded public service.

A convincing case cannot be made out that he has deliberately favored one section over another, one Republican Party wing over another, or one element of society over another. These considerations appear to have had little place in his decisions.

His choices have won him a great deal of praise. Apparently many people appreciate his somewhat unconventional approach to the task. Yet, inevitably, there has been criticism as well.

Some Democrats, and even some Republicans, complain there are too many businessmen in the lineup. Republicans feel politicians have been slighted. The opposition suggests the business viewpoint is overweighted.

This complaint hardly will hold water as applied to the secretaries of Commerce and the Treasury, since the Democratic incumbents are also businessmen and the jobs would seem to call for men versed in that field.

The current defense boss, Secretary Lovett, is a Republican and a Wall Street lawyer. Admittedly, his successor, Charles E. Wilson of General Motors, has headed a great corporation. But he has many businesslike characteristics, wanting a man qualified by experience to oversee the economical management of the armed services' vast procurement operations.

Even the new Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, has been appraised as a "corporation lawyer." It is hard to see what this has to do with the case. He was chosen for his knowledge and training in foreign affairs, not on account of his attitude toward the Taft-Hartley law.

From the Republican side, the sharp outcry of Senator Taft against the choice of Martin Durkin to be Secretary of Labor raises above the mumbleing about favoritism for the cast, for the "Dewey Wing," for businessmen over politicians.

This response was at once understandable and puzzling. It is understandable because to Taft, wedded to GOP regularity, it would indeed seem "incredible" to pick a card-carrying Truman-Stevenson Democrat for any high post. On top of this, Durkin himself is named him without consulting Taft, a courtesy he expected as prospective chairman of the Senate Labor Committee.

Evidently, Taft was already disturbed by other aspects of Eisenhower's cabinet-choosing process. He was displeased when the general failed to consult him before giving the Treasury post to George Humphrey, an Ohioan. He resented the inclusion of Herbert Brownell, the new attorney general, in cabinet choices, since Brownell was a Dewey man until he took him over. Most of Taft's own suggestions were ignored.

Yet the Senator's outburst was also puzzling, because he knows a President has a right to pick any kind of cabinet he wishes. It is in his train, no one else's.

Surely, too, he must grasp the inherent logic of the Republican's wedding an effective link between the White House and Capitol Hill. This is the GOP's first choice in 20 years to make the White House record. It must produce, in an extremely difficult times, if it does not, its prospects for 1956 may sag badly.

That hard necessity is not made easier by the outlook of a serious rift between Eisenhower and the powerful Republican in Congress. Perhaps Taft's second thoughts on this matter will be calmer, and will show great recognition of the critical tasks which confront his party on the threshold of renewed power.

## Strongest European Nations Steer Clear of NATO Defense

PARIS (AP)—The Western Powers are juggling to build a defense against Russia with no help from the largest and best armies of the European continent.

Nearly a third of the anti-Communist people of Europe are sitting on the sidelines. Their countries take up nearly half the space of anti-Communist Europe.

Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and West Germany could line up 65 first-line divisions ready for action right now. Sweden and Switzerland have top notch air forces. Sweden has a small but good navy.

The 65 divisions and two air forces would put enough muscle on NATO's thin defense perimeter to dispel any Soviet notion of aggression, a highly placed American official said.

Sweden, with 30 well-equipped divisions and the strongest air force on the continent, would strengthen the Allies' northern anchor, now weakly held by Norway. Switzerland has nearly 15 divisions and a trained and ready-armed militia which includes every able-bodied Swiss.

But Sweden and Switzerland want no part of NATO, sticking to their traditional neutrality.

Anti-Communist Spain has 20 first-line divisions, though they are poorly equipped, and an antiquated air force.

West Germany is ready to line up 12 crack divisions, which would plug a wide gap in the center of the perimeter. Again some NATO nations, such as France, fear a re-armed Germany.

Without the strength those four countries could provide, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway is fighting against heavy odds to strengthen Western Europe's defense line. Since he inherited the job of supreme Allied commander in Europe seven months ago Ridgway has repeatedly warned the Western Powers they have failed to build up enough strength to defend themselves.

The 14 NATO nations have 25 first-line divisions ready to fight. Ridgway also is supposed to have at his disposal 23 reserve divisions ready for action within 30 days.

"We've got them," an American officer at SHAPE said, "but they are only on paper."

## Helen Keller Raps Commies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Helen Keller, factor blind and deaf author-educator, has called on a Czechoslovakian newspaper to retract a story in which it said she endorsed the Communist-run Vienna "peace" conference.

The State Department said yesterday Miss Keller, a leader in efforts to aid the blind, had repudiated the story in a Voice of America broadcast to Czechoslovakia.

The Prague newspaper Rude Pravo reported Dec. 6 Miss Keller said, "I am with you in your wonderful movement with all my heart." Actually, Miss Keller a few days earlier had assailed the Vienna congress as a mask for the furtherance of Stalinist propaganda.

During the War of 1812, when the British approached Washington the three documents were hastily removed, first to a Grist Mill across the Potomac and later to Leesburg, Va.

Each of these is enclosed in a special, helium filled case to keep it from deteriorating—any further, that is. The Declaration already is so faded it's almost impossible to read in spots.

That's because in its early days it was tattered about repeatedly. From July 4, 1776, until the establishment of the federal government under the Constitution in 1789, it was moved every time the Continental Congress moved. Mostly it simply was rolled up and taken along.

During the War of 1812, when the British approached Washington the three documents were hastily removed, first to a Grist Mill across the Potomac and later to Leesburg, Va.

## Youth Held in Bank Robbery

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A Well-dressed, fuzzy-cheeked youth is charged with holding up a branch of the Bank of America for \$4,406 yesterday only to be captured minutes later with the money slipping out of his pockets.

Police booked him as Stephen B. Jakes, 21, of Red Bluff, Calif., and the San Francisco Chronicle said he is the son of the late Paul Jakes, noted artist, and of Alvina Jakes, daughter of a prominent Boston Back Bay family.

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## THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Whenever an excessive amount of fluid accumulates in the tissues, doctors call the condition edema and almost everyone else calls it dropsy.

The most common places for edema to develop are the feet (where the circulation has to work against gravity), the inside of the abdominal cavity, and the soft tissues just under the skin. The reason is that fluid gathers more easily and can be carried off less promptly from these particular parts.

The presence of edema fluid is not a disease in itself. Dropsical fluid can accumulate and can be kept in the tissues for any one of a number of different reasons. Sometimes true disease is not present at all—as on a hot day when swelling often takes place in the hands and feet of a normal person. One of the most common causes of edema is heart disease. When the heart is unable to do its full job of keeping the circulation going in a normal manner, slowing swelling often takes place in the legs. It is too great a load for the kidneys, which should be eliminating it from the body through the urine.

In some cases of Bright's disease or chronic nephritis, the kidneys themselves are not able to filter out fluid from the blood as they should. In that case, too, the fluid is simply not eliminated and is kept in the body.

There are other conditions which may produce dropsical accumulation of fluid, but probably the most common are the two mentioned. In all cases, therefore, when dropsy develops, it is important to find out what is causing it and to remove or remedy the cause whenever possible.

This cannot always be done and in such cases complicated measures are necessary. These may include special diets or medicines which alter the chemical substance in the blood so that more fluid can be carried off.

In some cases of dropsy it is possible to give drugs which are called diuretics. Diuretics have the ability, at least temporarily, to increase the secretion of fluid through the urine.

Sometimes excessive fluid can be taken off by puncturing the place where it has accumulated and allowing it to drain out. If fluid has collected inside the abdominal cavity it may be removed from time to time through a needle. In all cases of dropsy, therefore, the measures used must be adapted to the individual circumstances.

## SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—There's more money around than ever before.

Whether you have your share or not, there's a record number of dollars in circulation—30,710,000,000 of them, the Federal Reserve Board reports Friday.

Money in circulation jumped by \$6 million dollars in the last week, says, as Americans started their annual Christmas trek to the nation's stores.

Money in circulation means U. S. currency not held in the bank or the reserve system, but presumably in the jeans of the citizens.

Almost everything else bearing the dollar sign is rising to a record, if seasonal, peak.

Bank loans to business continue to spiral upward. For the 14th straight week, leading New York banks have lent increasingly larger sums to businessmen, for an increase of one billion dollars since Monday.

The loans have been used by businessmen, industry and agriculture to prepare for the Christmas trade, to move the crops, to finance the big fall spurt in industrial production.

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