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Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

With all the water we've been pouring down the past week or so it seems impossible that there should ever come about a situation where the fish stuff would be invaluable.

But there will.

For the first time in the history of the nation water is now more valuable than gold. You can even track that back to the days of '49, the Alaska gold rush and some of the other big strikes. If it hadn't been for water the miners couldn't have gotten the precious metal out of the ground. Then the sluices ran full tilt until freezeup, the hydraulic gold miners threw billions of gallons over the hillsides to wash out the gold and silver and let the waste water run on down the draws and canyons to disappear eventually in the sands.

Now, with the West growing by leaps and bounds, with more and more farm land being put into production, with the vast sprawling cities of the southern areas constantly expanding we could afford to build dams out of the gold that the water once washed out of the hills.

In fact that might be a good use for all the tons of gold stored in Fort Knox. Either that or make it into artillery shells for the boys in Korea to use. It sure ain't doing anyone any good sitting back there eating up tax money for the security that must be provided.

But when you look at the heavy runoff we've had the past week you can get some idea of the tremendous amount of water we would have for irrigation, industrial use and recreation if only we could save it all, impound it in small dams all over the high country and use it all summer as we needed it.

Overheard a so-called sportsman cracking off at the tourists the other day. He was complaining that soon the fishing season would be here, but that it wouldn't do any good to go out on the streams 'cause they'd all be filled with a bunch of blankety blank out-of-

state fishermen using up what was his personal God given section of fishing stream. Then this knotholed specimen went on to complain some more about how far he'd have to drive to get down to California and go up in the mountains where he could get away from the hordes of fishermen. The Deschutes, the Metolius and the many creeks of his native Oregon.

How stupid can we get?

Here's a guy who blazes away with all the venom in his soul about the tourists taking over his personal fishing in Oregon and how he hates 'em, how they are nothing but a bunch of contemptible fish hogs and so on and so forth. Then he calmly announces that he's gonna head for California where he can get away from these pests.

I suppose, Mr. Sportsman, that when you go to California you're not a tourist. I suppose no Native Son ever bellyaches about your coming down into his country and taking his place on a stream? Am I to assume that all the streams of the world are your personal property?

People like that make me feel like throwing up. They do most of their fishing from the comfort of a padded bar stool, dredge their stories out of back issues of Outdoor Life and other sporting magazines and take a bullheaded attitude that they are the only persons on earth who know anything about sport, who should be allowed to fish and hunt and take it for granted that everyone will bow down to them.

And the same guy, with his short-sighted viewpoint, will also complain even more vehemently and bitterly if his two bit store mistakes out on what he considers his fair share (ninety percent) of the tourist dollars that are spent in Klamath Falls.

It is high time the people of Oregon realized that the tourist trade is one of our biggest businesses. And that the out of state sportsmen don't do any harm. We got plenty of native born Oregonians to hog the game.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — It is getting harder every year to sell the Brooklyn Bridge.

One explanation for this along Broadway is that the country is running short of local yokels, who always have been willing to buy the Brooklyn Bridge before. Another theory is that they are just putting their money in other things.

But the local yokel will always have a firm, affectionate place in any history of American folk lore. From the dawn of our nation he has been the favorite target of anyone with a rascally idea.

What was he like—this local yokel?

He is generally pictured as an uncouth rural boob with straw sticking from his ears, a big black-jawed fellow with a heart of gold and a head of ivory. His life was governed by an unconscious determination to prove that a fool and his money are soon parted.

His most striking characteristic was a childish gullibility, a quality that sometimes made those who robbed him feel a kind of liking for him. He had a blind faith he could do anything, and a perfect belief that anything a stranger told him was true, particularly if the stranger wore an imitation diamond stickpin and a gold and ruby ring.

It was the local yokel who was always sure he could beat the shell game or the fixed roulette wheel. It was he who spent his week's wages knocking wooden milk bottles off a platform at a carnival, and went home happy with his prize—a two-bit chalk doll.

Whenever the medicine show came to town, he stood in line to fork over a buck for two bottles—one free — of Dr. Salubrious

Quack's snake oil remedy made from an old Indian formula, "guaranteed to cure everything from foot itch to a broken heart."

Others might discover the remedy was nothing but a bad-tasting mixture of creosote and water. Not the local yokel. The next time the medicine show came along he bought four bottles. He knew what was good for him.

Everytime the local yokel went to town he got stuck. Whenever a crowd gathered around a pitchman on the pavement, the local yokel joined it. He went for the last patter like a bee to a ripe clover.

"And, now, gentls, step right up," said the pitchman. Who stepped up? Why, the good old local yokel. Whatever the pitchman was selling—oil stock in Timbuktu, or a razor blade to last forever—he bought it. And he stepped back, broke but happy. The only thing that really angered him was to pay \$50 for a machine that makes \$1 bills—and then discover later that the blamed thing had broken down.

Whatever became of this local yokel? He seems to be a dying breed, perhaps educated out of his credulity. The country bumpkin more and more belongs to the past. He has wised up, and now knows more than his metropolitan neighbors.

When I suggested this in an old-time Broadway pitchman, he laughed and said:

"Son, the old local yokel just moved to the city and as a city yokel he's an even bigger sucker than he was before. As long as people try to get something for nothing, we'll never run out of yokels."

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — The days of metal shortages — and controls — are running out.

Steelmen say that most manufacturers of household appliances and even of autos may soon be able to get all they can use of the accent will be on finding customers for their products rather than on finding materials.

Aluminum production is about to be stepped up again — in this case with an assist from the weatherman out in the Pacific Northwest.

Steel controls are about to be relaxed — according to reports from Washington — with larger quotas for makers of civilian goods.

And many manufacturers are already stepping up their own production quotas because they feel that materials controls will be a

thing of the past shortly and that, therefore, they can borrow now from anticipated supplies.

Copper remains the tightest of the metals — but even there the supply situation is brightening some.

Part of this better picture in metals can be traced to successive cutbacks in defense production goals. The military are taking less than was first anticipated when controls were set up.

Part is due to the great push-up in the producing capacity of the metals industries. Expansion programs are being completed and new output started.

Still a third reason for industry's shifting outlook on controls and supplies is the firm belief of many businessmen that the timetable of ending controls will be stepped up sharply with the change in the White House next week.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Harlo

PAPA LONG AGO HAS LEARNED THAT MAMA IS "NON COMPOS" WHERE HIS BIRTHDAY IS CONCERNED.

HENRY, DEAR—I'M SO-O ASHAMED! I'D JUST REMINDED ME THAT TODAY IS YOUR BIRTHDAY—I JUST HAVE NO HEAD FOR REMEMBERING THINGS IT SEEMS—I HARDLY KNOW WHAT YEAR IT IS, LET ALONE WHOSE BIRTHDAY.

FORGET IT, KIDDO—I'VE REACHED THE AGE WHERE TO REMEMBER MY BIRTHDAY IS RATHER NOT THINK OF MY BIRTHDAY—I KNOW YOU'VE GOT LOTS ON YOUR MIND—SAV NO MORE ABOUT IT—FINI.

DON HENRY—I'LL NEED SOME EXTRA MONEY—I HAVE TO GET A BIRTHDAY PRESENT FOR MY COUSIN—AND MEDDLAS BOY HERMAN WILL BE FOUR NEXT TUESDAY—AND WE MUST SEND SOMETHING TO SWED AND VYUNA—THEY'LL BE MARRIED TEN YEARS THE 26TH.

THANKS AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO GEORGE ALCOCK, THE ROOM TIS. GOODNIGHT, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — If the new attorney general, Herbert Brownell Jr., yells "Ouch!" when he steps into office next week, it may be from the hot list his predecessor gave him.

In fact, the retiring attorney general, James P. McGrath, in an interesting burst of energy has set the whole Justice Department ablaze with a big and brand new batch of investigations and legal actions.

For a man in his job only about eight months, McGrath may have established a record for getting things started. But, since he won't be around after next Tuesday's inauguration, it will be Brownell's job to finish what McGrath began.

At least McGrath can always say, if only to himself, "Well, I guess I showed them." His activity had been contrary to the predictions of some congressional critics of the Truman administration.

They expected, out loud, that McGrath would just rock along till election day. But he started off like a man who expected the Democrats to win the election. When they lost he kept right on going, as if they had won.

McGrath, who gave up a lifetime federal judgeship to take over the Justice Department last spring, began by accepting the resignation of some of the highest department officials.

Then he went on to investigate, indict and bring suits against some former top internal revenue officials and actions to depose more than 100 underworld agents.

The McGrath energy was a contrast to the regime of the man he followed, J. Howard McGrath, whom Truman fired last April.

Under McGrath the Justice Department had become a shooting gallery for Truman critics who wanted to know why the attorney general wasn't a little busier looking for corruption in government.

McGrath called in a New York lawyer, Newbold Morris, as a special investigator.

Not the most tactful of men, Morris began his brief Washington career by announcing he would investigate the Justice Department first. He followed this with an attempt to make Justice Department lawyers reveal the sources of their income, outside their government salary. McGrath immediately fired him. That was when Truman fired McGrath and called in McGrath.

McGrath took care of the problem of outside income, or at least tried. He put a flat ban on outside law practice by department attorneys.

Dulles Moves to Create Bipartisan Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a move toward a bipartisan foreign policy, John Foster Dulles has proposed to discuss Korea and other problems with Senate Foreign Relations Committee members shortly after inauguration.

The new secretary of state probably will come before the committee at an informal session Friday, and some members said they want to hear more than about his projected trip to Europe.

Chairman Wiley (R-Wis.) called the committee together today for approval of his plan for advance questioning of Dulles and Harold E. Stassen, slated to be mutual assistance administrator, so that their nominations can be acted upon inauguration day.

James Hagerty, press secretary for President-elect Eisenhower, announced in New York yesterday that Dulles and Stassen will go to Europe late this month at Eisenhower's request to get information "in relation to U. S. participation in NATO and in economic assistance."

While this trip might delay the proposed conference, Dulles is known to have told Capitol Hill friends he wants to discuss world problems — particularly Korea — with them as soon as he gets squared away in his new job. Selected Democrats apparently would be included in such discussions.

This may provide the lawmakers with their first insight into what plans Eisenhower has made since his December visit to the Far East toward bringing the war in Korea to a close.

In a statement yesterday, Wiley promised to work for a bipartisan policy and said he will insist that there be "full representation for the minority" in conferences with the State Department.

Sen. Taft (R-Ohio), a new member of the foreign relations group, said he expects Dulles will be asked to outline his European visit agenda at Friday's meeting.

Dulles, an expert on Japan through his negotiation of that country's peace treaty, probably will be questioned by the foreign relations committee about the U. S. decision backing up a Japanese warning that Russian planes violating her borders will be shot down.

The Japanese action, backed by U. S. armed might, was applauded by influential senators. And both Republican and Democratic members of the House Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees agreed in approving the Japanese warning and in predicting Congress would support it, if necessary.

Sen. Wiley said that if American planes show down such intruders, "We will be acting strictly within our rights."

"International law is on the side of the Japanese," he said. "This is just another example of the Kremlin's lawlessness."

Sen. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.) said he thinks it time the U. S. "called the Russian bluff in the Far East." He added: "It is my judgment that Russia does not want to precipitate a war in the Far East. We should be firm in our stand there."

Sen. George D. Aker said he believes the Russians will deny that many of their planes have violated Japanese borders and probably will be careful not to come within the range of the guns of American fighters.

French Mull Negotiations

PARIS (AP) — France's new cabinet decided Wednesday to open negotiations soon with Western Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg on proposals to make changes in the treaty setting up a European army.

A statement after a meeting of Premier Rene Mayer's coalition cabinet expressed the hope that negotiations "can begin quickly and be concluded rapidly."

Mayer, in order to get approval of his cabinet, agreed to Gaullist demands for changes in the treaty. It has been argued but has not yet been ratified by any of the six participating nations. The French say they do not want to renegotiate the entire treaty, but to make additional provisions to meet objections voiced by many of their countrymen.

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US Foreign Policy, National Defense Topics of New Eisenhower Cabinet

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

NEW YORK (AP) — President-elect Eisenhower called in the new administration's national defense and foreign policy chiefs today for a global strategy conference on security against the threat of communism.

Asked to attend the session were Charles E. Wilson, secretary of defense, who will be secretary of state; Harold E. Stassen, chosen to head the Mutual Security Agency, and Dean Witter Boardman, who will be under secretary of state and who now is chief of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The conference was arranged after Eisenhower decided yesterday to send Dulles and Stassen to Europe at the end of this month — within two weeks after the President-elect takes office next Tuesday — for an on-the-spot survey of problems facing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

They also will size up future requirements for U. S. economic aid for Western Europe under the program Stassen will head.

The decision that Dulles and Stassen will go to Europe was made shortly before the conference of two days of Eisenhower's conferees with his full cabinet and other top officials of the new administration.

Today's conference probably will deal to some extent with the forthcoming mission to Europe but it will be concerned primarily with defense and foreign policy problems on a global basis, Eisenhower aides said. They added that the central theme will be the idea of security against communism.

Eisenhower met with his cabinet and other top officials for 2 1/2 hours yesterday and then announced these new appointments:

1. T. Coleman Andrews of Richmond, Va., described as an independent Democrat who supported Eisenhower for the presidency, as commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

2. Charles R. Hook Jr. of Cleveland, vice president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, as deputy postmaster general. Hook is a Republican.

3. Elbert Parr Tuttle of Atlanta, Ga., an attorney and Republican state chairman, to serve as general counsel of the Treasury Department.

Hook's salary will be \$17,500 a year. Andrews will receive \$15,000 and Tuttle, \$14,800.

Eisenhower headquarters said Sen. Byrd, Virginia Democrat, was consulted about the Andrews appointment and that Byrd recommended him "very highly."

The Virginia senator has been sharply critical of the Truman administration. He announced during the recent campaign that he could not support the Democratic presidential nominee, Adlai E. Stevenson.

The Eisenhower headquarters consultation with Byrd regarding

Far-East Policy Development Shown by US-Japan Warning to Russia

By ROBERT LUNNON

TOKYO (AP) — Japan and the United States have warned Soviet Russia that they have embarked on a new, get-tough policy in the Far East and they are ready to back it up with bullets.

The warning yesterday to a "foreign power" left no doubt that Japan was talking about Russia, whose Kurile Islands-based planes are only six miles from Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island.

At least one Soviet plane already has been escorted from Japan, so far no bullets have been fired.

The warning means that planes and anti-aircraft guns are prepared to handle the next violation with force if necessary.

There is no particular significance in the timing of the warning. There has been no marked increase in the number of violations of the Japanese skies. But continuing violations have caused concern.

Shooting down a Russian MIG over Hokkaido would have caused a lot more flap internationally before the warning was issued than it would cause now that the Soviets have been told Japan and the U. S. mean business.

Both nations concurred in the warning and both the U. S. Ambassador Robert Murphy and Gen. Mark Clark came through swiftly with statements backing up the warning.

Two interesting questions remain to be answered:

1. Why are Soviet planes flying over Japan?

2. What happens to a Soviet plane and its pilot if one is shot down by forced to land inside Japanese territory?

The 30 to 40 Soviet planes reported over Japan since June could have been reconnaissance planes or they could have been thrill-seeking jet jockeys of the Russian variety.

Most of them, however, are believed to be reconnaissance planes, taking photographs of security force installations. There are two purposes for reconnaissance: (1) to find out if the other side is getting ready to hit you, and (2) to find out what his defenses are before you hit him.

The first is the most logical reason in this instance, because Hokkaido is covered with four feet of snow in its vulnerable places and it is doubtful if the Soviets would attack now.

One theory of their violations is that Russian planes fly out from the Kuriles to Japan and then back to test their own radar and see if it is working properly.

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