

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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BRUCE BLOSSAT

At the moment the decline in farm prices is just about the hottest issue confronting the Eisenhower administration. By their steady clamor in Congress both Republicans and Democrats have shown they appreciate its political potency for 1954 and 1956.

For the record it ought to be made clear that this slide began long before President Eisenhower took over. He simply inherits the problem and must decide what to do about it.

Both the President and Secretary of Agriculture Benson obviously intend to observe strictly the law providing price supports for basic commodities until December, 1954.

What they want beyond that is a new law which, in the President's own words, will represent the thinking not only of farmers but of consuming Americans who must foot the grocery bills.

This is not an easy order. The farmer deserves protection against Mr. Eisenhower's call for the special difficulties of his industry—the factors beyond his control. These include the vagaries of weather and the unpredictable up-and-downs of the market.

Producing corn or wheat is not like making nuts and bolts. If the market for the latter diminishes, you can shut off production or reduce it. But land can't be turned to a particular crop and then be used for other use in mid-season.

On the other hand, the farmer's protection should not be of such character as to encourage him to

produce unwanted surpluses (by the lure of high support prices). A support law that operates thus will at once price the farmer out of the market and leave him producing ultimately for the government alone.

In this connection, the meaning of protection ought to be made clearer. There is no automatic virtue for the farmer in a high price. The aim of the government is to assure him his fair share of the national income relative to other producing groups. If he gets this, it should not matter whether the price of wheat is \$2.75 a bushel or \$2.30.

To listen to some would-be friends of the farmer, you would gather that the goal is to push farm prices to record heights and then guarantee that they will never get any lower. Where this leaves the consumer is difficult to see.

Secretary Benson probably erred in stressing the notion that the farmer should have only "disaster insurance." The word "disaster" is inevitably construed too narrowly to cover all the difficulties against which the farmer can legitimately ask protection.

But his and the President's general objective is good: To safeguard both the farmer and the consumer, and, as much as possible, to keep the farm structure free of federal interference and subject to the play of natural market forces which will lead to the output of the kinds and amounts of farm products we need and our friends abroad need from us.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

The remarkable ability of the human body to overcome illness is well shown by a letter received from a lady who shall be known as Mrs. R. She writes:

"I am 71 years old. About seven years ago I went through a serious operation for gall bladder trouble, at which time stones were found. I was told my pancreas was found hard. Two tubes were put in my side to drain from the pancreas.

"I was a walking skeleton at the end of 10 weeks, but from then I gained and now weigh 140 pounds with a height of five feet, two inches. About three years ago I found I had sugar in the urine, but by careful diet have been able to control this until recently. I wonder if this sugar is likely to grow worse, but I should like to keep away from insulin."

Here is the story of a serious illness. One reason for quoting the letter so extensively, however, is to point out that even with advancing years, many can and do recover reasonably well from conditions of the most serious nature.

It would seem from the story given in the letter that Mrs. R. had a true inflammation of the pancreas as well as gallstones; in fact, it is probable that the in-

flammation of the pancreas resulted from the stones.

Now, the pancreas is a small organ lying in the upper part of the abdomen which manufactures a number of substances, including secretions which aid in digestion, and a hormone which is poured directly into the bloodstream, and is commonly known as insulin.

The pancreas is thus a most important organ and it is fortunate that it does not very often become inflamed, though a kind of degeneration which causes diabetes is more common. Acute inflammation of the pancreas, furthermore, is a most serious condition.

Even the chronic variety which Mrs. R. now appears to have is not to be taken lightly. In the latter it is often necessary to give one of the extracts of the pancreas and when sugar is present in the urine (which may or may not occur) insulin is often advisable as well.

Mrs. R., therefore, should not be unduly prejudiced against taking insulin. If her doctor thinks that will help her, it is unfortunate, of course, that her health is not better, but surely, also, hers is an example of a pretty good recovery from what originally must have been a really dangerous condition.

UN Study Shows Slavery In Existence; Russ Deny Any

By A. I. GOLDBERG

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—A three-year survey of the United Nations shows that actual crude slavery still exists in some sections of the world, but information is incomplete and the solution is not easy.

U. N. Secretary General Trygve Lie summed up the situation in a report calling on the U. N. Economic and Social Council to study further steps to meet the slavery problem when it meets here March 31.

In Lie's report, based on the work of a special committee which has been studying the slavery problem since 1950, Lie told the council no satisfactory definition of slavery ever has been reached.

The world has been trying to control slavery under an international treaty framed by the League of Nations in 1926. This defines slavery as "the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised."

The special committee reported that other forms of servitude include debt bondage, serfdom or peonage on farms, contracting out persons for hire, marriage customs where the woman is deprived of free human rights, and child transfers for payment or other conditions which exploit the child.

Nine U. N. members and seven non-members did not answer requests for governmental information. Lie listed them as Cuba, Haiti, Liberia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Poland, Saudi Arabia, the Ukraine and Yemen, all U. N. members; and Albania and Oman, the Sultanate of Muscat and Adnan.

Pilotless Plane Division Planned

SEATTLE (AP)—A new pilotless aircraft division will be set up by the Boeing Airplane Co. in the near future, W. E. Beall, senior vice president, announced Thursday.

A. W. Jacobsen has been appointed manufacturing agent for pilotless aircraft, stepping up from the post of experimental department manager.

Boeing has worked for a number of years on a guided missile experiment project called "Gaps," and pictures of the missile, a fairly small, pencil-shaped gadget with small fins, have been released for publication.

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They'll Do It Every Time

ADD SECRETARIAL HEADACHES—THE
FEST WHO PLAYS ON GOOD NATURE AND
BESS YOU TO SLIP HIM IN TO SEE THE BOSS—



By Jimmy Hatlo

SO YOU DO... BUT ONLY FOR THREE MINUTES, PUL-EEZE? SO-O-O-O... ONE HOUR LATER HE STILL LINGS ON!



Legislative Highlights

By ESTHER GEDDES

The question is often asked, "What is all the worry and fuss about a Constitutional Convention for Oregon?" It seems on the surface that we are doing pretty well with our constitution as it is. Some people argue that you don't burn down a barn just because there are rats in it. But it comes down to the premise, which is being argued by many home owners these days, "It is more economical to hire a good architect and get good materials and build a new house, than to keep adding room after room, window after window, new roofs, new paint jobs, new electrical work, yes, and new plumbing to an old house with terms."

I may be presuming quite a bit to compare the Oregon Constitution to an old house with terms, but it was written in 1859 and has been amended 113 times. In fact it has been changed so often that it is a collection of by-laws more than it is a Constitution.

One argument against a constitution convention to draft a new constitution for the approval of the people of the state is that we would just be starting over and within a few years we would have an amended and remodeled document all over again because it isn't possible to anticipate the trends in our future developments.

Some of our lawyers in the legislature feel that one of the greatest justifications for a new constitution would be to designate exactly what fields of law are properly included in a constitution and which areas should be statutory. Because as you realize, the great body of laws of the state of Oregon are

Frank Tripp

Another considerable list of hopefuls has piled up in the unanswered mail. They are people who want to become columnists over night. The only conclusion as to why there are so many makes it that reading this column must be a little like a pinch.

There has never been a shortage in the list. One who is running out of the essentials of this creeping disease, ambition and ideas, is tempted to open an employment agency for columnists.

That's a swell idea, except that in 32 years' wrestling with the virus no editor has ever asked me to find him a columnist. Most of 'em have a couple to spare, and I'm afraid accordingly.

As I moved the ever growing stack of future Boyles, Pyles and Winchells from one corner of the desk to the other just before they all landed in the waste basket, I remembered something.

It was what Ray McKinney wrote back when he heard that this chronicler was moving from the minors up to the big leagues. He said:

"Newspapers drip with columnists. They write on every topic, but the important ones. We have keynote papers, liberals, scandal mongers, smart chat, social revolutionists, Bible pounders, political observers, sex, health and wealth specialists."

Nobody writes about home happiness, toil, industry, sacrifice, thrift or the Ten Commandments. To work is a crime, while a full belly seems man's only objective.

"Only a fool gives anything away whether it be five minutes over time or a prayer for the suffering."

"These topics cannot be assigned like a court house beat. They must be lived, observed, and out of living the story must be told."

"Columning cannot be satisfied with a revival. We need a rebellion. Not sawdust or gold dust, but star dust. Anybody who can put life's truths into written words should make them available to all mankind. Can you?"

I just pushed the pile of applicants off the end of the desk, in spite of knowledge that soon there will be a vacancy — for I am getting tired.

Maybe I'll go back to an old sideline: since there are signs that the very thin lady may soon have to contend popularly with the plumper type, I've experience in that field, having vigorously promoted Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder.

There had been a Dr. Whitney but at the moment the name was owned by an old-timer who quit Postal Telegraph and went into the Mail Order business. I joined up as his advertising writer around 1910, on my off time as a sports writer.

The nerve part of the magpie pellets was incidental. It was the alleged flesh building factor which lent itself to the imagination, particularly as it referred to symmetry where plumpness was then wanted and not yet obtainable at lingerie counters. Feminine voluptuousness was the order of the day.

In the files was a picture of a round girl, once a model, who had become a well known movie star. It had everything I needed including a release which had cost only \$12.50. Duck soup. I put it in about 30 magazines and newspapers, sans name but implying what could be expected of Dr. Whitney's. No need for a name, everybody knew the picture.

A month later a serious faced man darkened our door and showed a badge. The postal department would have words with us; and we might have little choice whether we spent the next few years at Leavenworth or Atlanta.

Gorgeous Lillian Walker had grown up and had something to say about how her picture was used even if she did sell it for a pittance when a struggling young model.

Well, that was that. Dr. Whitney was a pioneer of the once numerous developers, one of the first. His long career, trifling of testaments and conscientious skirting of the statutes over the years

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The friendly reception which Congress gave President Eisenhower's latest proposal to make a federal department of the Federal Security Agency—may be an answer to those who have wondered when he would start getting tough with the lawmakers.

Turning FSA into a congressional approval. But, judging from the reaction in Congress when Eisenhower's proposal reached there yesterday, the approval should be given fast. The machinery for doing so was set in motion at once.

The change doesn't mean much now, as Eisenhower himself pointed out, but should save money later through more efficiency. The FSA would become the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

A few top officials would have their salaries raised.

And the department would cover the same vital fields now handled by the FSA. Under its tent FSA includes some of the government's most important activities which relate to individuals: social security, old age assistance, education, medicine.

There have been some bobbles in the Eisenhower administration's relations with Congress. The President, who has leaned over backwards to be patient and friendly with the lawmakers, has been rebuffed by some of them. Perhaps frustrated is a better word.

His own Republicans were all set to cut down his power to reorganize the government — asking to make FSA a department is an example of such reorganization—even though Eisenhower's own budget director, Joseph M. Dodge, pleaded with them not to. Oddly, the Democrats in general voted on his side.

But the Republicans switched before it was too late and, after checking signals, gave him the reorganization powers he called for.

He wanted Congress to pass a resolution condemning Russian enslavement of peoples and very carefully chose the words he hoped Congress would approve. Once again the Democrat generally went along with him. But his own Republicans first made changes, then sidetracked the resolution in the face of Democratic oppo-

sition to changes.

He wanted progress toward a balanced budget before Congress cut taxes. But some of his Republicans went ahead with plans for cutting taxes.

Each of these episodes was in its way a frustrating experience for Eisenhower. He could have become belligerent and tried to throw his weight around. Instead, he said not one word of criticism publicly and did not try to make a major event of anything that went contrary to his views.

To some people in Washington this has been puzzling. It raised a question: Was Eisenhower providing leadership or was he going to let Congress lead him?

So far he has kept his reasons for his mildness to himself. It may be that he is taking a much longer view of his problems than some of those who might think he should have started being more emphatic in dealing with Congress.

By long view is meant here just this: That he regards any setbacks he's suffered so far as of only minor importance—so far. There still won't be any tax cut until a majority of Congress approves. He did in the end get the reorganization powers he wanted.

And as for the enslavement resolution, it's questionable that it would have had much effect anywhere, even on the enslaved peoples. So he did not necessarily lose a great deal, so far as can be seen, when it was sidetracked.

He may feel it's poor strategy to antagonize anyone in Congress on minor issues when he may need all the help he can get on major ones.

In the end even this latest request—permission to make a department of FSA—may conceivably get tangled and sidetracked in Congress. If so, it can't be considered of major importance either. It's been tried and sidetracked before.

Some time though Eisenhower will have to get tough—if he's blocked by Congress on vital matters—because then if he does not take a stern stand he will have failed in leadership.

The weight of an inch of rainfall per acre is about 113 short tons of water.

Adlai Arrives In Korea

PUSAN, Korea (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson arrived by plane from Japan today for a five-day tour of this war-ravaged country.

Thousands of Koreans, many of them school children with American and South Korean flags, lined Pusan's streets and cheered the 1952 Democratic presidential nominee as he drove through this teeming war-time provisional capital.

Stevenson went first to the U. S. Embassy and later to an informal gathering of Republic of Korea national assemblymen.

During the two-hour flight from Japan, one of the four engines in Stevenson's C-54 transport developed trouble and began losing oil. However, Air Force Maj. John Combs of Miami Springs, Fla., Gen. Mark Clark's personal pilot, brought the plane in without incident.

Stevenson plans to call on South Korean President Syngman Rhee and Eighth Army Commander Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.

He also will tour the fighting front. He is anxious to see his nephew, Lt. Timothy Ives, a jet pilot from Bloomington, Ill., who recently arrived in Korea.

Stevenson later will visit a U. S. aircraft carrier in Korean waters and inspect a training center of the expanding Republic of Korea Army.

He will return to Japan Wednesday and all on Emperor Hirohito before departing for Formosa the following day.

AMA Questions Health Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Medical Association sought information today from top sources on the proposed reorganization of the government's health and welfare agency.

President Eisenhower and Senate Republican Leader Taft of Ohio addressed a meeting today of the AMA House of Delegates, its policy-making group.

AMA officials said they did not know in advance the subject of the President's talk. But they said Sen. Taft had agreed to discuss the pending questions about it.

Mrs. Ovelia Culp Hobby, now administrator of the agency and in line to become a Cabinet member if the reorganization goes through, was to accompany the President.

The special meeting of the House of Delegates was called to determine the policy of AMA towards the proposed reorganization.

AMA ordinarily takes a stand on all major proposals affecting the government's role in health activities. It strenuously opposed former President Truman's plan for compulsory health insurance.

The association said this was the first time a president of the United States appeared personally before the House of Delegates, although the late President Calvin Coolidge addressed a general AMA convention in 1927.

Fire Destroys Industrial Site

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—The block-square Lehman Industrial Building was destroyed by fire today, its walls collapsing onto a nearby furniture warehouse, a viaduct and two parked vehicles.

The four-alarm blaze was one of the worst industrial fires in Jersey City in 26 years, Fire Chief Thomas J. Maloney said.

Nine families were evacuated from nearby dwellings as a precaution and given temporary shelter in the Jersey City Medical Center located a few blocks away.

There were no reports of any casualties.

The glow of the flames could be seen across the Hudson River in downtown New York City.

Rhode Island originally was called the Isle of Rhodes by Verrazano in 1524. More than a hundred years later, the general coat of the colony formally adopted Verrazano's name.

TELLING THE EDITOR

KLAMATH FALLS—Hats off and a big word of appreciation to Foster & Kleiser, the company that supplies advertisers with the large roadside advertising.

It is refreshing and uplifting to see that large religious sign on the billboard a couple of miles out on the Keno Highway. In large letters, on an appropriate background, are the words: "Seek and ye shall find. Matt. 7:7. And below is the suggestion, 'Attend Church.'"

With the roadside signs blazoning everything from beer to "gas buggies" it is really soul-stirring to come onto that really worthwhile sign.

Again congratulations to Foster & Kleiser.

C. A. Waterhouse.

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Television For Klamath Falls Waits On Chandler Tells Of

By HALE SCAMMOUGH

A statement released today by Bud Chandler, president of Klamath Falls Television Inc., related the filing of a television application by the corporation was a surprise and malicious move designed to stall immediate granting of a TV license to KPJI Broadcasters Inc.

The Klamath Falls Television Inc. application was filed with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C., this week. An application for a permit to build a television station in Klamath Falls was filed by KPJI on or about June 30, 1952. It was first revealed publicly on June 27, 1952.

As for the surprise element of the KP-TV application, Chandler stressed that his firm's intentions were announced publicly on the front page of the Herald and News on the air on June 4, 1952, the first mention in Klamath Falls of television plans. "It obviously surprised Mr. Maguire," Chandler quipped, but it should not have surprised anyone else.

On June 24, KP-TV made its corporate structure and construction proposal a matter of record with the Federal Communications Commission. Chandler stated, "The FCC acknowledged notification, saying there would be no actual delay for completing details until Klamath Falls No. 343 on the FCC priority list of TV cities, was reached by FCC examiners."

When KP-TV completed its application this week, it was the very action planned and publicly announced before any other television interest was made known in the Klamath area, Chandler emphasized.

The application of KPJI Broadcasters Inc. was filed immediately after an FCC "freeze" against new

Bank Robbery Fails To Work

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—A man likes three squares a day. He looks better when he's plump."

Police quoted a slender red-haired woman as making that statement yesterday after she was arrested and charged with attempted bank robbery. Her arrest followed a two-shot struggle in a North Sacramento bank.

Police Chief W. F. Wilson identified the 35-pound woman as Wilma Lois Magahan, 28.

Magahan, a 22 revolver, he said, she ordered a woman selling car raffle tickets into the local American Trust Company, and told her to fill a sack with money from the tellers' cages. Police said she shoved the gun into the back of another woman, Mrs. Amelia Teck.

Suddenly Mrs. Teck whirled and shrieked, "Come get her, come get her!" A bank customer and Mrs. Teck disarmed the woman after two wild shots were fired into the bank floor.

New Zealand Hurt Over US Rulings

WASHINGTON (AP)—New Zealand says she finds it difficult to understand why her traditional trade with the U. S. has been hampered by the U. S. other dairy products, milk and butter, dairy products.

Ambassador L. K. Munro has delivered a note to the State Department saying the restrictions breach American pledges made in the International Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

New Zealand would be justified in retaliating, but does not intend to do so, her government said.

The note, disclosed by the embassy yesterday, pointed out that the restrictions are particularly hard on New Zealand, because dairy products make up one-third of her exports.

The independent republic of the Philippines was proclaimed on July 4, 1946.

Worry-pro your home

There are lots of things that can happen to a home. You can't prevent them, but you can protect your home. You can protect your home with a fire alarm system. You can protect your home with a burglar alarm system. You can protect your home with a combination of both.

That is where you fit in—he is on the mailer with confidence in your community.

His advice might save thousands of dollars. He's a lot of worry.

We represent the insurance companies. Can we help you worry less—your home—your family?

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