

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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Water Survey Forecasts Capacity For Fourmile, Fish Lake Reservoirs

MEDFORD—Ample water supplies were forecast for Southern Oregon's irrigation season at the annual water forecast meeting held Tuesday in Medford.

The above-normal winter precipitation received and the present snow cover in the area indicate favorable stream flows and reservoir inflows for the next six months, according to W. T. Frost, Oregon snow survey leader, and Don Kuehl of the Portland U. S. Weather Bureau river forecast center.

Frost reported snow pack in the Klamath Lake Basin is 118 per cent of average. In the Rogue River Basin it is 125 per cent of average and 131 per cent of average in the Umpqua River Basin.

Cropland soil conditions reported in the Medford area, "well wet." Local irrigation and agricultural representatives said forage on grazing lands in the Klamath area is ahead in growth but forage growth near Medford is late.

Stream flow in the Medford area is presently above normal but melting of high elevation snow hasn't begun, said Frost.

Adequate water supplies are forecast for agricultural purposes this year in the Talent Irrigation District. Present storage in the Hyatt Reservoir is 13,200 acre feet and capacity is 15,000. It is expected to fill and receive an inflow of 6,100 acre feet during the next six months. This is 5 per cent above the 10-year average.

Emigrant Gap Reservoir, which holds 8,300 acre feet, is now full. The two reservoirs, Fourmile and Fish Lake, that are used by the Medford and Rogue River Irrigation Districts are expected to fill. The forecast inflow to Fourmile Lake is set at 7,800 acre feet or 100 per cent of the average. Fish Lake Reservoir is expected to receive 14,300 during the next six months.

The Grants Pass Irrigation District will have ample water for this season. Pumping rotation isn't expected to be necessary.

Applegate and Illinois Valley areas should have adequate water supplies with flow of those streams forecast at 130 and 112 per cent average respectively.

Inflow to Upper Klamath Lake is forecast at 620,000 acre feet during April - through-September.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—There is no clearer illustration of the remoteness of peace with Russia than two statements issued late yesterday, one in New York, the other in Washington.

Premier Malenkov has been talking peace since Stalin died. His representative in the United Nations, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, got up there yesterday and declared among other things:

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Schuman Plan, the European Defense Community and plans for re-arming West Germany must be abandoned; the atom bomb must be banned at once; the U. S. must stop building up its own arms.

The No. 1 trouble with the proposals was that they were not new. Vishinsky had talked the same way while Stalin was alive. What he said showed once again that:

The West's economic and military buildup is bothering Russia. This probably reveals precisely why Malenkov is talking peace so hard: To slow it down or scuttle it before it gets too far advanced.

In Washington, after three days of conferences among President Eisenhower, West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer, Secretary of State Dulles and other officials, the State Department issued a statement on where they agreed.

All of it involved Germany but in it these officials:

Challenged Russia to show its good intentions by letting the East Germans have truly free elections; said they were convinced there can be no lasting solution of the German problem unless Germany is reunited peacefully and democratically; agreed West Germany must be rearm as part of a single European army and that the U. S. would help West Germany rearm.

Until this statement the Russians had been drenching Western Europe with their peace propaganda without much challenge from the U. S. to get down to cases on what it would do about some of the most important problems.

Eisenhower had told a news conference he would meet the Russians halfway. And Dulles last week said Russia could show its good heart by agreeing on a peace treaty for Austria.

But by throwing Germany at the Russians, since final settlement on Germany is one of the keystones to any real peace, the Eisenhower-Adenauer agreement offsets some of the Russian propaganda.

There can be no better testing ground of Russia's earnestness for peace than Germany. Nevertheless, the State Department statement was at the opposite pole from Vishinsky's proposals.

It's possible the East and West, starting from those extreme positions, may some day be able to meet on common ground. It won't be soon.

The Russians run East Germany. Reports from there indicate the East Germans—and refugees from East Germany—bear out the reports—are so fed up on the Russians and Communists that in any free election they would overwhelmingly turn against both.

Until now Russia has bled at letting East and West Germany unite. True, a united Germany some day might be sucked into the Russian camp through trade or through Russian-trained German Communists taking over the government from within.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Talk of peace topples the stock market. Many businessmen take a second look at earnings prospects for 1953.

Merchants remember that a sharp downturn in stocks often keeps customers away.

That's because a tumble in stock prices always impresses the public. It looks upon any sharp shift in direction of stock prices as a preview of what those in the know think is coming to business in general, and thus to prices of goods, to jobs and to incomes.

The peace talk comes when businessmen are already a little jittery about the chances of approaching deflation, hard selling competition, and a possible slump.

A spreading of the war, however, doubtless would have upset the stock market much more than the Kremlin peace hints did — and for the same reason: The uncertainty and confusion in business planning that would follow.

And the stock market doesn't always forecast accurately.

Often—as the Associated Press' index of stock prices shows—the market pays attention to other things than to profit outlook, or even dividend prospects, as it is generally supposed to.

The peace talks are potent in the market because psychology plays a larger part in changing stock prices than is generally realized.

Confidence, or lack of it—that is, general public sentiment—often speaks louder than profit and loss statements in charting the course of the market.

Just how good a barometer is the stock market?

The AP price index of 60 key and typical stocks rose 17 per cent during 1952. But the combined earnings of the 60 companies dropped one per cent in 1952 below the profits of the same corporations in 1951.

And all through the year this earnings drop was generally expected. In fact, many thought the profit decline might be greater.

Yet prices of the 60 stocks rose in spite of it, and in spite of considerable fear that the boom might have just about run its course.

The 60 companies were right in line with business in general. Combined earnings of 3,440 companies last year dropped two per cent below the year before, the National City Bank of New York reports.

GRASS FIRE

A grass fire in the 300 block on Crest Street was doused by the Suburban Fire Department a little before 9 o'clock last evening. Firemen said the grass was fired by a trash fire and that there was no damage.

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INSURANCE

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Do you want to beat the high cost of living? One sure way is to become a free loader. Millions of Americans have learned to follow this quick, easy path to a rich full life they could otherwise never afford.

You, too, can become one. All it takes is a little patience, a calculus on your conscience, a lot of brass and gall, and the hide of an elderly elephant.

Free loading is merely hitchhiking through life on other people's good will. It is panhandling raised to a pure art form.

In the old days a free loader was a frowzy character who sidled through a saloon door when the bartender's back was turned and wolfed his way through the free lunch counter without buying a five-cent beer. Everybody knew who he was and nobody had any respect for him.

"Throw the bum out!" rang the cry and out the bum was pitched. Those innocent times are gone.

Today if all the free loaders at some of the better functions were flung out on the pavement the place would be left empty except for the host.

For the breed has multiplied. As a matter of fact if all the free loaders and all the free spenders in the country got into a mass fist fight on a given day, the outnumbered free spenders would have to yield for help to the National Guard to make it an even battle.

But this will never happen. The top-type free loader now is a fellow with social prestige who dresses well and hangs out in the most fashionable watering troughs.

To be a successful free loader you have to follow a few sure-fire rules:

1. Never put down your own money except to pay your way out of an emergency — and keep out of emergencies.

2. Choose your friends wisely. Never chum with anybody who doesn't have either a big bankroll or a big expense account.

3. Never buy what you can borrow.

4. Try to borrow money only from people who, if you pay them back one week, will gladly lend you twice as much next week.

5. Always be a snob. Avoid gratitude as you would the mumps. Overawe the chumps you sponge off of. If they don't feel you're doing them a favor to be in their company, they're the wrong kind of chumps anyway.

There are dumb free loaders and smart free loaders. A dumb free loader goes into a night club, sits down at a table with some chance acquaintances, cadges some drinks and a meal, and hopes to duck out to the men's room when the waiter brings the bill.

But suppose the bill comes while the other fellows are away. The dumb free loader is stuck with an emergency. He has to pay.

A smart free loader, on the other hand, shows up with his right hand bandaged.

"Burned it helping a pal put out a fire in his car," he explains. Right away he's a hero. He drinks his fill, the girls cut up his steak for him. And it makes no difference if no other man is at the table when the bill arrives. It can wait.

For some reason nobody ever expects a guy to pick up a check with a bandaged right hand.

BRUCE BLOSSAT

Some weeks ago a picket line took up duty out in front of a Broadway playhouse. Nobody had been beating the stagehands. This was the chambermaids' union, complaining that their sorority was put in a bad light by the antics of a chambermaid (1907 model) in a current play.

This points up a trend in American life that seems headed toward ridiculous ends. In the world of the movies, the theater, television and radio, the list of taboos is a mile long and growing all the time.

Hundreds of sensitive groups of all kinds have made it utterly plain to the writers and actors and producers of today that they want nothing portrayed which will show them in the slightest unfavorable aspect.

If you depict a waiter as surly, or maybe needing a haircut, you'll hear from the waiters' union. You might even hear from the barbers, on the ground this suggests they've been derelict in their duty.

If you show an Irish cop losing his temper, the Irish collectively will lose their tempers.

If a movie shows a kid on a paper route throwing somebody's morning paper into the bushes instead of onto the porch, you may hear from the Committee to De-

ferend Young Boys Working Their Way Through School.

About the only groups that, so far as we know, have not put Hollywood and New York on notice are gangsters and cowboys.

There was one gripe from an ill-named convict who said a picture based on his life presented him in a poor light. The cowboys probably figure that, all the shooting notwithstanding, those westerns are good for the dude ranch business.

Now this doesn't require a great big speech in rebuttal. It's obvious to all of us that we can't tell the story of American life and American individuals humanly and realistically if we are to be barred from depicting the traits and attitudes which characterize our many and diverse groups.

Not only is it destructive of the storyteller's art, it's really pretty silly. Chambermaids aren't likely to suffer an indelible blemish because a chambermaid in a play makes a bed supply.

Of course there's no room in America for bigotry or for mean, calculated assault upon any group that has a rightful place in our society. But to get protection from the bludgeoning of evil men, you need not seek immunity from every nipprick.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

About five thousand children between one and four years old are killed in accidents in the United States each year. The seriousness of this problem is shown by the fact that accidents account for about one-fourth of all deaths of children in that age bracket. It is particularly tragic because many of these accidents could have been prevented.

Being run over or struck by automobiles is responsible for a great many fatal accidents — railroad trains and streetcars for a few more. Burns from playing with matches or firecrackers or upsetting hot fluids, also account for a considerable number. Young children do not have much sense of the dangers of water, either, and therefore drowning, often in shallow water, is a leading cause of fatal accidents.

A considerable number of child deaths result from falling—some from windows and porches. Small children love to explore and so perhaps not all of these could be prevented. However, care in keeping windows and screens locked and warning children against particularly dangerous exploration could certainly prevent some injuries, nonfatal as well as fatal.

Some accidental deaths of small children come from drinking poisonous substances. All poisons should be kept out of the reach of children; poison labels are of no value because small children cannot read and even older children pay no attention.

Besides those children who are killed by accident there are many more who are seriously injured.

Some of these cause permanent damage which will alter the entire later life of the youngster.

Of course, too, injuries are not restricted by any means to children from one to four. Among older children accidents are also common, although caution develops with age and they become less frequent as time goes on.

Parents should guard in every reasonable way against mishaps which will produce death or injury to their children. The responsibility is a real one though it cannot always be successful. Certainly a little more care in driving automobiles where children play and in using other methods which guard against accidental injury are highly desirable.

With the great decrease in death and illness from the diseases which used to be common among children, such as small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever, accidents have zoomed to practically the top of the list as a killer of youth.

Marysville Fire Engine Arrives

MARYSVILLE, Calif. (AP)—Marysville's new, gleaming red fire truck finally arrived Thursday—four days late. The \$34,000 truck, driven here from the Elmira, N. Y., factory, had been unrepeated after passing through Denver.

Fire Chief Robert Miller, who'd been worried, was as happy as a boy. Not bothering to ask questions, he sighed:

"I guess it was just delayed."

French Red Chief Return

PARIS (AP)—French Communist leader Maurice Thorez returned home Friday, but just as France he ended up was secret.

After 20 months in Russia, Thorez returned home Friday, but just as France he ended up was secret.

At St. Quentin, 80 miles east of Paris, he left a car and walked slowly with a companion to a waiting sedan with a woman plate at glass windows. He smiled at photographers, but only comment was that he had been pleasant and glad to be back in France.

Thorez leaned on a cane, left hand. His right arm, once shattered and stiff, not extend beyond his chest. Two hours later the sedan up at Thorez' high-walled Paris suburb of Choisy-le-Roi, where he was not forthcoming.

"Monsieur Thorez has off somewhere for a rest," her of the party told a reporter. "He doesn't want to be a newspaperman."

Thorez was accompanied by his wife, French Communist Jeanette Vermeil, a Russian woman doctor, and several interpreters.

Thorez' return from the Communist Party—once organized in Europe — by the government and internal dissension. Moscow is estimated at less than the peak of one million men reached just after World War II.

Peron Oust Tale Beared

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Colonio Mercante, once a friend of President Juan Peron and his late wife, Eva, was from the Peronista Party on charges of being a monger. Seven former members of congress were similarly moved.

This action followed the Thursday of Juan Duarte, of Eva and Peron's private relay until he resumed duty. The news of Duarte's created a sensation in Argentina which is struggling with a crisis caused by living costs.

The party's action against came also on the vehement charges by Peron "rumor campaign" was waged against his administration. Peron declared such a could not overthrow him.

Price ceilings on food in effect in Argentina. Peron has threatened to hold a referendum in a move to hold prices, which have risen 50 per cent in the last two months.

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