

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
EditorBILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON
IN ONE EAR AND OUT THE TYPE-
WRITER:

Carroll Howe, the county school superintendent, was telling about his big Atlantic City educators meeting.

It was a very fine feeling, he said, to sit at the head table (by virtue of being president of the Oregon school superintendents) and look over the thousands and thousands of school superintendents.

I really was puffed up and was thinking what a good job I was doing representing Oregon—until I happened to look down and see that my long underwear was showing below the cuffs of my trousers.

We school people, I have concluded, always are happy to hear from friendly critics. By "friendly" I mean those who are criticizing with the idea of bettering the schools.

Sometimes these friendly critics do expect too much from us though. It's like the story of the poker playing dog:

A man happened into a room where four men and a dog were engaged in a game of poker. Each player (including the dog) was sitting up with his cards in his hand (or paw) and making his bet. The stranger commented on how wonderful it was to see a dog playing poker; he'd seen dogs do all manner of tricks but had never even heard of a card-playing pooch. One of the players then confided that Fido wasn't so ill-famed smart.

"Why, every time he gets a good hand he wags his tail."

Howard Perrin, architect, was talking about the Klamath Falls swimming pool situation.

At the last election the voters authorized a millage levy for seven years to raise funds for a municipal swimming pool, with the idea of borrowing from other city funds to build the pool now and pay it back over the seven year period.

That is not good procedure, so

now city voters will have a proposal on the ballot to straighten it out.

This proposal will be to authorize the sale of \$130,000 in bonds with the provision of a special levy to pay the bonds off, and with the provision of taking off the previous levy. In order to get the money for the pool now, legally.

Cal Peyton, a man of many ventures, was talking about one of them.

We're in the plastic business, he said. It's about the oldest plastic business there is and it's very simple. We just take cement, sand, rock and water and make all kinds and descriptions of useful plastic things. We call this plastic "concrete."

George Dimbat, the automobile dealer, was talking about his business.

The automotive industry is the second largest in the country, he said. One out of six businesses are automotive; one out of every seven people are connected with it. Automotive accounts are 20 percent of all retail sales. Of the 74 million passenger cars in the world, 76 percent are owned by Americans.

This year it is estimated that over three million new cars will be built by July, and that three million will be junked during the year.

From 1947 to 1951 about 40 percent of all new cars were purchased on time payment plans; today about 70 percent are financed. About 63 percent of all cars are used every day. The average car is driven 9000 miles a year—except in the Klamath Basin. Here we put 15 to 20 thousand miles a year on a car.

Now, get this. 32 cents out of every dollar you put in a new car is tax. That's right. If you put \$2000 in a new car, you've bought yourself a \$1360 car and paid \$640 in taxes.

TELLING THE EDITOR

WANTED

KLAMATH FALLS—George M. Nelson, your daughter wants you. She is at 96 Riverside Homes, Pasco, Wash.

M. Perry

Box 203, Klamath Falls

FIRST AID

KLAMATH FALLS—I would like to make it known to the public that some of the members of one of the motorcycle clubs in town, known as the Klamath Riders, are taking the American Red Cross First Aid training in both the standard and the advance classes for the purpose of forming a mobile unit so that they can work with the American Red Cross and the Civil Defense in case of any disaster or accidents which can and do happen in and around our city of Klamath Falls.

The members of this club will be fully prepared to render good first aid wherever needed and they also will be willing to use their motorcycles for any messenger service if and when we are cut off

from outside communications, because this type of vehicle will go almost anywhere a horse can, and can be taken where cars cannot go.

This group should draw a vote of thanks for their time and efforts put in to help defend our town in case of any disaster.

Thelma Lovelace
First Aid Chairman,
Klamath County Chapter
American Red Cross

SPECIAL LEVY

KLAMATH FALLS—Klamath County is holding a special election April 21, for the purpose of exceeding the 6 per cent Limitation Law for the 1953-54 road budget.

The ballot title states in part "For the purpose of construction, maintenance and repair of the permanent road system in Klamath County."

This system consists of 173.8 miles of paved roads, 363.3 miles of gravel macadam roads and 229 miles of graded traveled roads, making a total of 776.6 miles of improved roads.

The road budget for 1953-54 was \$231,690. The anticipated receipts other than property tax were \$629,744, the property tax \$204,945, the latter figure being within the 6 per cent limitation, \$148,961, to be collected outside the tax limitation making a total property tax of \$353,906.

In going over the road budget I find that on March 1, 1953, they had expenditures of \$433,503 leaving a balance in the fund of \$398,186 that can be used in the next four months. This should leave a large balance to be rebudgeted at the end of '53-54.

No doubt if this system is operated like the budgets of some of other political sub-divisions this balance will be placed back in the general fund to be rebudgeted in '53-54, at this juncture the taxpayer loses the identities of his monies.

The 6 per cent limitation Law was passed by our State Legislature for the purpose of protecting the property owners of the state from a person elected or appointed to budget committees governing the expenditures of political sub-divisions. To exceed this law was meant for emergency use only.

You are no doubt acquainted with the fact that our property within the state and counties is over burdened with taxation, there are many other avenues of taxation that have not been explored in the counties that would relieve the load of property tax.

If you have traveled our county roads you will agree they are in good condition with the exception of some in the suburban districts which are governed by state law, therefore I do not think this additional money is needed.

The members of the County Court and the county engineer should be highly complimented in having that large sum of money left over from the 1952-53 budget to be rebudgeted July 1.

Alfred F. Condry

OFFICE SPACE

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



BUT ON HIS HOME GROUNDS, YOU CAN BET TEX ZIPS ALONG LIKE IN A JET...



TOWER TALK



with the
Ground Observer Corps

By EDNA HALL

Last month there was a six per cent increase in Ground Observer volunteers. There are 261,219 reported on this month's Tabular Index as compared to 245,426 last month's total. Every category listed a definite gain which would indicate the growing success of the nationwide campaign for more volunteers.

Essentially, the G.O.C. is organized for the purpose of spotting aircraft; however, there are many instances where they have supplied vital information beyond the minimum requirements. They have spotted forest fires, distressed aircraft, weather balloons, and unidentified aerial objects. Believe it or not, a burglar was apprehended by the police because of a ground observer report.

The role of the G.O.C. is being extended into the field of military intelligence. Observers in Posts, in all likelihood, would be the first to witness the crash of enemy planes or parachutists descending. Let the skeptics rave and rant about the value of the G.O.C., but they can't change the very obvious facts.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." Observers have brought their resourcefulness and inventiveness into the Ground Observer System. The most recent example is the development, installation, and utilization of audio-electronic aircraft detection devices at several observation posts. Bridger, Mont., post has an elementary Masco Sound System office intercom and two Jensen speakers.

They are located atop a 20 foot pole, 15 feet from the post, and point skyward. The speakers are the equivalent of sensitive microphones, transmitting every sound they pick up to the office intercom box. The latter is located in the post and serves as the loudspeaker. This system has been proved highly successful and is particularly useful at night when detection is almost entirely dependent on sound. With the sound system, volunteers need be outside only for a few seconds to determine the number, type, altitude and distance of aircraft.

Bridger townspeople donated approximately \$100 to finance the purchase and installation of the

sound detector system. Medford and Madras, Ore., have installed such detection systems. One can see at a glance how the effectiveness of the G.O.C. could substantially increase with such a setup in our local Post.

Two simple but effective aircraft direction finders have been developed by G.O.C. members to assist in providing accurate information. The devices enable observers to determine the exact direction of a plane from the Post and the direction in which it is flying without guesswork.

There are many more practical plans and ideas being used by observers which, psychologically, would indicate G.O.C. recruits regard their work as more than a mere duty and tiresome drudgery.

The need for fuller public understanding is ever present. Locally, posters have been distributed, pamphlets dropped from the air, announced meetings have been conducted by Air Force personnel from Portland showing films relative to Air Defense and the vital part ground observers play. The weekly "Tower Talk" has been an effort to create understanding, support, and sympathy and break down resistance against active participation in the Ground Observer Corps. If the results were figured on a percentage basis, considering the population of our city alone, one would come up with something like .89 per cent participating. All right, to say the least, we haven't managed to muster even 1 per cent of the citizens of Klamath Falls.

Ignorance of world conditions surely can't be the reason for inactivity. The newspapers, as well as radio, keep the public informed. Could you be so preoccupied with your own affairs that you minimize the importance of G.O.C. in the scheme of our national security? Don't rest assured that the "other guy" will take care of the situation. That attitude would please a potential enemy no end, as well as hinder the efficiency of defense.

Don't delay! Donate a few hours to your community and country. It may be the most vital thing you do this year in behalf of your fellow Americans. Call 5240 for further information.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.
Written for NEA Service

"My little boy, aged nine," writes Mrs. A.M., "was in the hospital most of the winter with high blood pressure and a kidney infection they called nephritis. Can you please discuss this?"

I think Mrs. M. misunderstood the doctor and not nephritis—at any rate, it is nephritis which I shall discuss in response to her request.

Nephritis, also called Bright's disease, can produce high blood pressure in children as well as in grownups. There are several varieties. The disease can be acute or chronic; it can produce different symptoms, and the treatment and outlook vary accordingly.

In a typical acute case, the symptoms come on suddenly without warning. A feeling of discomfort, puffiness under the eyes, some swelling of the lower part of the legs and lessened and perhaps even bloody urine are common.

Slight fever and chilly sensations may develop. Headache, nosebleeds, loss of appetite, and particularly in children, convulsions are sometimes present.

In chronic nephritis the symptoms tend to be less severe than in the acute variety. The accumulation of dropsical fluid, or edema, is more or less typical, but there may not be much at first.

When severe, the swollen legs

and discomfort in walking may be most unpleasant. There can be dropsical fluid inside the abdominal cavity and elsewhere, and this is a poor sign.

The diagnosis requires careful study of the urine, blood pressure, chemistry of the blood and physical condition. If the nephritis is in the acute stage, bed rest is necessary. The diet has to be carefully adjusted to the ability of the kidneys to handle the food eaten.

The methods used to bring about the elimination of some of the excess fluids in chronic nephritis include drugs which are called diuretics, which stimulate temporarily the secretion of urine.

Removal of accumulated fluids in the abdomen, though a needle is sometimes necessary. The diet is important and has to be watched and adjusted with great care. Improvements and changes in dietary management have been made in the last few years, but chronic nephritis is still a serious condition.

The disease is often associated with infections from germs called streptococci. Most streptococci yield to the sulfa drugs or to penicillin.

MAY 10th

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SPECIAL

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MONDAY

APRIL 20

Run by the Former

Squeeze-Inn Crew

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—All soldiers, winners or losers—Americans, Germans or Russians—are short-changed by their country in time of war.

They are given less than they feel they ought to have to do the job they are assigned and want to do.

They hate to pay with their blood and limbs for the shortages—but the shortages are always there, no matter what country they came from.

That is why the current congressional exploration into the ammunition shortage in Korea is wryly amusing to more than one million veterans of that troubled peninsula.

The whole thing is put as an argument between generals and politicians. One group of generals wanted to take a chance the other generals didn't, and the politicians who were undecided how to vote the blood and money still straddle the fence and ask each other:

"Who is responsible?"

But what about the individual soldier, sailor and airman? How does he feel?

The fact of the shortages in Korea is beyond question. We were short of properly trained infantry, tanks, the right kind of bazookas, food, clothing—name it, and we didn't have it there when we needed it at the start.

The North Koreans put a tougher, better-trained doughboy in the field, a better all purpose tank to back him up, and over him they soon flew a faster supporting jet plane than America could throw in combat.

The MIG-15 was certainly superior to the first jet planes we put into action there. Only our later swept-back wing jobs now deliberately tangle with the MIGs.

Was there an ammunition shortage in Korea? When the first two 8-inch artillery pieces were put into action, a gunner told me, "We don't have enough shells to keep one gun firing."

Shortages? Why are Congress and parents always surprised by them? An Army representative is not pretty closely. If the people are unready, the Army is unready. The boys at the front do keep a staid morale. How? I do not know. Professional soldiers do not know.

Korea to me was a sad repetition of Tunisia. Unready men, not enough armor, poorer tanks than the enemy had, poorer planes, no proper winter clothing.

I have made three sad retreats on three different continents with the American Army in ten years—Kasserine gap in Africa, the Battle of the Bulge in Belgium, and a drawback in Korea.

In each of these campaigns the American soldier in the field lost his frozen arms and legs doing his duty without warm clothing.

Napoleon lost most of his grand army besieging Moscow because he overlooked the weather. Hitler made the same mistake. Doesn't the Pentagon have a thermometer and a climate map? Why are the supply officers there always surprised by the arrival of cold weather, so that the warm boots a soldier on the front needs in December arrive in the March thaw after his frozen feet have been cut off in a field hospital in January?

Shortages? Make no mistake about it. The American people for too long have sent their sons into battle with too few guns, too bad tanks, too poor planes, and too lousy equipment for the job they have to do.

The kids are always in short supply—at least at the start. I have seen the first one thrown into battle try to do a good job with second-best equipment on the continents of Africa, Europe, and Asia, for the glory and prosperity of their homeland.

I think it is a bitter waste of our best manhood. I am bitter about it, merely as a camp follower who went along with many boys who won't come back. And I feel it is a situation that will take more than blame—talk in Congress to change.

We must somehow learn how to back up our men better before we lose them into the red fire of battle. We have to give them a better chance of coming home.

ILL

CORVALLIS (AP)—H. C. Seymour, retired state 4-H club leader, was reported ill at his home Saturday. A report had been current that he was in a hospital but his condition was said to be not sufficiently serious for hospital treatment.

NEW LINE

LONDON (AP)—British European Airways launched the world's first regular commercial air service using propeller-turbine airplanes Saturday when a Vickers Viscount plane left London airport for Cyprus, via Rome and Athens.

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Cost Of Running Schools Up, But Cash Reserves To Keep Tax Levy On Decline

By WALLACE MYERS

Principally because of salary increases and major repair work, it's going to cost more to operate city schools the coming year. But tax levies will be lower.

This odd but happy situation is occasioned by astute financial management which has accumulated sizeable cash balances and collectable receipts. For instance, the Klamath Union High School budget estimates operational expenses for next year at \$879,180.84. But there is \$440,128.96 in cash surpluses and estimated receipts to apply against that figure, leaving only \$439,051.88 to be raised by taxation. A similar pleasing situation exists in the elementary schools.

Despite this rather rosy outlook, it is possible a few tax payers may be ticked for more school taxes than they were last year. But that is a matter over which the schools have no control. The state is presently pushing its revaluation of property valuations. In general, private and residential valuations are being upped and industrial, particularly utilities, are being cropped. Thus, while your business may enjoy lower taxes, your home might be taxed a bit more.

But be that as it may, less school taxes will be required this year despite the fact expenses will be higher.

Before we get into a somewhat detailed discussion of school finances (and before you perhaps become bored and quit reading this) we must say that our investigation points to the fact that Klamath Falls public schools have their financial houses in apple pie order as compared to most other school districts. There is no bonded indebtedness in either of the city school districts and both have built up healthy cash balances, both in operational and capital categories. Few school districts in the nation can match those accomplishments.

As of the moment, for instance, city schools have a total of \$463,443.28 tucked away in the bank and earmarked for future capital expenditures. None of this money is or can be used for ordinary operational expenses. Because of having this fund, Mills School auditorium, which cost \$137,000, was paid for in cash without one cent of interest. And that's the way the schools are financing all their capital expenditures. Many business houses can't match that record and such a thing is almost unheard of in school circles. The "serial levy" is responsible for this situation. It merits an article all its own and we'll try and publish that one within a few days. For the nonce, let's have a look at the operational budgets.

The operational budgets are broken up in nine categories: General Control, Instruction, Operation of plants, Maintenance, Repair and Replacement, Auxiliary Agencies, Fixed Charges, Capital Outlays, Debt Service and Emergency Fund.

Biggest increase in the new elementary budget is in instruction. This year \$568,267.46 was budgeted for instruction; for the coming year, the figure is \$637,496.52, an increase of \$69,229.06. Two things caused practically all this increase. Teachers and other school employees' salaries have been increased for next year bringing them up to something near the pay level in other state school districts. And it will be necessary to employ five new instructors for next year.

Elementary schools Maintenance, Repair and Replacement is up \$4,003.35 because of major repairs needed. Large items in this program are \$1,110 for painting the Mills School exterior; \$1,400 for a new roof and painting at Fairview School.

Plant Operation is up \$6,462.64. Increased janitor salaries and fuel oil prices are responsible in large measure for this increase. The elementary school examples cited are similar to the high school situation.

The detailed school aid and news and they published again April 27. They are interested in the checking over the details will probably find some questions you would like answered.

School Board members school officials will be at answer those questions; in fact, they appear rather to talk about the budgets. They're a bit proud, and think justifiably so, of their fiscal management.

Ballooning on the budget scheduled for May 11, 2 p.m.

"Litterbug" Campaign

A "Don't Be a Litterbug" campaign will be launched in the Klamath Basin by the Klamath Chapter of the Isaac Walton League at the next meeting to be held at the Spanish Room of the Hotel, 8 p.m., Wednesday April 22.

The Isaac Walton League is a state wide anti-litter and anti-vandalism campaign. Immediate task of the league is to stimulate school children to cartoons that might go on stickers, emblem plates and ers. Children are asked to their conception of what a "bug" or a "Vandalbug" is, and Portland schools are launching this cartoon drive through classes in the next few weeks.

Bloom School To Open Here

Registrations open here Tuesday, April 22 for the show school put on by the 4th District under the Federation of Garden Clubs. Three day sessions ending April 24 will be held in the auditorium of the city library.

Mrs. Scott McKendree is in charge of the flower show school. Registrations start at 9 a.m. the first day, Wednesday, April 23. Line of the school, instruction announcements are sent from 9:30 to 10 a.m. Between 12 noon and 1 p.m. there will be arrangement and history of the flower show school.

Reconvening at 1 p.m. F. G. Gress, Eugene horticulturist will lecture on horticulture 3 p.m., followed by flower arrangement instruction by Mrs. M. M. until 5 p.m.

Horticulture and point to be planned for April 23, 10 a.m. noon with flower arrangement instruction and demonstration to 3 p.m.

Examinations on the theory start at 10 a.m.

Mickey Short Of Babe's Mar

NEW YORK (AP)—Mickey came close, but missed by hitting the longest home run in the unofficial record books. The young New York center fielder led off on a by Chuck Stobbs of Washington and the ball travelled an estimated 562 feet. The Yanks went to win, 7-3.

The longest home run ever hit by Babe Ruth in Briggs stadium, Detroit, in 1926. It is to have travelled 600 feet. H. O. Salinger, sports editor of the Detroit News, obtained dailies to that effect from witnesses.

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