

Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906 under act of Congress, March 8, 1879

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 month \$1.35	1 month \$1.35
6 months \$6.50	6 months \$6.10
1 year \$11.00	1 year \$10.20

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

QUOTES from the hip pocket notebook:

The Rev. William Hills of the Church of England, Victoria, was explaining why he spoke without notes or prepared manuscript, saying that HE preferred to hear someone speak freely from the heart rather than a prepared text "for his particular glory and no one else's good."

Same man saying that Communism or any form of totalitarianism (note Peron in Argentina) must first destroy the meaning of words, through a controlled press, even before attacking the church: "Democracy lives on words."

Ditto, on newspaper principles of being objective on the news pages and subjective on the editorial pages: "Editorials should attack and exhort; never be neutral. The editorial should be the watchdog of the front page."

Likewise, on politics, saying that our two party system is much better than British Columbia's many parties and groups, he labeled the BC Social Credit Party as "another social non-creditable." On one of our fringe party elements: "McCarthyism is the sort of thing that sticks labels on people."

Senator Joseph McCarthy was in the process of label-sticking with James Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, who belonged to the Young Communist League as a college boy (and then saw the light

when he got dry behind the ears) and who has been critical of McCarthy recently. McCarthy: "And you are opposed to Bill Jenner, too. You think he is a dangerous man." Wechsler: "Senator, I give you a priority in this field."

As an aside, from the direct quotes, let's dig up an axiom here: Always beware of the do-gooder and of the person who finds that everyone else is a crook. (While we are 100 per cent in accord with the 100 per cent agreement that McCarthy espouses, still, well, ummm... you take it from there.)

NOW SOME QUOTES on that dear-to-our-heart matter of advertising:

Reg. Dagg, of the Canadian advertising agency, Stewart-Bowman, MacPherson Ltd.: "Only the man who sells tomatoes has a permanent customer."

Clyde Bedell, advertising consultant, in his book, "You Advertising, Force or Parrot?": "There are only three forces on earth that may be used to sell things: Goods display-salesmanship-and advertising."

Batchelor, of the Spokane newspapers, on making use of the information that has been dug out through research: "It's not so much what you do as what you do about what you do."

Clyde Bedell again, on how long to make copy: "Say what you have to say and then shut up."

That's it.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—It was a nice fight while it lasted.

Rep. Daniel Allen Reed, New York Republican, had his heart set on cutting taxes in 1953. He seemed so truly angry Monday, when he heard President Eisenhower wants no tax cuts this year, that he said: "When I fight, I fight."

Yesterday, one day later, he yielded ground to the Eisenhower forces. And before many weeks are over the 77-year-old Reed, with 35 years in the House, may find himself boxed in and beaten. He's boxed in a little now.

Reed, oldest Republican in the House in continuous service, is chairman of one of the most powerful committees in Congress, the House Ways and Means Committee, which handles tax problems and writes bills to boost or cut taxes.

When expenses began piling up after the outbreak of the Korean War in mid-1950 Congress slapped an excess profits tax on corporations and added individual income taxes about 11 per cent.

The excess profits tax was scheduled to die automatically next June 30 and the individual tax boost was due to end the same way Dec. 31, an arrangement giving some corporations a tax reduction six months before individuals got one.

Reed decided to move up the reduction for individuals six months and let them get a tax cut the same day as corporations, June 30. The like-minded committee voted overwhelmingly for such action.

The committee members were perhaps not unmindful that all House members must face the voters again in 1954 and that giving individuals a break on the same day corporations got it might not be harmful on election day.

Reed didn't pitch his desire for a tax cut on that plane. He said his Republican party had promised to reduce taxes in 1953 and that if this weren't done the people would have been "sold down the river."

The vote in Reed's committee—made up of 15 Republicans and 19 Democrats—was 21 to 4. Twelve Republicans and nine Democrats were for cutting individual taxes

June 30 instead of waiting till Dec. 31. One Democrat and three Republicans opposed this.

Their action was taken Feb. 16, with the Eisenhower administration in office less than one month, and in spite of the President's request to go slow on whitening taxes the budget.

Plenty of Democrats and Republicans felt as Reed did, for various reasons, no doubt. But the Republican leadership in the House began to give Reed a bad time. His tax-cutting bill was sent to the rules committee, which clears bills to the House floor. The rules committee hasn't acted.

Reed fussed and fumed. Then Eisenhower set him back on his heels Tuesday night by saying he wanted no tax cuts this session. The President asked Congress to vote to keep the excess profits tax until Dec. 31, when it could expire at the same time as the boost in individual income taxes.

The President said this was necessary for a sound economy, but it also looked pretty sound from the viewpoint of political strategy.

Individuals will be less apt to be mad-at having to wait for their tax reduction until the scheduled date, Dec. 31—so long as many corporations also have to wait until then for a cut in their taxes.

A congressman who reasoned that way wouldn't have much trouble switching from support of Reed to opposition to Reed. And Reed himself promptly faced a new problem:

If Congress was to consider and act on Eisenhower's request to extend the excess profits tax, Reed's committee should first hold hearings to let corporations and all other interested parties state their views.

Reed refused to do this, he could be accused of conscious defiance of the President. It might limit his support in the House. He agreed to hold the hearings, beginning June 1.

And—one day after Eisenhower spoke, some of Reed's own committee, who wanted taxes cut, began to weaken. Reed's fight may not be over. But he's already lost a lot of momentum.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

An extremely interesting letter comes from Mr. G., who writes: "Recently, when a case of undulant fever was detected in our household, we tried to determine if our cow, whose milk we drank raw, could be the source of the infection. She had passed the standard county veterinarian's test for Bangs disease less than a year before, and had not been in contact with other cattle since."

"We were disconcerted, however, to find that our physician does not consider the standard test for Bangs disease in cattle as satisfactory. Can you throw any light on this? Is there any general agreement on when (if ever) it is safe to use raw cow's milk?"

It is said that about five out of 100 of our cattle are infected with Bangs disease. The blood test, which I presume is the standard test referred to in the inquiry, is of great value in identifying infected cattle and herds. Nevertheless, it cannot be relied on absolutely. One report at hand says:

"Attempts to control brucellosis in cattle and hogs by the blood agglutination test have been only fairly successful. The chief difficulty... has been that highly infectious animals in the incubating stage of the disease are sometimes left in the herds..." In other words, the test cannot be considered completely reliable, though it is helpful.

Brucellosis, of which there are several varieties, is a disease which attacks animals as well as

human beings. It is estimated for example, that there are about 1,300,000 dairy cattle and 800,000 beef cows involved. No one knows how many human beings are affected with undulant fever, which is the principal human form of brucellosis.

For the control of brucellosis in cattle, certain legislation has been recommended. On the national level, it is suggested that the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture should be authorized to establish regulations governing the interstate transportation of infected animals or those exposed.

States probably should sponsor a program of reporting, testing, vaccinating and other steps which have been shown to be valuable in eliminating this disease in cattle.

Some are also affected with this disease. The control and elimination of brucellosis in cattle, pigs and other animals should eventually be of great benefit not only to the livestock and agricultural industries, but also to human beings.

We acquire the infection almost always from eating or drinking contaminated products and coming in contact with infected animals rather than by direct spread from one person to another.

Until brucellosis is eliminated in livestock, pasteurization of milk, careful cooking of meat, and well-known sanitary precautions should be helpful in reducing the number of human beings attacked. There are a number of satisfactory home pasteurizers on the market

They'll Do It Every Time



Bruce Blossat

President Eisenhower has great respect for the distinctive and separate powers of Congress and the Judiciary, the two branches which share with the Executive the responsibility of governing this nation.

This regard is not an academic thing with the President. In his highly important relations with Congress, he believes the lawmakers should be left alone to perform their task. "We propose, and after that it's up to them," is the way he puts it.

That is how Mr. Eisenhower reads the U.S. Constitution. He does not fear to exert leadership, as anyone can see who studies the record of his behavior. He simply believes that ordering Congress to pass specific legislation is none of his business.

The President's interpretation of his responsibilities is not, however, the only possible one. A good many chief executives have believed that it was their duty to take a strong hand with Congress. These include Lincoln, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The idea behind their view is this: The President is the only representative in the government of the entire American people, since they elect him. By the nature of his office and the manner of his election, he is ideally suited to lead for the national interest.

Conversely, the representatives and senators who make up Congress usually reflect narrower interests. Sometimes they are veritable symbols of particular viewpoints. In any event, they are always subject to tremendous pressures from their district or state or region.

Left to themselves, these men inevitably battle among their fellows to achieve the goals sought by the people back home. Congress falls into factions. The result can be stalemate, or after bitter warfare, the triumph of policies not desired by all the people.

Some observers are saying today that strong presidential leadership on Capitol Hill is a necessity for these difficult times, that there can be no effective party program unless the President tries to enforce his legislative demands. They argue that many lawmakers would welcome a show of strength on this score, since it would give them excuse to resist local pressures.

Mr. Eisenhower, possessing power and prestige such as few presidents have enjoyed, chooses not to use them as he might. It is a fascinating experiment in restraint. Some would say it is also a dangerous experiment. The test will be whether the national interest or the local interest triumphs in the years ahead.

Rev. Guderian Slated Here

The First Methodist Church, observing its 54th anniversary May 24 at the 11 a.m. worship hour will have the Rev. Lawrence Guderian, pastor of the First Methodist Church, McMinnville, as guest speaker.

The Rev. Guderian, brother of Wesley Guderian, Klamath Falls, is the only Methodist minister to receive his local license from the Klamath Falls church. He took his



REV. GUDERIAN

undergraduate course at Willamette University and completed his work at Garrett Theological Seminary of Northwestern University.

His sermon topic will be "The Spirit of Aidersgate." The Rev. S. Raynor Smith, district superintendent, will preside over the burning of the mortgage resolving the old indebtedness on the church properties. Many former members and friends of the church from distant places in Oregon and California will attend. Preparations for the Saturday evening dinner, to be held at 6:30 p.m. in the church dining room, are being completed this week.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—A wonder drug is something you take and then wonder why you still don't feel wonderful.

But the most widespread and dangerous disease today is probably "wonder drug addiction"—of one kind or another.

Everybody yearns for a new miracle panacea in every field of human activity—health, agriculture, economics, politics, and matrimony.

The ideal cure-all is a magic capsule that would cure the baby's mumps, balance the national budget, end wars, hike wages, lower prices, make a profit for industry, raise bumper farm crops, cause papa to come home at night, eradicate women's wrinkles, dissolve grandma's melancholy, whisker the name of the winning horse before every race.

Naturally, nobody with common

Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

As one studies the operation of the "hydrologic cycle" the fact that stands out so clearly is the slim chance the water in a raindrop, as it leaves the ocean, has of replenishing our diminishing ground water supply. This is the heart of the industrial and agricultural water supply problem. It is the heart of the relation of the watershed to water supply. Ground water is the water supply nearest to most farmsteads, and even city lots and industrial sites.

The ground water problem begins when and where the raindrop hits the soil. If the soil structure is right, an amazing amount of water will get into the ground, a fact, everyone discovers when he uses two or three buckets of water in watering a rose bush.

Most of our argument regarding water management today hinge on this subject of ground water storage. To get the most out of water resources management you must start with the small watershed. It is here that the overall program breaks down into its component parts. It is here that management, because of the interrelated interests of the people in the area, is afforded the greatest opportunity. The people in the watershed have the first proprietary right in the water. Their livelihood depends on the water. And the abundance of their livelihood depends upon the way they husband their water resources.

We might for a moment look at the rather controversial subject of forest-streamflow relations and soil streamflow relations. This is not the domain of the forester and soil technician alone. The geologist and hydraulic engineer are equally indispensable because they are technically equipped to deal with the vast water-bearing formations that lie between the land surface and the so-called "basement rock" of the earth's crust.

The trouble with the engineer has been, is that he has failed to apply his hydrodynamic principles to water flow in the soil. Here, he must know hydraulic gradients, slopes, transmissibility, cross section area, specific yield—and by experimentation establish the necessary working "co-efficients" just as he has done with stream flow on the surface of the land.

The engineer, however, inclines to the principle of control by force—stop with dams, confine in pipes and canals, treat with chemicals.

Just as a doctor he applies cures to the patient who is ill. The application of preventive measures to develop health habits like the dieticians, the Public Health Services and like professions is not practiced to keep the patient from becoming ill in the first place.

This latter technique, is something the engineering world has overlooked, or at least if given some grudging recognition is usually followed by the usual "But." To say the least, the engineer should be willing to be shown. He should open an open mind toward experimental data. Water storage in the soil is a fact. How much or how little, the engineer may question.

However, as in his own profession, he must acknowledge that man can facilitate control and storage of rainfall in the soil, or bring immediate runoff and rapid filling of stream-channel storage capacity.

The science of hydrology as applied to this small arc, or area, of the hydrologic cycle—the water in the soil—is still relatively undeveloped. Land use as a factor in water management is a new subject even to technicians in forestry and agriculture. Experimental data on which the engineer is accustomed to rely is lacking. Only recently have the engineers turned their attention in earnest to ground water conditions.

T-H Changes Agreed On By Solons

WASHINGTON (AP)—Republican members of the Senate Labor Committee were said today to have agreed on Taft-Hartley law amendments which would all but grant the closed shop to the building trades unions.

The amendments, now being put into a formal committee draft for public distribution next week, were described by senators who declined to be quoted by name.

The changes in the law, some of them promised by President Eisenhower in campaign speeches last fall, were agreed to in a meeting of the Republican members of the committee.

Committee Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.) is expected to announce them next Monday, making clear that no Republican member of the committee considers himself bound to the recommendations. Changes, possibly substantial, can be expected before the full committee agrees on a comprehensive bill to amend the law. The changes reportedly agreed upon include:

1. Unions whose members customarily work in "casual employment," such as construction work, would be allowed to write work contracts with an employer before work actually starts. And workers on the project would have to join the union seven days after work started. For all other employment, the present union shop provision would remain—that is, a worker cannot be compelled to join the union until 30 days after he takes his job. The full closed shop, now banned, compels workers to join the union before they go on the job.

2. Most public utilities and hundreds of small businesses would be exempt from all Taft-Hartley coverage. This would be done by changing the present law's definition of "businesses covered by the law. No business would be specifically named. The present definition would be changed so that, in the case of utilities, any concern engaged in the selling of gas, heat, light and water would be exempt so long as 75 per cent of its business was done within a state, and not between different states.

3. Building service employees would be exempt. These include janitors, elevator operators and the like.

4. Two members would be added to the five-man National Labor Relations Board. This would give President Eisenhower a chance to appoint four new members within the next few months. Board Chairman Paul M. Herzog has resigned effective June 30 and board member John M. Houston's term expires this summer.

5. Workers out on a legal strike would be permitted to vote in NLRB election cases, even if replaced by other workers. Eisenhower has said the present law might be used to "ban unions" and his remark was widely interpreted as a reference to the present ban on voting by legal strikers.

Local Rotarians To 11-Club Meet

Members of the Klamath Falls Rotary Club and their wives will participate in an eleven-club inter-city meeting and get-together in Eugene on Tuesday, June 2. The Klamath Falls delegation will be led by Scott Warren, club president, and Galen H. Onstad, secretary.

Highlight of the meeting, which will be in the Erb Memorial Union on the University of Oregon campus, will be an address by Governor Paul Patterson, a member of the Salem Rotary club. The Eugene Gleemen singing group also will present a concert. Other speakers will include President H. K. Newburn of the University of Oregon and Scott Leavitt, formerly district governor.

The inter-city session will bring together approximately 400 members and wives representing Rotary clubs in Albany, Bend, Coos Bay, North Bend, Corvallis, Eugene, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, Roseburg, Salem, Springfield and Sweet Home. At the meeting, a "Challenge Cup" will be presented to the club with the best attendance record during the first part of 1953

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—The excess profits tax—marched onto the congressional battlefield by President Eisenhower's radio talk—is firmly opposed by most businessmen.

They charge it penalizes the wrong fellow and hurts the general economy by encouraging waste and extravagance.

The arguments for and against the tax which you are certain to hear in the next few weeks run like this:

If the tax is continued, as the President recommended, for six more months beyond its scheduled death date of June 30, the U. S. Treasury stands to get better than one billion dollars more from business—and the treasury needs the money, which must come from somewhere.

Those favoring extending the tax will argue that it is laid on "big business," on "profiteering" and those most able to pay because their earnings are "excessive." If they weren't making so much they wouldn't be subject to the tax, in the first place.

That is the idea on which the tax was fashioned.

This is how it works: The regular corporation income tax of 52 per cent is levied on the earnings of all corporations. That is all the majority pay.

But some 50,000 firms come under the excess profits tax. They may pay as much as 68 per cent of all their earnings into the Treasury.

Those affected are companies whose present earnings exceed 85 per cent of their average earnings in their three best years during the four year period of 1946-1949, inclusive.

Opponents of EPT—which include most businessmen whether they pay the tax or not—contend that the tax doesn't hurt big business as much as it does the small growing one.

The fact that a corporation is making more money now than it happened to be making in 1946-49 doesn't mean it is profiteering.

Some industries were going through their own private slumps during that period, and are doing well again now. EPT hits them hard.

Others were just starting out after the war, making no money at all, or very little. Now they are prospering, and EPT swats them hard.

Companies who were doing very well in 1946-49 are likely not to be touched by EPT—unless they are trying to grow and do better. Then they are hit.

Opponents of EPT charge that the tax puts a penalty on growth, on efficient management, on wise investment.

FISH DERBY

ALTURAS—Youngsters from all sections of Modoc County were all set Thursday for the annual Kids Fish Derby at Pine Creek Reservoir. The event is set for Saturday. Many prizes will be awarded to top anglers.

GS Day Camp Signup Set

Girl Scouts will register Saturday, May 23 in the girl's gymnasium of Fremont Junior High School, 2 to 5 p.m. for attendance at the day camp at Moore Park, Camp Esther Applegate, Lake O'Woods, senior Girl Scout Camp and senior trip camps.

The two senior trip camps this year will be horseback trips and a backpack trip on the Skyline trail. All registrations not made on this day may be made later in the Girl Scout office, 325 Main Street if the camps are not full.

Day camp activities will include cooking, hiking, living-in-the-out-of-door, singing, games and other interests. The first day the girls will take sack lunches. Milk will be furnished. Plans for food for the next day are then made and instructions will be given on the camping program.

Any girl from the first grade through high school may attend day camp. Membership in a Girl Scout group is not necessary.

Letters Flood In On For-Hire Bill

ALTURAS—Proposed repeal of the 3 per cent gross receipts tax on for-hire trucks, part of the Senator Collier Bill now before the Legislature, has brought a flood of pro and con letters. Senator "Butch" Collier declared Thursday.

The measure also would increase fuel taxes on both for-hire and private trucks by 1 1/2 cents and private trucks by 1/2 cent per gallon. Supporters of the bill appeared before the Senate Transportation Committee in Salem earlier this week. Opponents of the measure will be heard next Tuesday.

Advocates of the measure are attempting to get the bill out of committee as quickly as possible. Oil distributors are leading a fight against the bill.

Lunchroom Changes Planned

An improvement program for the lunch facilities of the McConkey Drug Store is planned for the immediate future, according to Roy McConkey, owner.

Jack Duff, present manager who is going into the Air Force, will be succeeded by Ted Bingham, who with Mrs. Bingham, now operates the Grayhound Bus Depot cafe. Mrs. Bingham will continue to run the Bus Depot Cafe.

Improvement plans call for a horseshoe counter and other innovations.



At Your SAFEWAY STORE This Weekend

LADY ALICE BRIDE DOLLS

Your own darling daughter... the little girl next door... will surely reward you with a big hug when you add this lovely doll to her collection.

She's gorgeously adorned in a white dress complete with veil. She sleeps. Her head and arms move. Her real-to-life hair is beautifully done for the great occasion. Beautifully boxed... a perfect birthday gift... a wonderful way to remind your favorite little girl that you love her very, very much!

Similar dolls of this same fine quality can be found in other leading stores priced up to \$3.00. Look how you save at Safeway!

LaPointes have just received 50 pair of new Deliso Deb sample shoes with values ranging to 18.95.

YOURS NOW FOR ONLY 10.95 & 12.95



SPECIAL PURCHASE SAMPLE SHOES

YOU'RE LUCKY IF YOU WEAR A SIZE FOUR



4B

LaPointes have just received 50 pair of new Deliso Deb sample shoes with values ranging to 18.95.

YOURS NOW FOR ONLY 10.95 & 12.95

LaPointes Shoe Salon