

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

As the Fourth of July creeps closer and closer there are more and more signs of the annual festivity. The carnival has arrived and is ready to go complete with everything from barker to cotton candy and rides for the whole family.

Horses are a commonplace sight on the streets among what with the queen's court being much in evidence and every one else trying out their nags to make sure they are in full readiness for the show.

George Wilshire, Klamath's year-round cowboy who rides his pinto horse around every time the snow and ice aren't too thick is a law abiding sort of cuss. When he wheels up to a downtown corner and decides to give the side streets a break he carefully signals his turn before neck reining.

Fred Hellbrenner had best look to his laurels. His hat is being challenged. Henry Perkins is currently strutting around downtown in a gorgeous white creation that is really a knockout. He says it gives him a certain air of distinction. We agree.

Lee Scarlett has been much in evidence the last few days serving as a poseman with the gang who are out to nab those who fall to appear in Western garb. (He nailed me the other day using a brand new nylon rope with him in the middle, me in the noose and a pretty girl on the other end. Shucks, who could lose at a deal like that?)

Joe Duracha has turned up in town again after a longish vacation trip that took him back East as far as Minnesota and as far South as Albuquerque. Says he went back on Route Two to get away from the floods and even way up there

had a couple of minor washouts. But, says Joe, it was fun sitting there with only a fifteen minute delay ahead and listening to the radio tell of people further South stranded for days at a time.

Joe and Lil went down through Iowa, the great corn state. Far from being as high as an elephant's eye, he says, the corn throughout the entire corn belt isn't even knee high to a small pony.

And no grain to speak of in the Kansas area. They had it tough, too.

Ask him to tell you about the dust storms in Kansas. I haven't the heart to repeat it.

With the glorious Fourth (incidentally, we won't publish that Saturday) coming along we are reminded of the fact that in this state fireworks of an explosive nature are forbidden. This was done, ostensibly, for the purposes of safety.

Too many people were burned, maimed or blown up by the celebration inspired pyrotechnics.

While this may be a grand idea and I'm all in favor of a quiet Fourth with no more noise than the gentle sigh of the breeze and the muted popping of corks I tend to disagree in principle with the state legislators and their ban.

If fireworks were tossed out because they kill and cripple a lot of people then we should take immediate steps to outlaw the automobile, the bathtub, the mechanical can opener and other such highly dangerous commodities. After all, they kill and cripple hundreds of times as many persons as fireworks.

If children can't play with fireworks it sure looks like about fifty per cent of our so-called sportsmen shouldn't be allowed to play with firearms, either. They kill people, too.

Oh well, here's to a quiet Fourth. Me, I'm going underground.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

RETAIL MEMO: What if you mean summer slump in business? Winter or summer there's always something selling. If you're not standing behind the door to keep out of the sun you'll know that's true.

There may have been a time when, come the good of summer-time, people just took off their shoes and sat rocking on the front porch. That just ain't true any more and never was here. Contrary to the popular fallacy of most outsiders, it never gets real hot in Klamath.

One of the popular summer fallacies is that during June, July and August everyone is on vacation. The facts of the case are that during any average week during the summer, 94 percent of all families are NOT on vacation—they're at home.

They may be talking vacation, and planning vacation, and buying for vacation, but at any given time 94 percent of them are at home.

In recent years the period of June through August, which accounts for 25 percent of the year's selling days, contributed within an eyelash of that same percent of the year's total retail dollar volume.

Many items and services hit their peak selling opportunities in the summer. For a while of a lot of them, June through August, is an average or above average selling season.

Some of these goods and services are: building materials, paint and wallpaper, fur service and fur coats, refrigerators, fans and air-conditioning, electric water heaters and oil burners, mattresses, springs and studio beds, luggage and sporting goods.

Weddings and vacations do hit their peaks in the summers, and of course the getting ready for

them takes a lot longer than the ceremonies and trips—not to mention the getting over 'em.

Newspaper circulation stays pretty close to the same year round. Here we notice that it always takes a little dip right after school is out, and then picks up again after Labor Day.

The change isn't much though. During the 26 percent of the year accounted for by June, July and August, people buy 24.6 percent of the year's total weekday newspapers.

And that's why the average readership of one or more retail advertisements in newspapers by women stays at 94 percent during the summer season as it does all the rest of the year.

We notice from the A. C. Nielsen reports that radio and television listening and viewing does take more of a fluctuation.

The total of U. S. radio homes tuned in, the average from 6:00 to 11:00 p.m., drops from a high of 23.8 percent in January to an even 14 percent in August.

Television homes tuned in (same Nielsen average for 6:00 to 11:00 p.m.) hits a high in December of 24.8 percent and drops to 13.6 in July.

That doesn't mean that people are hibernating during the summer, or that they're "gone," but just that they're taking part in more active pursuits.

COST OF LIVING MEMO: The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 30 basic commodities was 277.02 on Thursday, June 25, against 277.11 a week before.

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, rose six cents last week to 56.87. This is 2.5 percent above the corresponding level of last year.

Siika. Thus the American traders could give the Indians better prices than their competitors and still make a profit on the round-trip voyage. This advantage was lost to the Americans after 1839. In that year an agreement was made whereby the Russian American Company leased to the Hudson's Bay Company a long strip of land along the coast of the present Alaska panhandle. In return the Hudson's Bay Company agreed to supply the Russians with agricultural products and other commodities. This not only Russian competition was eliminated, but the Americans were deprived of profitable out-bound voyages. As a result very few American trading vessels appeared thereafter in northern Pacific waters.

NEXT QUESTION: What was the Famous Line of Fifty-four Forty?

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dan E. Clark, care of this newspaper.)

OFFICE SPACE Main Street Entrance Draws Manpower Very desirable location. City Center.

People DO Read SPOT ADS —you are!

HOTELS OSBURN * HOLLAND EUGENE, ORE. MIDFORD Thoroughly Modern Mrs. J. E. Early and Joe Early Proprietors

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — The main point of the struggle in the House of Representatives over the excess profits tax is that President Eisenhower seems certain to get what he wanted.

To get that, his supporters could have plunged the Republicans in the House into a torrid, wide-open family fight. Or they could have taken a detour around it. They chose the detour.

In doing so they beat Rep. Daniel A. Reed of New York. This oldest Republican in continuous service in the House was the main obstacle to Eisenhower's desire for extension of the excess profits tax on corporations.

But they did it in such a way that they avoided smashing a congressional tradition — the almost sacred right of a committee to handle its own affairs — and thus avoided the light which would have tested Eisenhower's leadership.

Many members of the House who might have voted to give Eisenhower the extension of the profits tax at the same time were in a mood to go against him in any move that meant trampling on committee tradition.

The tax dies automatically at midnight tonight. Eisenhower asked Congress to continue it through Dec. 31. His strongest and loudest opponent was Reed, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

It was Reed's committee which had the task of considering whether excess profits should die or be extended. Almost invariably, on any important problem, a committee examines it before the full House can vote on it.

If a committee majority then votes against a measure, that almost always ends it. It never goes up to the House for a vote. And if a committee doesn't vote at all, the effect is the same. The measure is virtually dead.

And extremely rarely, when a committee votes against a piece of legislation or fails to vote, is any attempt made to snatch it out of that committee's hands and bring it to a House vote.

In short, committee approval is

the necessary preliminary to getting a bill up to a House vote. Reed tried to defeat Eisenhower and let the profits tax die tonight by refusing to call his committee to vote on it.

Eisenhower's congressional lieutenants then got another powerful committee, the rules committee, to take the tax bill out of the hands of Reed's committee and send it to the floor yesterday for a vote. This bypassing of the ways and means committee brought a storm in the House.

There never seemed much doubt that if the tax extension came to House vote, it would pass. But before there could be a vote on the tax itself, the House had to vote, in effect, on whether it approved the tactics of the Eisenhower forces in bypassing the ways and means committee.

This was where many of those who would have voted for the tax itself might vote against bringing it up in the way it was done. A vote against Eisenhower on that score would have been a vote against his leadership.

Would Eisenhower have lost on this? Speaker Joseph Martin says no, that the President had enough votes to win all the way through. But it would have been a bitter struggle.

Just before it was ready to start, Eisenhower's supporters found a way to avoid the showdown. They got enough members of the ways and means committee to agree to vote on the excess profits tax in the usual, orderly fashion.

It was believed that a majority of Reed's committee, if permitted to vote before all this arose, would have voted for what Eisenhower wanted. But none of them protested very strenuously when Reed didn't let them come together for a vote.

Reed, forced into calling a meeting of his committee for July 8, nevertheless remained defiant and said he would oppose the tax extension himself.

Now, no matter when the House approves, as it's expected to do, the tax can be made retroactive to June 30.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Every once in a while this column has correspondence with the strangest ideas. That which is contained in the first letter is an example.

Q—Recently I heard of some people who have been given reducing pills containing the eggs of tapeworms. One girl I know left two of these pills near a sunny window and in a few days the eggs hatched. How can manufacturers get away with this? M. J. M.

A—This is really a wild story. I do not believe that any manufacturer ever puts reducing pills on the market containing tapeworm eggs. What was in the pills is anybody's guess, but what probably happened is that the two pills placed in the sun became contaminated from something else while they were lying in the open.

Q—I have alopecia areata. Some one told me that the treatment for dog mange is effective. Is this true? Should I consult a dermatologist? E. E. M.

A—You should consult a dermatologist and I doubt that he would recommend the same treatment as that for dog mange.

Q—Please say something about a chondrolysis operation. How long does the operation last, and what are the after effects? Mrs. B. F.

A—This operation involves cutting one or more nerve tracts of the spinal cord. This kind of nerve tissue does not grow back together again, and the results are therefore permanent. It completely eliminates all actions of the nerves which have been cut, causing paralysis and complete absence of pain. It is useful on rare occasions, but not a procedure to be entered into lightly.

Q—I am an aged man and have several skin marks on my face which cause intense itching. What causes them and how can I get them off? M. M.

A—There are so many kinds of skin lesions that I cannot tell what this might be. Something of this sort, however, particularly in an aged person, should not be neglected because skin cancer is a possibility, though itching with it is unusual. Ask your physician or skin specialist to look these over.

Sam Dawson

EDITORS NOTE:

How's business been the first six months of 1953? It has been booming, in spite of the fact that some observers as the year started felt there might be a down turn. There remain some questionable aspects, however. In this, the first of two articles, Sam Dawson of the AP business news staff, reviews the first half of the year in business and industry. A second article on business prospects will follow tomorrow.

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans are sitting on top of the world economically at the half way mark of 1953.

A few chronic worriers think the perch is built so high it's beginning to wobble. By and large, however, that old slogan—"you never had it so good"—still has at least surface validity in most (but not all) places in the nation. Peak, or near peak, performances in production, income, jobs, spending, saving.

Oh, yes, there are also peak taxes and debts. World trade—like its sister, current convertibility—is still just a crazy mixed-up kid. And the U. S. Federal budget can't seem to regain its balance.

Under the surface are the same questions that plagued business when the year started: How long can such a lush boom last? What are the Reds up to in Korea, Western Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East? Is industry over-expanded if defense spending drops?

By Hollywood standards, however, the year has been colossal so far.

Business would have to slump badly in the second half to keep the year's statistics from being sprinkled with plus signs and many new records.

Each rose may have had its thorn. Total personal income for the nation has climbed since January—but the income of farmers is down.

Industrial production reached a peacetime peak in March—in June a slip was showing.

Consumers watch most commodity prices slide from Korean War inflation peaks—but don't see matching drops at retail. And some commodity prices (steel, oil, chemical, metal products) were rising at mid-year.

Retail trade is riding higher than a year ago. But merchants claim their profit margins aren't. Their inventories look safe, but they are ordering with caution.

Consumers are reported still in a mood to buy. Yet they resist attempts to pass along higher prices the rising costs of manufacturing, transportation and distributing goods.

Business is happy at shucking the shackles of controls in February and March—and fretting at the cut-throat competition some industries are facing.

The purchasing power of the dollar is up slightly as financial authorities scuttle easy money policies. But squawks at the resulting upsurge in interest rates has led the federal reserve system to halt the rise. Some fear the hard dollar trade has been sidetracked to make way for a growing federal debt driven by an increasing Treasury deficit.

In the half year business has seen the goal of a balanced budget and reduced taxes set back in time. The burden of foreign aid and an arms race hangs on. Defense spending, slightly to a side down, will continue apparently for years.

HAL BOYLE

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP) — Pages from a Bermuda notebook: Bermuda is a real tourist paradise—but it is a paradise on a long term basis only for the home folks. Many a visiting American capitalist, on first view, says:

"Boy, this is for me—no income tax, no inheritance tax, no sales tax, no big public debt. I think I'll move my money over here and go into business."

But if he investigates, he learns the sad fact that this is a tight little island, and that Bermuda is for the Bermudians. He finds that he can't go to work here unless he has lived in Bermuda for seven years—or gets special permission from the government. He finds that any company that does business here must be at least 60 percent owned by British stockholders. He finds that only a total of 2,000 acres of the 21-square mile colony can be owned by non-Bermudians.

He may also be dolefully surprised to learn that property along Front Street, the main business thoroughfare is about as high-priced as footage on Fifth Avenue in New York.

One American tax attorney, whose inquiries disillusioned him on the future of Bermuda as a refuge for the wealthy tax-oppressed, said:

"You have to get an act of parliament here even to open a hot dog stand."

Real financial and political control is held by a dozen or so old Bermuda families—here from 100 to 300 years—known locally, even among themselves, as "The Forty Thieves."

Bermuda has known many economic ups and downs in the last three centuries. But some of its families have over that time held on to fortunes made in waves of wealth from many sources—first tobacco, then salt, then privateering and smuggling, the export of fresh vegetables, prohibition whisky, and, finally, real estate and tourism.

Today the colony depends for 85 percent of its trade on tourists, and the old families own or control most of the hotels and shops that cater to them. The wealth is handed down from generation to generation, and few sons of the old families migrate.

Half a century ago Bermuda was noted for having more old maids per capita than any other place in the world. This was because of a quirk in the inheritance law then. It provided that, in a family without sons, the property would be divided among the daughters. But if a girl married her share then went back to the other daughters.

This created old maids wholesale because:

(A) Many a daughter hesitated to trade a steady income for a husband who might not be so steady; and

(B) Many a gallant suitor hesitated to wed a wealthy girl who would become a pauper at the altar.

A taxi driver told me: "You can't blame the first families for holding on to what they have, but if you aren't born in one of those families you might as well leave. A poor man doesn't have the same chance to get ahead here as he does in other countries."

But many of those who do migrate elsewhere in search of more opportunity often come back. They miss the leisurely life. After all, there is little utter poverty here, no real slums, and a man who is willing to work can usually find a job.

Mark Twain and Woodrow Wilson would miss the old Bermuda they loved if they came back now. For it has become part of the machine age.

Bermuda broke with its slow-paced past in 1946 when it finally voted to permit motor cars on the islands, and many an old-timer still grumbles:

"Now a man has to die to go to heaven to get away from the automobile."

The cars are small low-powered British models and each family is allowed to have only one. Even so there are now more than 3,000 private cars, some 600 taxis. But only a few dozen of the gracious old-fashioned horse-drawn carriages are left to carry dreaming honeymooners on a clop-clop ride by moonlight.

Though some of Bermuda's antique charm is lost, most remains. The tourists who used to come by the thousands now come by the scores of thousands.

The bright sun, the blue sea, the pink sands, the white-tipped surf are eternal, the same here in this coral haven, where you can hide on holiday from worry and the bitter winds of the world.

TELLING THE EDITOR

CRITICISM

MERRILL — How fortunate for you that you are the editor. How else would such an asinine bit of "prose" known as "In The Day's News" get printed? I am referring to the column about Renol's statue.

Coy boy, you and Bullmoose! Maybe Marilyn Monroe would suit you better? (pant pant drool). Where do you get off saying "Look at me. I got no clothes on. See?" What do you know about the statue per se? What do you know about Renol's life and philosophy? You admit your ignorance about impressionism and its perfectly obvious you are in the dark about any kind of art except maybe the calendar variety.

The people of Oregon have a perfect right to choose a suitable monument in memory of early Oregon pioneers, which will undoubtedly be another something in buckskins. If you had presented an argument for a "suitable" monu-

ment that would be fine but such a ridiculous argument against a fine statue by a famous artist is too much.

And if a newspaper man (if you'll pardon the expression) can be made to blush by a statue! Well! The saints preserve us! You should blush instead for writing a whole column full of idiotic drivel.

Mary L. Haskins
(Mrs. Wilbur C. Haskins)
Box 356
Merrill

125 BOTTLES OF BEER

AARHUS, Denmark (AP) — Police at Skanderborg arrested a man for drunken driving Sunday. He admitted that he drank 125 bottles of beer during the Sunday heat wave. "It was so hot I thought I had to do something about it," he explained.

RELAX IN CLOUD SOFT COMFORT

ON A

CARLSON

FOAM RUBBER

MATTRESS

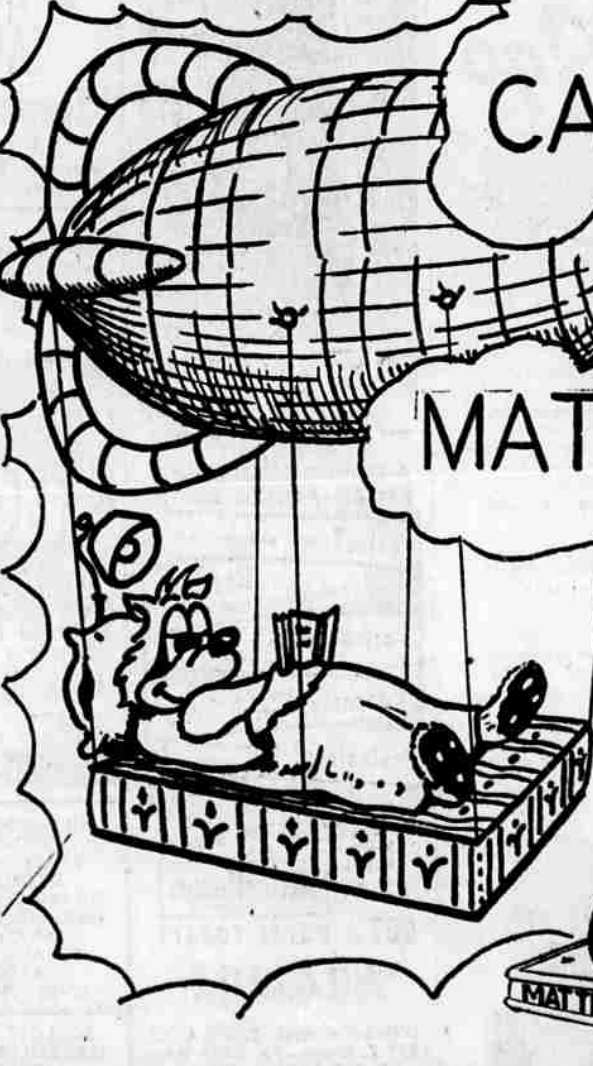
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EASY TERMS



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