

# Herald and News

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## BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Tom Sanders, the big wheel up at the Agency, was passing on a couple to us the other day regarding the newly passed laws okaying the sale of fire water to Indians. A move, incidentally, which we believe should have been made many years ago. Or not imposed at all. But, anyway, Tom says the current gossip has it that every time some newly freed American walks into the jug store and comes out with a demitasse he cuts into an alley, out of habit, to have a quick snort.

One, who was standing in a local tavern the other day was told by a passing cop that it was perfectly legal for him to belly up to the bar and drink his brew. Asked how he felt about the situation he replied, "Sure does feel funny to stand here and drink my beer with a cop staring down my neck."

We mentioned briefly here the other day the fact that Guy Merrill was telling us about the early days and mentioned the incident of the horse thief who breathed his last out at Squaw Flat. Since then we have run into "Mac" McKimins who knows the whole story by heart. He gave us a brief synopsis of the plot and pledged the full story later on. He knows the names of a good many of the possemen, the details of the incident and the fact that the stolen horse was a grey mare that was later returned to Lakeview and broken to drive.

To the huge disgust of the serious historians we find ourselves more fascinated by tales of this sort.

## JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—T. Coleman Andrews, boss of the income tax collectors, is running into criticism as he tries to practice two of President Eisenhower's precepts: more economy and less government centers in Washington.

Andrews, picked by Eisenhower as commissioner of internal revenue, has been cutting out jobs by the hundreds, pulling loose ends of the revenue service together and letting field offices make decisions previously made here.

About 55,000 people work for the revenue service around the country, 5,000 of them in the main Washington office, which has been hardest hit by layoffs. 500 jobs abolished so far here, another 500 to be abolished, more to go elsewhere.

Some members of Congress complain Andrews is not keeping them sufficiently informed on what he is doing and that in his zeal for economy and decentralization he may be overdoing it.

One member of the House, DeWitt S. Hyde, Maryland Republican raised the question of uniformity in tax decisions by saying the federal tax system could be wrecked if there is not sufficient coordination between the field offices and a central point like the main office here. As an example of what was meant.

Suppose a New Yorker and a Californian had identical tax disputes with the government and each went to his local office for a final ruling. If there was a difference in the rulings, the man here could make sure the rulings were the same—one of the two men would lose or gain more than the other.

Arguments on Andrews' side go like this: People outside Washington ought to be able to get answers close to home without the delay—and the expense, if they had to hire Washington tax payers—involved in coming here for a final decision which might take as long as two years.

In his decentralization program Andrews is letting local offices make decisions which used to come here for final review and approval. In some cases the main Washington office will still give the final answer.

## Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK  
Professor Emeritus of History  
University of Oregon

No. 50  
Today's Question: What happened at the meeting of the Provisional Government on July 2, 1843?

The first real step in the organization of the Provisional Government for the Oregon country was taken at a meeting held on July 2, 1843, at Champego. The committee which had been appointed at the meeting of May 2 made a report. It happened that one member of the committee had a copy of the laws adopted by the legislature of the Territory of Iowa at its first session in 1838-39. With these laws were bound several other documents, including the Ordinance of 1787 and the act of Congress establishing the Territory of Iowa. Selected provisions from all of these documents were woven together into the "organic laws" recommended by the committee and adopted at the meeting.

What amounted to a bill of rights consisted of excerpts from the Ordinance of 1787, including the famous clause concerning the encouragement of "schools and the means of education," and the prohibition of slavery. The executive power was vested in an executive committee of three, although the chairman of the meeting, the Rev. Gustavus Hines, made a vigorous but ineffective attack on what he called "a hydra-headed monster and a Roman Triumvirate." The legis-

than we do by the cold, hard facts of recorded history. Shucks, it'd be a shame to let this country start taking itself too seriously. There's little enough fun in the world as it is. And it seems important to us to get down in print the tales of earlier days regarding the local men as well as Fremont and Kit Carson and Gillespie.

That horse, by the way, was stolen in Silver Lake, not Lakeview, as I said. Guy Merrill told it to me straight, but I couldn't read my own notes.

Congratulations to Willard Ward (the mortician chappie here who says of himself that he's the last man who'll ever let you down) on his election as lieutenant governor of this district for Klamath County. Willard was telling me he'd be going to the convention at Yakima, I believe he said. Seems that he and his wife and John Van Doren and his wife, Lael, cruised up in the Ward family car. Got into town on Sunday night, which in Washington is crayer than Death Valley, and hauled into the hotel only to find that the lock on the trunk was jammed. Half a dozen garages tried with no luck. Finally they located a small outfit on the outskirts of town where the mechanic allowed as how he could open it, if they didn't care what happened to the lock. All okay. So he took it out with an electric grill. He got the lock open okay, but also left John with a souvenir of the trip. Drilled a neat hole in the trunk for him. They had a good time, however, said it was quite a convention and a pleasant trip.

O. Gordon Delk, Andrews' chief deputy, declined any explanation of what is being done. He said the top revenue people wanted to say nothing publicly until they could sit down, perhaps in mid-September, with their congressional critics and give them an explanation.

Actually, Andrews is intensifying and broadening a decentralization begun in the last days of the Truman administration after tax bureau investigators showed a need for some kind of revenue service reorganization.

Before that almost all of the service's six main divisions had separate field offices and operated pretty much independently of one another, thus making a lot of duplication. For example:

The Collections Division (which audited returns on income under \$8,500—64 district collectors) of \$8,500 plus 500 suboffices; the Income Tax Division (whose revenue agents audited returns on income over \$8,500—39 district offices, with suboffices; Alcohol Tax Division—15 district offices, plus suboffices.

Each division was under a deputy commissioner in Washington and the heads of the various district offices, operating independently, reported to the commissioner in charge of their respective divisions.

Under the Truman reorganization, the country was divided into 17 districts, each under a district commissioner. Each was in charge of all revenue activities in his district, including those handled by the 64 collectors whose title was changed to directors. This helped coordinate and decentralize (from Washington) the work of the revenue service.

Andrews has reduced the 17 districts to 9. They are called regions now, not districts, each under a regional commissioner who is boss of the Internal Revenue Service work in his region.

As a further attempt at eliminating duplication, each of the 64 district collection directors has taken over the work formerly done by district heads of other divisions, such as the revenue agents and special agents who worked on fraud cases.

## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

Those researchers who adopted Leibig's theory—that the soil was like a bank and what you took out of the soil you had to replace—really adopted a theory that the soil was just a static storage bin for chemicals utilized by plants. They were followed by geologists who likewise accepted this idea and used the storage bin with ground rock—sandstone, granite, glacial drifts and so on that in turn produced granite soils, glacial soils and other types based upon the parent rock.

A few other factors were recognized. Some soils were rich in clay and thus became "heavy" soils to the plow; other soils were rich in sand and these became "light" soils to the plow. With the rise of knowledge of biology, organic matter and micro-organisms, these were also added to the mixture but without altering the fundamental concept.

It was inevitable, of course, that it should occur to someone to look at the soil, dig into it, and see whether it was like it was assumed to be in this theory that the soil was like a bank, or, the balance sheet theory. Credit for much of the work on the soil itself belongs to the Russians, those earnest workers who came before the present day political turbulence in that country.

The early soil scientists found that the soils in nature were made up of a series of layers, or "soil horizons" as they are now called. These "horizons" reached from the surface to a depth of a foot or many feet. Collectively these "horizons" or soil layers are called the "profile" of the soil.

In Europe and in the United States, soil profiles are usually two to five feet deep. They are shallower toward the Arctic and deeper toward the Equator. Not only that, from just one kind of rock all sorts of soils varying widely in color, chemical composition, productivity and so on were found. In fact, kinds of soil were found to be more closely related to climate and vegetation rather than to the kind of rock beneath them.

Whole rocks are distributed promiscuously over the face of the earth, soils in direct contrast, as far as our present environment is concerned. The areas of individual kinds of soil are to be found in an orderly discoverable geographic pattern. Each distinct combination of climate, vegetation, parent rock, relief and time fac-

## TELLING THE EDITOR

KLAMATH FALLS—I am writing this letter in support of the plea made by a young woman living in the housing project who is faced with the problem of finding a place to live once the housing is torn down.

We came here 18 months ago, having employment and confronted with finding a place to live. We found a number of places consisting of two or three rooms which we could afford. Since there are only two of us, we manage to get along, with storing a lot of our things and by living in a house so small that we line things up against the wall to get them out of the way and by moving singly to the keep from stumbling over them.

But suppose we had children. There would be no place for a crib, nor one inch of space for any of baby's belongings. And to think of having several children in such small quarters makes me shudder.

People younger than we are, raising families, I wonder how.

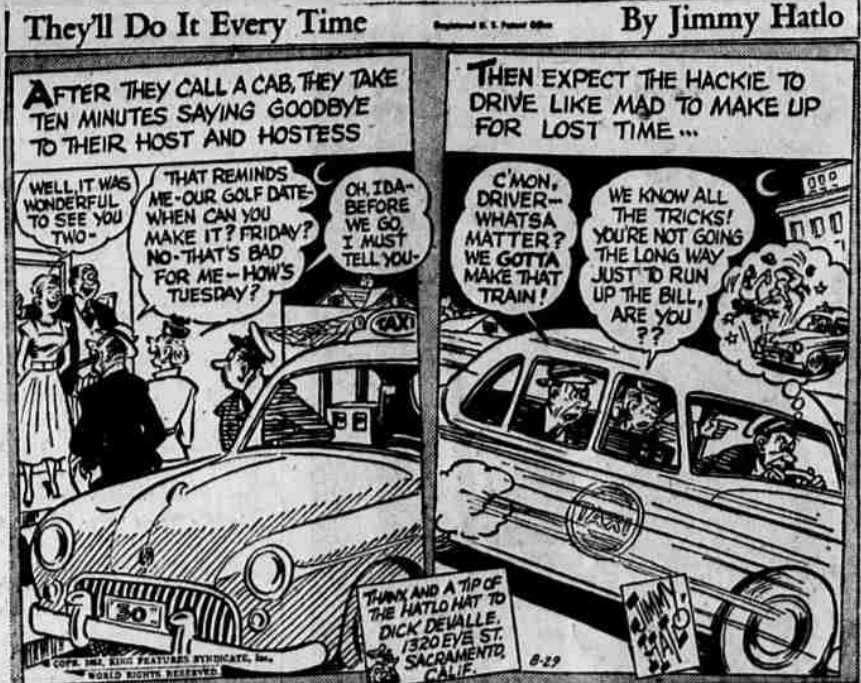
There is one alternative. Once in a while a house is advertised for rent at \$65 to \$85. One might meet the requirements to get one of those, but what couple facing the high cost of living here, food, etc., are concerned can negotiate such a rental charge?

Nor am I blaming the people who charge such prices for a good house. On today's market, that is probably fair.

What I want to know is: Why can't these units, not the worst or the best, be allowed to stand to lighten a little the lack of housing already existing?

The city fathers probably can present good reasons for not taking it over. But the city of Klamath Falls is cutting off its nose to spite its face.

You want our town to grow. Certainly. You want business to boom. Well, I don't need to say what makes a town grow and business



## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

ators are called by the soil technician the "five genetic factors" of the soil. These factors give the soil its unique set of characteristics which in turn is called the soil "type."

This present day point of view of the soil is a far cry from the theory that the soil is a simple storage bin of chemicals.

As the surface of a sloping soil is gradually eroded away, the upper part of the second "horizon" or the next layer of soil beneath the eroded surface is gradually changed and incorporated into the lower part of the eroding surface. In turn the third "horizon" is changed and becomes the lower part of the second and so on until finally new fresh minerals from the rocks beneath are incorporated into the lower part of the lowest "horizon."

Some soils, however, instead of having fresh minerals added from the bottom have them added from the top. Silty coverings are left by the overflow of rivers on the surface of young alluvial soils like those of the river Nile. Probably a third of all the people of the world now get their food supply from this type of alluvial soil.

On many soils, dust and volcanic ejecta fall thus creating a different type of soil from that obtained from the overflow of rivers.

As air enters and leaves the soil with wetting and drying, some gasses are expelled and others absorbed. Rain brings soluble materials from the air and percolating waters leach out materials. These actions change the soil materials because various minerals and other compounds vary in their degree of solubility and in their rate of decomposition. And so it goes. The soil is a dynamic living, ever changing mass of material—not just the static storage bin of elements as conceived by Leibig.

These physical and chemical processes which change soils are modified profoundly by plant, animals and microorganisms.

Nutrients are collected by the living matter, held against the force of leaching and returned gradually to the soil, thus the soil becomes a solid, changing piece of landscape, its upper surface is the surface of the land, its lower surface is defined by the lower limits of biological forces and its sides are boundaries with other kinds of soil where changes are going on in one or more of the five so-called "genetic" factors—climate, vegetation, parent rock, relief and time.

## TELLING THE EDITOR

boom. It's people. People who buy food, clothing, furniture, cars and gasoline, and maybe a little saving left over that would eventually become the down payment on a permanent home, thus making more people potential help to the city for years to come.

But suppose they have to choose between Klamath Falls and some place where housing is available? We could offer them a business men just don't expand and you know it.

A son-in-law of ours was given a job here several months ago. He has a wife and three children. He boarded here while he and we house hunted so that the family could move over here.

We followed all the leads. Most of the houses available, large enough for a family of five were scarcely above pig sties and a few that asked rent which they couldn't pay. The head of this family commuted back and forth for a little while, then took another job.

This family is large enough to consume a lot of products your several merchants are wanting to sell, but another town is getting just a little more gravy. Not to mention that this family might contribute something to the town outside of material help.

We often say that never have we lived where business people were so nice to deal with, where people are such good neighbors—just lovely people in general.

Doesn't the city want more people? Or does it want those already here to move away? I'm just a housewife, not knowing the whole story, I'm sure, but like the woman from the housing project, doing without a swimming pool would be more sensible than families living in squalor or having no place to live at all.

Hopefully yours,  
Mrs. Earl L. Blake,  
3226 Boardman

## BRUCE BLOSSAT

The ruling Republicans don't need to be told that they have a heavy legislative assignment ahead if they are to build a record to approximate their campaign promises.

But they're pursuing a natural political bent in trying to make the most of the events that have transpired since they came to power in January.

By any realistic measure, the Korean truce is the most significant of these. That the truce was made possible largely through a change in Communist attitude does not matter. President Eisenhower promised to try to end the Korean fighting. It has been ended—in his administration. Politically, he seems to get full credit.

The Democrats may seek to suggest that the armistice spells surrender, and many Americans may feel unhappy over an agreement that settles so little, yet it would be hard to find anyone who is not glad the dying is over.

Rarely does any factor have the political weight of a war. It stirs violent emotions which inevitably reflect themselves at the polls. All experts agreed the indecisive Korean conflict hurt the Democrats badly in 1952. That the shooting stopped under the Republicans is the prime political fact since the last election.

Privately, many seasoned Democrats admit it. They know it overdoes anything they can say publicly in support of their portrait of the Eisenhower administration, determined to aid "special interests" at the expense of the ordinary man's welfare.

The Republicans, of course, are not content to rest on the truce. They argue they have made a healthy start toward balancing the budget and thus making possible tax savings; that they have reintroduced good management to government; that they are keeping the country prosperous; and that they have raised a new standard of honesty.

On most of these matters, they probably would be the first to acknowledge privately that the evidence is still insufficient. They give the excuse that they inherited a "mess" in Washington, and can't move too rapidly to clean it up.

Most impartial observers would concede that at the very least they inherited the most complex government on earth, and mastery of it in a short time cannot fairly be expected.

The Democrats, while properly contending their aid in Congress was vital to the passage of many administration measures, especially in foreign affairs, appear somewhat fanciful in attacking some administration efforts. For instance, the Republicans have espoused higher interest rates on government bonds, with the object of curbing inflationary tendencies and making federal debt management sounder. Many professional economists endorse the move. But because this "hard money" policy has had some tightening effect on the general money market, the Democrats portray it as a device for squeezing widows and orphans.

In the long run this policy may not prove out, but it is hardly surprising that there is about this sort of opposition criticism a bland assumption that the only right lies in the already established policy, that any change is for the worse.

Fifteen months before the next election, it ought still to be possible to keep the arguments on the national side. It's too early yet for the Republicans to claim the moon, or for the Democrats to cry black doom.

## HUGH PRUETT

In the deepening twilight six years ago while attempting partially to forget the sadness occasioned by the illness of one very dear to me I was testing a 3-inch telescope on the tiny telescopic star which nestles almost in the rays of the North Star.

After I had successfully glimpsed this little companion of Polaris several times in a sky still far from dark, an airplane passed overhead, blinking its vari-colored lights in measured rhythm. Hurriedly the telescope was swung on its mounting and aimed directly at the plane. Slowly the aviator and I glided down the north together, passing en route across numerous single line stars, and ending in a group of stars. Suddenly we dashed into a veritable confusion of tiny pinpoints of light, dozens of them in two clusters. So striking was the sight that the swinging telescope was instantly stopped and the plane allowed to proceed along its way.

Unknowingly the flyer had guided the telescope into the beautiful double cluster of Perseus. To the naked eye that part of the sky was then only bright, starless twilight, but the power of the glass had reached out into the infinitudes of space and brought the starry tangle into human vision.

On a clear, moonless night this double cluster is dimly visible without optical aid, not as stars but as a small cloudy patch. At 9 p.m. in late August it appears about half way up in the northeastern sky and directly below the W-shaped configuration of Cassiopeia. Below it are the principal stars of Perseus, arranged something like a bent bow.

Through instruments of greater aperture than a 3-inch and in a dark sky, the telescopic picture is exquisite. The field is alive with glittering little lights, literally scores of them.

Some appear fairly bright; others, dim; still others, mere points on the background of dark blue night. On good twinkling nights, their rapid scintillations remind one of a swarm of exceedingly busy bees, every one working hard, energetically trying to get its bit in the vast program of the mighty universe.

The beauty of the picture is enhanced by the "tiniest of the tiny" which are visible only at the moments of best seeing. These appear as though sharp needles were at intervals pricking the dark curtain of night and letting through the merest intimations of the "infinite light beyond the stars."

These celestial jewels are actually huge suns so far away that their light requires around 5000 years to reach us. Many are 100 times brighter than our sun but are transformed by great distances into small stars.

Across the inconceivable stretches of space, the combined light of these mighty suns gives to the unaided eye only the delicate nebulous spot, the mythical sword hand of Perseus.

## Third of Polled Frenchmen Don't Like Us Much

PARIS (AP)—Maybe 5,000 Frenchmen don't speak for 50 million Frenchmen, but two-thirds of 5,000 asked in a recent poll said they like Americans. The other third wished the Yanks would stay home.

The poll was published in a monthly magazine devoted to the subject of "America Seen by Frenchmen." It concluded that only 32 per cent of those asked felt any gratitude toward the United States, a source of both war and postwar aid.

Here are some other conclusions:

Switzerland is the Frenchmen's favorite country, with the United States running second. Russia is the least favored, with Britain only slightly more popular.

Americans are only interested in money, according to 32 per cent of those polled. Americans are rolling in money—34 per cent. Americans have an irritating way of treating Frenchmen as poor relations—39 per cent.

While professing to like Americans, 54 per cent didn't like American jazz, 43 per cent didn't like U.S. movies, 70 per cent didn't like chewing gum and 36 per cent didn't like American cigarettes.

According to 32 per cent, the United States should pull her troops out of France and all the rest of Western Europe.

## The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Numberless people are troubled from time to time with hives, or urticaria, a condition commonly classified with the allergies. J.H., for example, writes: "I have been troubled with hives lately and wonder if there is a cause for them. I also want to know if there is any immediate cure for the terrible things."

The characteristic appearance of hives consists of reddish, swollen spots on the skin accompanied by intense itching. These spots may last for only a few hours and then disappear without apparent reason, or may go on for days or even weeks.

There is no one "cause" since urticaria can develop from a great many different things, and therefore, in a way, it is best proper to call it a "slingshot" disease.

There appears to be something special about the person who has urticaria which makes it possible. For example, most people can eat strawberries without developing hives, but a few break out with urticaria if they eat even a single berry.

Urticaria can follow from almost any food or drug, almost any infection, heat, furs, insect bites or innumerable other causes. Curiously enough, the most common with urticaria do not show a skin reaction when given the skin tests with the offending agent. This is difficult to explain, but, of course, has greatly complicated the identification of the cause in many cases.

When possible the cause of hives should be discovered. If the cause, whether food or something else, can be pinpointed, avoidance of that substance will usually cause the urticaria to disappear, and although the itching or burning usually prevents its reappearance.

Other than finding the cause, medical treatment is often disappointing. There is nothing which can be put on the surface of the skin to make the hives disappear, although the itching or burning can be partly relieved. Ephemrine or adrenalin, which is useful in many allergies, has proved disappointing.

The drugs known as antihistamines, of which there are several kinds on the market, often prove helpful. When properly used they may relieve the symptoms for hours though they do not cure the underlying cause. Chronic, long lasting urticaria, constitutes an exceedingly difficult problem.

## Disgraced Mother Tries to Gas Brood

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A 28-year-old mother, distraught over the arrest of her husband on a kidnapping charge, stands accused of trying to kill their six children by turning on the gas in their home.

Mrs. Vonelle Baggett was charged with attempted murder of the children, aged 1 to 9. Police found them unharmed Thursday. Her husband, William E. Baggett, 30, a carpenter, is in jail accused of trying to abduct a woman on the street.

Mrs. Baggett said she couldn't stand the neighbors' talk after her husband's arrest, weeping: "I didn't raise my children to live down this scandal!"

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