

Herald and News

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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Defense Wilson will be in the main target area when the Democrats start blasting the Eisenhower administration in 1954, a congressional election year.

Enough Democrats already have said enough to indicate their party's period of sweetness and light toward the administration, an unusual condition at best, is about over.

No doubt Sen. Symington of Missouri will be in one of the Democrats' forward positions when the full assault begins. Months ago this former secretary of the Air Force started firing a flock of verbal guided missiles at the administration in general and Wilson in particular.

Symington's main peeve against Wilson has been the five-billion dollar cut in the Air Force which Wilson piloted through Congress this year. Wilson may have the job of trying to cut defense expenses some more next year too.

Since 1954 is an election year, with control of Congress at stake, the Eisenhower administration would find it handy to have a magic formula for regaling the voters with:

A big tax cut for everyone, individuals and corporations; at the same time expenses reduced to balance the budget; and still enough money spent on defense to keep the country safely protected.

Privately the administration already may have abandoned hope of doing any such thing; defense costs are the biggest part of the budget and cutting them enough to balance it might endanger the country.

Yet, the whole administration will be looking to Wilson to cut defense costs where he can, with safety. Safety is not only a nice word but a vague one.

It's the word which Symington and other Democrats can employ to give Wilson a hard time—when he appears before Congress to explain how much money he needs and doesn't need for defense—with questions like these:

Where does safety stop and dan-

ger begin when it is known the Russians are working on the hydrogen bomb? And are Wilson's proposed cuts in defense spending an attempt to economize at the risk of safety?

When Wilson was president of General Motors he could run things his own way so long as he kept the Board of Directors happy with a yearly report of healthy profits, which he did.

He found as defense secretary his every known move was open to public scrutiny and congressional inquiry, not all of it friendly and some of it hostile.

This week Symington, one of his most constant critics, said: "It becomes steadily more apparent that some of the so-called big businessmen brought into Washington to 'straighten things out' have no basic knowledge of, or respect for, the system of checks and balances between the executive and legislative branches of our government."

Symington said the administration went back on a pledge by Wilson, that no combat planes would be eliminated by a cut in Air Force appropriations, and added: "What right have those appointed—not elected—government servants to hoodwink the Congress and the people in this manner?"

Wilson himself disclosed yesterday someone in the Eisenhower administration has just saved him from a congressional roast—certainly Democratic and almost certainly Republican—the like of which he never heard before.

He said he was overruled—perhaps by the Budget Bureau or the National Security Council—when he proposed giving to Congress in January a single sentence estimate first and provide details later.

But at the start of every year the administration, with a few exceptions, traditionally has provided Congress with an extremely detailed budget for all its agencies and departments.

In this way not only Congress but the public can see where a department intends spending public funds.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Harlo



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—A Broadway rehearsal often is as interesting as the show itself.

Want to see one? Well, let's go: You clump up three flights of stairs in an old side street building—the elevator works only during every other leap year—and walk into a dingy rehearsal room. Its walls are rusty red, its windows dusty. In show business they don't put on the lines until the curtain goes up.

Little waves of sound ripple and run through their lines like magnets. Most are dressed as casually as if they were a bunch of high school kids at the beach.

See anyone you know? Oh, yes, those three glamorous looking girls—the Gabor sisters, Magda, Zsa Zsa and Eva. And that bouncing pigeon-cheeked, rubber-faced gal in the gray sweat shirt, blue jeans and red slippers—Martha Raye. She was seriously ill a year ago. Today she's back in the \$18,000 a show bracket.

That fellow who looks like a pig—no, never, the one with the wire hair and the broken nose—could it be Rocky Graziano, the celebrated actor and ex-middleweight champ? It is.

They are all here for the opening rehearsal of next Saturday's NBC-TV "All-Star Review". They are relaxed as rubber bands now. The tension and tears will come later in the week.

Martha plays the long lost ugly duckling sister of the Gabor girls, explains a man leaning against the wall, "and Rocky is her boy friend. It's a scream."

Miss Raye bounces around the room like a tennis ball. She mutts a line, grimaces, the cast laughs. "She puts out as much in rehearsal as she does on the show itself," says the man, "and when the show is over she always throws a big party for everybody in the cast. Everybody—not just the big shots."

Nick Condos, her manager and ex-husband, holds up a roll of \$20 bills. Martha bounces over yelling, "Gimme, gimme!"

"It's not for you," says Nick. "holding up dough is the only way I can catch your eye. Say 'Hello' to these people."

"Hello," says Martha, makes a futile grab for the roll of bills, wrinkles her face and skips away. In sweeps a stylish woman of well-preserved charm. This is Mama Gabor herself. Her three daughters rush over. Clutch, clutch, clutch. The four erupt in Gaborese—a mixture of English, Hungarian, French and German intelligible only to themselves.

Someone else is playing the role of Mama Gabor in the show, but in five minutes Martha is trying to take over. She tells the director that if the actress is going to really look like her she should wear a monocle. The director is polite but unconvinced.

Rocky Graziano wanders over. Mama Gabor, who wouldn't know him from Jack Dempsey, beckons imperiously and says:

"Where are the dress designs, Mr. Capone?"

Graziano looks stumped, then snaps his fingers at a fellow holding the designs.

"Thank you, Mr. Capone," says Mama Gabor sweetly.

"She shouldn't call me that—I jump whenever I even hear that name," grumbled Rocky. "Anyway I ask you—do I look like a dress designer?"

Rocky confides he finds acting easier than boxing, but that he still prefers fighting. "I was born a fighter. It took me a half hour to learn how to act."

"I and Jake LaMotta did a little boxing the last time we played with Martha," he says, grinning, "and guess what? Two Broadway creeps tried to get me to throw the show."

Rocky says he has just sold an apartment house and wants to move to Miami.

"Anybody who don't like Miami is broke," he observes cheerfully. He eyes the bounding figure of Miss Raye and adds admiringly: "If she don't work, she gets sick. She's got energy to throw away. With the right training she'd be made a good pug."

But as we leave, Martha sits on the edge of a chair for a moment. She glances over at the three beautiful Gabor sisters chattering with their mother, and over her face there steals that wistful look that clowns and kings wear when they see something that they themselves may never be.

POET'S CORNER

The following flights of poetical fancy were written by Roy W. "Honker" Hodges, longtime Tulsa-like businessman who sent the invitation, "Come On to 'Pintail' and 'Bring 'Em Back' McGowan, brothers of Northwest Hollywood, of McGowan and McGowan Productions who have hunted ducks and geese with Hodges for the past 17 years.

The answer was also written in verse form.

"COME ON"

By "Honker" Roy W. Hodges
The ducks are lighting in the moat.

Some swim and some just float. Some dive for food, others for fun. They all play 'round till they hear a gun.

Young ducks will go and come back for more. But the old ones have been shot at before.

At the slightest movement they change their course. And look back with hatred as if by force.

So hunters be patient and watch the sky. For sooner or later they must come by.

The dawn was breaking on opening day. I heard a hunter proudly say, "Get up, you blokes, it's time to go."

Get your guns and don't be slow. They are all up to a war—They don't care if they wake the whole clan.

But when in the marsh, "Mum's the word," they don't want to disturb a single bird.

"When out hunting, Man's at his best. He's gaining health and taking a rest."

He clears no grudge—his thoughts are clean. He cannot think of anything mean.

If wars were like that, it would be grand—We would not lose a single man. His thoughts are not on worry and strife.

He is just enjoying the best of life. The alarm clock won't wake him at night.

The day he works at the job he hates. But just a whisper will cause him to wake.

The day he's going hunting 'on the lake.' At night he comes trudging in. He hasn't thought of a single sin.

He has been happy and gay All through the beautiful day. He looks at the setting sun with scorn.

But he'll be here again tomorrow morn.

"SHOOTIN' AT TULELAKE"

By "Pintail" Stuart McGowan
Honker Hodges wrote a poem, about the ducks up near his home. It's pretty good, as poem's go. Considerin' he's not a pro.

But a couple o' points he failed to make. About shootin' up at Tulelake. So I'm goin' to reply in similar verse.

Which might be better, or might be worse.

First, he's right that an outdoor life. Can banish worry, trouble and strife.

For out where the wind blows sharp and clean. It's hard to have thoughts that are low and mean.

But me, I never watch the sky. With deadeye Hodges standin' by. For birds'll never get by him. Whether they fly or whether they swim.

And just one shot is all he needs. To send 'em 'tumble' into the weeds.

Not because he's a darn good shot. But 'cause of that blunderbuss he's got.

And there's more to say 'bout the daylight rise of that noisy bunch of huntin' guys.

Who only think of the sport ahead and not about those who are still in bed.

Not about the work he his good wife Bess.

Who has to clean up their kitchen mess.

If I were her I'd have my say. And in the garage I'd make 'em stay.

There they'd sleep and there they'd eat.

And also park their muddy feet. For it's a low down trick for a bunch of mugs.

To wipe their boots on her fancy rugs.

And I'd also make each one of 'em pay.

For the loads of grub they stow

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Easy money is giving the U. S. Treasury a boost. In return the Treasury is giving easy money another pat on the back.

Thanks to a switch in money policy late in the spring for the purpose of fighting the business dip even before the general public realized it was under way, the administration is now able to borrow money at less cost than just a month ago.

By offering a bond appealing mostly to commercial banks, the Treasury Wednesday will take another step aimed at halting deflation by making money easier and credit more plentiful.

This is because sale of Treasury securities to the banks gives them a base which they could use to increase the money supply. If the bonds had been aimed at reaching the nation's retail savings, those held outside of commercial banks, the Treasury would have been competing with business for the funds available for loans. This would have tightened money instead of easing it.

Early in the year the Federal Reserve Board did tighten the money and credit supply. It cut the amount of funds that commercial banks had to lend. Interest rates rose.

Businessmen, builders and farmers found bankers reluctant or unable to lend as freely as before. Corporations found they must pay higher interest rates than they liked if they were to float new securities in the investment market.

The resulting clamor against the tight money policy coincided with the creating of the Korean War boom wave in March and its slow receding since.

Then the federal reserve took steps to ease credit. It cut the amount of money banks must keep tied up as reserves. It bought U. S. Treasury securities from the banks.

making more money available for lending. The money pinch ended in July.

With more money out looking for work, yields began sliding in the security markets. The Treasury this week borrowed money in the short-term market at the lowest interest cost in 18 months.

It will peddle its eight-year bond Wednesday at only 2 1/4 per cent, compared with 2 3/4 per cent it had to pay in September on notes running only 3 1/2 years.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

It is most disturbing to receive a letter such as that recently sent me by Mrs. W. She says she is seventy-one years old and has had diabetes for over four years. Many years ago she was hospitalized and given a diet and has not had to take insulin. She adds, however, that she has not been under the care of a physician for a number of years, and wants to know if it would be safe for her to add rice to her diet.

This point of view is alarming, first because it is not safe for a victim of diabetes to go for any length of time without medical supervision, and second because the writer implies that she would be perfectly willing to add rice to her diet if someone who had never seen her advised it.

The latter would be an extremely dangerous thing to do since everyone with diabetes, or any other serious disease for that matter, needs individual and not mail-order treatment.

Untreated diabetes can lead to serious complications. Persons with diabetes are more liable than others to hardening of the arteries and, in the feet and legs, infection and sometimes death of tissue or gangrene. People with diabetes are more susceptible to coronary thrombosis or angina pectoris, both involving the heart. Serious eye complications are also not uncommon.

Dean's optimistic prediction loved the third session of preliminary talks to plan a Korean peace conference. There was noticeable progress at the 2 1/2 and 40 minute meeting.

The Communist delegate in a 2,500-word statement that he is seated at the peace conference as a neutral.

Dean said he replied that the Communist should attend the conference—and sit with Red China, North Korea—since Communist armies in Korea "were equipped with planes, tanks, guns and munitions sent from the Soviet Union."

"The Soviet Union has supported your side by word," Dean declared. "The S.R. has thus played a direct role in the Korean hostilities."

Neglect of this disease can lead to progressive loss of weight eventually even to death.

Even today there are many people who are ignorant about their diets or insulin and develop serious complications cause death far too soon.

Diabetes must be diagnosed early as possible and exact treatment with diet, and if necessary, insulin, must be set up. Those afflicted with this disease cannot afford to follow any careless about following directions if they wish to avoid serious or serious complications and a very early death.

Dean To Offer 'New Formula'

PANMUNJOM (AP)—U. S. envoy Arthur Dean tomorrow will offer the Communists a new formula for setting up a Korean peace conference. Today he said it is a possibility we are working something out.

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Northwest History Highlights

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

No. 60

Today's question: What is the relation between Meek's trip east and the establishment of the territory of Oregon?

Joseph L. Meek left Fort Walla Walla early in March, 1848, with pack-mules. His earlier experience as a mountain man stood him in good stead on the arduous journey over snow-covered mountain passes. Securing fresh horses and supplies at Fort Bridger and Fort Laramie, the party reached the frontier settlements along the Missouri early in May, thus making a truly remarkable record. Meek must have created quite a stir in Washington in his frontier costume, ragged and travel-stained, but he was graciously received at the White House by President Polk.

Meek not only brought news of the Whitman massacre, but he also carried an urgent memorial adopted by the legislature of the Provisional Government. This memorial described the Whitman massacre, stressed the danger of a general Indian uprising, and indicated the inadequate resources of the settlers for defense against a concerted Indian attack. It asked for government protection, for land grants for settlers, and for officials of "the best talents and most approved integrity."

The memorial closed with the statement that "when the ensuing

summer's sun shall have dispelled the snow from the mountains, we shall look with glowing hope and restless anxiety for the coming of your laws and your arms."

Joe Meek and the Oregon memorial apparently made a deep impression on President Polk, for he sent another message to Congress, quoting portions of the memorial and urging prompt action. During June and July parliamentary maneuverings, revisions and amendments, and differences between the two houses of Congress delayed final action on the bill. On August 2, however, the bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 129 to 71. In the Senate the struggle continued for days and through an all-night session during the night of August 12-13, when southern members conducted a filibuster in an effort to talk the bill to death before the adjournment of Congress on August 14. Finally, about nine o'clock on the morning of Sunday, August 13, the effort was abandoned and the bill passed the Senate. On August 14, 1848, President Polk signed the act creating the Territory of Oregon and the long struggle was over.

Next question: When and by whom was the Oregon territorial government put into operation?

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

BRUCE BLOSSAT

Recently Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, charged that the Eisenhower administration is practicing "a typical republican trickle-down philosophy."

By this he meant "piling enough food on the banquet tables of the wealthy so that some of the crumbs would trickle down to the poor."

We will not attempt to argue whether this description was ever before applicable to economic attitudes in this country. But we would like to suggest that it certainly does not fit the picture today.

There may be some businessmen around who regard the citizen of modest or slender means as someone to combat—whether or not this citizen is part of the organized labor force.

But the evidence is extensive that the overwhelming majority of business leaders in 1953 have a broad social consciousness. They understand there can be no lasting well-being for the United States that is not founded on the well-being of the ordinary American citizen.

Those who cynically state otherwise are generally uninformed of the state of mind prevailing in the business community. There is no wide feeling that people in the lower income brackets deserve only the crumbs.

There is, however, a definite businessmen's conviction as to the way the average American can be helped economically. Most leaders believe that the American "secret"

if it be that, is productivity—the ability to produce more and more goods with the same or less expenditure of human and mechanical energy.

They believe that the American economy should be so ordered and managed as to encourage the constant expansion of industrial facilities and the steady application of technical improvements. Thus, they believe, the standard of living will be better and more goods be made available to consumers at the same or lower prices.

That is the fundamental theory upon which our economic society is based. And the record of our 50 years indicates that it has usually worked remarkably well. Living standards have increased mightily. They are far higher than those in any socialist land you care to name.

To describe this process, this technique by which our resources are developed and spread across all economic levels, as a "trickle-down" system is to descend into absurdity. It has been more of a flood than a trickle.

Reuther is guilty of pat and out-moded thinking. He is spouting the kind of stuff labor leaders voiced two or three decades ago. He is striking an emotional, political attitude, not expressing a sound view rooted in the economic facts. In consequence he is unlikely to command very serious attention.

\$7,800 TEA KETTLE

TOKYO (AP)—A Tokyo department store today sold a gold tea kettle for about \$7,800. But the store won't say who bought the seven-pound trinket. The buyer wants to keep his identity secret from the tax collector.