

Herald and News

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

Now that the Langel Valley Pilot Soil Conservation District is a year old the District took time to take an inventory of what accomplishments had been made during its first year of growth. The cooperating agencies of government told what each department had been able to accomplish on the lands they administer. The agencies reported that since they had no money other than their regular funds only the usual degree of attention could be applied to the public lands within the district under their control, however, some progress has been made toward bringing the public lands up toward the standard of the private lands within the district.

Chiefly the work of the agencies has centered on research, to get a proper inventory of the land and its natural resources. The Forest Service went into some detail as to its method of taking an inventory of the condition of the ranges. They have established a number of test pilot areas to check trends in range development. In order to be able to answer the question—'are ranges improving or deteriorating'—these established check areas can be examined critically and inventoried from year to year. This inventory is taken by a method that is called a "condition and trend transect." The "transect" consists of stretching a steel tape between two steel posts that have been set in a selected part of the range, the steel posts are set about 100 feet apart in each test area the "transects" are set in what is termed a "cluster" which comprises of a group of three or more sets of steel markers.

When the steel tape is stretched between the two steel posts the inventory of plants in the area between the two markers can then be taken. This is accomplished by making a reading at each foot mark along the tape. A plumb-line having a wire loop enclosing a 3/4 inch circle is dropped from the marked tape and what is enclosed by the wire loop is recorded, this may be a grass species, an annual or perennial plant, bare ground, moss, etc. The name and condition of the plants are recorded by the observer.

As these "transects" are checked from year to year the record of the years can be checked against each other so a definite conclusion can be obtained as to the trend taking place at that point on the range as well as the degree of utilization of forage taking place. Transect records can be kept by

various individuals and it does not require a fundamental knowledge of botany to be able to make the record. Transects are established upon both the private lands and public. The Forest Service also takes photographs of the transects for additional reference and to record as a visual record of range conditions at that place.

The "transect" method of keeping a record of range conditions becomes a scientific approach at supplying the answer to questions on range management, heretofore practical range men have made an "optical survey" of range conditions, that is, they have ridden across the range and then made a statement that in their opinion the condition was such, but, as usual, opinions can differ and this "optical" examination has often led to arguments since there are people who do not like to have their judgment questioned. The "transect" method, to some extent, places a scientific measure upon the problem and while it probably will never supplant the human element of "judgment" it does offer a basis of fact for the determination of management programs.

The "transect" method of checking the range does not interfere with the movement of grazing animals and so becomes a practical system of evaluating forage utilization. No doubt, the so called, "sample plot" where a spot of land on the range is fenced off from all animal use, will still be utilized in some places, however, the Bureau of Land Management reported that back in the CCC days they had an area of 120 acres in Lake County fenced against all livestock, antelope and deer probably entered the enclosure but their use of the area was considered to be of little consequence. Yet they observe that conditions within the enclosure appear poorer than the range land outside which has been subject to use by livestock. It would appear that the wheat grass plants in the enclosure just grew old and died out during the fourteen years the enclosure was in existence, of course there is a definite explanation for this condition but BLM has not been able to carry on the degree of research necessary to adequately cope with their own range problems, let alone aide others.

During the summer past, the Forest Service established three "transect clusters" in the Langel Valley District and has completed a survey of 147,000 acres of government range land and 158,000 acres of private range land.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Does your wife take the spotlight away from you at a social gathering, mister? If she does, it may be because she's wittier, prettier, or plays the nither better.

"It's probably because the wife dresses up — and the husband dresses down," said Stanley Goldman, a style expert.

"The American husband has to wake up and dress up — and take his share of the spotlight. The single man today is better dressed because he is still on the... well... on the market. The married man is too inclined to say, 'Oh, why dress up? My wife will take me as I am.'"

Goldman feels this is all wrong. "The American man never was more conscious of his figure than today, and never was in better shape," he said. "He is getting taller and less portly all the time, and there is no reason why he has to look sloppy."

It is the average man's summer-time uniform — sweaters, unpressed blacks, and three-year-old sport shirts — that depresses Goldman most.

"Men are getting too casual in their dress," he observed. "The ordinary husband buys only seven eighths of a suit a year, but a white collar worker needs at least two new suits a year to look presentable on the job."

Goldman, style director for Eagle Clothes, is a student of geographical differences in men's clothing, and can tell what part of the country a stranger comes from by glancing at his suit.

"In the East they want a slim, trim look with natural shoulders, slightly squared, and the big collar right now is charcoal gray," he said.

"In the South they go for a suit with patch pockets, and the favorite color is tan. In Chicago a suit with square patch pockets and a fish mouth lapel is tops."

"On the West Coast they want to look bigger, baggier and shaggier."

A New York style generally takes about six months to dazzle Chicago, a year to overawe the

South, and two full years to invade and conquer the West Coast. "Nobody really can tell the West Coast what to do," remarked Goldman wryly.

These varying regional tastes make the men's clothing industry something like a roulette game. Each season you have to guess the right number.

Since Goldman is such a stout advocate of having the husband dip deeper into the family clothing budget, I asked him if he favored men wearing mink.

"It's been tried," he said. "But mink shrinks when blended with wool, and doesn't wear well enough. But wool and beaver overcoats for men are working out well."

Goldman was wearing a narrow necktie and a slim trim dark gray suit. I was inhabiting at the moment my favorite bigger, baggier, and shaggier tweeds.

"Can you guess the price of a suit by looking at it?" I asked him.

"Yes."

"How much did I pay for mine?"

"Sixty dollars — give or take five," he said immediately. I felt crestfallen. The suit had set me back exactly \$65.

"What do you think of it?" I asked.

"To change the subject," said Goldman, "there is no reason why the American husband has to dress in a sloppy manner."

Is that a way to change a subject?

Jap Persecution Charged By Tai
SEOUL (AP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tai today charged that Japan is persecuting its Korean residents.

Pyun said in a statement that such alleged Japanese action "does not tally with the professed Japanese readiness to resume the (deadlocked) Korean-Japan talks."

He said Japan will be "held responsible for any evil consequences that will follow an overt encouragement to fan national ill-will against Korea."

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

SOME RUMOR and talk has been going around that potato growers are out after federal support for their crop. That ain't quite the way we heard it, and here is the word, as officially as you could get it as of Monday, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

The National Potato Advisory Committee met in Washington, D. C., last month. There were 22 growers there, representing all the important potato producing sections of the country. Scott Warren was the representative from Oregon.

The Advisory Committee went on record as NOT favoring price supports, Warren said. It further was the feeling of the group that potato growers and consumers (and tax payers) generally have not yet gotten over the ills of the last support program.

By "not getting over the ills" of the last one, they pointed to surpluses and bringing marginal land into production of potatoes by the support price.

That committee is the official voice of the nation's potato growers.

The committee did feel and so recommended, Scott said, that legislation enabling voluntary quotas WITHOUT SUPPORT might be necessary, as protection against other supported crops.

"That seems to be the only beef from either potato growers, or cattle raisers, either for that matter. They're not after support for their operations, but they'd prefer to have these same ground rules applied to all other farm operations, to put them on an even footing."

Warren further pointed out that there is no law in existence by which potatoes COULD be put under price support, either for this year's crop or for the crop next year.

It would take an act of congress to enable the Secretary of Agriculture (who has been taking the cussing from the political farmers) to do anything about price support.

It was the advice of the National Potato Advisory Committee to con-

Log Bucker New TV Star

LONGVIEW (AP) — Paul Searls, the modern Paul Bunyan of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., is going to demonstrate his champion-log-bucking technique for a national television audience.

Searls, world champion since 1922, was en route to Los Angeles Monday for what he described as his last trip.

"It's about time to retire," he said before departure.

Searls will saw a 30-inch fir log in a new record attempt. It is scheduled to be televised Sunday but is not listed for showing in the Pacific Northwest then.

Searls set a 30-inch log record of 1 minute and 21 seconds at Albany, Ore., last July.

NOW AT JIM OLSON MOTORS



RAY MORRIS, well known in the automobile business in the Klamath Basin, is now in the sales department of Jim Olson Motors, local DeSoto and Plymouth dealer. Morris has been actively associated with Chrysler products longer than any other salesman in the area. He will handle both new and used car sales. Contact him at Jim Olson Motors, 315 So. 6th. Phone 5125.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Use a magnifying glass to examine the fine print in the exchange of notes between the Big Four—the United States, Britain, France and Russia—on a foreign ministers meeting.

Then, after translating the diplomatic talk, you find this result: the West didn't get all it wanted; neither did Russia. Both sides yielded something.

Summed up and simplified, this is what they said, demanded, won, and surrendered:

The West—in inviting Russia to a Big Four foreign ministers talk, the West laid down strict conditions: (1) firm arrangements for free elections in all Germany, opening the way for a free all-German, unified government and later, perhaps, a German peace treaty and (2) Western - Russian agreement on an Austrian peace treaty.

Russia—Condemning the West for having decided beforehand what must be discussed, Russia insisted (1) first there must be a Big Five conference, which would include Red China, on general world tensions and (2) only after that could there be a Big Four meeting, without China, on Germany.

In the end the West became less precise on what the Russians would have to discuss on Germany and Austria, although insisting they must be discussed first, and refused to let Red China sit in with the Big Four on that problem.

And in the end Russia agreed to meet first with the West, although declaring that at that first meeting it would talk about a second meeting to include China.

Next question: Will the meeting between Russia and the West be held at all? Or will there be more note exchanging? The answer may not come for some days.

When Russia's latest note arrived Nov. 26, agreeing to let Red China wait for another conference, the State Department's first reaction, which has been its reaction to previous Russian notes, was: "Disappointing."

Almost at the same moment Britain's Foreign Minister Anthony Eden was talking confidently of a meeting now between the West and Russia. Whether this had any effect on Secretary of State Dulles is not known.

But yesterday Dulles began to sound like a man more or less reconciled to meeting with the Russians. He didn't, however, say so positively.

Any decision probably will have to wait until after the five-day Bermuda conference, starting Dec. 4, where President Eisenhower, Sir Winston Churchill, France's Premier Joseph Laniel, France's Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, Dulles and Eden will gather to discuss their problems and strategy.

The Western foreign ministers suggested a meeting with Russia and laid down the conditions in a note July 15. Moscow replied Aug. 4, agreeing to talk on Germany, but wanting Red China in.

The West replied Sept. 2, refusing to open the door to Red China and restricting the talks to Germany and Austria. Russia replied to this Sept. 28, repeating its demands for a conference seat for Red China, wanting to talk about world problems, agreeing to talk on the German problem, but excluding the subject of all-German elections.

On Oct. 18 the West said there might be a chance to talk on wider problems if, first, the Big Four talks on Germany succeeded. At this point the West practically gave Moscow a blank check on Germany by saying Russia's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov could talk on "any aspect" of the question.

Moscow's Nov. 3 reply was harsh: a rambling, 18-page note which scorched the West for turning up its nose at the idea of meeting first with Red China, was very vague on Germany, and tore into the United States for having overseas bases and general defense preparations which Russia called "aggressive."

Russia stubbed its toe with that note. World reaction was bad. The West called it a flat Soviet re-

jection. Russia had put the position of not wanting peace.

Nevertheless, on Nov. 12, a new conference was held in a conference with the general world trouble, a Russian talks with the West.

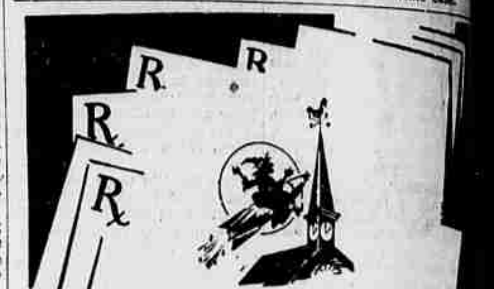
Then Russia backed down, note Nov. 26, agreeing to a meeting with Russia and the West, but warning it wanted China at a later conference.

ILU Investigation To Be Started

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Harold H. Velde (D-Mt.) Committee says Harry Warehouses Union will investigate by his committee the hearings starting here.

"I can assure you it won't us," he added when told by men that Bridges' left-wing has announced plans for meetings if it is "attacked" committee.

Velde also promised a statement this Friday of his view of former President Truman's Harry Dexter White case.



"Superstition in This Enlightened Age"

Do you still bury a dish rag to remove a wart on your finger? Perhaps not, but some do. Yes, even coffee is still worn on a string around the neck to ward off illness!

These cases are extreme, yes, but surprisingly superstitious notions about disease and treatment are still held in this enlightened age.

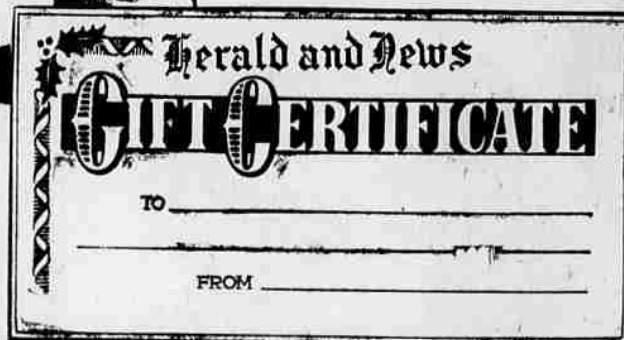
Before you accept second hand statements that hint of witchcraft, consult your physician. He alone is competent to evaluate methods of prevention and treatment of disease. And when he prescribes, you'll find the medication prescribed readily available in our modern, easily accessible prescription department.

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