

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The legend of the West would have it that all are willing to pitch in and help when an emergency arises. And the boys down on the Shasta forest are doing just that. Quite a group of the Northern California fire specialists have headed South to help out on the still smoldering fires that so recently raged across the Southern California hills.

Continued dry weather down around the Los Angeles area is making it tough for the fire fighters. But we feel confident that with the addition of some of our rugged boys from this area the trouble will be controlled in no time.

In case you get up early enough to notice it the sunrises this winter are really something. The old orb comes up in a blaze of colors, painting the buildings of the downtown area with a brilliant brush and making life almost worth living.

But the thing that impresses us most is the summer color that the early sun puts on the bare trees that jut up into the sky. Even on the coldest of days they assume a warm, cozy look that reminds one very much of the banks of his favorite fishing stream and leads to a lot of daydreaming that does little to spur industry.

Oh well, we can dream, can't we?

We have a drawer full of old pictures down here, all made up in metal and ready to go if we had some identification on 'em. If you happen to be one of those who so graciously brought them in to us in the past months come on down and we'll not only return the pictures but get all the dope that is needed.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

THE AFTERNOON mail brought from completely unrelated sources, two missives which have bearing on one train of thought. Each was sent for the purpose of proving a point, for convincing us of something and, perhaps, for passing it along here.

One is a statement, the reprint of a paid ad by Idaho Power, relative to the question of Hells Canyon, the development of the Snake River between Oregon and Idaho.

You've probably read and heard the arguments until you're tired of 'em. This deals with just one point, and we'll not go beyond that.

It quotes the Department of Interior Statement of May 5 that "It is reasonable to assume that the first unit of the three-dam (Idaho Power) project can be on the line seven or eight years before the Hells Canyon (Federal) Dam can be in production."

Idaho Power would have its first generator humming in 20 months; would complete the project in 38 months; would produce 40 billion kilowatt hours of electricity (the output of Bonneville dam for 10 years) before the Federal project could have turned a wheel.

Well, let's add that if the job were done this way with private money, not only would it avoid dipping into the public treasury but it would pay \$10 million taxes annually into the public treasury.

Now, let's jump to the other communique. That is a clipping of Drew Pearson's "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column from the San Francisco Chronicle of Jan. 5.

It is headed, "Senator Morse, Who Boiled, Stronger Than Ever Now."

It refers to his last trip home. "In 18 days he made 45 speeches plus three radio broadcasts, and seldom has a Senator been given such a reception."

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower today was right in the middle of a fight for the program he laid down yesterday and on which he stakes the success of his Republican party.

On Dec. 2, speaking of November's Congressional elections, Eisenhower said the Republicans did not deserve to retain control of Congress unless they put through a "progressive, dynamic program."

Applause interrupted him 46 times during his 54-minute state of the union message to Congress. And afterwards leaders of his party expressed the usual, expected praise.

Although he made it abundantly clear the message was only an outline of his program, and that he would fill it in rapidly with special messages, a tiny handful of members bitterly dismissed it as a "hodge-podge" full of "platitudes."

But it was the opposition expressed even by members of his own party, on some major points in his program, that served him full notice he must assert leadership to get it through.

Last year, a period of learning his job and preparing the program he produced yesterday, he may have felt he could afford the compromise on many issues.

This year, if he compromises when the opposition isn't strong enough to defeat him, then he can be accused of abdicating leadership for the sake of being liked.

Last night, as illustration of the fight ahead, he was reported busy in the White House trying to work out a compromise on the proposal of Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) to limit the treaty-making power.

It's not all clear Eisenhower has to compromise for, it is debatable that Bricker has sufficient support to put over his idea if Eisenhower decides to fight him to a standstill.

Two examples of the struggle facing the President came from members of his own party, immediately after the message, on two of the programs most important to him: Farm and taxes.

House Speaker Joseph Martin (R-Mass) said he rather expects the tax program — Eisenhower pledged future tax cuts and postponement of scheduled reductions — "is where we will have our biggest difficulty."

He predicted a good part of the

They'll Do It Every Time



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

Our civic leaders are actively searching and wishing for industrial expansion here in the Klamath Basin, much time and effort is being expended in beating the bushes for hopeful opportunities. Yet little apparently is being done to prepare the ground locally to plan for the dislocations that inevitably occur should some large industrial organization take a notion to settle here. Foremost among the considerations will be the subject of pollution and the disposal of human and industrial wastes.

This thought really emphasizes the fact the saving of our waters is really a race against time, a race which is being emphasized across the nation with so much attendant publicity that in this day, no one should be caught napping but they will. Modern waste treatment facilities gives us the tool to combat the pollution menace but cities and industries grow so fast that present day facilities are often outmoded before the people realize what has taken place.

How fast is pollution increasing? This is a question being faced by our various sanitary authorities. How many treatment plants are being built and what forces are at work to speed up the process? The answers to these questions will tell us what more needs to be done, and how urgently.

The American public has been slow to grasp the seriousness of the problem, public inertia has been the result of lack of understanding. At first there was a sort of feeling of helplessness, the task appeared impossible. In that respect the problem is a challenge to the American spirit, to whom, nothing is impossible, it just takes a little longer. As a consequence we find the American people becoming organized to fight this menace of pollution. The pioneering work has been done chiefly by the various State pollution control agencies—most of which are a part of or linked to the State health departments. Many of them have been active for years, carrying on programs of research, education and enforcement. Every state now has an official pollution control authority and the main responsibility continues to rest with them.

However, pollution does not stop at the boundary of a state and for this reason we find many states banding together to clean up interstate rivers. The Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission represents an 8-state effort along one of the nation's mightiest, and most

BRUCE BLOSSAT

From Tokyo comes a report that the Japanese will try in 1954 to repair the bad relations they now have with several of their Asiatic neighbors. If true, the news is good.

The Japs are said to be contemplating negotiations with the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma, all countries which their armed forces overran in World War II. These talks would inevitably embrace the topic of Japanese reparations for war damage inflicted.

Up to now the Japanese government has been unwilling to discuss this touchy subject in terms big enough to satisfy the still ambitious peoples of these neighbor nations. But evidently a new attitude is developing.

Since the big war ended, Japan has been sustained economically by outright American aid and the heavy expenditures incident to prosecution of the Korean war. But now that aid has dwindled and the Korean conflict is over and seems unlikely to be resumed.

At the same time, the Japanese population has continued to mount at a swift pace. The increase can only be fed through greater imports or by taxing Japan's limited area of cultivable land more severely.

If imports are to be the answer, then Japan must sell more goods abroad to pay for them, and this in turn means further imports of

THE DOCTOR SAYS

Two teen-age boys have recently written that instead of being troubled with overweight they are abnormally skinny, and would like to add some pounds.

In general, being overweight is much more of a health problem than being underweight. There are some, however, who could profit health-wise as well as in appearance by putting on some weight.

In the absence of any definite disease, naturally everyone, even teen-age youngsters, can put on weight if they go about it in the right way. Perhaps the easiest way to discuss it is explain a little about the nature of the problem.

The human body operates like a machine for which food-fuel is converted into energy and used up in physical and mental activity. There are, therefore, two ways to gain weight: one to cut down on the activity output or exercise and the other to increase the food intake, or simply, eat more.

The fuel intake can be increased in several ways. One of them is to choose the foods which have the highest energy or calorie value since these can be changed into weight as well as into work. The starches or carbohydrates and fats supply more energy and have more effect on weight than proteins do.

Balance must be maintained in the diet, however. It is not wise to cut out the fruits, vegetables, meat, milk and eggs which supply substances which help to maintain good health, particularly for those still growing.

Another thing which can be done besides choosing the right diet is to eat more at each meal. The amount eaten is largely a matter of habit and the stomach can be trained to hold more by gradually increasing the amount eaten at each meal. One good way to do this is to eat until the appetite is satisfied and then take a few more mouthfuls.

Cascade-Cariboo Trail Association Formed Here

The Cascade-Cariboo Trail Assn., in the name of the Klamath Basin's newest booster organization. A group of interested businessmen met in the chamber of commerce rooms Tuesday evening and completed the organization of this club whose chief aim is to promote and stimulate Klamath County's scenic and recreation attractions from the tourists viewpoint.

The group will work through the local chamber of commerce and with other groups with similar aims. The name Cascade-Cariboo Trail Assn., has been selected to fit in with the Okanogan-Cariboo Trail Assn. already organized and actively promoting Highway 97, beginning at Weed, Calif., as the shortest and most scenic route to Alaska.

Keith Cobo was elected president by unanimous ballot. F. W. Reynolds, vice president, and Marvin Brown, secretary-treasurer. The organization meets quarterly on the last Monday of the month and a membership drive is now underway with Joe Green, membership chairman. Any one interested in promoting recreation facilities and tourist travel in the Klamath Basin is urged to contact members of the organization or Joe Green.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—The mildness of the winter in many sections has cut profits and undermined prices in a number of industries—like fuel and apparel.

It has helped others—like utilities and ice cream makers. It has caused men to be laid off work. It has kept others at work longer than they had expected.

And the long streak of mild winters has led many to wonder if the climate is changing.

If it is, industry, agriculture and transportation will all be affected. Some industries and crops will move farther north. Some ports will boom. Other regions may get too hot and too dry to support their present industries and crops.

And the way Americans live will change—their food habits, clothing purchases, housing and heating needs.

It is too soon to do more than speculate about a general warming up of the climate. But recently the winters have been warmer in the Northeast and Southern parts of the United States and a little colder in the Northwest and along the Pacific Coast.

This winter's mild temperatures in the Northeast have been a blow to the oil industry which had counted on a bigger demand for fuel oil. Warm weather has added to the troubles of the coal industry. It has enabled the fast-spreading natural gas pipelines to supply all customers so far without any of the spot shortages that cropped up in former cold spells.

One boost piled the Great Lakes longer than usual and supplied the steel mills with all the iron ore they'll need until spring. Northern ports were free of ice much longer than usual.

Utility and railroad repair crews have had less to do this winter, thereby saving their companies money. Businessmen got their orders delivered without storm delays.

Makers of soft drinks and ice cream and beer reported fall sales booming. Owners of drive-in movies profited.

FRANK TRIPP

Well, it's all set. Everything is decided except the date; which is likely to rule out the granddaddy parents, unless we attend in wheel chairs. You see, the happy couple have yet to enter their teens.

It is no surprise to the family. The courtship has been of conspicuous and earnest duration. It started when Turk was four and Alice was two. Guess I told you about it.

It was the time that the unpredictable rascal found a croquet mallet alongside a neighbor's garage. With the weapon he knocked out 36 panes of glass, and could have done much better had he been taller or the mallet handle longer.

We knew right away that some day he'd make a resourceful, obedient husband, for when asked why he did it, he said, "Ullice told me to." To which the loyal, but as yet inarticulate Alice could merely nod her head. She stood by Turk, and has ever since, through deprecation after deprecation.

Though Turk hasn't had much time to look around, he's decided to reform and settle down. No male of any age ever had sounder reason for his choice. Alice has been his willing alibi, through thick and thin, mostly pretty thin.

Makers of soft drinks and ice cream and beer reported fall sales booming. Owners of drive-in movies profited.

Translator Introduced

NEW YORK (AP)—A new mechanical translator may ultimately hurdle the language barrier in the twinkling of an electronic eye.

Introduced publicly for the first time yesterday by the International Business Machines Corp., the 12-machine collective "brain" has a vocabulary of 250 words. But with improvements to come, the device could run the gamut of all language dictionaries.

Give the "brain" a sentence... lights flash, there is a subdued clinking and clanking, and in 10 seconds you've got the translation.

In addition to its language work, the machines take seconds to do equation which might take years of mental calculation.

The "literary" part of the systems is credited mostly to Dr. Leon Dostert, chairman of Georgetown University's Institute of Languages and Linguistics, and Dr. Cuthbert C. Hurd, director of IBM's applied science division.

LOUD TIE

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—When a local service club held its tenth annual loud tie contest, chiropractor J.P. Dufe Jr. was a winner with a miniature human spine and pelvis made of white plastic with red rubber "nerves" bristling from it.

Clubman A. Dean Campbell actually had the loudest tie. It exploded.

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Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. C. Gother is a mink-mink. "I never inherited a penny of my life," said the colonel, "perhaps the only man in America who wears a mink coat and owns 9,000 live mink, 400,000 acres of Iowa bottomland, a Colorado gold mine.

"Of course, it's just an old mine," he explained modestly, "bought it for the taxes on it."

"I suppose there are a few other people who own mink coats. But the only other fellow I heard of who had his own coat was that Russian they call Rasputin. After he got killed the Russian government bought his coat over here, and it cost \$2,000, although it was 25¢ old."

To the colonel this is so much that a mink coat wears better than a Russian political figure.

Gother, a stalwart 6-foot-6, is the dean of U.S. ranchers and a pioneer in breeding of new fur types.

"Mink have fascinated me all my life," said the colonel, "here to sell 2,000 pelts. 'em as a boy near my home."

"I had a good home, but it at 12 because the farm was small an operation for a time seven."

"I wanted to be independent, make my own way. So I went to South Dakota and rode range before they even had a road. When I married, I thought that was no life for a mink, so I came back to my old town, took a small piece of land and settled down."

In 1916 Gother, whose life furnished romance, began his mink, but didn't make a dime of them for 17 long years. Then the farm pay his living expenses cost of his breeding experiment.

He became one of the best known fur judges and auctioneer. His title of colonel, conferred by the state of Iowa, tribute to his work at more than 1,000 auctions.

"My dream was always to be a better mink," he said, "and years I cross-bred an American mink and furs from Alaska and Canada produced mink in 12 different ways."

"Right now I'm interested white mink and buff mink cause they're new. I always do something new. I get one mink out of every 15 I produce."

"I've been told several times this is impossible because violate the Mendelian inheritance. But my mink never of the law. You never can get a mink will do."

The colonel wears a hat of wild jackrabbit fur.

"We feed the mink wild rabbits by the ton," he explains. "We also feed 'em herring, buttermilk, cereal, and tomato juice."

The mink respond to nourishing diet by being cooperative in the breeding experiments. A mink in May will produce a litter of four kits one year. But except for those kept to stock the herd, the mink by May are electrocuted and the following December.

"I don't know of any animals grows so fast," said the colonel. "The mink have an all-around peace and war. They are made into fine garments, lovely ladies. Their coats are ground into many uses to hogs. Their grease is into glycerine and winds up in explosive shells."

Col. Gother, who did it as any man to turn this into the creature into a multi-dollar ranch animal, says it's deep respect for mink.

"They're naturally vicious," said, "but they're the mothers in the world. They're to their kits."

KEITH COBO

mercer rooms Tuesday evening and completed the organization of this club whose chief aim is to promote and stimulate Klamath County's scenic and recreation attractions from the tourists viewpoint.

MARVIN BROWN

following directors were elected for a one year term: F. W. Reynolds, Mutual Richfield; Gino Carnini, Travel Lodge Motel; Avis McConnell, Pelican Gate; Joe Green, sporting goods; and Keith Moon, Town Shop.

The organization meets quarterly on the last Monday of the month and a membership drive is now underway with Joe Green, membership chairman. Any one interested in promoting recreation facilities and tourist travel in the Klamath Basin is urged to contact members of the organization or Joe Green.

KILLED

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Three sons were killed and three when a fire truck collided with an automobile and rammed it into a show window here last night.

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