

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906 under act of Congress, March 8, 1879

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

| SUBSCRIPTION RATES | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| MAIL | BY CARRIER |
| 1 month \$ 1.35 | 1 month \$ 1.35 |
| 6 months \$ 6.50 | 6 months \$ 6.10 |
| 1 year \$11.00 | 1 year \$10.20 |

BILLBOARD

BY BILL JENKINS
Who said the Republicans weren't a tough and resourceful bunch? They sure are. As witness a series of phone calls and manipulations around here yesterday.

Along about noon or shortly after, just about the time that everybody had gone to lunch, we got a call from a frantic GOP chairman in Salem wanting to know if we knew anything about a film, "The Third Congress," which was supposed to be in Salem but seemed to be in Klamath Falls.

We didn't offer to do it. The shouting. Called Wyatt Padgett as the top man in the know. Wyatt was in Chiloquin. Got General Duncan away from her coveted lunch hour and found out that Floyd Wynne of our own KFLW was the man. Dashed in to find at Floyd had dashed out to lunch at before our entry into the scene. Phoned his home. No answer. Tried every restaurant in town. No luck.

In the meantime, two more calls came. One from Salem. We waited until Wynne got back, found out that the man was here, alright, and slated for use at the regular Thursday meeting. Just a case of dates being kept up.

But, and here's the crux of the whole thing, the chap in Salem wanted the strip so badly he went and sent a plane down here

to pick up the film. With a promise that it would be on the bus and headed for Klamath not later than midnight last night.

Who said people don't take their politics seriously?

The Midwest Travel Writers Association has named the Oregon Travel Information Division as a fourth place winner in their annual list of awards. Carl Jordan, the long, likeable and hard working boss of the state outfit, got a plaque to that effect. Only unit West of the Mississippi to win mention of any kind.

Congratulations, Carl, and all that. Although, we think it might be a little more effective if Oregon were to award some enterprising group in the Midwest a similar plaque. After all, they have to work harder at getting people to visit their area than we do.

We always have to remember, even though that old idea that anything from the East is better than the things at home, that we live in God's chosen land, the great beautiful Pacific Northwest. It's only natural that people should want to come out here and see some of our country. And the tourist trade is gratifying. So you see we don't have to work as hard at enticing outsiders as other areas. Shucks, we've got just about everything we could want right here at home. Why travel?

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower lost his first labor pilot Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin, head of the AFL-CIO labor union, went over the top and rowed ashore.

When Durkin quit last September he had worked for months in the White House on changes in the President's cabinet. He was to make in the Taft-Hartley act.

He had had agreement from the White House on 19 proposals about the White House, then he quit. Eisenhower then breaking his word to any association.

Monday Eisenhower, probably the help of his new secretary, James P. Mitchell, sent to press suggested changes which were described as totaling 14.

Usually in some paragraphs of message several ideas were passed or suggested. An examination of the 19 changes Durkin made about the ones just offered by Eisenhower show:

Durkin version and the Eisenhower message parallel each other in eight cases; Eisenhower made three ideas not mentioned in Durkin; Durkin had eight suggestions ignored by Eisenhower; of Eisenhower's suggestions only four of Durkin's.

Under an employer nor a union to negotiate anything during life of a contract unless the act itself provides for a referendum in casual or temporary industries should be free to enter into prehire agreements.

Employees should be relieved of liability for unauthorized acts of individual members.

Under the present law the National Labor Relations Board must order an injunction against a strike boycott but this should be removed from the board.

Secondary boycotts should be limited in certain cases, as when an employer does "harmed-out" for a strike employer.

Confidential union information should be reasonably believed linked with communism; the act should clearly a boss can notify a union about job openings so the union can send him applicants; the act should be clarified on job qualifications for employment, such as length of experience; unions and employers should be permitted to notify each other within 30 days, instead of the present 60, of intention to end a contract; during the life of a union shop contract there should be no vote among the employees on whether they want the union shop.

union or the employer from calling for an election to get rid of the striking union, for four months in the case of the other union and a year for the employer. Durkin's version would have forbade any such election for four months.

These were suggestions not in Durkin's version but made by Eisenhower.

The mediation service must be issued in a labor dispute; the act should be clarified on the free speech rights of employers and unions; the government should take a vote of workers, when a strike is involved, on whether they want the strike.

These were suggestions in Durkin's version but omitted by Eisenhower.

States should have jurisdiction over small employers who are now covered by the T-H Act but ignored by the NLRB; the act should be changed to let some people now classified as supervisors and therefore barred from unions become eligible for membership; an explanation should be made of the way the NLRB administers the act; where there is a union shop contract the union should be allowed to fire a member who gives the employer confidential union information or is reasonably believed linked with communism; the act should clearly a boss can notify a union about job openings so the union can send him applicants; the act should be clarified on job qualifications for employment, such as length of experience; unions and employers should be permitted to notify each other within 30 days, instead of the present 60, of intention to end a contract; during the life of a union shop contract there should be no vote among the employees on whether they want the union shop.

Employees should be relieved of liability for unauthorized acts of individual members.

Under the present law the National Labor Relations Board must order an injunction against a strike boycott but this should be removed from the board.

Secondary boycotts should be limited in certain cases, as when an employer does "harmed-out" for a strike employer.

Confidential union information should be reasonably believed linked with communism; the act should clearly a boss can notify a union about job openings so the union can send him applicants; the act should be clarified on job qualifications for employment, such as length of experience; unions and employers should be permitted to notify each other within 30 days, instead of the present 60, of intention to end a contract; during the life of a union shop contract there should be no vote among the employees on whether they want the union shop.

Employees should be relieved of liability for unauthorized acts of individual members.

Under the present law the National Labor Relations Board must order an injunction against a strike boycott but this should be removed from the board.

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo



BRUCE BLOSSAT

A freshman Republican from New Jersey, Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, wants to create a joint committee to study Congress.

No doubt this proposal will be regarded as a bold piece of effrontery by his veteran colleagues on the Hill, and the chances of it getting anywhere are probably slim. Nevertheless, Frelinghuysen is on the right track.

Congress did approve a major reorganization for itself in 1946, eliminating many outmoded committee arrangements and otherwise introducing a streamlined facade. But there is still vast room for improvement.

It is not too harsh to say that Congress is one of the most inefficient organizations in the United States.

The lawmakers are always very eager to investigate things. They search out subversion, corruption—and inefficiency—in many segments of American life. And they would surely be appalled if they found in some other organization the inefficiency that marks their own operations.

Frelinghuysen pin-points some of these weak spots. Congress wastes countless hours on minor matters while important bills are delayed or shelved. A more expeditious way of handling secondary legislation is needed.

Congress fritters away the time of top administration executives by requiring them to repeat testimony

Along Nature's Trail By Ken McLeod

Industrial pollution has fortunately been spared from the Klamath River up to the present time, however, it may not be long before the people of the Klamath River watershed will have to face the problems imposed by this most vexing subject.

Industrial wastes in this country are a far more vexing problem than that of municipal sewage. The wastes from our industries are as varied and complex as American industry itself.

One of the advantages of the Klamath River drainage area that has been seriously discussed is that this country, comparatively sparsely settled, could offer a place of industry that had vexing pollution problems and conflicts with densely populated urban areas. It has been argued that perhaps our porous purview lands might offer a possible storage place for industrial wastes that cannot be discharged into river watercourses.

Perhaps some of our small rocky valleys could be dammed for the storage of harmful pollutants. These and many other possibilities have been offered in discussion of problems regarding industrial expansion within the Klamath area.

American industry is known the world over for its volume of output and its technological aggressiveness. Wastes of all kinds accompany its production, and intensive laboratory research and experimentation plus actual tests and pilot plants in the field are required to ascertain the most economical methods of treating them to reduce their harmful effects or to convert them to useful by-products.

Industrial waste consists generally of oils, acids, chemicals, greases, mineral salts, lignin, and animal and vegetable material—some virulent, other noxious, and still others merely noxious and offensive to the eye and nose. When our business leaders go out into the field to invite industry to come and settle in our community they cannot pick and choose on the basis of pollutionary objections; they can only nag out the latch string and be hopeful some industry will use it.

So far as I can determine there has been very little actual thought expended on the pollutionary dangers or basic problems that will be involved should some large industrial enterprise certain plans to locate here. The State Sanitary Authority has given some thought to this problem because the authority would be directly concerned with the problem, however, this thinking is on a state-wide level and is not a guiding influence in local community thinking.

The State Authority as well as the United States Public Health Service is concerned because of what might occur to the Klamath River both as a state problem and an interstate problem since some of these industrial wastes are highly poisonous and corrosive. Others are even more damaging to water quality than sewage.

Sanitary engineers have a measuring stick for determining the amount of pollution in water this is what they call "Oxygen Demand." This "Oxygen Demand" is the measure of the amount of air required to decompose the organic waste included in the water. This type of pollution is quite different from that of the pollution usually referred to as contamination or potential disease carrying water, for which the sanitary experts have no criterion of measurement since water is either contaminated or isn't—there is no such thing as being 50 per cent contaminated or 25 per cent contaminated as it is in the case of their measure of pollution.

This "oxygen demand" figure is a convenient method of comparing the pollutional effect of industrial waste with sewage. It reveals that the oxygen demand for decomposing meat packing house waste, for example, may run ten times higher than that of ordinary sewage.

The total pollution load now carried by the waters of the nation, including both domestic and industrial waste, is conservatively estimated to exceed the raw untreated sewage from a population of 150 million people. By sheer coincidence this figure happens to be equal to our present population.

The question then arises: Don't we have plants treating sewage and industrial waste? We do, of course—over 9,000 of them, and if we did not have these plants the pollution pouring into our streams and lakes and bays would probably be equal to the sewage from a population of 300,000,000 people.

It is waste from industry which accounts for this seeming anomaly: a waste problem equal to the population of the country in spite of thousands of treatment plants—because more than half this 150 million population load is due to the "oxygen demand" of industrial waste.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Tenors are getting almost as scarce as larks at the Metropolitan Opera.

Not bathroom tenors. Too many of them. But real tenors, opera tenors, are in short supply. It's got some of them worried.

"In the entire world today there are only 10 tenors who can sing major dramatic roles with authority," said Ramon Vinay, a former baritone who became a tenor by accident rather than intent.

"As a result we have to travel like mad, and we are getting tired. And some of us are showing voice strain."

"This may not appear much of a tragedy to the average man, who ordinarily doesn't list 10 tenors among the earth's major blessings, but when a few top tenors go hoarse it is a real blow to the world of serious music. Some fellows have to hit all those high notes and kiss the dying soprano, or how can the opera go on?"

And it isn't as easy as it looks. "Before a new production we rehearse for about three weeks," said Vinay, who keeps in shape by weight lifting. "And believe me, live hours on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera is like 12 hours on the deck. It's like pushing a street car up 20 blocks. You come home and drop dead."

All tenors are unusual but even among his fellow tenors Vinay is a standout. He is a big bear-like man who looks like Luis Firpo, the former South American heavy-weight boxer.

Vinay was born in Chile, raised in France, and started his career pushing a broom in a Mexico City department store. He also worked as a traveling salesman and a medicine box manufacturer before he settled down as a baritone in a small Mexican touring opera company.

One night the regular tenor refused to go on. Vinay cleared his throat, sang the role—and learned he was a natural tenor.

"I like it better," he said, smiling. "The baritone is always the villain and never gets to kiss the soprano. The tenor does. He is the hero—and the sopranos are getting pleasanter to kiss every year."

"But the audience require more now than in the old days. They not only expect you to be able to sing. You must also act and look the part."

Vinay, who starred in the Wagnerian festival at Bayreuth, Germany, now travels up to 50,000 miles a year in America and Europe. He keeps apartments here and in Milan, but lives most of

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D. Medicine. I am happy to say, continues to make progress so that the first question in today's group can be answered more encouragingly than few years ago.

Q—Please say something about the invisible lens and whether it would damage the eye. My daughter has started using it and I am worried.

A—This presumably refers to a ground-glass contact lens which is fitted directly over the pupil of the eye for the correction of vision. It has been in use quite a number of years, and has been valuable, particularly for those people whose occupations made it inconvenient for them to use the usual type of eyeglasses. They are somewhat expensive and require a good deal of care in order to avoid irritating the eye, but I understand that new developments are making them much more satisfactory in every respect.

Q—I have been told that black molasses has been referred to as the wonder food due to the fact that it has so much potassium salt. What is your opinion of taking molasses regularly with your meals?

A—It might be hazardous for someone with diabetes or some other condition in which molasses was undesirable. My own opinion is that it is not necessary to maintain health or good nutrition, and I personally would not eat it with my meals regularly unless I was paid generously for doing so.

Q—My 12-year-old daughter had ear trouble when she was one year old. At four she had her tonsils and adenoids cut, but a few years ago the adenoids got large again and were treated with radium instead of by surgery. Her ear trouble has stopped, but not long ago she had a slight case of bulbar polio and I am worrying myself sick as to whether it was wise to allow this radium treatment and whether it may cause cancer.

A—It sounds as though the radium treatments were just what your daughter needed. I do not know of any evidence that this could have contributed to the development of her polio, and do not think you need to fear cancer. It is gratifying that her polio was so slight and that her ear has improved. Both you and her doctor seem to have done well by her.

Q—It seems that my colon has fallen quite low diagonally across the abdomen. It then comes up to the third rib on the left side which forces it to make a sharp turn before continuing. Should it require any special medical attention in order to maintain good health?

A—There is considerable individual variation in the position of the large colon inside the abdomen. It seems most unlikely that the condition described should require any special attention.

Election Hungry Solons Keep Eye On McCarthy Plan

By JACK BELL.
WASHINGTON — Some Republicans with an eye on the November elections talked fondly today of Sen. McCarthy's proposal to set a 100 per cent party price goal for their new farm program.

The Wisconsin Republican, stepping momentarily out of his role as the Senate's most vocal Communist hunter, appeared as a champion of the farmer with a plan to hike the 75 to 90 per cent flexible price supports suggested by President Eisenhower.

The senator said in an interview he had touched off a heated discussion of the subject at a conference of all Republican senators yesterday because he thinks government supports should not go as low as 75 per cent. They "ought to go higher than 90 per cent, perhaps even above 100 per cent of parity," McCarthy said, adding: "I have no fight with President Eisenhower."

During the 1952 campaign, Eisenhower said the farmer is entitled to full parity—that is, 100 per cent—but we're not going to write anything into a fixed law that can't be changed. The Republican platform came out for "a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place." I did not pledge government supports at that level.

Partly is a price, calculated formula, said by law to give farmers a fair return on their production in relation to prices of things they buy. The government, through loans and other devices, now supports prices of basic crops at 75 per cent of parity.

Sen. Mundt (R-SD) said doesn't think the farmer's income get 100 per cent parity income of flexible supports such as the Eisenhower outlined in his new program Monday.

Sen. Young (R-ND) said in separate interview that McCarthy's idea was getting some backing among other Republicans. Young said that while the attitude on this and other proposals was jelling he would not buy his bill to continue the maximum 90 per cent supports for field crops which Eisenhower recommended be abandoned in the case of tobacco.

Young said he had told his publican colleagues, however, that if the Democrats offered such a proposal—as some have indicated they would—he didn't think Republicans would vote against it.

Sen. Wiley (R-Wis) said he was interested in getting a guarantee of 90 per cent supports for products but he certainly would oppose McCarthy's 100 per cent proposal.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK — Cheerful news breaks through the business clouds here and there today.

In a week that has a full quota of bad news—a storm, a political brawl, layoffs, production cuts, and gloomy forecasts—the following cheerful items shine all the brighter: Merchants report their January

sales are pulling in the customer and the dollars. New York department store sales last week topped the same 1953 period by 11 per cent. Philadelphia stores reported volume five per cent ahead of year ago. Los Angeles stores report a seven per cent gain. San Francisco chalked up a four per cent increase.

Out-of-town buyers are flocking to New York. Hotels report cancellations and reservations as big as bigger than a year ago.

Four trade shows running a week in New York report an expected number of buyers attending, and a surprising amount of orders being taken. Merchants apparently cleared their stocks by well before Christmas, or encouraged by current claims sales, and are in an open-to-position now.

The women's sportswear says attendance is 20 per cent greater than last January. One is reported heavy.

At the House Dress Institute exhibit, demand is reported strong for house and casual street dresses.

Ten accessory industries holding their annual main floor accessories show. They report on time jewelry ordering beams with handbags getting the second biggest volume.

The Underwear-Negligee Association trade show reports bumper running above expectations.

All four shows report firm orders being placed for deliveries over the next 60 days. In 1953 years the trend was to hold off such ordering until all the markets have been shopped by retailers.

COMING SAT., JAN. 16th TO THE RED BARN

"THE BILLY BARTON SHOW"

★ STARRING ★ Billy Barton

World famous singing star and America's top song writer. Writer of such great hits as — A Dear John Letter — Forgive Me John — A Dear John and Marsha Letter — I Love You — A Heartbreak Ago and many more great National hits. Now recording for Abbott records.

ALSO WANDA WAYNE

America's most beautiful and western singer now heard on King records...

AND FEATURING SINGING STAR TEX DOYLE and JOHNNY GRIMES

... and his MELODY MOUNTAIN BOYS, his great dance and show band. Stars of Abbott records. See and hear this great show with the country's top entertainers.

DANCING 10 till 2 ADMISSION 1.50 (tax incl.)



BILLY BARTON

WANDA WAYNE

America's most beautiful and western singer now heard on King records...

AND FEATURING SINGING STAR TEX DOYLE and JOHNNY GRIMES

... and his MELODY MOUNTAIN BOYS, his great dance and show band. Stars of Abbott records. See and hear this great show with the country's top entertainers.

DANCING 10 till 2 ADMISSION 1.50 (tax incl.)

Complete ALUMINUM STORM WINDOW & DOOR SERVICE

★ FREE ESTIMATES

Fiberglas Insulation

No down Payment—36 Mo. to Pay

★ KUHLMAN Insulation

430 RIVERSIDE

All Winter Garments 1/2 PRICE

BE THRIFTY!

Consigners not wishing their winter garments sold for half price are advised to pick them up.

The CLOTHES MART

123 S. 9th Open 8:00 'til 8:00 Phone 3344

FASTEST KNOWN RELIEF FOR GAS ON STOMACH

THANK HEAVENS! Most attacks are sudden. When it strikes take Bellows Tablets. They contain the most powerful medicine known to man for the relief of heartburn and gas. By reduced the relief. (Carabenzolene). If not satisfied, Ref. Get Bellows 10-day. All drugists. 24

DON'T MISS DREWS Manstore SHOE SALE!

Not just a limited sale! Every shoe, boot in our stock is reduced to save you money. Don't miss this sale!

ENTIRE STOCK Nunn-Bush and Edgerton SHOES ARE ON SALE

★ SAVINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT DURING OUR STOREWIDE SALE

Tremendous savings in suits, topcoats and hundreds of items in men's and boy's wear at Drews Manstore, 733 Main.