Herald and News

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

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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MAIL		BY CARRIER	
1 month	$ 1.35	1 month	$ 1.35
6 months	$ 6.50	6 months	$ 8.10
1 year	$11.00	1 year	$16.20

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

It is comforting to read in the newspapers about how much worse the weather is almost everywhere else. We still can't complain. Haven't had the chains on this winter.

In fact, I don't know where I hid 'em last spring.

It was good to notice that editorial in yesterday's Oregonian by someone stating that they were glad it snowed in Portland. We assume that it was written by some poor harassed editor who was up against a deadline and had nothing to say (I know all about that situation) and so he cut loose with a Pollyanna type screed.

Break out the book of spring song, boy, bock beer, may wine, buds on the trees are just around the corner.

Notice in the news that a father of twin boys has protested the fact that his sons have to take group showers in their Minnesota school. Says it reduces the poor things to the status of beasts in the market place.

Our only reaction is to wonder what the lads are going to do when the draft catches up with 'em. We are given to understand that the US armed forces have yet to get around to installing private showers.

The car makers are at it again with glamorous ads telling us all about the sweeping changes in the '54 models. Wish some of 'em would get around to such sweeping changes as going back to the clamshell fender, the spare tire mounted on the outside where you could get at it, a hand operated choke for use on these cold mornings and a motor that was simple enough to go on running without the aid of a million dollars worth of special equipment.

After all, our clothes are going backward, colonial furniture is selling better than modern and almost everyone is yearning for the good old days of nickel coffee, peace and quiet, low income taxes or none at all and the ten cent schooner, so why not follow the same trend with the automobile?

It is interesting to note that very few people will rack up much blood pressure over the sad state of the world, crooked politicians or the imminence of war, but dollar-a-pound coffee has 'em all up in arms and right now. Never miss the water till the well goes dry department.

Of course, what with the coffee hour taking up an almost equal time with working hours lately I suppose a boost in the price of a cup of java will hit the working man pretty hard.

We'll stick to milk. The price comes down on that once in a while.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Every president for 30 years—including President Eisenhower—has blessed the idea of making the St. Lawrence River a seaway for ocean going ships to travel between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes.

For a week the Senate has been debating a bill to make the United States a partner with Canada in developing such a seaway. This would mean deepening the channel and building some locks at a cost of 88 million dollars to this country, 175 millions to Canada.

This issue has bounced around in Congress since the end of World War I. But whenever it came to a vote, sometimes after weeks of debate, as it did in 1934, 1944, 1948 and 1952, the Senate voted it down. It may not do so now. In this session the House has not yet acted.

Canada, fed up waiting, finally said she would develop the seaway, with or without U. S. help. It's set to begin work by itself, if necessary.

Through the years military chiefs of staff, the secretary of defense, the National Security Board and the National Security Resources Board have approved the idea. Eisenhower says this country should take part for the sake of national security.

This is the picture:

A watery highway 1,185 miles long stretches north from Lake Ontario through the St. Lawrence River and gulf to the Atlantic. For 114 miles the river is the boundary between the United States and Canada. Any American development would be in that 114-mile stretch. The rest of the waterway is in Canada.

If Congress approves, this country will join Canada in deepening the river channel where necessary to a minimum of 27 feet, building locks, and charging tolls for the ships passing through. If the United States doesn't join up, Canada alone will collect the tolls, mostly from U. S. ships.

Work by this country would cover perhaps a total of 11 miles, plus the building of three locks and guard gates. Canada would do any deepening needed elsewhere, build four locks, and widen the Welland Canal, which joins Lakes Ontario and Erie. The work would take about six years.

Sen. Wiley (R-Wis), leading the Senate fight for the bill, estimates 75 per cent of U. S. merchant ships could come down the seaway. For the rest the channel wouldn't be deep enough. The biggest of the ships which came through could go no farther west than Toledo, Ohio.

Widening the Great Lakes' channels so such ships could travel farther west would have to wait for some other day.

Meanwhile, the state of New York and the province of Ontario plan to build river power dams—whether or not the United States joins Canada in developing the seaway—with a capacity of 12,600,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity. This would be divided equally between New York and Ontario. New York could distribute its share of the power as far east as Maine. Total cost of this program: 800 million dollars.

Here are main arguments for American participation in the seaway:

If the United States doesn't get in on it, Canada will do it alone, and collect the tolls; the seaway would cut 1,000 miles off the open-sea route to West Europe; in case of war it would give this country just that much transportation and the Great Lakes shipyards could build oceangoing ships, at least up to the size of destroyers; the Midwest would have a direct water route to the sea, meaning some cheaper freight rates.

Supporters of the idea, besides the Eisenhower administration, include farm organizations, the CIO, most rural electric cooperatives, a lot of Midwest chambers of commerce, and state federations of labor.

Here are main arguments of the opponents:

A 27-foot channel is impractical because big ships can't use it; the seaway would be frozen at least four months a year; it's not necessary, since the railroads, hauling freight to and from the Eastern ports, can take care of Midwest shipping problems; it would require federal funds better spent elsewhere.

Main opponents of the seaway include railroads, who'd lose the business that went by ship; coal miners whose best customers are the railroads, and the big Eastern ports.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — The salesman is out to borrow tricks from any trade—if that can help him make a sale in the hard-selling days ahead. And manufacturers are putting a lot more money this year into building up, and perking up, their sales forces.

The actor, the teacher, the designer, the pollster, the researcher, and the psychologist, all are finding new jobs in industry in this area of competition. Television, the movies and the stage are lending their techniques.

The showman sometimes is used to put the manufacturer's product across to merchants or customers.

Sometimes he is called upon to get an idea across to a salesmen's pep rally—and these are flowering across the land as never before.

And the showman is finding a new job—keeping the boys awake at trade conventions, where the speeches usually outdo the strongest sleeping pill.

Producers of live shows for sales and trade conventions expect to total in 1954 more than the six million dollars they took in last year, according to one of them, Allan Keith.

Professional actors often are mixed in with company executives and salesmen to produce dramatic sketches pointing up the right and wrong ways to sell products or services.

Sales managers are taking similar shows on the road to help sell autos, home appliances, food, clothing, furniture, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chemicals and insurance and investment services.

This, for instance, is the season of the big sales drives for new auto models. Some companies put on virtual road shows, where singers, hoofers, actors and chorus girls are supposed, somehow or other, to lead the spellbound public to think that a particular make of car is the only one to buy.

Manufacturers may allocate around one billion more dollars this year to strengthen their sales organizations. Arthur B. Dougall, president of the market management firm of Stewart, Dougall & Associates, says a survey shows individual firms are planning to spend from $25,000 to $200,000 more this year.

Farouk Balks At Alimony Deman.

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—King Farouk's attorney said today the former Egyptian monarch is ready to give his wife Narriman a divorce but is balking at her terms. They include a demand for 5,000 pounds ($14,350) monthly alimony.

For the second time in four weeks a Moslem court in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis agreed to postpone a hearing on the ex-queen's divorce plea while both sides discuss "an amicable settlement."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL
By KEN McLEOD

The designers of the sewage plant for Klamath Falls which was built back in 1929 are charged in the present Cunningham report as giving little thought to "long range planning." Now it would be ideal if a community could be visualized in its completeness and before an individual moved upon the property, everything would have been decided. The stores will go here, the city building there, factories, homes, schools, parks — everything that goes to make up an urban civilization. The sewer system would be established, streets and sidewalks properly constructed, water mains, storm sewers, electric power and telephone facilities all placed in their proper position before the gates were opened and the people allowed to flock in.

That type of community development would apparantly be an ideal arrangement and in a few cases it has been accomplished, however, I am quite certain that the people who settled such Utopias are finding themselves faced with the same problems that beset a community that merely grew like topsy. In spite of all the wonderful storage-house of knowledge our experts may acquire they still are not equipped with the gift, the ancients assumed must be held by a seventh son of a seventh son.

When the sewage plant was built for the city of 1929 the experts had to start with something that was already in existence and add on to it the necessary equipment that is required for a modern sewage handling system. That is the problem which faces the designer who approaches the community sewage problem of today just as it did the designers who worked a quarter of a century ago.

In 1946 we have a similar problem appearing upon the scene when the Federal Public Housing Administration moved into the local picture and added the present sewage plant now spoken of as the Mills Addition unit. The federal planners took the problem as is and built their unit to handle their particular problem without giving any consideration towards future expansion. This plant was built with a capacity of 700,000 gallons per day. The city, now has sewage treating capacity for 3,200,000 gallons when we combine the figures of both the west side and east side units.

Cunningham reports that these plants operate with a sixty per cent overload, in other words, we are attempting to shove 5,120,000 gallons of sewage through a system that was designed to handle 3,200,000 gallons—do we think that we are doing a good job of living up to our responsibility as a leading community? No! It is far better that we do not think at all.

I wonder how long will we be able to go on—not thinking at all?

Within our city we face a problem that becomes more serious day by day for it never can become better. No one desires to talk about sewage matters, its a foul smelling business and unfortunately wrapped up in a package of political dynamite so far as any of our city fathers are concerned and some have taken a lot of criticism without a murmer. Condrey was an example, the jibes he took over what his fellow workmen christened "Condrey's Spring," the foul smelling over loaded effluent of the Mills sewage unit.

Is it the task of our city officials to take the lead in the pollution problem? I think not, for surely any such leadership would be immediately viewed with suspicion and charged with politics, the leader would be suspect with seeking a silver lining for his own pocket. When we deal with the pollution problem of the community, so long as the people depend upon "George" to do the tasks, the task is never done. It is only when the community begins to say, 'Why don't we do something about it?' that action actually begins to take place.

There is no blueprint for community action. Every town is different, with different needs, resources, leaders and citizens. But there are a few general principles which work in every case. The more important one is widespread participation. The more people who play an active part in planning and carrying out a project, the succeed.

The problem of water pollution control is made to order for this kind of participation. Everybody has a stake in clean water. The towns which act upon their pollution problem have included everybody upon their program: adults and young people, leaders and plain citizens, men's groups and women's groups. Each group has something to gain from clean waters and each group has some special contribution to make.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Mrs. S. writes that she has glaucoma, according to her doctors, and wants to know what may happen if it is not treated since she has no pain and therefore hesitates to have anything done.

Apparently, from what little Mrs. S. says, her glaucoma is in an early stage, but she should certainly not allow the absence of pain or other symptoms to interfere with the treatment which she needs. If she ignores it, she may be courting disaster.

Glaucoma is one of the most serious diseases of the eyes, and is believed to be responsible for the blindness of at least 20,000 persons in the United States alone, and the loss of vision in one eye of perhaps 150,000 more.

But this is not the whole story because most of this could have been prevented if diagnosis had been made early and treatment started promptly. There are medicines available which are extremely effective in most cases of acute glaucoma. Sometimes an operation is necessary to preserve sight. All make new channels for the drainage of the eye fluids.

An acute attack usually begins with severe pain in one eye, slight swelling of the eyelids with watering of the eye and infection of the eyeball which looks like a general inflammation of the eye.

There is, of course, considerable loss of vision and an increased hardness of the eyeball can usually be easily felt. The pain is severe and often is felt all through the head. The hardness of the eye is caused by blockage of the flow of fluids within the eye so that liquid accumulates in the eyeball.

Because of its great danger to sight, glaucoma is a disease which must not be neglected. Each patient must have the special care which his or her particular case demands. Failure to follow advice or to continue conscientiously with the medicines or other treatments recommended may result in blindness. All are agreed that early diagnosis and prompt treatment are of the utmost importance.

Information Lack Told By Air Unit

DANVILLE, Va. (AP)—The voice at the other end of the telephone line asked haltingly: "Can you tell me who is the secretary of the Air Force?"

A reporter at the Danville Register newspaper office gave the name: Harold E. Talbott, then as a matter of habit he asked who was calling.

"This is the Air Force recruiting station," an embarrassed voice said, "Somebody phoned us about it and we weren't sure."

QUIZ

NEW YORK (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Administration says that in the next few days it will announce its decision on charges that television star Arthur Godfrey intentionally "buzzed" the Teterboro, N. J., airport control tower.

Godfrey visited the CAA yesterday and made a statement of the incident.

He has said that a strong crosswind caused his plane to veer toward the tower.

Kidney Slow-Down May Bring Restless Nights

When kidney function slows down, many folks complain of nagging backache, headaches, dizziness and loss of pep and energy. Don't suffer restless nights with these discomforts if reduced kidney function is getting you down—due to such common causes as stress and strain, over-exertion or exposure to cold. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights or frequent passages.

Don't neglect your kidneys if these conditions bother you. Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. It's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief from these discomforts—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Square Dance Newsnotes
By CLAIRE ELLIS

A right hand star on the side of town
Back with the left as you come down.
Head ladies chain across the ring
Once and a half with a pigeon wing.
To the other side in front of your mate
Push her home before it's too late.

We read with more than a slight twinge of envy of a trip taken in December by Bob and Ginger Osgood. Osgood is the editor of "Sets in Order," a square dance magazine. The Osgoods traveled to Aruba in the Dutch West Indies, just off the coast of Venezuela in South America. Bob and Ginger report the enthusiasm was magnificent and the hospitality second to none, just what we have been saying all along about square dancers everywhere.

From San Diego we learn that in January of 1953, Ray Lanto started a beginner class of members from Alcoholics Anonymous. Ray donates his time every Sunday afternoon and has had the satisfaction of seeing this group gorw in size and enthusiasm.

We feel there is a need for square dance activity with handicapped groups and would like to hear of any program or project of this type under way in our community.

Lodge groups throughout the state are to be commended for their promotion of square and round dancing among school children. We note that the Grants Pass Elks Club has sponsored an ambitious teen-age program of weekly square dances. The women of the Moose in Merrill are sponsoring weekly folk and square dances for grade school children every Thursday evening in the Merrill Moose Hall. Fairhaven Parents and Patrons club are sponsoring dances for seventh and eighth graders every Tuesday evening in the gym at Fairhaven school. Parents are invited to participate in these sessions if they are interested.

There is square dancing every week at the YMCA; on the first and third Fridays and second and fourth Saturdays. The first Friday of the month continues as family night as it has in the past. Family fun is the keynote of the program with supervised entertainment for young children and square dancing for everyone beginning at 8 p.m. These dances are for beginners and the public is cordially invited to participate. Bill Mayhew and Otto Ellis are callers for this program.

Dancers at Bonanza are still going strong every Wednesday evening in the Bonanza grade school gym. They have a new caller for the balance of the year, it is Bill Mayhew. Otto Ellis was sorry not to be able to continue calling but the press of evening paper assignments made it impossible.

The Eagles are dancing every other Friday in the Eagles Hall with B. M. Antle calling. The next dance will be this Friday, Jan. 22, the next Feb. 5, etc.

An enthusiastic crowd of clamorous, high-spirited hoedowners filled the Armory Saturday night to swell the March of Dimes drive by $350.00. Callers and dancers banded together to put on one of the liveliest jamborees we have attended in years.

Charlie McFarlan and Bill Grimes of the KFLW staff put on the half hour broadcast from the Armory and volunteers Eva Cook, Beulah Elliott, Nell Stewart and Pat Pieck assisted at the door and check stand, Dick Gallagher, March of Dimes campaign chairman, thanked the group for their wonderful cooperation and pronounced the project a huge success.

Two-A-Day Mail Delivery Plan Gets Boosts, But Postmaster Pessimistic

By JOE HALL

WASHINGTON (AP)—A council set up to advise the Senate Post Office Committee has given a boost Committee has given a boostice to restoration of two home mail deliveries a day, but Postmaster General Summerfield says the group's report "obscures the facts."

The council report, made public last night, contained 28 recommendations. The two-a-day delivery plan was not specifically among them, but some members said the proposal deserved 'careful study."

Summerfield, commenting that the report was "withheld from us until today," said in a statement that the "entire tenor and fabric . . . tries to justify further inaction and delay on postal rate increases for an indefinite period."

He added that it was ridiculous to contend, as the group did, that "hundreds of millions of dollars" could be saved in the department through economies and efficiencies.

Sen. Carlson (R-Kan), who is chairman of the Senate committee and also headed the advisory council, said the committee would go to work promptly on the council's suggestions, which, he said, would result in large savings if put into effect.

The council recommended that postal rate increases should be considered at once by Congress, but should be kept at a minimum until modernization of post office practices showed what savings could be made.

It took no position on the proposal of President Eisenhower for a 240-million-dollar boost in postal rates to cut into the Post Office Department's big deficit.

The deficit is estimated at 440 million dollars for the current financial year; it was about 640 million last year. Some of the reduction is the result of such bookkeeping devices as shifting the cost of airmail subsidies out of the post office. Also, some rates have been raised.

The council indicated strongly that any boosts should come in the letter mail (first class) rate. The bill supported by Eisenhower would increase the letter rate from 3 to 4 cents.

The council said rates on newspapers and magazines have been hiked 30 per cent in the last three years, rates on advertising circulars have gone up 50 per cent since 1948, and parcel post rates have soared 100 per cent since 1948.

The two-deliveries-a-day proposal was made by a personnel conference of postal group spokesmen conducted by the council as a part of its study.

The conference held that Americans cannot get good mail service with one daily delivery, that delays of more than 24 hours are common under the plan, and that the Post Office Department estimate of an 80-million-dollar annual cost to restore two deliveries is far too high.

The 10 members on the council besides Carlson were all private citizens, including representatives of each class of mail user.

Summerfield said that since the advisory council "has confused the issue by its fallacious reasoning," the department will present its own financial plan and recommendations to the Senate later this month.

Highlights In Congress:

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Aiken (R-Vt) of the Senate Agriculture Committee moves to put off a showdown on the disputed flexible farm price support plan by saying he won't seek a vote on it until around March 1.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson, who wants a sliding scale for most major federal price props, goes before the senators for the second day in a row. But a number of committee members—both Democrats and Republicans—favor keeping the present rigid, high-level support system.

Health — President Eisenhower's health message to Congress brings both praise and criticism from some interested legislators. Others offer a "no comment" pending further details. The House Commerce Committee, continuing lengthy hearings on the subject, gets testimony from CIO President Walter Reuther.

Seaway—The Senate fight over a bill to allow the United States to join Canada in building a St. Lawrence seaway nears a climax. The Senate has voted against the seaway four times over the past 20 years, but this time both supporters and opponents say it may pass. The House must still act.

Statehood — Another oft-debated issue, statehood for Hawaii, comes up for a vote in the Senate Interior Committee.

Bricker amendment — Senate GOP strategists huddle over a new proposed substitute for a constitutional amendment to limit treaty-making powers. Senate Republican Leader Knowland of California voices hope it will prove an acceptable compromise to backers of both Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) and President Eisenhower.

Baby Left In Car, To Thief's Loss

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP)—Somebody drove Donald Gregory's car off last night just after he had put his 5-month-old daughter Donna Faye in the back seat.

Stepping outside the door for a second trip to the car with Cheryl Jean, 2½, he saw the driver speed around the corner.

Within a few minutes, police found the car abandoned, only five blocks away. Donna Faye was safe and still happy.

Hal Boyle

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some... the days of the old Roman... to talk over problems of... their marble baths.

It was a privilege of... a luxury that set them apart... their constituents, perhaps... the Roman man in the... mutter enviously:

"Why should Senator J. ... and his pals get steam-cle... the taxpayer's expense ... have to patronize a public ba... the riffraff?"

This may be the origin ... saying that "a politician is ... in hot water."

Be that as it may, the ... of practically every country ... Rome have managed to ha... private baths where they c... etly discuss public issues ... their tissues are being pum... by attendants. Senators are ... ditional breed, linked by a ... erhood of dignity and posi... defies differences of ting... guage, and politics.

They still do as the Roma... ators did, who set the pat... ago. The U.S. Senate has ... vate marble baths, too. ... doesn't brag about it. Ind... senators are downright ... about mentioning this ... plumbing privilege — and ... they have their own s... pool.

I discovered the existence ... marble - walled senatorial ... when I asked how the elder ... men managed to keep ... fit for their exhausting task... ing over a hot desk all day ... pretty wearing.

"They go to the baths ... lax," said a veteran corres... here. When I expressed an ... in seeing them, he looked ... and replied:

"Why, you couldn't get in. ... That is one place where ... want to be alone, and ... very jealous of this privile...

Well, that piqued me as a ... payer. If Mr. and Mrs. Eise... permit people to wander ... the White House, why can't ... at least take a peek at the ... atorial baths, particularly ... promised to bring my own ... and not leave the hot wat... dripping?

Easier said than done. ... finally made it after going ... four channels, three roads ... and piercing two Iron Curt... verbal objection. I pushed ... swinging door in the Senate ... building that said "for ... only" and stood at last w... sanctum sanctorum.

Frankly, I was disappointed. ... mysterious baths consisted ... some old-fashioned Marble... bathing chambers, a small ... room, a tiny gym with a ... maching and a mechanical ... There also was a handball ... and a swimming pool ... enough to accommodate a ... medium sized Great Dane.

Two unadorned senators ... idly toweling themselves ... didn't recognize them. ... without their spectacles ... pretty much alike.

I started to ask an ... what kind of exercises the ... favored, but he was reluc... talk. I couldn't even find out ... er they had a special ladies ... for Sen. Margaret Chase S... Maine.

Later an old hand around ... capital told me:

"The reason for all the ... is that the senators are ... about letting the voters even ... they have free baths. Actually ... recent years, most senators ... n't bothered to use the place ... But a few old retired ... show up regularly to talk over ... mistakes McKinley and Woo... Wilson made."

My reaction after seeing ... baths was that a Roman ... would be ashamed of them, ... that we are lucky to have as ... a bunch of senators as we ...

But if I were a senator ... the first things I'd do is intro... a bill to tear out all that ... plumbing and put in a gym as ... as good as the one you find at ... average public high school.

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