

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.
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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Managing Editor
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

A notice from the fish and wildlife service today tells us that Secretary of the Interior McKay has made his stand plain on the restoration of wildlife habitat destroyed by all the new reservoirs that have been put in around the country. In the future lands near the federal projects will be acquired with the aim in mind of conserving our game.

All well and good as far as it goes. But we are a little on the skeptical side. It might very well go too far.

Conservation is a fine thing. All true sportsmen want to see our wildlife and fish preserved in order that future generations will have their share of the thrills of hunting and fishing.

But in recent years we have found, much to our chagrin and often disgust, that these so-called conservation moves have turned into preservation moves. We have not only conserved our wildlife resources, we have placed them outside the range of the hunter and the fisherman.

It would be well for the sportsmen in the future if he looks well into any land acquisition by the federal government which bears the label of conservation. Our reserve areas, in our opinion, are adequate now. Any additional areas placed in this category should be removed forever from the hunter's ken.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Manhattan has its own morning sounds that set it apart, just as a small town does. . . or a farm in the country, where alarm clocks wear feathers and boss a barnyard.

But the dawn sounds here are more mixed in mood. . . the wall of a fire or police siren stirring a fear-thrill in the city heart. . . the clank of a garbage can against a sanitation truck. . . the wall-vibrating snore of the man next door. . . and a cheery sound we miss the most, now that it is gone, the "clippity-clop-clop" of the 6 o'clock horse.

Let me tell you about that horse, and what he came to mean in a big tenement city, and I'm sorry I can't give you his real name, because I don't know it.

One summer morning several years ago, shortly after we had moved into an apartment in a big 10-story brick hut by the East River, I woke to see my wife standing by the window with an alarm clock in her hand.

"Who are you going to drop that clock on?" I asked. "Don't you know it's against the law to bean anybody from a high window in New York?"

"Don't always talk so silly, Rover," said Frances. "I'm waiting to set this clock. It stopped during the night."

"What are you going to set it by—the morning star?"

"No," she said. "I'm going to set it by the 6 o'clock horse."

"What in the world is that?"

"Come and see."

I yawned my way to the window. A few moments later there sounded a distant "clippity-clop-clop." It grew louder. Then around the corner came a small elderly man sitting atop a small elderly ice wagon shaded by a faded small elderly beach umbrella.

As the little dark sorrel animal and the creaking vehicle passed beneath our window, Frances set the clock and said:

"That's the 6 o'clock horse. Haven't you heard him before? He's never more than a minute or two off any morning."

"He makes such a cute sound. And he looks so patient and nice. Sometimes that old man leans over and hits him with a little stick, but the 6 o'clock horse doesn't pay any attention to him. He always goes at just that same pace. . . listen to him."

"Clippity-clop-clop, clippity-clop-clop," rang the hoofs of the 6 o'clock horse.

After that I heard him many a morning. In New York you aren't allowed to keep even a Shetland pony in an apartment; you have to fall in love with other people's horses. And the 6 o'clock horse became a pleasant part of our lives.

In summer he hauled ice, in

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

A correspondent writes that her 5-year-old daughter has not yet shown signs of maturity, although most of her companions have. The physical changes associated with adolescence in girls do not always come at the same age, nor are they completed at the same rate.

Generally speaking, there is no use for undue concern if there is delay until 14 or 15, or if they start before the age of 13. Apparently, these changes are affected by family background, racial descent, climate, and other influences.

The appearance of the physical signs of adolescence in girls can be quite a shock to the girls unless properly managed. Every girl approaching 12 should be properly instructed, preferably by her mother, and made to realize that out one and one-half million other girls in the country are going through approximately the same experience at the same time.

The changes of adolescence should be accepted as a step toward maturity by the girls and

by their parents. When this is not done an unexpected event may cause some emotional distress.

It should be explained that the changes about to take place are the result of increased activity on the part of those hormones or internal glands which have to do with femininity.

After adolescence begins, and usually for two or three years thereafter, girls are normally somewhat more nervous and less consistent in their behavior than they were before or will be later.

Parents should not worry about the seeming personality change which often occurs. When an adolescent girl is unreasonable, parents do well to ignore it altogether, take it calmly, and yet continue to be firm about those things which are really important.

Notice to members—Annual meeting Weyerhaeuser Klamath Federal Credit Union, Weyerhaeuser Hotel, 7:30 p.m., Friday, Jan. 22, 1953.

They'll Do It Every Time



Your 1953 Income Tax

Editor's Note: The following article concerning your income tax, how to file it and necessary regulations has been submitted by the Internal Revenue Service Office to aid the public. Any questions concerning your tax should be taken up with the representative of that office in room 203, Federal Building (postoffice) or by calling 4264.

WHICH FORM SHOULD YOU USE?

The Three Types of Returns

In an effort to fit the tax returns to the differing needs of the more than 30,000,000 persons who must file them, three types of returns have been provided—Form 1040A, Short-Form 1040, and Long-Form 1040.

The law expects you to pay your correct tax—no more—no less. It will pay you to think for a moment which of these three types of returns is the best and easiest form in your case. To do this you need to consider the size of your income, the sources of your income, your eligibility to deduct travel and reimbursed expenses from wages, and the size of your nonbusiness deductions, such as contributions, medical expenses, etc. The tax table used in computing the tax on Form 1040A and Short-Form 1040 automatically allows you approximately 10 per cent of your income to cover your nonbusiness deductions.

Income Less Than \$5,000

1. Form 1040A—This is the simplest return of the three. If you file this form, you do not need to figure your own tax. From your District Director of Internal Revenue will figure your tax for you, and send you a bill or a refund. You may use the Form 1040A if your total income was less than \$5,000 and consisted entirely of wages reported on withholding statements (Form W-2) or of such other wages and not more than \$100 total of other wages, dividends, and interest, all of which must be entered on the tax return. You may not use Form 1040A but must file your return on Form 1040 if (1) you

had any income from other source such as annuities, rents, royalties, a business or profession, farming, transactions in securities or other assets, or (2) you claim the status of head of a household, or (3) you wish to deduct travel or reimbursed expenses from your wages.

2. Short-Form 1040—Form 1040 may be used either as a short form or as a long form. The short form is simpler than the long form. It differs from Form 1040A in that (a) you must find your own tax; (b) you may include income from sources not eligible for reporting on Form 1040A; and (c) you may deduct travel and reimbursed expenses from your wages. Therefore, if your income was less than \$5,000 and you do not desire to itemize nonbusiness deductions (contributions, interest, etc.), find your tax from the table on the back of the form, tear off the first sheet and file it as a Short-Form 1040.

3. Long-Form 1040—If your non-business deductions are more than 10 per cent of your income, you will ordinarily save money by itemizing your deductions on Long-Form 1040. You will then figure your tax according to the computation on page 3, and file the entire form, which is called a long-form return. If your nonbusiness deductions are so close to 10 per cent that you are in doubt which is the better form, try both the short form and the long form to make sure.

The address of your District Director of Internal Revenue is Room 203, Federal Building. His telephone number is 4264.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Taft, if he were alive today, would probably be pleased at the unfolding ideas of the Eisenhower administration on military strategy and military spending.

In some ways they sound very much like his own.

Taft made a major Senate speech Jan. 5, 1951, in the midst of rearmament and the Korean War, cautioning against committing American troops to foreign battlefields and telling what he thought military expenses should be.

He envisioned an armed force of about 3,200,000 men with military expenses running around 40 billion dollars a year, and the biggest emphasis on air and naval power.

In his budget message to Congress yesterday President Eisenhower estimated military expenses for the fiscal year beginning in July at 37 1/2 billion.

And the President said he expected the armed forces, now 3,400,000 men, to be cut to 3,200,000 by July and to just a little over three million by July 1955.

According to the plans outlined by Eisenhower, the biggest spending would be on the Air Force, with the Navy next and the Army last.

Taft had said: "We should go just as far toward preparing for war as we can go in time of peace without weakening ourselves in the long run."

"Not only is an all-powerful air force the best possible defense for the United States, but is also the greatest deterrent to war."

In his message Eisenhower said his budget "is aimed at providing a strong military position which can be maintained over the extended period of the uneasy peace. . . . It points toward the creation, maintenance and full exploitation of modern air power. . . . This budget. . . provides greater expenditures for air power in the fiscal year 1955 (starting July 1) than in any year since the close of World War II."

Taft, in his 1951 speech, said: "What I object to is undertaking to fight that battle (against worldwide communism) on the vast land areas of the continent of Europe or the continent of Asia where we are at the greatest possible disadvantage in a war with Russia."

On Jan. 13, 1954, Secretary of State Dulles made a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

He said that if the enemy was allowed to pick his own place for aggression, and the United States attempted to meet him there, it would have to be ready to fight on land everywhere, as well as at sea and in the air.

But that course will not be followed in the future, Dulles said. No longer could an enemy fight solely on a battleground of his own choosing.

And last month Eisenhower announced two U. S. divisions would be withdrawn from Korea.

Taft had said an all-powerful air force is the greatest deterrent to war. Dulles said: "The way to deter aggression is for the free community to be willing and able to respond vigorously at places and with means of his own choosing."

How? By "massive retaliation," Dulles said, which meant by the Air Force. He didn't mention "with atomic weapons" but that seemed implicit in the word "massive."

The Eisenhower administration doesn't share Taft's views on military alliances. Where Taft voted against the North Atlantic Pact, which put this country into alliance with Western Europe—the administration is all for it.

Before Korea the Truman administration had depended, not on power, but on air power as a deterrent to Russia, and on European alliances. It was after Korea that the huge military buildup and expense began.

Tax Line Holding Plea Runs Into Opposition In House

By CHARLES F. BARRETT

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower's plea to Congress to hold the line against any further cuts in major tax rates smacked into strong opposition today.

Several key Democrats planned a floor fight in the almost evenly divided House for a plan to slice 2 1/2 billion dollars a year of personal income taxes, relieving seven million taxpayers from any payment at all.

And some Republicans and Democrats alike predicted Congress would permit at least slight reductions in both corporation income and excise tax rates.

Eisenhower, in his annual budget message yesterday, strongly endorsed a project for rewriting almost all the nation's tax laws. His proposals would reduce revenue two billion dollars annually when they reach full effect, but this would be done through many changes in various deductions, allowances and other technical points—not through major rate changes.

Republicans generally opposed this program, but Rep. McCormack of Massachusetts, the anti-Democratic leader, said the President's "political certainty."

"Instead of appealing to the people to make sacrifices for the national defense," McCormack said, "the President is appealing to their hopes for tax reductions."

"But apparently the only program being considered in the President's budget is a corporation tax program," said Rep. McCormack. "If the large stockholders, who are the ones who pay the tax, are to be relieved, the people who really should benefit."

Eisenhower said the program proposed, in its first year, would relieve individuals of 500 million dollars in taxes and corporations of 630 millions.

McCormack added his "strong inclination" is not to vote to extend present rates on corporations and excises. Eisenhower said Congress in cuts in these fields, set automatically for April 1, to prevent losses in revenue from other excises not involved in April 1 changes.

Rep. Kern (R-N.J.), four-time Ways and Means Committee Republican and usually an administration supporter, predicted there would be "at least slight reductions in corporation income tax, a considerable reduction in some of the higher excises."

Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio), ranking GOP committee member, said in a separate interview, "I think we'll cut corporation taxes some and I think we'll cut excises."

The corporate income tax is now 52 per cent, is due to go to 47 per cent on April 1 when Congress changes the law.

Sen. George (D-Ga.), senior Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, and others have suggested a 50 per cent rate, which would reduce revenue by almost a billion dollars annually.

McCormack said he approved a move by all 10 Democratic tax-writing Ways and Means Committee to write into the revision program an increase of 10 per cent in personal income tax exemptions for each taxpayer and dependent.

All 15 committee Republicans voted against this proposal yesterday, stopping it for the time being. But McCormack and the Boggs (D-La.), sponsor of the move, said they expected the bill to be renewed on the House floor.

McCormack, asked about a federal deficit if all the tax cuts he suggested take effect, replied: "There is a huge deficit anyway. Eisenhower's budget outlined a deficit of almost three billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, predicting that corporate and excise rates would be extended, said the scheduled increase would increase the deficit to 3,000,000,000."

The Ways and Means Committee, taking up the tax revision program section-by-section, yesterday agreed on more liberal provisions for dependents which experts said would permit taxpayers to treat children as dependents regardless of their income. This would work to children in school or college so long as the taxpayer provides their support. Present law does not permit a dependent allowance for anyone making more than \$600 a year.

American Farm Bureau Convention Highlights Given By Mrs. Tofell

Associated Women of Farm Bureau who met recently at the Fairground auditorium heard Mrs. Erma Tofell relate personal glimpses of the national convention of American Farm Bureau federation which she attended in Chicago last December.

Mrs. Fred Rueck, new state chairman of the Associated Women, outlined the five-point program of work planned and adopted at the convention.

"The purpose of Farm Bureau," she states, "is to build a better way of life. By participating in its many activities, we have an opportunity for greater self-education."

The importance of assuming our responsibilities of citizenship was emphasized by Mrs. Rueck, who added, "We must work for freedom so that freedom may work for us. Community betterment is the natural expression of the rural philosophy of self-government and takes its place on the program."

"Farm Bureau is also interested in various programs of health. In addition, members must continue their work in international relations since world peace can come only through worldwide understanding and respect."

Mrs. Margaret Holliday, president of the Klamath Associated Women, represented the Oregon Farm Bureau at the Toronto, Canada, meeting of the County Women of the World last August. Mrs. Iva Kippatrick, county secretary of Associated Women, attended as representative of the Oregon extension council.

Mrs. Leland Cheyne and Mrs. Earl Kerns reported on the bicycle sent by the group, with the cooperation of Poole's Sporting Goods Store, to the Fairview home at Salem. Klamath county has a large percentage of cases at this home. To obtain more bicycles for the patients, the farm women are interested in making a donation to call Mrs. Cheyne at 5763 or Mrs. Kerns at 3045. Persons interested in contributing to the Associated Women's fund for pain relief and repairs and cost of shipping bicycles to the home are also asked to get in touch with either Mrs. Cheyne or Mrs. Kerns.

Next meeting of the Farm Bureau will be held Monday, February 1, starting at 10 a.m. at the fairgrounds. Potluck lunch at noon and each family is asked to bring own table service.

Butte Valley VFW Sponsor For March Of Dimes Dance

The Red Barn at Dorris will be the scene Saturday night of the annual March of Dimes dance, sponsored by Butte Valley Post 5944, Veterans of Foreign Wars, for the benefit of the polio fund.

Aldan Fenwick, chairman of the Butte Valley March of Dimes drive for the VFW, said ticket sales are going well, with a good response from residents of Bray and Ten-

nant as well as Butte Valley.

Fenwick, pointing out the very real benefits which individual polio victims receive from the March of Dimes, called on everyone to buy a ticket even if unable to come to the dance.

Music will be by the Red Barn's popular western orchestra, Prewes Stidham and his Rainbow Melody Boys. Dancing is from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Fenwick was snared by the long arm of the law this week — with the result that he is \$10 poorer, the March of Dimes \$10 richer.

Came about this way: California State Highway Patrolman Walter Meyer of Tulelake flagged down Fenwick for driving his 1940 model dump truck with:

- One headlight out.
- No tail light.
- No clearance lights.
- No stop lights.
- No reflectors on the rear.
- "Guilty as all get-out, your honor," admitted Fenwick cheerfully when he appeared Wednesday before Justice Les Chase in answer to the length citation.
- "Holy smoke," exclaimed Justice Chase. "You're even admitting that your middle name is Ambrose!"

And forthwith he pronounced sentence of five days in the county jail. . . "suspended on condition that you contribute \$10 to the March of Dimes without delay."

Fenwick not only contributed to the fund but also repaired all the deficiencies on his truck.

Telling The Editor

PLEA

KLAMATH FALLS — I want to thank the publishing company for allowing me the space and time to print my plea to the Indians in the paper, the Herald and News, before the general council was held last Thursday and Friday.

A very large crowd attended. Voting is important.

January 25 is the day to vote for the delegates of their choice. I hope the same crowd who attended the council will get out and vote, regardless of storm or hardships. Wars were never won without enduring hardships and scars.

I urge all Indians to vote. Thanking you again, I am

Alice Hamilton
1665 Wilford Avenue
Klamath Falls.

SQUARE DANCE

The Merrill Grange is sponsoring a community square dance at the Merrill Recreation Hall, Saturday evening, January 23, starting at 8 p.m. Roy Heinrich will be guest caller. Live music by Andy Bergloff, Klamath Falls.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE KLAMATH TRIBES

JESSE L. KIRK Sr.
HAS CONSENTED TO BE A DELEGATE TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vote For 2 Delegates Mon. Jan. 25th

Write In — JESSE L. KIRK Sr.

Vote For — BOYD JACKSON

