

# Herald and News

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## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN MCLEOD

In writing a water policy, the Outdoor Writers Association sought to emphasize the necessity for securing the maximum use of water. The example they used was the case of Elephant Butte dam where \$60,000 or \$75,000 in water was essential to underwrite an annual recreational return to the community of \$2,600,000 in business. The 15,000 acre feet of water essential to the preservation of a most important fisheries resource has been the subject of a bitter battle between irrigators on the Elephant Butte Project and the citizens of Truth or Consequences, (Hot Springs) New Mexico, who depend upon this recreational industry.

The irrigators, sought and obtained by court decree, the demand that the 15,000 acre feet of water be drained and run into their irrigation ditches. The practical point of the story is that 15,000 acre feet of water released to the 150,000 acres of the district would represent but one tenth of an inch spread over the entire acreage that requires from four to six inches for irrigation. However, 15,000 acre feet of water in the reservoir appears to be very vital to irrigators who are short of water. Yet, even this amount, if it was released to the district, only about one-third of it would be able to reach the thirsty land because of the natural losses occurring between the reservoir and the land. The thousands of dollars of litigation that has been spent over actually 600 acre feet of useable water is one of the strangest cases of our time.

The irrigators, no doubt, believe it's "the principle" of the thing and don't have the slightest bit of sympathy for the community of Truth or Consequences. They know that the water they demand would never reach the fields to raise a crop in the area. This situation has led the Outdoor Writers to observe: "Law, decree, any action, that can cause such greater loss than benefit in how water shall be assigned to uses, is grievous, basically unfair and unsound, although it may be entirely legal."

A principle of water policy was written to cover this type of situation.

"As a basic principle," states the Outdoor Writers, "every beneficial use shall have the right to assignment of a use-right in the community water wealth and should be permitted the use of water required in proportion to the best contribution that use can make to the economy and welfare of the community as a whole. As an essential part of the application of this principle,

fish and game, as a "non-consumptive" use, serving over 50 million citizens, and underwriting a large segment of business nationally shall have the recognized position of legally possessing a right of water uses on which it depends."

The most perplexing problem of the multitude of conflicting problems in water management is that of how shall all-use water management be achieved?

It has been pointed out in this series of discussions on water policy that one of the greater barriers to the procuring of an inclusive and coordinated policy and master plan for water use and conservation is the multiplicity of official and quasi-official agencies, commissions, councils, associations, committees, and so on—all dealing with some segment of water use or policy, and predominantly restricted in authorizations, objectives and viewpoints. An indication of this situation is found in many reports relative to water management that have been issued. In no small measure, the studies and reports have centered attention on the who-and-how water shall be managed, rather than on fundamentals such as this column has tried to present.

But it is apparent that there must be some organization to achieve the master-planning, policy-making requirements to put these principles into active operation.

Throughout all studies there is emphasis on the need for planning water management and uses on the basis of natural physiographic units that are the watersheds. This is self-evident; there is agreement on this point by all the conflicting interests. Then we come to the clash of differences of opinion as to how the machinery may be set up to achieve the end.

Most prominent of proposals for an organizational set-up to secure basin-wide water planning and management has been the "valley authority" idea—a super-state in its potential—a dictatorship of each valley's economy.

The "valley authority" has the obvious factor of being action imposed from "the top down." Individuals in a superior position would decide what was best for the people of a region and impose their rule on those people—a situation, the Outdoor Writers warn, that is potentially a dictatorship of each valley's economy.

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## HAL BOYLE

**ABOARD THE MAURETANIA AT SEA**—A pleasure cruise is a pleasure.

But on a voyage to the ports of the sun in West Indies you also run the risk of catching an insidious tropical malady.

The wary tourist will watch out particularly for one of the following disabling ailments:

**Lobster Plush.** This results from lying too long on the deck under a hot sun in the vain hope that you can return home with a burnt almond tan. (Who really wants to look like a nut?)

**Postcard Paralysis.** Why get writer's cramp writing scores of postcards back to friends saying, "Boy, this is the life," or, "Wish you were here?" Is it wise to stir up their envy? You may not want to borrow money from them when you return, but on the other hand, you may have to.

**"Buy-Buy Fever."** No tourist escapes this financially crippling disease not even if he goes ashore with empty pockets leaving his travelers' checks on the ship. A native will sell him souvenirs on the installment plan.

The long restful periods at sea—marked by sun bathing and food binges by day, dancing and bingo at night—take the tension out of a husband. But they don't take the shopping spirit out of a wife. What can?

Long before the gangway is lowered as we anchor off a port—the Virgin Isles Curacao Jamaica Nassau—the ladies gather by the rail noses lifted as if scenting the bargains ashore.

Pell mell they rush aboard the first boat headed for the beach and the more timorous natives head for the hills.

It is like Christmas all over again. Mama storms from store to store pawing through French perfumes, Scandinavian silver and crystal, lace from Belgium, linen from Ireland, camphor chests from China, ivory from India.

Papa first starts at this feminine treasure hunt with masculine indignation. Then the virus hits him. He drops into a liquor store for a free sample and a chance to test his feet and comes

out carrying five bottles of duty-free booze. Then he wanders on and buys a couple of Swiss watches and a German camera and a 12-gallon native straw hat to shield him from the sun.

When he meets up with mama her arms are loaded and they have to buy huge straw bags from the natives to haul their loot back to the ship.

There is no point in telling mama that the West Indies are full of cultural interest and all that stuff and that after all she ought to go for a look at the pirate's cove where Blackbeard once lurked.

"They have any perfume bargains there?" she demands the "buy-buy fever" bright in her eyes. So long Blackbeard. She isn't interested in ruins, scenic views or old ports—not while there is an illicit bag or demi-tasse spoon left unthought.

Frances and I went ashore at Willemstad, Curacao, the quaint and picturesque center of the Dutch West Indies with two friends we had made during the cruise. Ellen and Tom Smith of Tulsa Okla.

"One of the most beautiful places we've ever seen," our wives agreed. Tom and I then pointed out that in three hours the group of us had never moved more than 100 feet from the center of town, and our dearest memories of strolled old Curacao would be based on the inside of three silver stores and two perfume shops.

"But we found what we wanted," said Ellen. Tom and I had to admit that after all culture had no profounder reward than that.

"When we get to Panama, I'm going to buy a key to the canal locks," I told Frances. "This is the time of the year you can buy them most cheaply."

"Better get two, Rover," she replied unperturbed. "We may want to give one to a friend for a souvenir."

The only way to cure a wife with the "buy-buy fever" on a cruise is to hand her your pocketbook and let the disease take its course.

What if you do come back flat broke? The cab driver will probably trade you a ride to your home in return for all your trinkets.

## They'll Do It Every Time



## TELLING THE EDITOR

**PLEA**

Why do we American people always snout the door after the horse gets out? Why do we wait until some little child suffocates to death before we start a campaign to remove old refrigerator and ice box doors? Why do we fill up that old well, or mine shaft, or deep hole after a little child has fallen into it, to wait alone for death to come?

Why do we put up a stop sign or traffic lights on that dangerous street or highway after someone gets killed or crippled there? And why do we broadcast how dangerous an insect spray can be after a series of small children suffer agonies and perhaps death, just from the mere touch of it on their clothing? I am now referring, of course, to the last couple of news items regarding both Oregon and California children who have died or are about to die, because someone was careless and left a deadly poison within reach of their small and curious hands.

I think we should all go on an immediate campaign to make this world a safe place in which to raise our children. It must be terrible for a mother who has raised her child, only to have him shot down in war, or by a policeman's bullet. But think how much more terrible it must be for the mother who has to watch her small and innocent child writhe in agony because of someone's carelessness!

Those of us who have successfully "herded" our children through their childhood and childhood without too many scars to remind them of pain, sickness or death, now look at our teenagers and fret and fume about hot rods and late hours. What if we had the added burden of wondering whether they'd fallen into a well or gotten locked into an abandoned icebox, or were playing around with commercialized poison gas?

Remember the sudden sharp fear we had when Junior walked in with a stick of dynamite or a percussion cap? Remember how we sweated out each fourth of July, always hoping it wouldn't be out child who lost his eyesight or had to have his fingers amputated because of firecrackers and so forth? We've been much too complacent in the past. We've always had the feeling "it can't happen to us!"

Don't you suppose the mothers who have lost their children through carelessness also thought "it can't happen to us?" But it did happen to them and it could happen to us!

Let's revive the old saying, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and stop making martyrs out of our children!

Sure little Jimmy Jones got his name in the papers, but he had to suffocate to death in an old icebox to do it! And how about Susie Smith? Remember her? Because she died thirty feet underground, most communities picked up shovels and filled in old abandoned wells and mineshafts. And how about Tommy Brown? He's on crutches now, all because some City Council waited too long to put up a stop sign where it was needed. And now, these latest unfortunate children

to die such an agonizing death because a bottle of poison spray was within reach of little fingers!!! Martyrs all of them. But none of them will ever be saluted, as was Joan of Arc or Bernadette, a brief flare of publicity, and scurrying of fruit orchard owners to get all existing bottles of potential death hidden away, and then, a few weeks, or months, or years from now, a child of yours, or a grandchild of mine, may gleefully break a bottle of the stuff just to see what it is! And the whole agonizing thing will start over again. Must we wait until a child dies before such death traps receive the publicity they deserve? Can't we be warned before instead of after?

I don't imagine one person in ten thousand ever even heard about this commercialized poison gas before now. How about bringing these things into the open before tragedy strikes?

No one not a crusader or a busybody, I'm just one of those lucky ones who survived just an occurrence in my own childhood. My own possible tragedy was caused by the spray they used on melons around 35 years ago. Mother had warned me not to eat down into the green part, but I did, and that's why this present day tragedy has hit me so close to home.

Mrs. Gladys Reese  
14 Nevada Avenue  
Klamath Falls, Oregon

**PARTNERSHIP**

One reads so much lately of the farmers waiting to see what the Government is going to do. Do they not realize there is a higher power than Government that determines their success or failure?

No one can pray — to plant to plow is to prophesy and the harvest answers and fulfills! The farmer who tills the soil is perhaps of all people most directly dependent upon God for his supply. Where the farmer sows one bushel of grain, he reaps many bushels; where he plants one sack of potatoes, he harvests many sacks.

The farmer has to be a man of great faith. I would like to enclose a copy of verse by Rowena Cheney that may help some to keep this faith.

**IN PARTNERSHIP WITH GOD**

The tiller of the soil  
Works in an empty field,  
With quiet faith in God  
Knowing the land will yield  
Abundance, Day by day  
He finds God's laws revealed  
In growing things and knows  
The truth that as he sows  
He reaps. He guides his plow  
Over the fertile land,  
Seeing the autumn's wealth  
Of crops that he has planned  
While proudly serving God  
With willing heart and hand,  
Welcoming budding spring  
And every waking thing.  
He lifts his voice in song,  
Thankful and proud to be  
In partnership with God.  
And privileged to see  
His love made manifest  
In plant and flower and tree  
Fruitation and reward  
For servants of the Lord.  
Mrs. Wm. Melhase  
1540 Chestnut Avenue

## Vet's Mailbag

Veterans Administration has ordered consolidation of all its National Service Life Insurance records and accounts into three principal district offices, both as an economy and an efficiency measure.

Work has been started to effect the consolidation of the Atlanta, Ga., district office with the existing office at Philadelphia, and the Dallas, Tex., office will be merged with the Denver insurance installation. The other insurance office at St. Paul, Minn., will continue unaffected.

VA estimated the consolidation will save the government more than a million dollars annually in salaries, and also will effect further economies in rental of office space. Consolidation of the Atlanta and Philadelphia offices will make it possible to operate with highest efficiency with 126 fewer persons than are required in the two locations. Similarly, the merger of Dallas into Denver Office will require 115 fewer employees.

Office space in Atlanta, rented from private enterprise, will be released, while the offices in Dallas will be made available to other federal agencies now in rented space.

All employees who normally would be retained, will be offered the opportunity to transfer in both the consolidations. All transfers of personnel will be made under Civil Service rules and regulations. Vigorous efforts will be made to obtain employment for those persons who do not desire to transfer to a new location.

**QUESTION OF THE WEEK**

Q. I am a disabled World War Two veteran taking Public Law 16 training. After I finish my course, will VA find me a job?

A. No. Under the law, VA's responsibility has to end after it has trained you to the point of employ-

## Sam Dawson

**NEW YORK**—A high school freshman came home this week with instructions to interview his parents on this: "Are commodities worth what's being asked for them?"

"They certainly aren't," said her mother, with her mind on the price of coffee and butter.

"I should say not," said her father, with his mind on finished goods made from commodities—like a new suit he wants but which costs more than his present threadbare one did when new, and the new car he'd like but which now costs twice what his first one did 20 years ago.

The parents were talking like the consumers they are.

The grocer, the dairy farmer, the clothing manufacturer and the car makers have different answers. They would try to justify present high prices by the postwar rise in wages, transportation, raw materials, taxes and all operating costs in general.

They would be talking like producers. And as for the profits made along the way from raw material to store—well, producers must live, too, and the cost of living is up for everyone.

The economics teacher who posed the question might answer that in a free market place, where there were no controls, a commodity would be worth what you're willing to pay for it. The intensity of the consumer's need and the amount of the producer's supply would settle the price—plus, of course, the state of the consumer's pocketbook.

But just one year after price controls were officially declared dead, the price of many commodities is far from free of governmental intervention.

For years the Brazilian government has tried to increase or guard the price of coffee. For years the U.S. government has supported the price of butter. It also to all purposes controls the price of sugar by juggling the amount that may come into the country.

The price of the wool in your suit isn't entirely free of controls either here or abroad. Price supports, tariffs, quotas and even foreign exchange controls that keep various currencies from reaching their true levels—all play a part in the price of wool.

The big part of the cost of a suit, however, is the labor—all the way from shearing the sheep to stitching in the sleeves. And labor is up, just as commodity prices are.

Even were the market free of controls, commodities probably wouldn't drift down to where they once were. The dollar just doesn't seem destined to get back its old purchasing power. There's too much built-in inflation.

Perhaps the economics teacher had in mind what commodity men are talking about: Whether the business dip will carry commodity prices down with it, and at the same rate of decline.

But most of the Korean price inflation was squeezed out of commodity prices a year and more ago. Last year and so far in 1954 commodity prices, in general, have stayed remarkably stable, if you go by the official indexes.

There have been spectacular rises like the one in coffee. And conspicuous weakness—like that in some metals. But on the whole, after once adjusting to peacetime demand and supply, commodities appear to have leveled off.

Many commodity men now believe that prices will fluctuate with the seasons but show no great concerted trend in either direction, barring a new war or war scare.

They think, or at least hope, that consumers will go on acting as if they believed "commodities are worth what's being asked for them."

## The Doctor Says

**By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.**

Today's first letter deals with a condition which sounds simple, but which is really complicated, and requires the most expert judgment and treatment.

Q.—I should like to know if there is any safe and sure way of removing a mole from the face? Mrs. O.

A.—There is more than one kind alone and others should be treated because of the danger that they might become cancerous. If anything is done the most expert attention is advisable. At the last meeting of the American Medical Association I saw an exhibit on this subject indicating that when moles should be removed at all they should be cut out with a wide margin between the edge of the mole and the normal skin. Whether this or some other method is used depends on the knowledge and judgment of the physician, usually a surgeon or skin specialist.

Q.—Why should my husband, who has been somewhat bald for several years, suddenly lose the balance of his hair? Mrs. O.

A.—It is hard to say, but the most likely explanation is a condition known as alopecia areata, or when all the hair is involved, alopecia totalis. The cause of this condition is not known, but in a high proportion of cases, the hair will eventually grow back.

Q.—Please discuss the value of B6 vitamin in the prevention of hardening of the arteries. R.B.

A.—I am not aware that vitamin B6 or any other vitamin or drug has been proved beyond doubt to be of any value whatever in preventing hardening of the arteries.

Q.—Is there any cure for ringworm of the toenail? Mrs. D.E.

A.—When ringworm or dermatophytosis attacks the toenails or fingernails it becomes exceedingly difficult to treat successfully. The skin specialists employ X-ray treatments, and eventually the condition can usually be cleared up.

Q.—What is cataplexy and what causes it? Is there a treatment? Mrs. A.W.

A.—This is a peculiar condition in which the muscles become rigid so that if someone other person moves an arm or a leg, for example, the limb will remain in the position in which it has been placed. It is considered to be a symptom of mental disease and consequently the treatment depends on how successfully the underlying mental condition can be attacked.

## Freak Accident Kills Driver

**PHILADELPHIA**—Joseph Neri, 24, drove into the gas station last night for a fill-up.

He left minutes later—dead.

Neri was the victim of a freak accident. He was backing up to the gas pump, peering out of a slightly-opened left front door. His foot struck the accelerator and the car shot backward 30 feet, striking an iron pole.

The impact slammed shut the door, pinning Neri's head inside. When the door came open again, Neri was flung to the concrete pavement as the car careened across the highway.

Neri was dead on arrival at Temple Hospital.

## New Jet Flight Aid Announced

**GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.**—Lear, Inc., announced today it has developed a new instrument through which jet plane pilots can see their positions at all times, even during rolls and dives at supersonic speeds.

The new instrument is called the pictorial gyro indicator. It shows the position of the plane by means of a dot on a moving sphere painted to simulate sky, horizon and earth. There sphere will move a full 360 degrees in response to the plane's movement.

Andrew F. Haiduck, Lear's Grand Rapids manager, said the instrument pictures exact angles of climb, dive and turn and will facilitate precision instrument flying. He added that most violent acrobatic maneuvers are within its capabilities.

ability. However, your VA training officer will refer you to an appropriate state or federal employment agency for assistance in finding a job.

## Gene Autry Faces Damage Charges

**LOS ANGELES**—A motorist claims that he was beaten up by cowboy actor Gene Autry after a traffic collision last April 2.

Harrison Willard, 36, a clock salesman, Friday sued Autry for \$10,000 battery damages. Willard asserted that after their cars collided Autry "wantonly, maliciously and outrageously" assaulted him.

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## JAMES MARLOW

**WASHINGTON**—No congressional investigation since the firing of Gen. MacArthur will have had as much public attention as the hearing of Sen. McCarthy's fight with the Army.

Former President Truman stripped the Pacific war hero of his Far East Command because he thought MacArthur was getting too big for his britches. President Eisenhower has taken a stand against the Wisconsin Republican senator for somewhat the same reason.

MacArthur, with many admirers, was a possible candidate for president when Truman brought him home. McCarthy, with many admirers, has been mentioned as a possible candidate someday, although he says no.

There the similarity is likely to end.

McCarthy's dispute with the Army revolves around a simple central question of honesty: who's telling the truth? A difference of opinion on handling the Korean War was the main point in the Truman-MacArthur quarrel.

There were deep feelings on both sides in MacArthur's case, just as there are in McCarthy's, and a congressional committee could have made a political shambles of an investigation into the treatment of the general.

But the Senate's Armed Services Committee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Russell (D-Ga.), took charge and conducted the hearings with a dignity still talked about.

All the witnesses had a chance to speak their piece fully and fairly. The senators, sitting across the table, except for a few intemperate remarks, remained calm.

There had been suggestions that the same committee, now under the chairmanship of Sen. Saltonstall (R-Mass.), handle the McCarthy-Army case. It didn't, and Saltonstall showed no desire to get into it.

McCarthy insisted that his own investigations subcommittee take over. He got what he wanted, stepping down as chairman for

this one investigation only. Sen. Mundt (R-SD) will act as chairman.

Since this is McCarthy's committee, the seven-man group—four Republicans and three Democrats—knows beforehand it will be watched for fairness.

If there were no other reason besides this self-consciousness starting out, Mundt and his fellow committeemen could be expected to lean over backwards to give their investigation the dignified treatment.

But there will be a profound difference between this hearing and the one given MacArthur. He was asked questions by the senators and answered them. He couldn't cross-examine witnesses who disagreed with him.

McCarthy will testify under oath. The other senators can ask him their questions in the usual way. And McCarthy says he will let the Army people cross-examine him.

But, because, he is a member of the subcommittee, he will also be able to cross-examine Army witnesses appearing against him. He can be a rough, tough questioner.

He may get a good going-over himself from the Army people who showed plenty of toughness in forcing him into a showdown on the case of Pvt. G. David Schine.

Schine had been an unpaid worker on McCarthy's staff until he was drafted. The Army accused counsel, Roy Cohn, of trying to get a commission for Schine before he was drafted and of trying to pressure the Army into giving him special treatment afterwards.

McCarthy and Cohn deny this. McCarthy countercharged that the Army—meaning Secretary Robert T. Stevens and Asst. Army Counsel John G. Adams—tried to blackmail him into giving up his search for Army Communists.

McCarthy says the real issue is not Schine but Communists in the Army. If he tries to make this the issue in the hearings, it may not turn out to be as orderly as stepping down as chairman for

## HUGH PRUETT

**Astronomer Extension Division Oregon Higher Education System**

Fresh off the Harvard University press at Cambridge, Mass., comes a new book, Climatic Change. It consists of 22 interesting chapters, written by as many scientists, each a noted authority in his ("her," in one case) field.

Many evidences show us that our old earth during the past two billion years has undergone many climatic changes. At times, the Arctic regions for long periods were so warm that life such as we know in the temperate zones existed there. Later—huge ice sheets (glaciers) covered large sections of the earth's surface which we now know as land areas. Glaciers are still known in some parts of the world, but we are not at present in an ice age. The end of the most recent major glacial period is placed at about 6500 B.C., by one of the authors.

How do we know about these past changes of climate? One chapter of this interesting book discusses the soil changes due to climate. Fairly recent changes are determined from the inspection of the annual growth of the rings in trees. The study of fossils, those buried remnants of life extending back into millions of years ago, are splendid indicators of ancient climates. Land plants—and they have been on earth for more than a billion years—are the very best sources of information of changing conditions.

Since it is abundantly established that terrestrial climate has gone through many ice ages and periods of unusual warmth, we naturally ask, "What has been the cause of all this?" The general consensus of the authors is that it was due to changes in the radiation received from the sun along with fluctuations in land elevations.

Now what can cause an increase about once every quarter billion years in solar heat received?

## QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds

"... that job in the Herald & News Want Ads I answered - I think they expect me to work like a horse!"

## MEETING

**TACOMA**—Representatives from 63 publicly-owned utilities are expected to be in attendance March 31-April 2 for the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Public Power Assn.

## Dr. R. T. Lindley OPTOMETRIST

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# Fireman's BALL

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