

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS Editor
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BILL BOARD

By BILL JENKINS
Now that the annual fourth of July celebration and rodeo are a thing of the past, we have time to look back and reflect on what took place.

The first thing that crosses our mind is the merchants' fun week. Bouquets to 'em. They did a swell job, provided fun for all, kept something going to pep things up and generally sparked a good program.

We were favorably impressed with their cooperation with each other and with the roundup association members. The best idea in years was to drop the horseplay that went with the kangaroo court for so many years. Say what you want, people don't like to be told they have to dress up or take the consequences. It rubs 'em the wrong way. And I think that the wrong way appeared in these rodeo Western costume this year than in any year we can remember in the past when we had the rough-and-tumble court.

We sincerely hope that such stunts as the milking contest between Basin mayors, the burro race and the wheelbarrow race will be continued. They are fun, sport and entertaining as well as bringing business to local stores.

I remember about five or six years ago, something like that, Wes Guerdian turned out a guest editorial in this paper with some very pertinent suggestions concerning the annual roundup. One of those I'd like to state again. Wes said, and I think so, that we should elect a queen of the roundup every year and keep her in harness for a year instead of for three weeks.

I think that it might be well to consider electing our roundup queen sometime early in the spring and having her serve until the following year. We should elect a girl who has the capabilities and the opportunity of making public appearances with the Klambassadors, the various service clubs, the chamber of commerce and any other groups who are boosting the Klamath Basin. She would be representative of the various clubs and organizations in the neighboring towns in the Basin.

Cosy Bay has the Pirates. Grants Pass has the Cavemen. Fortuna has the Romans. Klamath might do well to take a long look at forming a publicity group, built around any appropriate theme, to boost our community. Such groups, while sneered at by a large number of people, serve a purpose that no other group can, and on top of that the members have a lot of fun. We certainly have the framework of such an organization. There's nothing more colorful, or more flattering to the wearer, than the real dressed up cowboy costume. In a group such as this one would be your could let the sky be the limit.

So far we have a lot of groups promoting good will, such as the Barbershoppers, the Klambassadors, the Sheriffs Posse, the Saddle Club, etc. But none of them are set up on a basis of really promoting any objective that comes along which the Basin feels it needs.

I also think it might be well to consider other elements besides the rodeo over the long Fourth of

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—In good health or bad, American business tends to call in a consultant. This year it may pay around half a billion dollars for outside advice on how to run its own affairs.

Maybe the advice is for a special job, such as how to make a ranch profitable, or how much to pay a salesman for use of his car on company business. Maybe it's for a general job on how the best way to improve a sick business or make a healthy one still more profitable.

The 1940s brought out a rash of advice-for-a-fee men and the number is growing every year, come good times or bad.

"Consulting looks like a glamour occupation to a lot of people," says Horace G. Crockett, president of the Association of Consulting Management Engineers. "So a fair number take the plunge and go into business every year. And, in most small businesses, the proportion of casualties is high."

The association has surveyed 1,753 consultant firms in the land. It reports today that almost half of them started handling other people's troubles since 1940, and that since 1950 the number of consulting firms has grown by 10 per cent each year.

The firms deal with management problems of manufacturing, trade and the professions. The list does not include those struggling with the mysteries of relations with the public or press.

The association also excludes a "somewhat transient group" which it defines as "retired executives who take up consulting almost as an avocation; college professors with part-time and summer client free-lance consultants who, as a class, are seldom stable."

Consultant firms tend to the small side, the association says.

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

Well! Once again it was with us — the Glorious Fourth of July — at which time we have a chance to celebrate such freedoms of life as has been left to us by our ancestors. Now we can begin to look back upon our personal acts over the weekend. Were you one of the Vandabugs who carelessly destroyed some of our cherished wilderness assets so that come next Fourth of July when we again go en masse into the open to celebrate our freedom we will find just a little bit less than we did the year before? Or, were you just a happy litterbug and strewn the roadsides with empty beer cans, bottles, and cartons or Lord help us! Soda Pop cans? Did you leave a clean camp without litter to offend the next one who desires to camp or picnic upon your cherished spot in the wildwood? Put out your camp fire properly? Carry a paper bag in the car to collect your personal rubbish so that you could dispose of it properly? In other words — the day after the Fourth is a good time to sit down and ask yourself the question: "Did I exhibit good or bad woodland manners?"

Word has come my way again from our good friend C. A. "Al" Wheeler of Mount Shasta that July 24 and 25 have been set as the annual "Bitter Brush Seed Gathering Days" on the slopes of Mount Shasta. Each year we extend an invitation to everyone interested in the preservation and continued existence of deer to come and join us in this community effort to gather Bitter Brush seed which is urgently needed for the re-habilitation of the winter ranges utilized by the deer.

I have listened to a lot of "griping" on the part of numerous ardent deer hunters over the regulations being proposed by our state commissioners. Those who have screamed the loudest, one would think would be the most sincere in wanting to do something for the preservation of this great natural outdoor recreational activity. Last year, the sincerity of these screamers was put to test and we extended an invitation to them to come and help us gather seed that was urgently needed for planting in the deer range area that is occupied by the Interstate Deer Herd. It was our belief that surely, these men who have yelled so strongly, would be willing to devote one day of their time out of the year in doing something toward the furtherance of the security of their cherished form of recreation. Well we found out who was sincerely interested — not one of the screamers showed up.

Bitter Brush is one of the prime deer foods and the program of planting the seed of this browse plant is of great importance in several that serve only physicians. The largest group of specialists tackles businessmen's problems in the fields of marketing, market research, labor relations, personnel, finance and foreign trade.

Some functional specialists are called in to train employees for specific jobs, to handle tax matters, to develop new products, to pick the best site for a new factory.

helping to do something to carry the deer herd through the severe winter periods on their critical winter range. The Bitter Brush is a queer shrub in the matter of seed production. The seed does not hang on after becoming mature and so the collecting day must coincide with the maturing period. There are only a couple of days leeway available for the seed collector, between the time the seed matures and when it can be collected.

The great expanse of slope of Mount Shasta, however, offers many opportunities for finding a proper seed collecting area during the ripening season. The Bitter Brush first comes into maturity near the base of the mountain and then the season slowly progresses up the mountain side toward timber-line.

Since the collecting area cannot be definitely set more than a few days in advance, the exact collecting area that will be used on July 24-25 is at the moment rather indefinite. We know that it will be along Highway 97 and in all probability near the Southern Pacific, Andeette siding. Signs, however, will be placed along Highway 97 to direct anyone who wishes to come down and extend us a helping hand to the collecting area.

Both in Oregon and California the campaign to collect Bitter Brush seed has been getting a great deal of attention. Up in the northern part of Oregon quite a number of Isaac Walton League Chapters have set plans for similar outings as is planned in our Mount Shasta roundup.

Al Wheeler, who is one of northern California's most ardent conservationists and a "spark-plug" in the Mount Shast Rod and Gun club has done much to promote this community enterprise. This year Al informs me that a lot of Boy Scouts are planning a two day camporee in the area so that they can help in the collection of the Bitter Brush seed, and Al has hopes that they will be able to get a good lot of seed this year. Collecting seed is a slow process and it takes a lot of willing hands to make a good showing.

Between now and the time for this seed gathering picnic this column will carry additional information on the program as it becomes available — So if you are interested in doing something personally to help deer, just remember the date on the slopes of Mount Shasta July 24-25.

Telling The Editor

QUESTION
How come Mr. District Attorney you allow the carnival to run 37 games of chance, bingo games and semi-nude girl shows and never say a word. Yet if you catch a tavern with a punch board you nail him.

Instead of your childish arguments with a certain judge I should think you would be on the ball on this carnival gamble.

Mrs. Rodger Baies
4972 Shasta
P.S. Local bingos had to close shop. Why? Answer requested.

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—This country's mountainous farm surplus, ranging from wheat to cotton, is bulging in bins and warehouses. The government has had to take it over from farmers. It's worth \$6,187,000,000.

Congress last week passed a bill to let the government get rid of a billion dollars in 700 million through sale to foreign countries; and 300 millions as a giveaway to countries in need. For instance, where there's famine.

That will leave Uncle Sam with five billion dollars worth of the stuff still on his hands. Some of it, like cotton, can keep for years. It would come in handy in an emergency, like war. What can't keep will have to be disposed of somehow.

The government can't sell it on the open market in this country. That would ruin farm prices. The very reason for buying it from farmers and storing it is to keep prices up and save farmers from the ruin of their overproduction.

If this seems like a crazy program, it's at least long-established, and repeatedly has been approved by Congress. It's based on the theory that, when necessary, the government should step in to avert a farm depression which might soon hit the rest of the country.

This is an example of how the new sell-and-give-away law, to get rid of some of the surplus, would work:

Some foreign country, say France, wants wheat but doesn't have enough dollars to pay for it. This country will sell France the wheat it needs — not at the high American price but at a lower foreign price — and accept French money in payment. With this French money the United States buys goods from France, perhaps raw materials, or pays the cost of an American air base in France.

Or, some other country has a famine, needs wheat, but can't pay for it. In that case the government can give away up to 300 million dollars worth of its surplus wheat. This will give an idea of the enormous surplus the government now has on its hands:

Wheat — 880 million bushels; corn — 810 million bushels; cotton — 7,800,000 bales; tobacco — 618 million pounds; rice — 1 million bags; peanuts — 253 million pounds; butter — 354 million pounds; cheese — 361 million pounds; dried milk — 656 million pounds. That's not all.

The government acquired this vast surplus from the farmers because of price support laws.

These laws say a farmer should get a certain percentage — sometimes a high percentage, sometimes a low one — of parity. Parity is a price Congress has fixed as that which a farmer should get to stay on a par with nonfarmers in his ability to buy things he needs.

The parity price on wheat is now \$2.45, but to simplify the illustration \$1 will be used. The government says the farmer should get \$1 a bushel for his wheat. So it guarantees him he will get at least 90 per cent of parity — in this case 90 cents a bushel — if the government itself has to buy it and never use it.

But so much wheat has been produced the price on the open market goes down and wheat sells for less than 90 cents a bushel. In that case the farmer can do better dealing with the government.

He gets a government loan of 90 cents a bushel for his wheat. If the price of wheat on the open market goes up above 90 cents, he sells his wheat and repays the loan. It stays below 90 cents, he keeps the 90-cent loan and lets the government keep the wheat.

On six basic crops — wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts — the government must, under present law, guarantee farmers 90 per cent of parity. On some other crops — still according to law — the government can fix this support price at anywhere from 75 to 90 per cent of parity or even zero to 90 per cent.

The Eisenhower administration says there should be more flexibility, particularly in the case of those six basic crops which now are protected by a guarantee of 90 per cent of parity.

The theory is this: in times of surplus, the guarantee can drop as low as 75 per cent of parity to discourage production; and in times of scarcity it can be raised as high as 90 per cent to encourage production.

The House on Friday voted to let the guarantee range somewhere



OREGON SOLONS Senator Guy Cordon and Representative Harris Ellsworth are pictured with President Eisenhower June 24 as he signed the bill, sponsored by the two Oregon Republicans, placing 462,000 acres of controversial Oregon and California timberlands under the secretary of agriculture as national forest lands. The new bill provides for distribution of about \$7,000,000 in timber sale receipts from Oregon and California railroad grant lands... 75 per cent to the counties, 25 per cent to the national government.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
"Is it possible to cure athlete's foot?" writes Mrs. M. "I have had a condition on my foot for about a year and have used salves and powders with no relief."

In answer to this question I can say that there are a number of excellent treatments for athlete's foot. But Mrs. M. is jumping to conclusions if she assumes that anything on the foot is that disease. Perhaps she has something else.

Furthermore it is risky to treat one's self and here is a good example where self treatment has failed.

Some of my special list friends, for example, have told me that they have had more trouble treating the skin of those who had worked on themselves than they did those with the disease.

Athlete's foot is not a disease of athletes alone nor is it confined to the foot.

The same condition is also called ringworm — but it isn't caused by a worm nor does it often appear in the shape of a ring. The correct name is dermatophytosis. If you can remember it.

This disease is caused by fungi, which are considered to belong to the plant world.

These fungi grow best in the damp and dark. They will last for some time on damp towels or wet floors.

Hence there is more likely to be trouble with them in warm weather when more people use locker rooms and engage in athletics.

If one would avoid infection the feet should be kept clean and dry, the socks and shoes dried and aired frequently, and towels should be completely dry and never shared.

A dusting powder consisting of 10 per cent boric acid in powdered talc to be used on the feet twice a day has also been recommended. This could be used in the groin, too.

Even with precautions, however, it seems unlikely that this disease will disappear. Usually, it produces some itching and scaling, cracking, or some other peculiar appearance of the skin.

Occasionally the symptoms can be really severe. Dermatitis may be difficult to cure especially if the fungi lodge in the nails or other places hard to get at.

Furthermore reinfection from towels, socks, scratching or the like is common. If the simple dusting powder mentioned does not get

between 82½ and 90 per cent on the basic crops and at other figures on some other crops. This isn't final unless the Senate approves. It may not.

Agriculture Grads Needed

TULELAKE — There are more jobs available for June graduates on the Davis campus of the University of California than there are graduates, according to word received here by Ken Baghott, farm adviser.

The shortage of qualified graduates from the Department of Dairy Industry is so critical — and so characteristic of the nationwide shortage — that the national dairy organization is studying methods of remedying the situation, says department Chairman E. L. Jack.

Chairman Roy Bainer reported a similar condition in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. For 25 years, said Bainer, graduates have been hired immediately, usually having several positions to choose from. Last year, two graduates started work at \$450 per month.

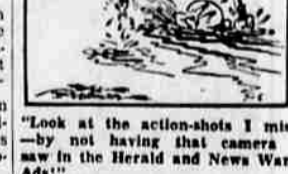
J. E. Knott, of the Department of Vegetable Crops, has requests for more seed, fertilizer, and shipping organizations that he cannot fill, and there have been two openings for graduates as managers of vegetable ranches.

Warren P. Tufis, Department of Pomology, said graduates are always wanted in the fruit industries and allied operations — in growing, fertilizing, spray chemicals, inspection services, canning, quick freezing and shipping.

The Department of Agriculture joins the complaint of not enough men for the jobs available.

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



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