

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

While in general we tend to deplore the ever-soaring conditions in the modern world we are glad to note that a few of the he-man practices of earlier times are being dropped from the list of necessary tortures.

It's been a long time since we've come across some sage on physical culture and health giving out with the suggestion that we fill our bath towels with salt in order to give ourselves a really thorough rub down.

Even the day of the cold shower seems to be waning. There was a time when you were placed in the category of a sissy and worse if you didn't leap out of your bed, no matter what the weather or the time of year, and plunge into an icy shower to wake up.

This practice probably killed more people than cancer in the long run. And it so weakened a number of others that to this day, they are in delicate health, nursing poor habits and unable to indulge in anything more strenuous than a dividend at cocktail time.

favorite walks. In fact, with home sun lamps, skin cream, slimming parlors and Turkish baths a man doesn't hardly have to do any exercise anymore. He can look healthy, and it's the looks that count.

But we are facing another national menace that's even worse than the cold shower in the morning. We refer to the quickie new magazines with which the market is glutted, and the too-numerous-to-mention book clubs.

It is so easy to get your opinions of current events by merely scanning the pages of a convenient magazine that the average person is somewhat inclined to overlook the bias angle.

That a good many of the news periodicals of the age are violently prejudiced is a fact easily proven. Anyone with the diligence to read a few issues will become increasingly aware of this if he does any thinking at all while reading. But it's easy to fall into the trap of complacency, letting all other mediums go by while you get your opinions from a single source.

There have been certain other advances scored in the continuing battle of health with which we manage to keep in step. We are glad that we are no longer required by common belief to drink from each and every mineral fountain we pass. Most of it tasted terrible and kept coming up for the rest of the day. We also offer praise to whoever it was that convinced people they no longer had to wear long woolies in the winter in order to go on living. The theory that walking was good for the health has also suffered a setback. Probably because of the incidence of slack bars along our

Even more of a threat to national thinking is the theory of the so-called book clubs which select periodically for their subscriber list. People who do not have the initiative to choose their own reading should concentrate on comic books and television.

Of course there's a possible solution in sight. With the coming of television, and particularly with color television looming just over the horizon, people may forget how to read.

In fact they may go back to taking cold showers to wake up after a night of looking at TV.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

Congress is now seeking to saddle the total cost burden of waterfowl management upon the sportsmen of the Nation simply because they were willing to dig down into their own pockets to provide some supplementary funds, urgently needed to prevent the total destruction of the great flights of waterfowl that make their annual flights across the Nation. It is well to take an accounting of how the sportsmen's dollars have been spent.

Sportsmen have given a look at the situation and what they see has not given them a great deal of comfort so the movement is now on foot headed by Rep. Cliff Young of Nevada to design a legislation governing the use of duck stamp funds so that the federal government would be authorized to spend 70 per cent of these funds for the purchase of new areas for use as migratory bird sanctuaries, refuges and breeding grounds until the program has been substantially completed.

As it is at the present time only about eighteen per cent of the money raised by the sale of duck stamps has been used to acquire protective areas and to provide new public shooting grounds. Under present congressional plans this would be reduced to nothing. Since the first \$1 duck stamp law was enacted in 1934 and then increased to \$2 in 1961 there has been some \$35,800,000 placed in this kitty by the American sportsman. Of this sum only about \$6,500,000 has been spent for the purpose for which most sportsmen thought the legislation was passed.

Now comes a further surprise for the inquiring sportsman for it is revealed that only 218,000 acres were purchased out of duck stamp funds at a total cost of \$3,400,000 (an average cost of about \$156 an acre), however, while the government was purchasing this land it spent over \$3,000,000 in appraisals, purchase surveys and clearance and titles. In other words for every \$1,000 spent for the purchase of land it cost the government \$950 to make appraisals, negotiations, clearance of title, surveys and other incidents which go with purchases. The sportsmen who have looked at this picture are convinced that this is by far too great a burden or overhead; the expenditure of \$95 plus for the purchase of an acre of land worth \$156.

The duck hunters of the nation are beginning to scream over the squeeze that Congress seeks to place upon them for forcing their Fish and Wildlife Service to take all of the duck stamp money for essential purposes and abandon the basic purpose for which the duck stamp was created; and which the sportsmen of the Nation have every reason to expect the government to live up to the promises that were made when the legislation was enacted. That the Govern-

ment has not kept faith with the duck hunters is quite obvious.

In the basic law there were provisions that duck stamp funds could be used for some other activities besides the acquisition of land, however, the American shooter was led to believe that these items would be merely incidental even though they are important for the development of balanced program. The other uses to which the duck stamp funds could be placed were research, development and maintenance of existing refuges, enforcement of waterfowl regulations and surveys for acquiring new areas.

Through administrative action in the handling of these duck stamp monies, the waterfowl shooter did not get what he had been led to expect. Instead, it is charged that funds coming from the duck stamp law were used to carry on other programs in the Fish and Wildlife Service which formerly were supported by direct appropriations from Congress.

While the letter of the law permits the diversion of these funds for other purposes it is clear that such use does not coincide with the wishes of the sportsmen who supported the original legislation. Therefore the sportsmen are beginning to demand that the legislation be amended to make mandatory the spending of 70 per cent of the duck stamp funds for acquiring areas for use as migratory bird sanctuaries, refuges and breeding grounds and for the development and administration of such areas until the acquisition program is completed.

Congressman Young of Nevada is one of the leaders who is seeking to get a square deal in Congress for the American hunter and waterfowl. He demands that an investigation be made to see why 98 cents is spent by the government for surveys and appraisals for every dollar spent in the acquisition of new areas for the waterfowl program. Next he asks that a subcommittee be appointed to determine how near to completion is the waterfowl refuge acquisition program, how much more acreage is needed, and the approximate amount of money required to carry on a realistic program.

It is estimated that the Western Flyway will require \$25,000,000 during the next 10 years for a sound program of land and water acquisition. Hunting pressure is increasing and with land becoming more expensive it is necessary that we do everything to speed up the basic program. Every sportsman should back Young and his campaign to the limit. Why not write and tell him so, as well as telling your own congressman?

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)— Many Americans going to Europe this summer for the first time will come back home with a vague complaint. "Nobody seems to like us over there. And, for the life of me, I can't tell why."

The truth in many cases, of course, is merely that through an honest mistake in a strange land they became involved in some minor unpleasant incident.

From this small grievance they draw the unfair conclusions that "You can't trust any foreigners" and "All Europeans are envious of us anyway."

On the other hand, some tourists set out on their journey abroad with a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude. They are secretly determined ahead of time to dislike everything they see, and to be disliked themselves.

Since it would spoil their trip if anybody did like them, I have prepared a guide against this disaster. Here are a dozen golden rules on how to be sure you can make yourself unpopular abroad:

1. Upon landing, unslung your camera and ask the nearest native: "Where is that rathole I hear you poured all our Marshall Plan funds down? I want to take a picture of it for the taxpayers in our town."
2. On being seated in a restaurant, put your wallet on the table and bow low to it three times. This will confirm the suspicion that all Americans really worship money.
3. Whenever you pay a bill, count the change three times after remarking loudly: "They're all out to cheat you over here."
4. If you see a line of people waiting for a bus, don't join the end of the queue. Just mope on to the bus ahead of everybody, like you would back home.

Sam Dawson

By STEVEN V. DAVID (For Sam Dawson)

NEW YORK (AP)— A clear, colorless liquid which the Germans used to power their wartime rockets promises, to make life easier and healthier for you.

The liquid is a chemical called hydrazine. Full-scale production has been under way in this country only a year, but already it is being used in the manufacture of drugs, photographic chemicals, insecticides, plant growth regulators and many other things.

Hydrazine was discovered more than 60 years ago in Germany. Largely because of its difficult preparation and unsuspected applications, nothing much was done about it until World War II, when the Nazis used it to fuel their rockets.

Hydrazine is one of the most highly reactive of the inorganic chemicals. It also is a very powerful and concentrated source of chemical energy.

Development of its military uses is continuing in this country. But Matholin Corp., owned jointly by Matheson Chemical Corp. and Olin Industries, Inc., biggest producer of hydrazine in the United States, points out that its nonmilitary uses are growing all the time.

This doesn't mean that huge quantities are being made. "A little of it goes a long way," comments a Matholin official. "But it is sufficiently different in what it will do that we expect it to become an important basic chemical."

In the drug field, Matholin says, hydrazine derivatives show promise in treating tuberculosis, high blood pressure and urinary tract infections. Hydrazine is being employed in the preparation of hormones, antihistamines, antibiotics and certain vitamins and sulfa drugs.

A hydrazine derivative called maleic hydrazide slows down the growth of grass. The Naugatuck Chemical Division of the United States Rubber Co. discovered the derivative and tried it out on grass plots along Eastern highways. In some cases, it cut mowings during the growing season from 19 to 22 spots gradually over the summer. Naugatuck says it works only on plants and has no effect on humans or animals. The company doesn't recommend spraying full lawns with it, however, unless power spraying equipment is used. Otherwise you may get an uneven lawn and possibly some burned-out sections.

Maleic hydrazide also is used as a spray to stop onions and potatoes from sprouting during winter storage. It prevents the flowering of tobacco and delays the opening of buds on fruit trees until the damage of frost is past.

Other derivatives of hydrazine are used as insecticides and fungicides. The chemical has numerous industrial applications, including use in boiler water treatment and as a reducing agent for such work as separating rare metals in a pure state from their oxides or salts.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

When one thinks about it, it seems entirely natural that primitive human beings should have had all kinds of explanations for things which befell them. One of the most persistent beliefs is that what happens to a woman when she is pregnant will affect the physical or mental qualities of the expected offspring.

For a long time physicians tended to laugh this off as being impossible, though lately there has been renewed interest in the subject.

Q—If during pregnancy, a woman is very nervous and worried, is it possible that it will have any bad effects on the child she is carrying? Can this be transmitted as a neurosis to the child?

Mrs. M.

A—In the light of present knowledge it seems extremely unlikely that worry or emotional disturbance will have any direct effect on the nervous system of the child. Of course, there are some aspects of the nervous constitution of the mother which might be present in the germ cells and, therefore, transmitted as an hereditary quality to the offspring. A neurosis, however, is not considered to be hereditary.

Q—I have been on a diet for three years and have been taking dexedrine. I have lost 100 pounds but now find it hard to stop taking the dexedrine. What would you suggest? R.M.C.

A—Congratulations on losing your extra weight. If you cannot stop taking the dexedrine yourself, you should go to your physician, who may be able to give you some advice or medication which would help you to give up this drug. Yours is an experience which explains why I feel so strongly that people should not take active drugs unless they check periodically with their physicians.

Q—For several years I have been troubled on occasions with itching and cracking between my toes. Is this condition serious or dangerous and what would you recommend? Mr. M.

A—This sounds like a definite skin disease, quite possibly ring-

AIR ALERT

SEOUL (AP)— An alert was sounded over the Seoul area for 20 minutes shortly after noon today when a Communist aircraft was reported spotted over the demilitarized zone. The 5th Air Force said the plane turned around and headed north.

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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)— President Eisenhower says he feels pretty good about the way Congress, almost evenly divided among Democrats and Republicans, has treated his program. The full treatment won't be known until Congress winds up its work, perhaps at the end of this month.

Eisenhower wants the voters in the November congressional elections to judge his Republican administration by the kind of program Congress enacts.

Here is the record to date: Passed by both House and Senate and now law: American participation in the St. Lawrence seaway; extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act for one year; a defense pact with South Korea; creation of an Air Force academy; extension of major excise tax rates; and cutting of others; providing two billion dollars for highway construction; and increasing the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corp.

Passed by both houses but with differences which require compromise before final passage which seems assured in some form: A general overhaul of the tax laws and a housing act.

The Senate gave Eisenhower most of what he wanted on housing; authority to build 35,000 public units a year for four years; continuing government insured loans on homes; and use of one billion dollars for slum clearance. The House, which had acted ahead of the Senate, wanted no part of the 35,000 public housing units. Whether the House will yield now and go along with the Senate is not known.

Passed by one house and therefore not law unless the other also approves: The \$3-billion-dollar foreign aid bill; the farm bill; the wire-tapping bill; and the social security bill. The house has passed the foreign aid bill. The Senate hasn't voted yet. But it seems pretty sure Eisenhower will get a sizable chunk of the \$3 billion dollars he asked.



HOMER J. MERCHANT, veteran of 26 years in the air transport industry, has been named assistant general manager of sales for United Air Lines with headquarters at Chicago. He is the immediate superior of Cy Palmer, Klamath Falls, UAL manager.

Actress Tries Bullfighting

JUAREZ, Mexico (AP)— In the language of the bull ring, former Broadway model and actress Bette Ford has much courage, bravery and beauty—but her ability is undetermined.

The 23-year-old, curvaceous Miss Ford headed back to Mexico City today for more training to correct a trait that led her under the horns and hoofs of a vicious Mexican bull yesterday and to four narrow escapes.

Bette, from McKeesport, Pa., made her formal bullfighting debut in the Juarez Plaza de Toros, just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Tex.

She received accolades from the severe audience for her courage, and to a bullfighting fan that's everything.

But because of what Bette called "The luck of the Irish," she drew two stubborn, hard-to-work bulls which offered her nothing but trouble and little or no opportunity to show the results of her year's training.

Her training now will concentrate on correcting a tendency to crouch her arm in the intricate cape work, instead of holding it extended. That crouched led to the bull getting too close to her four times yesterday and she narrowly escaped being gored.

But after each incident, she bounced back to the fight, a display which won from the crowd a thundering ovation and a call for "vuelta," a ceremonial and triumphant tour of the ring.

FRANK TRIPP

People who think of deer as panicky, timid animals are slow to accept some of their surprising and existing in considerable numbers close to populated centers in the East.

A recent reference to the plentiful deer in New York State's well settled and highly traveled Finger Lakes region, where we live half of the year, brought saggy charges of nature, "I wouldn't dare; my neighbors read the stuff too."

Anyway, there's no need to fake, nor resort to hearsay, to spin almost unbelievable yarns about our friends, the deer. They do haunt barnyards; they do stroll our "Main Street." They even stick their heads into car windows.

Now call me a faker some more, you city skeptics—and you'll hear from Fanny next time; or from Anna, who will tell you off in her best highly seasoned White Russian.

Truth is, I questioned this one myself, until I was thus told off by these two women who rule my life—and I don't mean maybe.

This pair of exacting, yet truthful, martinetes were motoring along a well traveled hard surfaced road when they spied a half grown doe nearby in a field. Little Harriet, a grandchild, was with them. They stopped for her to see the deer.

The doe wanted to see Harriet too. It leisurely crossed the field, hurdled a fence and came along side the car. It raised its pretty face and stuck it through the car window.

Fanny patted its head and it licked her hand, tried to reach her face. It stretched toward Harriet who was frightened and drew back, begging, "Don't let it get in the car," which it seemed to be trying.

The lovely denizen of the forest took its time, appeared to enjoy the affection and baby talk bestowed upon it. Unhurried, it finally moved to the rear of the car. Fanny called to it, "Come back, you pretty thing, I want to pet you some more."

And it did. It returned to the window and stuck its head inside again. Its three or four minute visit with mortals finished, it withdrew with mortals finished, it withdrew with mortals finished.

Broken Water Main Causes Cloudburst

LOS ANGELES (AP)— Southern California has been having a heat wave, so three families were really startled when an apparent cloudburst hit their houses yesterday.

The half-hour torrent poured down from a clear sky and clogged down spouts and gutters in the Phillip Kenmore, David J. Manns and M. P. Marinas homes.

Then city employees stopped the geyser shooting from a big water main that had burst in the Silver Lake district, ripping a deep opening in a parkway.

Army Names New Korea Commander

SEOUL (AP)— Maj. Gen. John H. Collier takes over command of the U.S. 1st Corps tomorrow.

Collier, who commanded the armored center at Ft. Knox, succeeds Lt. Gen. Ben Bryan, Jr.

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