

Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1908, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 Month \$ 1.35	1 Month \$ 1.35
6 Months \$ 6.50	6 Months \$ 6.10
1 Year \$11.00	1 Year \$10.20

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

There are days when you never seem to get much done but still sit around your desk and doodle. This being one of those days, but still faced with the task of turning out a few words to fill up space on the old time slip, we sat down to a pile of publications that have been stacking up on the desk for the past several months.

One of the first we came to was the new Blue Book, Oregon's book of information. We found a lot of things in thumbing through it that we weren't aware of before. Like for instance:

Our state bird, the meadowlark, was chosen by taking a poll of school children in every county in the state. The meadowlark (Western) was proclaimed state bird by Governor I. L. Patterson in 1927.

Gary Cozad is still listed as a constable of the district Court, Klamath County.

There are 16 foreign consulates in the state of Oregon, all of them located in Portland. They consist of representatives from Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Iceland, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru and Paraguay, Sweden and Venezuela. If you want to get hold of the Italian consulate you have to go to Seattle, but he's listed in our book anyway.

There are 344 prohibitionists registered in the state. There are 229 Socialists and 359 Progressives. There are 17,199 more Democrats than Republicans in the state and 723 people who come under a heading of "all others" which must comprise the Communists, the Bolsheviks and the rest of the screwball fringe of politics.

There was no Klamath County at the time of the first constitutional convention in Oregon so we aren't on the record. Neither is Lake County. But the papers were signed by several men from Jack-

son County, from which both Lake and Klamath were carved out. Jackson County had earlier been sliced out of Wasco County. Signing for Jackson County were L. J. C. Duncan who came from Tennessee, Daniel Newcomb, a farmer from Oregon, a pair of lawyers, P. P. Price who came from Tennessee, and J. H. Reed, originally from Pennsylvania. Duncan, by the way, was a miner. All of 'em were Demos.

Oh well, enough of this. Besides the Blue Book has 450 pages and by now I'm too tired to struggle on any further.

Fort Klamath seems to be having a little trouble with someone who is addicted to breaking windows or who has a grudge against the OLCG and its far-flung outlets. Either way it's costing a tidy little sum in glazier's fees for the harassed proprietor.

There have been times when we have barely escaped the urge to toss a brick through a plate glass window. Sometimes I think it would be worth the cost just to toss the brick and listen to the resultant crash.

And there have also been times when I would cheerfully have tossed a loaded bomb through the window of one of our green front grocers.

But my real gripe with the shatters of glass deals with the low-down polecat who cheerfully tosses his empty jug out of his car as he speeds down a city street or a state highway.

No punishment could be devised too severe for dealing with this menace to the happiness of the family car. If they haven't the strength to clear the curb with a bottle they are probably too weak to stand up under 50 lashes with a cat 'o nine tails. But I'm sure it would be adequate punishment to require them to crawl over a mile of broken bottles.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

There is a very sober thought in regards the future increase in population along the Pacific Coast, and especially so, as Varden Fuller of the University of California points out, in the current issue of the "California Monthly." It is more than likely that California's population will be doubled or better by 1975. This may not mean it will follow that all the rest of the Pacific Coast will have an equal doubling of population but it does point to the fact that the other states will have very substantial increases.

The basic question, naturally, is where will these people be absorbed in our western economy? On this subject, Fuller makes a very cogent statement in respect to agriculture. Perhaps what he has to say will be of interest here on account of the present "tea-pot" tempest being created by certain leaders in the Democratic Party seeking to advance their opportunities of election by attacking the administration's plan to relax the 160 acre limitation on federal reclamation projects.

Under the 160 acre limitation law the federal government has sought the very commendable objective of establishing the greatest number of people upon the land. Inflation, however, has struck also in this category as well as in other places in our economy, so that economists of the Bureau of Reclamation, have cut higher producing areas into smaller units than 160 acres and have attempted to set up homesteaders upon units as small as 100 acres or even less.

Years ago when I was studying agricultural economics in California I well remember of having to struggle with problems of the economical size of farms in regard to the type of agriculture followed. Even in the days before the last great depression it made a difference on how much land one farmed, the trend was toward an increased intensity of effort and a possible reduction in the size of the farm unit. This was in the "horse and buggy" days when the present ideas of the federal government regarding acreage limitation was born — the government is slow to change its ideas even though economics works with a fast and ruthless hand.

My own thinking left off where Fuller's begins so it is hard to bring us up to date. Fuller writes: "Until 1920, California agriculturists were building new farms and bringing new lands into cultivation and at the same time were experimenting with and adjusting to the particular capacities of the State's agricultural resources. In the past three decades, the number of commercial farms and the total amount of land in farms have

not changed materially — principal emphasis has been on developing the use and productivity of the land already in farms. This trend will undoubtedly continue, perhaps at a somewhat accelerated rate."

Varden Fuller's observation that "the number of commercial farms and the total amount of land in farms" have not changed materially in three decades, is most significant, since we know what a tremendous growth of population California has had within that period and is a point I should like to emphasize.

Fuller continues, "Even so, the number of commercial farms (excluding part-time and residential farms) will probably not increase and may actually decline. In recent decades, the smaller farms, (those under 200 acres), have tended to decrease while those in the larger size categories, (particularly those under 1,000 acres), have greatly increased. The additional cropland that has been developed in the past two decades is mainly in large farms. Recent trends do not, therefore, suggest opportunities for more farmers."

An economist with no axe to grind looks at the record and notes the facts of the trend of economics, yet we still cling to the "horse and buggy" ideal of a country of small farms, filled with happy, contented people. The fire and idealism that motivates one section of our federal government's activity and a basic American heritage that every man might be able to look forward to the ownership of a piece of land. Yet other forces within the federal structure have built for inflation to the extent that the owner of a small piece of land may discover that he is merely a serf to a piece of real estate.

As the demand for agricultural workers the future is not encouraging the economist states: "Similarly, the long-term outlook for employment of unskilled farm labor does not indicate an expansion but rather, possible contraction. This is true notwithstanding that this category of employment has been rising in the past decade."

It becomes apparent that the farm will not be the place to absorb the great increase of population that is growing like a snowball rolling down a hill.

THANKS
HEIDELBERG, Germany — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has thanked the U.S. Army in a letter for "an exemplary performance" in rescue work in the recent Bavarian floods.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

RETAIL MEMO:
A good deal has been said and written recently about autos and automobile manufacturers — how the big are getting bigger and the small are getting scarcer.

It is a fact that General Motors produces around half of the country's cars and trucks, and with Ford and Chrysler account for all but about five percent. It is also a fact that there have been consolidations, and that there's talk of more to the point that all auto and truck production might be in the hands of a Big Four.

That doesn't prove though that the little fellow can't do business. An example is at hand, coming authentically from Paul Prusley, Northwest Zone Manager for Nash at Seattle.

The Northwest Zone of the Nash Motors Division of American Motors was top dog in Nash sales, having attained the highest percentage of Nash business in the United States.

The obvious conclusion is that business is available and to be had by aggressive dealers regardless of factory volume rating.

Retailers throughout the country, optimistic for the fall and holiday seasons, foresee a definite improvement in business with prospects good that dollar volume will top the comparative 1953 period.

That is how W. G. McCargo, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, sizes up the retail business outlook, reported the NY Herald Tribune.

Retailers are backing their optimism with their own money, spending to modernize their plants, put in new fixtures and install the latest equipment for record-keeping, he said.

Moreover, retailers are spending their money both to maintain adequate stocks and to promote their wares to the public.

With about 60 percent of the year's business due in the last four months of the year, musical instrument retailers expect this year's sales to equal 1953's record volume, according to R. B. Well, president of the National Association of Music Merchants.

If 1954 sales are not as high as 1953, he said, they certainly won't be more than three percent less than the prior year's total.

A note—or plunk—from Klamath teenagers this summer is echoed in Well's statements. Makers of guitars (guitars), ukuleles and banjos expect to sell 400 thousand instruments this year.

And we find it out—locally, not from Mr. Well—that nylon is replacing kiddy innards as strings for the ukule.

Good selling (Northwest Nash) and fads (ukuleles) bring business. So do new gadgets.

The versatile, brother-with-action rotisserie is breaking sales records in the electric housewares business, reports "Mart" magazine.

Sales of rotisseries jumped from about 125 thousand units in 1952 to 650 thousand in 1953. The 1954 sales are expected to go ahead of earlier "Mart" estimates of 800 thousand units. In 1955 the market expects this product to reach a total of 1.85 million units.

(If you don't know what a rotisserie is, don't worry until the ads get you. Just stay old-fashioned like some of the rest of us.)

COST OF LIVING MEMO:
The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 30 basic commodities was 272.28 on July 15, against 272.78 a week before.

BULOVA
Waterproof - Shock Resistant - 39.75
Beach JEWELERS
834 Main Ph. 3493

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, rose one cent last week to \$7.23. This is 7.3 percent above the corresponding level of last year.

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Communists have won a clear-cut victory in Indochina. It can't be minimized. The French let them have half of Viet Nam. Now the United States faces one of the most important decisions in its history.

It is this: Will this country, to keep the rest of Indochina and Southeast Asia out of Communist hands, be willing to fight if the Communists move any further? Or will the United States just sit back and express pious hopes that the Southeast Asians won't submit to communism?

There is talk — until it becomes a reality it will remain talk — that this country will try to form a Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) to defend the rest of Indochina and Southeast Asia against any further Communist advance.

It remains to be seen (A) whether the United States can get allies to go along with this plan and (B) whether Congress, where there has been much divided opinion, will take action which could lead to military involvement someday.

There was so much national unhappiness over the Korean War and the cost in American lives, and so much national relief and joy when the Communists agreed to a truce there, that there has been no national enthusiasm for getting involved all over again in Asian fighting.

The Communists knew of this feeling. Knowing, they may have gambled that this country wouldn't go to the rescue of the French in Indochina if the Reds stepped up the pressure on the French. If they did bet on that, they won.

They will probably sit quietly for a while now. They can afford to. They can sit back and watch what the Western Allies, particularly the United States, are willing to do about agreeing to draw a line in Asia beyond which they won't let the Communists move without massive war.

If the West fails to reach agreement — and any such agreement wouldn't be worth much unless the Southeast Asians were willing to be a party to it — it will be like a go-ahead light for the Communists. If there is agreement, they can still move without open aggression across a frontier.

They can use economic pressure to subvert the Southeast Asians, plus the usual political pressure and subversion. If that fails, they can start open revolt by local Communists as they did in Indochina.

But the United States has reached a point where it is going to have to be willing to fight in Asia or stop talking so tough about what lies in store for the Communists if they move one more inch.

There's been some tough talk in the past year by members of President Eisenhower's administration but when the crisis came, the United States stayed out of Indochina. This fact can hardly be lost upon the millions of Southeast Asians.

Nor can this fact: The United

State Tax Official Plans Check

Walter K. Taylor, records consultant of the State Tax Commission of Oregon, is making a spot check of merchandise inventories this week in Klamath and Lake counties. This is part of a statewide program. Merchant's books will be examined to check upon inventories as declared in tax returns to county assessors.

The spot check will mean that about one in ten merchants in each county will have his inventory records examined, according to Samuel B. Stewart, state tax commissioner in charge of assessment and taxation.

A. H. Howells, tax commission director of records, will supervise the "random sampling" of stores throughout the state.

Stewart said that the tax body has authority to direct the county assessor to make a check of all merchants if the spot check turns up conditions which warrant further investigation.

True cash value declarations were not checked from 1940 until 1952, explained Stewart. When a small sample of books throughout the state was examined in 1952, accountants found returns ranging from 4 to 100 per cent of full value.

These findings prompted most counties to hire qualified men to check all business inventories.

Before 1952, assessors used higher ratios on merchandise inventories than on real property. That is, the assessed value of inventories was a higher percentage of their true cash value.

At the time of the 1952 check, the state tax commission recommended that inventory ratios be reduced to equal those on real property. Thirty-five counties have lowered their personal property ratios in keeping with this suggestion.

"Lowering these ratios definitely benefited the merchants. It is now up to them to declare their inventories accurately," Stewart said.

States held aloof from the armistice just agreed to at Geneva, in which the French let the Communists take over millions of Indochinese. The United States wouldn't approve, but it didn't do anything to stop it.

Both the Truman administration, for years, and the Eisenhower administration, for the past 18 months, had time to look at the Indochina war and see what was happening; that the French were losing. Both insisted the French would win.

Neither administration made an effort, so far as is publicly known, to form a Southeast Asia alliance to rescue the French if they got into crisis.

When the crisis did come, Secretary of State Dulles rushed to Europe to get "united action." The British balked, at least then. The United States stood back. The French, left alone, sought an armistice.

Letter From Washington

By CONGRESSMAN HARRIS ELLSWORTH

As noted in my previous weekly letter, I took a quick trip to England over the 4th of July week-end and spent the remainder of that week there—and in Western Germany. The purpose of the trip was to find out at first hand from officials of the British Government just how they—particularly Parliament—go about investigating irregularities, disloyalty or other "scandals," as they call such things, in their government. There is a resolution pending before the Rules Committee which would amend the rules of the House to set up certain additional standards of procedure for committees when they conduct investigations. I wanted to find out if British experience could contribute any suggestions for improving that resolution.

I know, of course, that there is really not much similarity between the British parliamentary system and our own. We have, however, two basic things in common. Both systems are truly representative governments and both countries have internal problems and troubles of about the same kind. Obviously we could borrow nothing much in the way of identical procedure but it seemed likely that there might be a common ground of basic thinking on the subject.

After talking at some length with highly placed officials in the legislative and executive branches of the British Government, including, by the way, a half hour with former Prime Minister Clement Attlee, I came away with the conclusion that even with whatever faults it may have, our way of conducting investigations through Congressional committees is better adapted to the needs of our vast country. Our problem, then, is to reduce the faults and dangers of our procedure to an absolute minimum which, in essence, is the purpose of the resolution mentioned above.

Our government under the Constitution is divided into three separate and independent branches—the executive, judicial and legislative. In Britain the three are intermingled. Cabinet members must be members of Parliament and there is a close relationship be-

tween Parliament—particularly the House of Lords, and the judiciary. Inquiries by Parliament into the conduct of the various executive agencies (ministries) can be conducted daily in the House of Commons during the question period. The ministers being members of the House are present to answer questions. Their Parliament has nothing which could be reasonably compared with the committee system of our Congress. From time to time they have resorted to the device of select committees to investigate specific matters but it seems they have experienced some difficulties and few satisfactory results from such efforts. In an effort to remedy the troubles this developed Parliament passed the "Tribunals of Inquiry Act of 1921." From our point of view it would seem that this law really increases the troubles because the "tribunals" created as the result of the Act are clothed with the authority of a court but are not required to use judicial procedures. Evidently the British meet the situation by seldom resorting to the select committee method of conducting investigations.

In general, the British seem to feel that their daily question hour in the House of Commons just about meets whatever need they have for investigations. The remainder of the problem is not actually solved. One well informed member of the House of Lords made this comment: "The truth is that any legislature is driven from time to time to institute enquiries either by itself or by others which at least potentially have the power to inflict great injustice on individuals." He offered the further observation that in Britain safeguards are maintained which reduce that hazard to a minimum. A discussion of the principles upon which the safeguards are based revealed a close parallel to the provisions of the Scott resolution.

GOC Plans Regular Meet

The GOC will hold its regular monthly meeting Wednesday, July 21, at 7:30 p.m. in the pilot's lounge at the airport.

Major George Manasser, Portland Air Defense Filter Center Detachment Commander, will be present. He will discuss new air defense developments in the Pacific Northwest and present awards for outstanding achievements in the local GOC organization.

Irene Bullard, civilian editor of Contact, a monthly publication of Detachment 3, 4770th Ground Observer Squadron, Portland, will be present to talk about her work with the Portland Filter Center and other GOC posts of Oregon.

A report of the outlying posts in the Klamath Basin will be presented by Sgt. Donald Trainer, local USAF-GOC representative.

A surprise program to include everyone present will be presented by the public relations committee. As the conclusion of the meeting, Air Force movies will be shown and refreshments will be served by the Airport Cafe for a nominal sum.

All GOC members and prospective members throughout the Klamath Basin are cordially invited to attend this evening of education and entertainment.

Danube River Floods Hungry

GYOER, Hungary (AP) — Danube River floodwaters burst a vital dam near this industrial city of 70,000, forcing the evacuation of 5,000 inhabitants. Another 25,000 fled their homes in 24 nearby villages.

Hungarian and Russian troops are adding volunteers in the fight to stem the flood and protect districts where some of the most important factories in this country are located.

DANCE

Chiloquin, Ore., Old High School Gym

MUSIC BY PEE WEE STIDHAM and His Rainbow Melody Boys

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GENE ST. JOHN

Friday Night July 23rd

Dancing Admission 1⁰⁰ person Tax Included

9 till 1

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

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100 ACRE RANCH — GRADE A DAIRY

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Of The WILLARD HOTEL
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