

Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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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	\$16.20

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Bill Hunt, the straw boss of the Lincoln mill, blew into town yesterday morning following a long and wet elk hunting trip up into the Ukiah country.

Said that it was a blooper all the way with no luck in his party as far as he was concerned. Earl Scherer bagged one, but no one else we've heard of to date.

Bill told us that it was almost like standing on the corner of Sixth and Main. Klamath Falls people milling around in the woods until it looked like a convention.

Poor weather, rain instead of snow, is blamed for most of the hard luck.

But to us, a non elk hunter from the west go, it comes as a surprise that there aren't the usual stories about hunters marooned by snow storms, state police trying to find lost people, snow plows converging on the area to get stalled cars out before the big winter freeze-up, etc. Seems like that has been a feature of the trips all through the years. Now they just get stuck in the mud.

Worst part of the whole trip?

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by **KEN McLEOD**

During the next session of Congress we are going to be subjected to an intensified blast of propaganda from the advocates of Big Dams in their desperate struggle to retain their place at the side of public funds. The show-bark of the big construction bureau of the federal government will throw forth their most dazzling efforts to sell their "gold bricks" to an ever growing skeptical public. It will be a great show and should provide us much entertainment — we should enjoy the exhibition to the utmost because we are paying for it with our tax funds. Scientists who have many times demonstrated the physical restraints surrounding the dream of Perpetual Motion have never examined the field of political ambitions.

The next session of Congress is going to have its full mead of discussion on the subject of water control and the sorest point in this whole picture is the present adventure in bureaucracy. Elmer T. Peterson, editor of the "Daily Oklahoman" a member of the Outdoor Writers and a well known conservationist had a few words to say on this subject at the last Outdoor Writers convention at Rolla, Missouri.

"Any Washington newsman knows it is dangerous for one bureau to criticize another bureau," stated editor Peterson, "particularly if the target is one of the largest, longest established and most lavishly financed of any department. A powerful bureau finds it desirable to hire high-powered propagandists and lobbyists and to work on committees, sub-committees, boards, commissions, etc."

When the USDA, through its Soil Conservation Service, was given a province of flood control through watershed treatment, stopping water where it falls, there came loud yells of anguish and outraged pride from the Corps of Army Engineers, who claimed that the Flood Control Act of 1936, later amended, gave them the sole authority over flood control — that USDA's function must be only mild form of runoff retardation. The Act, admittedly, was ambiguous in this respect.

"The gist of the big dam lobbyist's contention is that runoff water may be retarded by SCS watershed practices — that SCS methods may even control floods on creeks, but on the rivers — Oh, No! They should have learned in the fifth grade that the whole is nothing more nor less than the sum of all its parts." In other words, if you stop floods on the tributaries you are bound to stop corresponding floods "on the main stem." But that's their story, and they stick to it with complete desperation.

"They browbeat and intimidate SCS and other USDA officials to the point that some timid souls in USDA bow down and say: 'We don't claim that watershed treatment will prevent downstream floods.' The timid souls never give any performance data to support this negative formula, because they know that when such facts in their own official documents are brought into the discussion, that formula is untenable. So the USDA appeasers are even more effective workers against their own program than the big-damners themselves. I have many warm friends among high-ranking SCS men. You would be amazed to hear them

Vet's Mailbag

G.I. Loan activity continued at a high level during October. Veterans Administration reports. With 57,849 G.I. home loan applications received by VA for guaranty, the volume for the month was 122 percent over the October, 1953 figure.

The October volume exceeded the September 1954 applications by 674. VA said. It also reported it received appraisal requests for 82,497 proposed and existing homes, which is a decrease of 6,996 below the September total of 89,493, but an increase of 137 per cent above the 34,833 received during October, 1953.

Of the 82,497 homes for which the VA received appraisal requests last month, 48,372 were for proposed homes, a decrease in new construction of 5,663 under September, and 36,925 were for existing homes, a drop of 1,303 under the previous month.

The decrease noted in the appraisal volume, VA said, was seasonal and was felt mostly in the areas with colder climates.

A survey of VA guaranteed loans closed during August 1954, showed that 38.3 per cent were made without a down payment compared with 15 per cent of the loans closed last February.

The survey also disclosed that lenders are writing more loans with longer repayment periods. The number of loans being made for 25 years or more has increased

They'll Do It Every Time

By **Jimmy Hatlo**



TELLING THE EDITOR

WHY FRANCE DECAYED

We can understand the French nation better by studying her past history.

About the time of our revolutionary war France was in a serious condition for one third of the country was owned by the King, another third by the church and the rest by the common people.

Both the government and the church were in a very corrupt condition. Most of the people were poverty stricken. Our Franklin and Thomas Jefferson became well acquainted with the situation. Jefferson said he even laid down on the people's beds and by conversing with the poor people in their homes, he and others determined to have a government entirely separate from the church.

King Louis the fifteenth had said "After me the deluge," and he was right for finally a boy jumped up on a cannon in a park, waved, and called to the people. The cry taken up by others and the French revolution was on.

So the King and Queen were beheaded and thousands of the leaders of the nation were beheaded.

At the outbreak of the revolution there were 200,000 on relief in Paris alone. For centuries, the Bible had been a forbidden book and those who had it were killed. At one time the bell on the King's palace rang at night to give the signal for the people to rise and kill all those who were not in harmony with the church and state system — the slaughter commenced and continued for two months, but the first three days were the most terrible. In the massacre 70,000 men, women and even their little children were put to death, many by terrible torture. This had happened more than two hundred years before the revolution, but was only one of several

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

What is evidently a common and troublesome ailment, namely cramps in the legs at night, is mentioned in two letters, excerpts from which follow.

Q — I am troubled with cramps in my legs and feet at night so much, I try bathing them in warm water and rubbing them but it does not help. What would you suggest?

R. D.

Q — I am middle aged and for several years have had trouble with my legs going numb and cramping, especially at night. This does not bother me in the day. What should I do?

Mrs. A. H.

A — In elderly people this unpleasant condition is usually associated with poor circulation resulting from hardening of the arteries of the lower extremities or from spasms of the blood vessels there. Contrary to what one might expect, but for sound physiological reasons, these types of cramps were brought on by the warmth of the bed.

However, cramps in the lower extremities at night are not confined to the elderly. They occur quite often in pregnancy. They may be related to the blood sugar — the longest period between meals — ordinarily occurs at night.

Q — I have been told that the constant wearing of tennis shoes can have harmful effects on the vision but that this does not hold true for shoes with a rubber sole providing a leather insole is used. Is there any truth in this statement?

Reader.

A — I do not know of any truth in the statement. It is possible that wearing tennis shoes might not be good for the feet, but I fail to see how it could have any effect on the vision.

Q — Could rotten teeth in a

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK. — It's up to the consumers now. Store shelves are filled with Christmas gifts. Elegant new cars are rolling off the production lines. New houses continue to rise around the land. Gadgets fill them are coming from the factories in abundance.

Professional pulse feelers say that business is operating today in a climate of confidence. The bulls have been having it all their way in Wall Street. Corporate bigwigs predict that next year all should be serene for industry and trade.

There would seem to be only one question left hanging: What will the consumers do?

Merchants confidently expect that consumers will make this as good or better a sales season as ever before. They point to the general air of confidence in the future, to the high total of personal incomes after taxes, to the stability in prices, and to attractive new styling and improved quality of many of their goods.

Auto makers predict that at least 5 1/2 million Americans will find the necessary dough to buy that many of the high-styled new cars — some of them with equally elegant new price tags. And the auto makers, hoping that other Americans will find the money to buy the used cars traded in by the 5 1/2 million. The housing industry and government officials are in agreement that next year will see new houses continue to go up at the same high rate as at present. Easy money and relaxed payment terms will be the big lure.

Whether the consumers will part with all the money that the hopes of the merchants, the auto makers, the home builders, the home appliances and furniture makers depended upon is the one unresolved question.

The next few weeks should tell the story.

Traffic in the stores of the land is high. Retail sales all year have stayed only slightly under booming 1953. The general air of less tension this fall is counted upon to make Christmas gift buying more generous and to pull the year's retail sales total up in one last big spurt.

Dealers report great interest in the new cars. But in some parts of the nation there has already been some juggling with the new prices — discounts reported here and there, and the appearance of new models in a few used-car lots.

The signs right now are that the consumer will come through as expected and buy the cars, the houses the furnishings, the clothing, the gifts which businessmen are gambling on. If he does, the business pickup will go on into the new year.

QUICKIES

By **Ken Reynolds**

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James Marlow

WASHINGTON. — The difference between an ordinary citizen and a member of Congress while Congress is in session: Nothing worse than the rebuke can happen to Sen. McCarthy at this session unless, by something he does, he infuriates his fellow senator into throwing him out. It's unlikely.

If an ordinary citizen is called to testify before a congressional committee, but ignores it, he can be cited for contempt of Congress. That is followed by trial in federal court. If convicted, he goes to jail. Not so with a member of Congress.

Several years ago a Senate subcommittee, investigating McCarthy's financial dealings, asked him to answer questions. He didn't. He had no need to worry he might go to jail for contempt of Congress. He was protected by the Constitution.

To give members of Congress as much freedom as possible, the Constitution says a senator or representative cannot be arrested during a congressional session except for treason, a felony or breach of the peace.

Censure is merely a rebuke, an expression of opinion that a member's conduct has been unbecoming. But he doesn't lose his seat.

McCarthy, in declining to go before the subcommittee investigating his finances, argued it had no jurisdiction in investigating him. Besides, he said, the committee was dishonest. Nothing happened to him at least then. He was not cited for contempt. But treatment of the committee was not forgotten.

It came back to haunt him this year when another committee, headed by Sen. Watkins, a Utah Republican, was specially created to look into charges that McCarthy had been contemptuous of Congress on a number of occasions.

McCarthy didn't attempt to ignore this committee when it called him to testify. If he had, his Senate foes would have pointed to this as proof of a contemptuous attitude.

The Watkins committee recommended two counts:

1. That he had been contemptuous of the Senate in ignoring and insulting the earlier subcommittee.
2. That his conduct had been "reprehensible" in the treatment given Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwickler, who had been called before McCarthy's own subcommittee to answer questions about the handling of Communists in the Army.

Then McCarthy repeated what he had done to the earlier subcommittee; he poured insults on Watkins' committee and on Watkins himself. He said the committee was the "handmaiden" of the Communists and Watkins was imbecile and cowardly.

This so infuriated the usually mild Watkins that he attacked McCarthy head on last Tuesday in a detailed Senate speech that traced the long history of McCarthy's relations with the subcommittee which tried to examine his finances.

He didn't go into the question of McCarthy's constitutional protection in not going before that earlier committee. Watkins, reminding the Senate McCarthy had called him a coward, asked:

Why did McCarthy, whose integrity and honor had been challenged by investigation of that earlier subcommittee, not go to defend himself but, instead, from the "safety" of his office fired insults by letter?

Then, since it had happened under their own eyes, Watkins asked the Senate to censure McCarthy with a new and third count: contempt of the Watkins' committee, which had been set up to find out whether he had been contemptuous.

McCarthy, who didn't sit in the Senate to listen to Watkins, went into the hospital the next day with an injured elbow.

U.S. Treasury Lists Deficit

WASHINGTON. — The Treasury said it went \$7,106,000,000 in the red during the first four months of this fiscal year — about \$55 million dollars more than its deficit for the like period last year.

In a statement Friday on federal finances from July 1 through Oct. 31, the Treasury said spending dropped to \$21,436,000,000 from the \$22,864,000,000 outlay during July-October last year. But net tax receipts also dropped off it said — from \$16,613,000,000 to \$14,329,000,000.

Revenue collectors seem more optimistic than their statistics indicated, however.

They said a change in corporation tax payment schedules, while slowing down those receipts in July-October below last year's rate, should bring them in faster next spring.

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GUEST EDITORIAL

Editor's Note: This is the second of four articles by bankers on United States Savings Bonds. The bankers are writing the articles on the 13th anniversary of the Savings Bonds Program to tell Klamath Basin residents what they think of bonds.

By WILLIAM A. HUGGINS
Manager, United States National Bank of Portland,
Klamath Falls Branch

Savings Bonds are still one of the world's safest buys in bonds. If we, as bankers, did not believe in the Savings Bonds program, then our banks would not own United States bonds totaling more than \$89,960,000,000.

Every time a new purchaser buys a Savings Bond, he becomes a shareholder in our government; he has a greater stake in how that government is operated and the kind of people elected to office. That bond purchaser is providing

for his own security, and he is demonstrating self-reliance by providing for his own future. He has a vital interest in a sound national economy.

Widespread ownership of Savings Bonds by individuals is one of the most important parts of the national program which banks are actively participating in to strengthen the nation's economy.

A sound dollar is essential to the future of the free world. Our domestic economy does not operate in a global vacuum. We have accepted an important role in the development and preservation of the economic strength of the free nations of the world, and upon this strength might well depend our ultimate national security.

A sound dollar is one upon which other nations of the free world, as well as our own nation, can rely.

HAL BOYLE

LAROCHE, Belgium. — All my life I have wanted to become a real gourmet, one who makes an art of eating.

Guess I never will. I flunk out on the very first test — which is, that the true gourmet never lets his conscience interfere with his palate.

For example, this year an African native politician disappeared on a campaign tour and presumably was consumed by his constituents. The average voter, no matter what his politics, considers such a thing unjustified, regardless of the candidate's stand on the tariff or whether he favored legalizing bingo.

Your true gourmet, on the other hand, would be interested only in how the politician was cooked, what kind of sauce was employed, and what kind of wine would be proper for the occasion.

I mention this only because I have again floundered in my efforts to become a gourmet. The piece de resistance in this case was not a politician, but something even more vulnerable called a grive.

I have been journeying through Belgium with a group of American travel writers, and life has been one banquet after another. The food in the Ardennes is wonderful at this time of year and full of a forest flavor — sweet-tasting venison, acorn-ripened wild boar steaks that make ordinary pork pallid in comparison.

My first encounter with venison did trouble me — for I love the

image of a springing deer — but I calmed my qualms and manfully downed it by telling myself, "In this world everybody's after a fast buck."

And just when I thought I was becoming a hardened gourmet at last — well, in they came with a grive on my plate.

What was it? Nobody in our group knew for sure. It was a small bird, roasted a lovely brown. It had been cooked with its head on, and served with the head bent under the wings and legs, which were crossed across its breast in a shy protective gesture.

"Looks like that old painting called 'September Morn,'" someone suggested. We guessed it must be a tiny squab or some kind of sparrow.

The next problem was how to eat it. With knife and fork I feebly attacked the grive. I immediately let its head fall back and flung his wings and legs apart. It looked somehow like a baby that needed a diaper.

Hunger left me at once. But feebly I took off a morsel with my fork. It was dark and gamey, and I had a hard time swallowing it.

The Belgian sportsman sitting next to me noticed my difficulty. "Very delicious," he said, kissing his fingers. Then he showed me how to eat a grive. He ripped the bird apart, wolfed it down, then — at first I thought this was an optical illusion — thrust the head in his mouth and demolished it with great gusto.

Fighting down an urge to get up and run, I asked him what a grive was. As best I could understand his explanation, filtered through my forgotten year of college French, he said:

"A grive is a thrush, game bird here. We trap it. It is a very greedy bird, and its greed is its undoing. When it thrusts its head through a small looped snare to get at a berry, the noose tightens around its throat and hangs it."

"A grive is a thrush is a thrush is a thrush." The words rang through my mind. I remembered how as a Boy Scout I had provided through the woods identifying different birds to win a merit badge. What would my old scoutmaster think of me now, sitting here with a cooked, sweet-singing thrush on my plate?

My Belgian friend looked puzzled as I pushed the grive away. I felt there was no use trying to explain to him that to me a thrush meant music, and that if I were ever hungry enough to eat in musical instruments I would prefer to start by munching on a tuba or nibbling on the legs of a concert piano.

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