

Herald and News

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

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

There isn't anything more fun than watching someone really enjoy himself. Or than enjoying yourself thoroughly at the same time.

Last Saturday was just that kind of a day all the way around. Quite a bunch of us, including a couple of fellows from Alton, turned out for the opening of the pheasant season.

Like all hunters we got there early. An hour or so, in fact. And it was worth it. The sky and fields below it were literally filled with geese. Specks, snows and whole flocks of cacklers with an occasional majestic band of honkers winging over.

The honkers disdained to stop, but the rest of the species, the geese, were coming in to feed and make no bones about it. They would sight the field and apparently make up their minds right off the bat to make it a massive dinner table. Some of them sailed in on steady wings, braking a few feet up and dropping a softy down among their fellows. Others started the curious tumbling of geese, turning great cartwheels in the air, side - slipping, somersaulting and executing a series of dizzy plunges as they cut their altitude and dropped in with a feet-first rush.

As occasional early bird pheasant hunters sought their positions in adjoining fields, flocks of the geese would get up, fly around in a short circle and drop into a nearby field.

The air was filled with their cries, a discordant but wildly beautiful sound, the stately honk of the big Canadas, the barking as if in the distance of the specks and the wild, high laughter of the snows, all combining to make it a hunters' song.

From daylight until eight thirty or so the birds continued their spectacular show. Nearing the zero hour for pheasants - eight o'clock - we could make out scores of the birds, largely honk, feeding in the stubble. As we started our march down the field our eyes

were alert for the bright plumage of the rumpcocks, but overhead was only the wild clamor of the geese, disturbed from their morning feeding and leading either back into the reserve or for one of the various lakes.

It was really one of the mornings in this old world to remember. And I imagine that all of us will.

It was also one of those mornings that convinced me that it would be the better part of common sense if I sharpened up my shooting a trifle if I'm to keep on hunting with a scattergun.

So far I've passed myself off as a good rifle shot during the shotgun season and vice versa, but the threadbare tale won't hold out forever. I guess I'll just have to do something about it.

But what?

Who - says - winter - is - here - department? Spotted a solitary but apparently not unhappy pelican sailing around on the waters of the Upper Lake yesterday.

While it seems a little late in the season for the big white fellows to be around this one was having no trouble at all. He seemed, if a placid and contented silhouette means anything, to be having the time of his life.

I shall take this as a sign of a mild winter.

Not only Pelicans were abroad on the big lake over the Sunday holiday. Several boats were at it, including at least one spotless white cruiser plowing its tiny wake down the lake.

Shucks, there were a lot of days during the "season" that weren't as warm and pleasant as yesterday.

It was even a good day for weeding, tearing out old plants, raking the lawn and other of the tiny but onerous jobs that face the householder at this time of year.

It is far from correct duck and goose weather, but it sure is enjoyable.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

The "Big Dam" battle that is beginning to take shape between the construction agencies of the federal government and the advocates of water control by comprehensive watershed programs, so far has been a struggle of Soil Conservation practices to stop floods before they get a destructive start and the pork - barrel boosters of the Army Engineer Corps who base their program upon the attempt to control floods after they have had their start. The truly big battles are beginning to center in the country area of the Rockies. Many people west of the Rockies have become concerned over the trend of this struggle for they likewise have been hearing the drum for "big dams" whose chief function is not flood control but the generation of hydro power. In the mind of the public, who will be asked to foot the bill, the "Big Dam" problem is beginning to become just that; regardless of the glitter of the golden dreams of bureaucratic publicity agents and their claque of enthusiastic local boomers, or the particular type of "public service" that their proposed allies in the fundamental reason for their necessity.

The first gain to be made by the Conservationists over the Constructionists has been the opening wedge of the Hope-Aiken measure for the assistance of small water sheds. Editor Elmer T. Peterson, editor of the daily Oklahoman, has criticized his friend Clifford Hope of Kansas on the basis that his approach has been one of appeasement on the "Yes-But" formula: "Oh, I favor watershed treatment. But we should also have big downstream dams." Editor Peterson said:

"I regret to criticize Mr. Hope, whose name is on what might develop into a significant movement. The trouble with the Yes-But formula is that it has been tried nearly 20 years, and is not getting very far for the simple reason that the Big-Damners get \$500,000.00 for every \$5,000,000.00 appropriated for watershed control, and at the present rate the watershed program is mathematically doomed to die on the vine. You can't feed a fighter with crumbs and expect him to beat a heavy-weight who enjoys full meals. And it is a fight. I have seen many foul blows struck by the Army Engineer Corps at the very time they have claimed to be friendly to the Soil Conservation Service."

In spite of editor Peterson's criticism of the Hope-Aiken Bill's failure to meet the battle squarely, Peterson is hopeful that the Hope Bill could be an entering wedge and the continued agitation of Conservationists softening the backbones of the appeasers, could result in a vigorous re-orientation of the whole problem of water control, in which the actual facts of agricultural flood control could drive the program to its logical conclusion. Editor Peterson gave a number of interesting points in support of the stand of the Upstream Control Defenders:

"No. 1. The typical small detention dam of SCS is positively engineered to impound more runoff water pro rata than typical big dams on the same watershed - sometimes up to four times as much. For instance the flood pool

of a typical small dam on the Mill Creek (Okla.) project of agricultural flood control contains 5.22 inches of runoff, whereas the huge Denison dam, in the same watershed, could not possibly hold more than 1.31 inches of pro rata runoff in its flood pool. Even when Big-Damners invade the small watershed and make engineering estimates, as they did on Little Washita Creek, Oklahoma, it is found that the 34 small dams of the SCS plan would impound 59,108 acre feet compared with 32,000 acre feet of the one big dam, and the cost of the small dams would be less than one-third as much as the one Big Dam.

"No. 2. If you stop floods on all tributaries, you automatically stop floods on the main stem of the river. If you stop water where it falls, that takes care of any typical far area watershed, however big. There is ample marginal control in the reservoirs to offset the small non-protected strip, as I will show by concrete cases.

"No. 3. is the plus value of watershed-wide surface treatment in which impoundment is even greater than that of small dams. By terracing, contour furrowing, deep contour chiseling, use of special plowman - penetrating crops, etc., SCS research men have produced insoak up to nine inches per hour on small spots, and up to 4-1/2 inches per hour on a long-time watershed-wide basis. Forestation has produced excellent and sometimes phenomenal insoak. Either detention dam or insoak, by engineering data, is obviously superior to Big-Dam impoundment on the same watershed. When insoak and small detention dams are both used the superiority of the system is doubly enhanced."

Back east of the Rocky Mountain, one of the greatest concerns of the people is the subject of the control of floods and until the advent of the Soil Conservation Service the only provisions available to them for flood control were the proposals by the Army Engineers to build big impoundments to catch the floods and extensive levee systems to channel the rush of waters by areas of dense population.

Doctor Advises Against Lotions

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—A University of Michigan doctor says if your mother and father are bald and your head is taking on the proportions of a billiard ball, the only answer is a good-looking hat.

Dr. Thomas G. Jansen of the university's Medical School, says he recommends that men who have thinning hair should use lotions, ointments, "Just recognize the inevitable and adjust accordingly," says the skin specialist.

Advising women on home waves and dyes, the doctor says: "If you have noted any skin changes following the use of home waves or dyes, it would be wise not to use them again. Severe reactions could follow continued use."

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They'll Do It Every Time

DINGLETON DRIVE, RADIO SPIELER, GETS 500 FAN LETTERS PER WEEK-- BUT THAT DOESN'T IMPRESS BOSS-O-



By Jimmy Hatlo

BUT LET ONE UNCOMPLIMENTARY LETTER COME IN--AND THE HEAD MAN BLOWS HIS SHINGLES!!



GUEST EDITORIAL

Frank Tripp

Ed. Note: This is the third of four articles by Klamath Falls banker, Frank Tripp, on the Savings Bonds Program. The articles on the 13th anniversary of the Savings Bonds Program to tell residents what they think of bonds.

By MYRON E. SHANNON
Manager, First National Bank of Portland, South Sixth Street Branch

The Savings Bonds Program is a field of public service to which bankers can bring a specialized experience, influence and facilities. Banks are able to supply a major portion of the servicing and machinery essential to the issuing and redeeming of billions of dollars worth of bonds held by millions of people.

Although they receive no pay, bankers feel that while they are selling bonds they are also selling banks, banking and bankers to people. As bond representatives, we come into closer personal relationship with our entire communities, some segments of which

had experienced no previous contact with bankers. We made friends with people who became good customers.

Bankers learned that they could be effective salesmen, and they applied this talent to selling the services of their banks, with the result that in the last 10 years bank salesmanship has developed more rapidly than during any other comparable period in banking history.

The habit of thrift was promoted on a national scale to an extent, not possible in any other way, and while billions of dollars were going into bonds, other billions were entered on the savings ledgers of our banks.

The Bond Program gives bankers a great and continuing opportunity to sell sound economic doctrine to the American people. Every time we talk bonds we can also talk about integrity, self-reliance, thrift, self-discipline and all the other great moral principles upon which our forefathers founded this nation.

HUGH PRUETT

Astronomer, Extension Division Oregon Higher Education System

"Backward and forward under the moon

Swingeth the tide in her time-worn way."

Dwellers by the restless sea, ever aware of the daily ebb and flow of the tides, have since ancient times recognized a connection between this action and the position of the moon. Not until a few hundred years ago, however, had gravitational astronomy sufficiently advanced as to enable Sir Isaac Newton to give a logical explanation of the phenomenon.

On an average throughout a year a high tide occurs about 24 hours 51 minutes later on any day than on the preceding day. Since the moon also reaches its average highest position in the sky 24 hours 51 minutes later each succeeding day, Dr. Russell, the Princeton astronomer, has been led to remark that the odd 51 minutes are the moon's "earmark."

But high tides also occur between these times. According to Newton's law of universal gravitation, all objects attract each other something like a magnet attracts iron. The earth pulls on a stone; the sun and moon on the earth. The closer the objects, the harder the pull.

When the moon is over a certain part of the ocean, the water on that side - being nearer - is pulled harder than the solid earth itself, thus causing it to heap up two or three feet higher than usual. But the earth is nearer the moon than the water on the side opposite, so it is pulled away from that portion of water. We thus have bulges of water on opposite sides of the earth. As the earth turns it brings successive portions of its watery surface under the moon so that the two bulges travel around the earth once in a little over a day.

The sun also raises the water but its effective tidal force is only about 5-11 that of the moon. The highest tides occur twice a month, at new moon and full moon, when the sun and moon are lined up with each other. These excessive water elevations are known as "spring tides." Between the times of these phases of the moon the "lowest" high tides occur. The neap tides. Half way between any two high tides there occur the low tides.

High tide does not always occur everywhere at the instant the moon is highest in the sky. Interference by bodies of land, shallowness of the ocean and other factors produce a decided lag. It has been calculated that if the whole earth were covered with water 13 miles deep - with a few small islands on which to conduct measurements - that the tides would keep right along with

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

There is practically no one who feels more miserable and run down than the victim of chronic sinusitis. This affliction, however, has been attacked in many different ways. Sometimes the symptoms can be relieved simply by opening the outlet into the nose in order to allow the pus and mucus to escape. Injecting some substance or using packs which will help the swelling and inflamed mucous membrane to shrink often helps. For this purpose several drugs are available.

When the sinuses have become chronically inflamed, different methods are often needed. Washing out the sinus through a needle or tube with various kinds of solutions is also used.

In recent years, some of the sulfa drugs and penicillin have been used in solution or powder form. Not all of the sinuses can be treated in this way, but two of the most important - the maxillary and the frontal - can be, and occasionally some of the others. Although not always successful, especially if the sinuses have been chronically inflamed for a long time, irrigation is still one of the most valuable methods of treatment now available.

Recently Mr. Y. among others has written to ask about climate. "Does climate, in your opinion, have anything to do in bringing on this condition or is it just an infection which the climate does not affect one way or the other? Is it possible to dry up this condition in an extremely dry climate such as is found in the desert or is this another half-truth?"

This is a difficult question to answer. It is said that in theory the best climate for a person with sinusitis would be one in which there is little change in temperature between day and night and in which the air is neither too dry or too moist. These conditions are approached perhaps in certain parts of Southern California or Florida, but the hard facts of the matter are that many of those troubled with sinusitis go to such regions

H-Bomb May Be Used In Land War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans for the defense of Western Europe now appear to include the use of the hydrogen bomb on the battlefield, to provide a crushing, all-destructive force where tactical nuclear fission bombs or projectiles might be inadequate.

Recent generalized and laconic references by American military officials to utilizing whatever weapons and tactics are required to counter aggression have been sharpened by a comment from the deputy supreme commander of Allied powers in Europe, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein.

The British strategist says: "I want to make it absolutely clear that we at SHAPE (the Paris headquarters of the supreme command) are basing all our operational planning on using atomic and thermonuclear weapons in our defense."

"With us it is no longer 'They may possibly be used.' It is very definitely 'They will be used, if we are attacked.'"

Montgomery made the significant statement in a lecture at London last month. A copy of the lecture became available in Washington today.

Montgomery arrives in Washington this week during a visit to the United States. On Wednesday, he is scheduled to meet with Pentagon officials and later to fly to Augusta, Ga., to spend Thanksgiving with President Eisenhower.

Beginning today, the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization starts a series of meetings for a periodic assessment of the status of Western European military defense, including consideration of the impact of new weapons on the pattern of defense forces. There seemed the possibility that Montgomery might speak, informally, at least one of the committee sessions, to be held in the Pentagon.

In his paper, Montgomery said: "There are some who say that if war is joined, nuclear weapons will not be used. I would disagree with that."

"My opinion is that the fear of atomic and thermonuclear weapons is a powerful deterrent to war, but once a world hot war has started both sides are likely to use them. We would certainly use them ourselves if attacked. . . ."

HAL BOYLE

BRUSSELS, (AP)—Leaves from a Belgian notebook:

The Belgian people are heartily in favor of rearming their big German neighbors, who overran them in two great world wars in a single generation.

Many visitors find this hard to understand. To the ordinary Belgian it is merely a matter of accepting the hard facts of geography.

The soil of Belgium literally has been reddened by the blood of millions of men through the centuries. Waterloo, Ypres, Bastogne—these famous battlefields are known to every American high school history student. But any high school student here could name you a dozen more great battles fought in the area of Belgium, from Roman times until now.

Belgium in wartime is simply an accordion of anguish - squeezed back and forth by the armies of bigger powers.

"That is why even Belgian underground leaders who fought fiercely against the Nazis now are in favor of rearming Germany," explained an American who lives here. "They know it is impossible to keep the Germans permanently disarmed, and they are in favor of any plans that will make all their big neighbors allies instead of enemies."

There are no signs of combat fatigue in Belgium, no exhaustion of the spirit, no frustration against the bitterness against the present, such as visitors sometimes say they see in France.

A tidy people in a tidy country, the Belgians are bouncing into the second half of the 20th century with the eager resiliency of a rubber ball.

This small land, welding as it does the Teutonic and Latin strains of European culture, is a little living museum, crowded with the treasured masterpieces of the past. No country its size has so many historic objects worth picturing on postcards.

But while he admires these old glories, the ordinary Belgian isn't overwhelmed by them. He is almost as gadget-crazy as an American, and if his home doesn't have every labor-saving device on the market it is only for one reason - he can't afford them. But he is eager to try new things, and new ways of doing old things better.

The cleanliness of Belgium's ancient cities and small towns puts America's newer metropolises to shame. The grime of time has left a pleasant patina of age upon ancient buildings, but the streets and sidewalks are spotlessly clean.

Memo to any American mayor: Why not send the head of your local department of sanitation over here on an inspection trip to find out how the Belgians do it?

Belgium, more densely crowded

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



"That 'Safe Used Car' you got in the Herald & News Want Ads - Ha! Ha!"

Garner Observes 86th Birthday

UVALDE, Tex. (AP)—Former Vice President John Nance "Cactus Jack" Garner, in quiet retirement here, observed his 86th birthday today.

He planned to celebrate it as he always does: Hunting with long-time friend Ross Brundfield in the southwest Texas hills around here. "Deer better watch out," he said the other day. "I've got a keen eye."

White-haired and shrunken with age, Garner lives a placid life in his peccan tree-shaded home here, looking after his chickens and reading. He hardly ever talks politics.

THANKSGIVING MENU

\$1.50

- Turkey Rice Soup
- Waldorf Fluff Salad
- Iced Relishes
- Roast Turkey - Celery Dressing
- Fresh Cranberry & Orange Sauce
- Whipped Potatoes
- Giblet Gavy
- Honey Glazed Sweet Potatoes
- Hot Baking Powder Biscuits & Jelly
- Fudge Nut Ice Cream - Coffee.

LOUNGE SERVICE
Cocktail hour starting Monday, Nov. 22.
Appetizers served from - 5 to 7 P.M.

DRIFTWOOD CAFE

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NOTICE

The offices of Dr. V. E. Burris, Chiropractic Physician, have been moved from 228 No. 8th Street to 134 No. 3rd Street.

A completely modern Physiotherapy and drugless clinic.

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APPLE SAUCE

TOKYO (AP)—Japan expects to export 100,000 cases of apple sauce, worth about \$416,000, to the United States this winter, Kyodo News Service said today.

Baby Eczema & Diaper Rash

Laudis in Resinol, oils and softens dry, crusty skin—Resinol medication soothes itchy skin—gives baby comfort.

RESINOL OINTMENT AND SOAP