

The Herald and News

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First Snow

By BILL JENKINS
The first big snow of the season has hit the area and we are once again in the middle of the old, old battle about who prefers what kind of winter weather. Not that it does any good to express a wish, but you can't keep anyone from doing it.

Personally I prefer lots of snow to the cold weather. If we get a winter with a heavy snowfall we are likely to have somewhat higher temperatures. Of course, there are those who would rather have the cold and a lack of snow.

One thing that we will hope is that the storms don't bring on a rash of serious auto and truck accidents. The first one of the year is almost always a fender-bashing, car sliding circus for a day or two until people get their feet adjusted to the slick roads and stop bawling down the street with summer-time pressure. But if we use a little caution it will work out okay for everyone.

Also, a word of thanks to the fellows who are up early to see that the streets are plowed and sanded and that the highways are plowed out. It's easy to gripe, but not so easy to pile out of a warm bed before daylight and go to work in the cold. Which hit a low, incidentally, of four above zero here at the office this morning.

The storm that plastered the Basin and closed roads in the High Sierra came from Alaska, creeping down the coast until it was off the coast of California before swinging in to coat us with a few inches of snow. Another is headed this way from Alaska and due to his tonight. Maybe it will and maybe not. We've been an isolated island of good weather for a long time now so I guess we're due.

Fringe Areas

By MAX WAUCHOPE
Klamath Falls is not the only city in America, or Oregon for that matter, which has a sanitation and health problem due to the growth of its fringe areas.

One interesting fact stated in several surveys of suburban areas made in the eastern U.S. is that fringe area size is not increasing in proportion to the increase in fringe population, and fringe population density is rapidly increasing.

The reasons for fringe area growth are fairly obvious. Present telephone, electric power, distribution, and highways make it necessary for the prospective homeowner to pay a relatively high price for a city lot on which to build a cramped dwelling with little land space around it.

The homeowner who wishes more space for his children to play, or wants a garden, chickens, etc., moves to a fringe area where he gets more space for his money. This process has been on the increase all over America for the last 20 years.

The particular sewerage and sanitation problems of the Klamath Falls suburban area were the topics of a forum sponsored by the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce last week. State Sanitarian T. M. Gerow and Dr. Seth Kerron, county health officer, reviewed the growth of the fringe area around Klamath Falls and the problems facing its residents.

The normal population growth of Klamath Falls is expected to be boosted in the next several years by various new projects in the county. All the residents within, and without, the corporate limits of the city will be affected by these fringe area problems.

The realization that a sanitation problem does exist in the fringe areas of Klamath Falls may be the first step towards the final solution. We hope an amicable, practical answer can be found.

Never underestimate the power of a woman. A recent Associated Press dispatch from Petoskey, Michigan, emphasized this maxim.

James Coates, industrial development engineer, said an industrial plant site while his wife explored the town's housing facilities.

After a thorough check of the transportation, tax rates, utilities, the husband and wife decided: "Well, I guess we'll locate the plant here."

"You will not," retorted the wife. "I don't like the people."

The plant was located elsewhere.

Pollution

By KEN MCLEOD
The other day the chamber of commerce held a forum upon public health, in the field of science we would call this a "symposium." There were quite a number of community leaders present to hear what the experts had to say upon the subject and the sum in substance of the meeting was developed along the theme that the state of Oregon is beginning to take steps to put legal teeth in its anti-pollutionary laws to the extent that the public itself will move against the individual who fails to live up to his public responsibilities. The individual has not been inclined to take action because of the expense that such action would create for him.

It was remarked at the meeting that action on the part of government to do the job regardless of the consent of the individual does not appear to be a very democratic way of procedure, nevertheless, if the individual fails to do something in regard his responsibility year after year, the public has a right to protect itself.

There is a world-wide rise of concern over the problem of pollution, increasing populations of course intensify the problem but it is increasing knowledge of the pollutionary problem that is lending steam to press for action. We begin to find out that the old statement: "what you don't know won't hurt you" is a terribly false attitude when it comes to the problem of pollution and public health. Nevertheless, people generally do not want to face facts but put the problem off as it might some way, somehow, solve itself. Pollution apparently is beginning to solve its problem by bringing on public action.

It is interesting to see that our Canadian cousins are also facing the problem of pollution. In the September issue of "Forest and Outdoors" (Montreal) we note that an article calls attention to the fact that Bill 186 to amend the Canadian criminal code was quietly killed by Parliament. The proposed amendment was designed to make it a criminal offense to pollute certain rivers of Canada—a good idea, no doubt. The action has raised speculation over future courses to be taken. Nevertheless, there seems to be a strong sense of federal responsibility concerning the quality of the water resource.

In the United States, the Congress failed to extend the Water Pollution Control Program of the U.S. Public Health Service. If funds are not supplied for this vital work, early in the next session of Congress, 30 million sport fishermen and uncounted other users of clean water will suffer a frightful setback.

In this connection let us turn again to "Forest and Outdoors" for there is an item on this subject which is worth contemplation:

There is tremendous significance in the statement made in the House of Commons by Prime Minister St. Laurent on July 14, that Bill 186 barely cold in his government-dug grave. Said Mr. St. Laurent: "The matter of water pollution is a matter of concern to all forward-looking Canadians. We are going to have a larger population in this country than we have at the present time."

It is a serious matter because, of course, pure water is essential to the comfort of the population. Nothing specific has been done about it yet but we are all thinking of what will be the best way to assure even to future generations that the bountiful supply of water with which nature has endowed this country is going to be available in potable form for their use.

"All means should be explored and considered seriously to achieve the desired objective. I would not like at this time to say that the federal Government is going to take the initiative. It is normally, or has been in the past normally, a matter of local and private interest for each locality. We do not want to be looked upon as going beyond what is reasonably within our jurisdiction. I regard it as something of concern not only locally but nationally for the future of the country. I am sure it is something which will be discussed, or at least will be talked about, at the next federal-provincial meeting. I think it will be possible to create an atmosphere where no one will regard the other one's activities as overstepping what he should be concerned about."

Probably the problem of the purity of our waters is the most discussed problem one encounters in his present day reading. "Wyoming Wildlife" for September carries this:

"Clean water is one of the greatest resources any city or state can have and it can be had at an average daily cost of only three cents per family served (a cost less than that paid most other public utilities). Pollution abatement pays dividends in that it raises property values; attracts desirable industry; it provides important health, recreation and living conditions, and it conserves our fish and wildlife."

Scooter Trip

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Three years ago Countess Dagmar von Bernstorff decided to become the first countess in history to go around the world on a motor scooter.

"The end is now in sight," said the pretty, blue-eyed, 26-year-old German aristocrat.

She and her first cousin, Dietrich Ebeler, who has acted as her bodyguard, escort and chauffeur, have scooted 63,000 miles (counting hitchhikes aboard ships) since they set out from Munich on Sept. 22, 1952.

Their extraordinary journey had as its basic purpose the collection of folklore and folk music for educational and travel programs which the pair write and produce for a radio station in Baden-Baden.

In addition to a vast store of cultural material, the countess and her Ebeler, who looks like a movie star, collected seven flat tires and one traffic ticket—for scooting on the wrong street in Rome. The countess also collected eight marriage proposals.

which they keep their clothing and recording equipment.

The couple have had many exciting adventures during their trip, which has carried them across 30 countries and 18 of the United States.

In southern Greece they were attacked by a pack of wild dogs. "Because we were not allowed to carry guns," recalled Ebeler, "we had to ward off the dogs with a cake of soap wrapped in a stocking, which we swung like a black-jack."

In Turkey they were caught in an earthquake. In Iran they became lost in a snowstorm. In Indonesia they scooted straight through a camp of outlaws.

"The outlaws were so surprised to see us coming riding out of the jungle on a scooter they left their guns at their sides," Ebeler said. The couple started out with \$700, have earned about \$6,000 giving lectures or writing articles. They earned their passage across the Pacific on a Honduran freighter. The countess worked as a quarter-master, Ebeler as an able-bodied seaman.

Later this month the couple hope to work their way across the Atlantic on an Italian vessel, then scoot the last lap home. So far they know no one before, countess or not, has ever girdled the globe on a motor scooter.

Improper Shoes

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
Bunions are both common and painful. They are located at the base of the big toes, which, in the acute variety, become enlarged, red and extremely tender to pressure.

Two kinds of treatment are used. One involves an operation and the other is nonsurgical. The first one to try, of course, is the nonsurgical. This requires the use of shoes which are large and round in the toes, thus preventing pressure on the bunion. Complete removal of pressure for a long time is helpful.

A hole cut in the shoe may be necessary. Going barefoot is a possibility for those who live in warm climates and are not too seriously exposed to the dangers of lockjaw or tetanus. This is suggested by the fact that primitive people do not get bunions! Such measures may be enough in the early and acute stage of bunions. If the toe straightens out and the inflammation disappears, nothing more need be done except exercising care in the choice of shoes.

Surgery may be necessary if a bunion does not yield to other methods. The bunion is frequently associated with the accumulation of fluid in the joint lying at the base of the big toe. This fluid can be removed by a needle in some cases. A cut can be made which will allow the fluid to drain off and the swelling to decrease.

Finally, the operation which is necessary in bad cases is called a bursectomy. This involves the removal of some of the excessive bone and soft tissue which go to make up the bunion. The operation is usually followed by placing the foot and toes in a plaster of Paris cast which will hold them in a correct position until the wound made by the operation has had a chance to heal.

Mrs. L., in a recent letter, asks whether the operation for bunions is always successful. One must say frankly that it is not always, but that it usually is satisfactory. Some indeed are most enthusiastic about this operation and one man wrote me not long ago that he was so pleased he wanted to tell the whole world about it.

He said, "I suffered plenty with them but at the age of 38 had them removed. No one," he said, "should suffer with bunions the way I did."

Certainly the most important cause of a bunion is the wearing of shoes which are too short or too pointed, although there is also a family tendency to this condition. It is correct to conclude that bunions are rare among those who are careful to wear only carefully fitted shoes.

GOP Outlook

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republicans had two good sales talks on ice for the 1956 elections: President Eisenhower got a truce in Korea and helped create the "spirit of Geneva." One of them is melting fast.

The Republicans, unless fighting begins again, can still point to the truce. But the Geneva spirit may have disappeared into never-never land. It looks pretty dispirited after the Big Four foreign ministers meeting.

Eisenhower, at his July meeting with Soviet Premier Bulganin, said something of "great benefit" to mankind might come of it. And the Russians talked of the "spirit of mutual trust."

Mutual trust is what the foreign ministers showed the least of at their present meeting, which was supposed to be the first big test of the Geneva spirit.

And the "great benefit" to mankind hasn't appeared unless it is in men's ears which, since Geneva, got some relief from the strident criticism the United States and Russia had hurled at each other. Both sides toned it down.

Before they quit Wednesday the foreign ministers will probably issue a statement that tries to put a pleasant face on their dismal meeting and say they hope to meet again.

Neither side budged. Since the foreign ministers only stated positions, and didn't negotiate, they were rather propagandists than diplomats.

One example is enough to show how slim is the chance they can agree fully in the future: The West wants Germany united and in a Western military alliance; the Russians want just the opposite. Germany has become the prize of Europe.

Since the world, given a publicity buildup about the spirit of Geneva, had hoped for some progress at Geneva, the foreign ministers had to keep world opinion in mind at all times.

So they were very restrained in dealing with one another. Neither side could afford to appear like the killer of the other. Each had to appear both just and reasonable.

Secretary of State Dulles could hardly be unimpressed of the practical political considerations at home for his doing what he could—even though the meeting failed—to keep some part of the Geneva spirit alive.

If some progress toward world peace can be made before the 1956 elections, the Republicans ought to be able to get good mileage out of the Geneva spirit in the campaign. But it will take tangible progress.

Demos Improve

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

It's tricky enough trying to gauge the meaning of a general election in a nonpresidential year. The job is still tougher when the balloting is mostly local, as it was this time.

One emerges from the scattered voting around the country with a feeling that the Democrats are in a good many places where they were expected to.

They also triumphed in some spots held by Republicans, while the latter did not make nearly as heavy inroads against Democratic incumbents.

As a prime example, Democrats knocked out GOP mayoral races in several key Indiana cities, including Indianapolis, Evansville, South Bend and Hammond, an industrial suburb of Chicago. Indiana usually is thought of as a Republican stronghold.

But as a sign of a national trend, such victories have very little value. Experience has taught that even smashing conquests in general elections in off-years are sometimes sharply reversed in presidential years.

Back in 1938, Republicans picked off 80 Democratic congressional seats and seemed to be on the march. Two years later, the late President Roosevelt won a third term and actually widened the Democrats' congressional margin.

About all that can be said of the far less important 1955 returns as an indicator is that they will unquestionably lend heart to the Democrats. Even though limited, they are favorable and they do not suggest any marked change from 1954 when the party regained Congress and seized many new governorships.

Most practically, the Democrats' local victories mean more nourishment for their party at the grass roots. A party lives by holding office. Every time it wins it gains potential strength for a greater fight. That was one of the principal effects of the sweep of governorships last year.

Nothing that has happened at the polls this year or in 1954 constitutes convincing evidence that the Democrats will capture the White House in 1956, with or without President Eisenhower as an adversary. But these two elections have improved the Democrats' strategic position materially.

They will have a better organizational structure at state and local levels next time than they had in 1952. Only time will tell whether they will be able to put the needed meat on these sturdier bones.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS
NEW YORK (AP)—U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., on his announcement that the United States will not oppose United Nations membership for four Soviet satellites:

"To refrain from preventing the entrance of satellites into the United Nations does not mean approval of their present systems of government, nor does it condone the violations of human rights in which these governments have persistently engaged."

BUENOS AIRES—Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi on his resignation as provisional president of Argentina: "I inform the people that it is not true that I resigned. I am not in any health bad anything to do with my withdrawal from government; by decision of the armed forces."

LONDON—A woman, quoted in a London newspaper article on "virgin" mothers, on her reaction when her doctor told her she was pregnant in her ninth week of marriage: "I tried to explain to him that I was a virgin and had never been a wife to my husband, but he did not seem to believe me."

WASHINGTON—Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler, charging that the Eisenhower administration has broken its 1952 platform pledges: "They have not balanced the budget. They have increased rather than reduced the national debt. Furthermore, the recent examples of Republican misconduct make a mockery of the 1952 GOP platform."



DON M. STEVENS became manager of Firestone Stores, Sixth and Pine, this week filling the vacancy caused by the death of C. E. (Chuck) Caldwell on October 22. Stevens, who has been with Firestone Stores for two years, was formerly in Portland and for the last two years has been manager of the Corvallis store.

Suspect In Slaying Nabbed

YAKIMA, Wash. (AP)—Sheriff Bert Guns Monday announced arrest in a Los Angeles suburb of a transient farm hand in connection with the slaying of a man whose body was found here Friday night stuffed in the trunk of an automobile.

The victim, Guns said, was believed to be Hollie Boone, 39, of Shafter, Calif.

The man arrested in the Los Angeles area was identified by Guns as Buster Allen Shirley, 29, an ex-convict. Guns said the man had served time for burglary in the Oregon State Penitentiary on a burglary charge beginning in 1952 and is reported more recently to have been in a Georgia prison, although details are lacking on that sentence.

The sheriff said a woman also was arrested at Los Angeles in connection with the case. He identified her as Myrtle Blunk, 39. Police at Los Angeles said both gave as their home address the place in suburb Montrose where they were arrested.

Guns said Shirley and Myrtle Blunk had lived in a tourist cabin here and that Boone was a regular visitor at the cabin. Bloodstains were found, he said, in the cabin occupied by the two. The two, Guns added, were known here as Bill and Lucille Fendall.

Boone was believed to have died about midnight Monday, stabbed through the chest by a large knife. His body was found Friday night after the car, abandoned at the fairgrounds for several days was brought to a garage. Bloodstains on the car led to discovery of the body.

The car was registered to a Hollie Boone, Boone's father and sister are en route here from Shafter, Calif., to identify the body.

BOMB

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP)—A time bomb exploded under a British navy patrol boat in the drydock at Famagusta early today. No one was injured but the vessel was badly damaged.

No Chance Seen For Cut In California Taxes, But Budget May Be Balanced

By JAMES C. ANDERSON
SACRAMENTO (UP)—There is no chance of a cut in State taxes next year, but the continuing business boom should make it possible to balance next year's budget without new or higher taxes.

That was the conclusion to be drawn today from talks with some of the most influential men in State government, Director of Finance John M. Peirce, Legislative Auditor A. Alan Post and Sen. Ben Hulse (R-El Centro), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and President Pro Tem of the Upper House of the Legislature.

All agree the State's financial picture is considerably brighter than it was a year ago, mainly because of the tremendous and continuing business activity in the state.

The outlook for the future is equally bright. "All of the major factors determining economic trends can be expected to show either continued improvement or relative stability over the course of the coming months," Post said.

The strength of the business boom can best be demonstrated by the fact that only a year ago, state experts predicted general fund income to the state would be \$100,000,000 in the red for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Now, with one-quarter of the fiscal year past, it appears certain almost all the deficit will be wiped out by higher tax collections. Revenues were up \$25,000,000 over estimates for the first quarter.

"Prospects for a balanced budget for the current fiscal year appear very favorable," Post said.

Does that mean a tax cut is likely? "The suggestion of a reduction in the rates of State taxes seems to me to be impractical," Peirce told the United Press.

Even if the boom continues and the most optimistic estimates of State revenues prove true, income is below or barely holding its own with State expenditures, Peirce pointed out.

The Finance Director insisted and Post and Hulse agreed that State government ultimately will need more revenue which can only come from higher or new taxes.

"No one questions the ultimate need," Peirce said. "It's merely a matter of timing."

The need is there, he stressed, because government costs are soaring as the state's population increases. Public education costs alone will jump \$30,000,000 a year for the next few years.

Peirce refused to join with Post and Hulse in predicting that no major tax increases will be needed until possibly the 1958-59 fiscal year.

"I'm not saying Alan (Post) is right or wrong in his assumptions of continuing prosperity and high tax revenues," Peirce said. "But it is too early to tell how soon it will be necessary to increase general fund taxes."

Hulse, a leader in the Legislature's successful fight last year against Gov. Goodwin J. Knight's proposed \$70,000,000 luxury tax program, said flatly new taxes are unnecessary at the moment.

"I can't see any need for new taxes at all, this year, next year or the year after that," he said.

The governor thus far has given no indication what his tax program will be next March when the Legislature meets to draw up a budget for the 1956-57 fiscal year.

But the rosy revenue picture obviously gives the Legislature a tailor-made reason to junk any program for new taxes. The Knight Administration and many responsible legislators, on the other hand, appear ready to fight an effort to cut taxes as a move to jeopardize the solvency of the state.

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Navy Probes Ship Blaze

NEW YORK (UP)—Navy ships today towed a fire-blackened radar sentry vessel toward a ship yard where experts will search for the cause of a fire in which three seamen died and two others were injured.

The U.S.S. Searcher, a converted World War II Liberty ship, was swept by fire 125 miles at sea yesterday when a fuel tank exploded and burst into flames.

The Navy reported today that the bodies of two seamen, trapped in the ship's hold, had been found. They had been missing since fire broke out in the radar sentinel's starboard fuel tank at 6 a.m. yesterday.

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