

The Herald and News

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Here And There

By BILL JENKINS
Every time we sit around here and nurse the bruises acquired through a tumble on an icy sidewalk we are struck with the idea that it would certainly be a wonderful thing if we had sidewalks that would automatically take off the snow.

According to city ordinance the property owner is responsible for clearing the snow from his sidewalks. We all know that not all property owners comply nor is it possible. Too many absentee owners and other complications to allow the rule to be inflexible. But wouldn't it be nice if the cement people could pull a miracle out of the snow and produce a cement that would not only be durable and cheap but would somehow melt the snow as it hit? Like our hot water grid at the canal bridge or the electric sidewalk in front of at least one of our downtown stores.

I suppose it's wishful thinking, but when one is nursing a sore hip and a wrenched back he has plenty of time to think. Both in Redding and again at Klamath Falls a minor riotous was stirred up in the sub-committee hearings on timber over the presence of a private court reporter in the hall.

Seems odd that there should be any such feeling in a public meeting. If we are to believe the science writers the day is already with us where tape and wire recorders are in common use, and small enough to be hidden successfully as well as sensitive enough to reproduce recognizable conversations from fairly great distances.

This idea of a private court reporter is becoming quite a thing in our modern world of today. Just for the record I should like to point out that the freeze up came before Thanksgiving. I mention it only as possible ammunition next year in the battle to obtain an earlier start. I doubt if anyone will deny that a freeze of this magnitude drives plenty of the birds out of the country.

Speaking of hunters reminds us that our Mr. Addison had a wet and cold time of it Monday night when he went about the process of getting his boat out of the lake for the winter. Said when he got his gloves cold they froze hard right now. The motor froze up and couldn't run and they finally had to call in outside assistance in the form of a wrecker to haul the blame thing up on its trailer.

Incidentally, he calls his boat "The Dog's Nose" because it is wet and cold and has no hair on it. I call my boat the "Too Late" because it got here just in time for one trial run before the ice closed up the lake hunting areas.

Retail Memo

By DEB ADDISON
Business highway signs now read: Road clear but caution advised.

Retail prospects on a nationwide basis are bright for the first half of 1956. Total sales for all retail stores are expected to exceed their year-earlier dollar volume by 6 percent in the first quarter of 1956 and by 2 percent in the second quarter, in the prediction of Dr. Charles F. Ross, president of Econometric Institute.

Moreover, he says increases will be general with all types of stores—foodmarkets to department stores.

Higher employment of women next year will be a huge factor in the increased demand for apparel and accessories. The huge birth rate in 1946-7 has provided a wide market for children's wear in the 8 to 9 year bracket.

A note of caution has been voiced at the prevailing business optimism by Undersecretary of Commerce Walter Williams. He warns businessmen and consumers to exercise responsibility, particularly in not over-extending credit. He adds that the level of responsibility are kept in balance, the good times will continue in 1956.

American toy buying families will spend an average of \$28.00 on children's toys during the Christmas season, says Toy Manufacturers of the U.S.A., Inc. Women will be involved in 81 percent of all purchases and department stores will account for 27 percent of the retail toy dollars, is the estimate.

Reading-Redding

By KEN McLEOD
Those interested in the history of the State of Jefferson soon encounter the name of Major Pleasant B. Redding, who played no small part in the history of the making of California and even passed through this country to the east before Fremont's famed expedition of 1842. Reading possessed the farthest north Mexican land grant, an area of 26,000 acres near the mouth of the Sacramento River, sometimes spelled as one name Buenaventura. The location of Reading's rancho was in what is now Shasta County.

The town of Redding, California is located within the bounds of his historic rancho, but fate is a fickle mistress when it comes to names and while there is some historical background and evidence to support the fact that at one time a tiny village was located in that place on the banks of the Sacramento River and was known as Reading—the name of the present city of Redding has nothing to do with its famous first landowner but was given in honor of B. B. Redding, a Central Pacific Railroad land agent. Both names were pronounced with the same accent which has led to much confusion in historical annals.

Reading was a trapper in the beginning and did much exploration of the State of Jefferson in the pursuit of furs, then later, upon the discovery of gold he followed the new activity in a casual fashion.

In Cox's History of Trinity County, written in 1858, we find Cox writing: "The honor of the first discovery of Trinity County and its mineral wealth, as well as being the first white man who worked its virgin soil for gold, unquestionably belongs to Major Reading, who early (even before gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill), was a noted trapper in California, then the extreme west."

"We can give the discovery in no better terms than those the Major employs himself and we consequently beg permission to quote his language for this purpose. "In the spring of 1845, so says the Major, I left Butte's Fort for the purpose of trapping the waters of Upper California and Oregon. My party consisted of 30 men, with 100 head of horses. In the month of May I crossed the mountains from the Sacramento River, near a point now called the Backbone; in about 20 miles' travel reached the banks of a large stream, which I called the Trinity Bay, as marked on the old Spanish charts. I remained on the river about three weeks, engaged in trapping beaver and other furs, and found the country very numerous but friendly disposed. On leaving the Trinity I recrossed the mountains at a point which led me to the Sacramento River about 10 miles below the Soda Spring (at Dunsmuir). I then passed into the Shasta and Klamath settlements, prosecuting my hunt. Having been successful, returned in the fall to Sutter's Fort."

"In the month of July, 1848, I crossed the mountains of the coast range at the head of Middle Cottonwood Creek; struck the Trinity at what is now called Reading's Bar, prospected for two days, and found the bars rich in gold; returned to my home on Cottonwood, and in 10 days fitted out an expedition for mining purposes; crossed the mountains where the travel passed about two years since, from Shasta to Weaver."

"My party consisted of three white men, one Chinook, and about 60 Indians from the Sacramento Valley. With this force I worked the bar bearing my name. I had with me one hundred and twenty head of cattle, with an abundant supply of other provisions. After about six weeks work, parties came in from Oregon, who at once protested against my Indian labor; I then left the stream and returned to my home, where I have since remained, in the enjoyment of the tranquil life of a farmer."

"Thus we have one record of early gold exploration left to us by Reading, who went that after recrossing the mountains to the Sacramento River he 'passed into the Shasta and Klamath settlements.' Thus we again come into the confusion of the term Klamath Indian for we do not know whether Reading upon reaching the Klamath River turned east or west. To turn to the east would have brought him to the Klamath Lake Indian settlements, to the west, the settlements of the Klamath River Indians. The two groups are entirely distinct from one another in customs and traditions but the careless way most of the early pioneers spoke of the Indian people the word Klamath without location is particularly confusing."

Reading's expeditions into Northern California show that by 1845 there was considerable amount of travel getting into the State of Jefferson. While Reading prospected for gold on the Trinity in 1848 there is some indication that others had been before him for in Cox's history he has recorded: "One worthy citizen, Mr. Gross, a settler of French birth, reports he would his way across the Trinity Mountain early in the spring of 1849, and on his way met two men, apparently Americans, who claimed to have sojourned on Trinity River since the fall of 1847, and that each carried back with him \$20,000 in gold." Cox then goes on to remark, "It is to be regretted that the names of those early pioneers have been lost."

Fable

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—A fable: An old man in a small boat by the fringe of a river bending to the sea was patiently netting minnows. Time had made him a philosopher of sky and land and water. A boy rowed up to him and said, "Teach me to catch whales." "Why?" asked the philosopher. "My father, Angelo, is a tuna fisherman," explained the boy. "But I do not wish to fish for the tuna. I want to catch the whale." "I know your father, and I understand why he doesn't search for the whale," replied the philosopher. "But why did he send you to me?" "I don't know," said the boy. "He only told me that if I couldn't be happy with tuna and must seek the whale I should go and take lessons perhaps from the minnow man. Can you help me?"

"The boy's face was ecstatic. 'I know your father, the tuna fisherman, and I also know why he has never hunted the whale,' said the philosopher, his cheeks flushing, "and I know why he sent you to me. But I will try to teach you."

"The philosopher taught the boy how small fish run in schools, and how to net them. Then he taught him how fish get scarcer and tougher as they go to college, and how it takes an equal endurance and fortitude to match them. And then he told him the patience and strength and skill of arm—and the bravery—it required at that time to stalk and harpoon a whale. "Then he said as he sent him forth: "You have learned all I can teach you about what must be done. Nothing is left for you to do."

"The boy, now grown to young manhood, left him. He sought and found the blowing whale. Years later, in middle age, stumbling on one leg, the boy came back to the philosopher, and sat in his boat and said half-reflectively: "I'm tired of hunting whales. You never searched for whales yourself, did you? Why not?"

"And the old man answered placidly. "No. The nature of the minnow taught me all I needed to know. But some people have to dare the whale. Each man must learn what his own nature requires him to learn in the only way he can find it out."

together again, of a security system for Europe. What may really be the world's greatest problem—the tremendous population upsurge—stands in the shadows behind the conferring statesmen.

No one would argue for an instant that the matters which engage the men at Geneva are inconsequential. Possible settlement of issues that otherwise might lead to hydrogen warfare obviously is of paramount significance. Yet the statesmen might be much more willing to settle if they were prepared to measure realistically the steadily building population pressures which beset the world.

Some of the predictions of the population experts are staggering. Suppose, for example, that a hydrogen war erupted and wiped out the entire Russian and American peoples (382 million) but somehow miraculously spared the rest of the world. At normal rates of world growth, this deficit would be made up in 10 years.

Today's world total is 2.8 billion, and forecasts are that it may reach 6 billion by 1987. The rate of increase, worldwide, is per cent a year. For long ages it was .02. At the outset of the 19th century it had climbed to 0.3 per cent and it has been rising most of the time since.

In the great underdeveloped lands—China, India, Pakistan, Egypt and others in Asia, Africa and Latin America—the present rate is closer to 3 per cent a year. Here in areas already swamped with people, the burden grows more crushing every day. These lands find it almost impossible even to keep pace economically with the population growth, let alone lift their living standards.

Since World War II, Pakistan has boosted food output 20 per cent, a sizable achievement. Yet today it provides 10 per cent less food per person than in 1940, because population has mounted so fast. Under India's recent planning, 15 million farm acres may be added by 1956. But the extra food output will be largely consumed in providing basic sustenance for the nearly five million Indians in his boat and said half-reflectively: "I'm tired of hunting whales. You never searched for whales yourself, did you? Why not?"

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"The other fisherman watched and wondered as the old, old philosopher and his former scholar resumed the netting of minnows, rippling the stream with echoes of uproarious laughter at times as they discussed the ambitions of whales and mankind. But they never went to tuna. Moral: There's a whale of a difference in what people fish for in this world."

Irritating Agent

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
"My husband," writes Mrs. E., "has been suffering for some time with gastritis. Would you discuss this as soon as possible." Gastritis is the term used to describe inflammation of the inner lining of the stomach. It is not as common as some other disorders of the digestive system, but it is a serious condition which is usually followed by recovery when the source of the irritation has been removed. It can, and usually does, result from something swallowed, such as an irritating food or such things as spices or alcohol.

Although the stomach wall is acutely inflamed, the inflammation does not last more than a week as a rule, and clears up without causing complications. Symptoms usually start a few hours after swallowing the irritating agent. Loss of appetite and an uncomfortable feeling in the abdomen, sometimes with pain, are common. Nausea, headache, belching and slight fever are also frequent.

A more severe form of gastritis is that which comes from swallowing an extremely irritating substance such as acids or lye. These poisons actually kill the delicate lining membrane and cause an inflammation to develop underneath. Also, some forms of gastritis result from acute infections such as influenza, pneumonia, measles and scarlet fever.

Most gastritis, however, is not of itself fatal, and if the disease which causes the gastritis improves, the gastritis will get better as well. There are chronic inflammations of the stomach, too. The cause often cannot be discovered, though there are several theories. Symptoms vary a great deal depending on how serious the stomach is involved and how long the condition has been present.

The treatment of all forms of gastritis, of course, depends on their nature, the cause, how long they have been present, and the general condition of the patient. Because it is now possible to look at the inside of the stomach, we now know much more about this organ. Attempts have been made to look into the stomach directly for many years. However, the early instruments were rigid tubes, and to use them to look into the stomach was much like making the patient a sword swallower in the circus.

Since 1932, however, the use of the flexible gastroscope has made possible the direct viewing of the lining of the stomach—an easy task when skillfully performed.

Population

By BRUCE BLOSSAT
At Geneva they talk of disarmament, of putting Germany back

together again, of a security system for Europe. What may really be the world's greatest problem—the tremendous population upsurge—stands in the shadows behind the conferring statesmen. No one would argue for an instant that the matters which engage the men at Geneva are inconsequential. Possible settlement of issues that otherwise might lead to hydrogen warfare obviously is of paramount significance. Yet the statesmen might be much more willing to settle if they were prepared to measure realistically the steadily building population pressures which beset the world.

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Supreme Court

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court angered a lot of Southerners when it ordered an end to segregation in public schools. The decision overturned an opposite ruling on segregation laid down by the court 59 years ago.

A special Virginia commission, trying to find a way to get around the new ruling, expressed indignation that the "law of the land is whatever the court may determine it to be by the process of judicial legislation."

But this commission—called the Gray Commission—must have known this wasn't the first time the court has done an about-face on a decision handed down by the justices either long ago or in the recent past.

Research at the Library of Congress shows the court has reversed itself 65 times in American history: 29 times between 1809 and 1932 and 36 times since then. The court in 1856 said it was constitutional for a state to pass laws segregating Negroes from whites—as in railroad trains—if the facilities given Negroes were equal to those of the whites.

This was the famous "separate but equal" doctrine which no subsequent court until 1954 knocked down although justices in the meantime chipped away at it. Then on May 17, 1954, the present court wiped out the doctrine by ruling that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

Since times change—and justices are a product of their times and environment—it is not unusual, as history shows, that justices of a later day find a meaning in the Constitution contrary to that of their predecessors on the bench.

Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, whose opinion against freedom for the Negro slave, Dred Scott, was one of the sparks of the Civil War, once spoke of the problems of Supreme Court justices: "Each public official who takes an oath to support the Constitution swears to support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by other men."

In that particular decision—which said Negroes were not citizens—Taney's court suffered a terrific reversal, not by a subsequent court, but by Congress and the people with the passage of the 14th Amendment.

Frohlick Wins \$16,000 On TV

NEW YORK (AP)—Czech-born Steven Frohlick, a Princeton, N.J., seed dealer, has won \$16,000 by answering another question in his American History category on "The \$64,000 Question," CBS television and radio show.

On the show Tuesday night he named the parts of the United States purchased from France in 1803, Spain in 1819, Mexico in 1853, Russia in 1867 and Denmark in 1912.

Naming the presidents in office at the time, he rattled off Louisiana, Florida, the Gadsden purchase, Alaska and the Virgin Islands. A blonde psychologist, Dr. Joyce Brothers of New York, won \$8,000 in her boxing category by giving the ring names of four heavy-weight champions after she was given their real names.

They were Rocco Marchegiano—Rocky Marciano; Arnold Raymond Cream—Jersey Joe Walcott; Joseph Paul Zukauskas—Jack Sharkey; and Noah Brusko—Tommy Burns.

Fishermen Die While Asleep

VICTORIA, B.C. (AP)—The death of three Vancouver fishermen whose bodies were found Monday in the ice-choked waters of the Westerner was caused by carbon monoxide gas, coroner Dr. E. C. Hart said Wednesday.

Dr. Hart theorized that the seiner ran into a calm spell during last weekend's bitter storm, and the three men had gone below to get some sleep. He said the gas poisoning could have resulted from storm damage to the engine.

Owner-skipper Marian Govorchin, 54, and three crewmen were aboard the 55-foot Westerner when it left Vancouver last week for the Salish Sea. Govorchin, Bob Sulca, 60, and Joe Martin were in the forecastle. Missing and presumed drowned is Ed Jones, the cook.

Search continued Tuesday for Jones, who authorities said may have been at the wheel of the ship while the others slept. Marine rescue officials said the helmsman may have been swept overboard. The engine was in gear and the ignition on when the Westerner was found Monday.

France Faces New Crisis

PARIS (UPI)—The Senate tossed Premier Edgar Faure's early election plans back to the National Assembly today and France teetered on the brink of a government crisis.

The Assembly was expected to begin debate on an election bill approved by the advisory upper house calling for elections in two stages with districts trimmed sharply and with only one deputy representing each constituency.

The Senate rejected by a vote of 231-50 Faure's plan for single-stage elections on the basis of proportional representation with voters casting their ballots for party lists rather than individual candidates.

Faure admitted in advance that his drive to hold elections in December was dead. He told the startled senators he would agree to a vote after the new year.

Crew Battles Ship Blaze

NEW YORK (AP)—Some 25 crewmen are fighting fire for their lives aboard an Italian coaster pitching in high seas and nearly hidden by snow flurries near the Grand Banks, some 1200 miles northeast of New York, the Coast Guard reported today.

The collier Dea Margarita sailed from Sidney, Nova Scotia, yesterday en route to Europe with her holds full of coal. At 5:32 a.m. EST its SOS cleared all ocean broadcast channels. The master reported explosions in No. 1 and No. 2 holds. Later messages, picked up and relayed from the Coast Guard cutter Coos Bay on mid-ocean weather station, reported the ship afire with its cargo.

STRONG WINDS
ASAHIKAWA, Japan (AP)—Strong winds whipped Hokkaido Wednesday, damaging more than 100 houses.

Indians Air Termination Problems At Timber Probe

By LYLE DOWNING

A two-man joint House-Senate sub-committee had moved into Medford Wednesday after a timber probe in Klamath Falls which was punctuated by bitter arguments and complaints concerning termination proceedings on the Klamath-Indian Reservation.

The hearing here which went on before a capacity audience in the Veterans Memorial Building ended shortly after 4 p.m. Tuesday with A. F. Hartung, Portland, president of the International Woodworkers of America, and Attorney William Ganong Jr., Klamath County Chamber of Commerce representative, as the final witnesses.

In the midst of the afternoon session, Laurence Witt and Wade Crawford, controversial tribal leaders, crossed swords with Congressman Clare Hoffman, Republican of Michigan.

The Michigan lawmaker, over protests of Congressman Earl Chudoff, Republican of Michigan,

chaired the hearing, who ruled Hoffman out of order, elicited an admission from Witt that he was once placed on five years probation in Klamath County for auto theft.

Hoffman produced a document he said constituted an agreement between Crawford and certain individual Indians whereby Crawford would have authority to carry on negotiations for liquidation of the reservation.

"Where did you get that paper?" Chairman Chudoff asked Hoffman.

"A fellow handed it to me," Hoffman replied. "I don't know who it was."

After firing a series of questions at Witt concerning his alleged criminal record, Hoffman put on his hat and overcoat and stormed out of the hearing room. A few minutes later, after a brief statement by Attorney Ganong, Chairman Chudoff closed the meeting.

While Crawford and Witt were before the committee, they sharply criticized the activities of three management specialists named by Interior Secretary Douglas McKay to facilitate termination of the reservation by 1958.

Witt, who did most of the talking and referred continuously to a written statement and a number of documents, suggested that the sub-committee look into the private business affairs of the management specialists. The specialists are Tom B. Walters, Klamath Falls; Eugene Pavell, Lakeview, and W. L. Phillips, Salem.

"None of these three men knows anything about timber, the main resource of the Indians," Witt declared. "They are receiving \$12,000 a year each, plus mileage and per diem allowances. This money comes from the tribal funds."

Before Crawford and Witt testified, the committee heard from Boyd Jackson, leader of another tribal faction. He said the termination date for the reservation should be extended another 15 years. He also advocated amendment of Public Law 587 under which the termination will be effected.

"The bill leaves many questions unanswered," Jackson declared. "Many Indians believe the federal government is attempting through this law to avoid treaty obligations to preserve for the Indians the property set aside by the treaty. The Indians believe, in effect, that the law is destroying Indian property by using Indian assets to pay reservation liquidation costs."

IWA President Hartung expressed the views of organized labor toward timber policies and said more funds should be provided for additional access roads into vast Pacific Northwest virgin timber tracts.

Hartung also told the committee that timber contracts should be let on small tracts so that the little operators would have a chance to enter competitive bidding. As it now stands, the labor leader declared, the big operators are getting the lion's share of government-controlled timber.

Fort Klamath Cattlemen Rush Feed To Stranded Stock

By MYRTLE WIMER

FORT KLAMATH—Early winter arrived over the weekend, ushered in by a near-blizzard which left the Wood River Valley covered with more than a foot of snow. Freezing gales of high velocity blew all day Friday, uprooting trees in the south end of the valley.

Electric services was interrupted south by trucks of his remaining beef cattle. His brother, William R. Owens, is also here this week, sending out his cattle by truck to Red Bluff.

The Loren Miller Company shipped out whiteface Hereford cattle Monday to the ranch at Red Bluff and Joe McAuliffe and his crew were busy Monday and Tuesday on the Klamath Marsh, sending out by truck the Bell cattle which have been pastured on the McAuliffe ranch for the season. He also has several head of his own beef cattle on the Lorin M. Streeter ranch. They are being taken south to Cottonwood this week.

Albert Beck and his son of Mt. Hebron and Bonanza, were here Monday trucking out 100 head of Black Angus calves they had on pasture at their local ranch property, north of Fort Klamath. These were the only Black Angus pastured here and they were moved to Bonanza by Albert Beck Jr. His father returned to Mt. Hebron. The Becks also have cattle on leased pasture at Klamath Agency.

Pasture conditions at Red Bluff are reported poor, but the weekend storm brought a seven-inch snowfall which should improve the range grass.

The open season on elk closed Monday with no reports of any animals bagged. Local hunters reported they could not find even tracks of elk in the Seven Mile area, usual elk habitat.

Duck and goose hunters have reported only fair success in this area. Despite the storm, hunters are expected to return this weekend.

Chicago Search On For Youths

CHICAGO (UP)—Four 15-year-old boys were reported missing in the Chicago area today and police feared their disappearance might be linked to the murder of three other boys exactly one month ago. The boys, all close friends, have tracks of elk in the Seven Mile area, usual elk habitat.

Police said they feared the missing youths had met with foul play. Police planned to call in the aid of a special investigative unit which is searching for the killers of three young boys on Chicago's Northwest side last Oct. 16.

The missing boys were identified as Stanley Mills, Philip Masconi, Robert Hale, and William Lynch.

Seventh Polio Case Reported

PENDLETON (AP)—The seventh polio case in two weeks for Umatilla County was reported by Dr. E. E. Berg, health officer.

Dr. Berg said a 27-year-old Umatilla man had been brought to a hospital in Pendleton with bulbar polio.

Five cases have come out of the town of Umatilla since the outbreak which followed the normal polio season peak.

Two Pendleton children have contracted the disease since the first cases were reported on Nov. 2.

The new case brings the total for the year in Umatilla County to 11.

FLUE FIRE
A flue fire caused minor damage at the residence of Marion Seay, 3215 Hilyard, Suburban Fire Department reported today. The damage, covered by insurance, was to the wall around the chimney, firemen said. The fire was reported at 11:51 a.m. Tuesday.

MEETING POSTPONED
CHILQUIN—The meeting of the Wood River Republican Unit to have been held on November 17 has been cancelled until further notice. Heavy snow and drifted roads will prevent the speaker, Fred Peterson, Klamath Falls, and members from reaching the place of meeting.

CIVIL AIR PATROL
RUMMAGE SALE
Friday & Saturday Nov. 18-19
EMPORIUM BUILDING
Will pick up your rummage
Call 2-1543 or 3-0328

LOOK FOR THIS MAN NOV. 18 & 19 HE IS COMING BACK TO HELP YOU!

Walter C. Heitkemper, born in Klamath Falls, helped develop the Listener by Otariou, miracle hearing aid which enables you to hear through your spectacles! Mr. Heitkemper, himself hard of hearing, will be in this city Nov. 18 and 19 for consultation and demonstration.

Columbian Optical Company
730 Main in Klamath Falls
PHONE 7121
*Dr. Omar J. Noles and Don R. Haylor, Sr.

"Smart gal, my Susie!"



A lot of wives complain about household, but not my Susie. She uses her head instead of her muscles. For example, some women spend a whole day just scrubbing and waxing wood floors. My Susie cleans and waxes them in one easy operation with Bruce Cleaning Wax. It takes only half the time and a lot less work. Yet our beautiful wood floors are the envy of her friends. My hat's off to Susie and her Bruce Cleaning Wax for making a tough job so easy. And I can't help but feel proud of both of them.

P.S. For lighter waxing on linoleum and wood, Susie uses Bruce Floor Cleaner.



THE KLAMATH FALLS LIONS CLUB PROUDLY PRESENTS
IN PERSON — ON THE STAGE
SPIKE JONES
and his MUSICAL INSANITIES OF 1956
20-WORLD FAMOUS ENTERTAINERS-20
STARRING
HELEN GRAYCO and THE CITY SLICKERS
AND INCLUDING
* GEORGE ROCK * FREDDY MORGAN
* BILLY BARTY * GIL BERNAL
* PETER JAMES * "Mousie" GARNER
* BILL KING * RUTH FOSTER

PELICAN THEATRE
FRIDAY, NOV. 18
2 PERFORMANCES - 5:45 - 8:30

ALL TICKETS ON SALE AT
DERBY'S MUSIC CO.

5:45 PERFORMANCE
NO SEATS RESERVED
Students - Includes OTI \$1.00
Adults \$1.50

8:30 PERFORMANCE
Main floor - Reserved \$2.00
Loges - Reserved \$3.00
Balcony - Not reserved \$1.