

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 30, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

CARRIER	1 MONTH	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR
	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00
MAIL	1 MONTH	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR
	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00

Road Report

By BILL JENKINS
Coming home from Portland the other day we stopped over in Eugene for a bite to eat and while we were at it inquired as to how the road was over the Willamette Pass.

The report, and this was Wednesday afternoon, was gloomy to say the least. The gal in Fred Brenne's office told us that we'd be wise to hook on the chains right away if we wanted to get over the hump. Seems that there was a heavy pack on the pavement, supposedly breaking up and the road was tough, man, tough.

We decided to risk it (we being the Jenkins' and the Fred Pope's from Fort Klamath) so sailed right ahead. Dry pavement part of the way, some rain the rest and the first tiny little coating of slush hit far this side of the tunnel. No need of chains or even snow tires.

In fact the only tough portion of the road was a minor snow flurry we ran into on the flat the other side of Collier Hill.

Over the years we have always gotten this same report from various sources of information over in the valley portion. I wonder how much travel has been scared away from our area by these bugbear tales?

Riding along (comfortably and easily over the "beaten pavement") Fred and I got to wondering why it wouldn't be a wonderful thing if there could be worked out a chain of highway information stations located say two hundred miles apart, or somewhat nearer if called for by terrain problems, where the motorist could get really accurate and reliable information.

In the winter road conditions are always interesting if not necessary. And during the summer and fall months these stations could be used to get word of various events, scenic wonders, fishing resorts and other items. It would seem, also, that such a system would be of far more value were it to cover a large area rather than just one state or portion of a major highway route. So, we reasoned why not set it up on at least a three state basis (Washington, California) basis and cooperate on our information.

The first objection, of course, is that it would be that much more tax money spent. But I think there are ways of getting around this. There are many radio stations that are wondering what to do with their equipment anyway, that could be pressed into service. They could, as a public service feature, for instance, supply the necessary information as to road conditions in the winter and other items that the middle season. A phone call to a booth located along the highway would suffice. Phone calls from state police, trucking firms reports of travelers and other sources of information could also be funneled in to this central point. Road crews, maintenance men on plows and sander trucks could radio in information that could be sent along.

The chamber of commerce could, for instance, maintain or help in maintaining the booth. Service clubs could help if they wished. It would be quite a service to many, many travelers. And could be done, I think, with a minimum outlay of capital for either initial building or for maintenance.

A thought at least.

Every time I get over on the coast I'm faced with a small problem of whether I like the Oregon coast better in the winter or in the summer. When I go over in the summer I think it is best then. But on the other hand, in the winter it is fun to watch the waves roar in, big and high, on the heels of a wind and have the rain beating in your face as you stand on a headland and watch. (That is also somewhat wet.)

I don't suppose I'll ever decide if one way or the other, but I've got a direct route to the coast from the High Desert. I'll sure find out. I'll build a shack over there and put in some research on the problem.

Sockeye

By KEN MCGLOED
The story of the Sockeye Salmon is one that illustrates that the problem of saving salmon runs can be solved if intelligent research is diligently applied to the subject and constructive action taken. Starting with 1914 the pack of Sockeye Salmon which was the most prevalent species in the Puget Sound area was on the decline and became sadly depleted during the following years.

The once great fishery was apparently on its way to be exterminated and public feeling began to run high with the commercial fishermen being roundly condemned for the use of fish wheels and traps, a bitter battle was fought over fishing gear led by the sportsmen of the region who sold a hotly contested battle of ballots to remove this commercial gear from the rivers. The victory was hailed as a measure that would restore the salmon runs and save them from destruction.

Instead the runs did not respond to the hopes of those who pinned faith that to the thesis salmon could be saved by legislation, the runs of Sockeye continued to decline.

During this period of decline, an international Sockeye commission had been established with Canada by treaty. This commission assembled a capable staff of biologists to conduct a study of the problem of the declining runs of Sockeye. This commission conducted studies and after eight years was given authority to make regulations and to undertake the

It was discovered that a slide in the canyon of the Fraser River, the parent stream of the Sockeye run, created at the time when the fish were entering the river a terrific current which the fish found difficult to pass, the Sockeye is not a strong swimmer like the Chinook. Study revealed that while most of these fish eventually managed to pass this barrier those which were delayed for 10 days or two weeks in the effort were not able to spawn in the proper time cycle.

After intensive studies, a feasible plan for fish passage at this barrier was devised. Once this installation was completed, the rehabilitation began and attention was directed to the spawning beds where studies were made as to the capacity of the beds for salmon and regulations were established to insure that the beds would be occupied by the optimum number of fish.

The Sockeye is one species that is fished by nets and nets alone as they cannot be taken in any other fashion and so the commission took care to see that proper escapement of fish were made past the nets in order that the spawning grounds were adequately stocked. It was found that over escapement was as bad as under-escapement, crowding spawning and feeding areas with more young fish than the existing food supply could satisfy, would result in large losses to the cycle of salmon involved.

In 1950 the run of Sockeye was almost gone when this work actually began to become effective yet for a number of years the run had showed little improvement, however, the biologists were encouraged over their studies of the spawning beds in 1954 the runs of Sockeye came back strong and in that year the American pack was better than a half million and the Canadian pack was equally as good. The Sockeye Commission had made good in its efforts to restore the salmon runs. It did much more than that, however, for its success has shown a light to the commercial fisherman and opened to him the hope that the commercial salmon fishing industry need not be a dying one if he follows proper management of the salmon resource.

The success of the Sockeye program has given hope to those who are charged with the management of other species of salmon that similar results can be achieved with these other species which are sought by the sportsman.

The continued reports of successful attempts to bring back salmon and steelhead to many of our streams through the installation of fish ladders and by stream improvement give encouragement to those who are interested in returning salmon and steelhead to the upper basin of the Klamath River. The arguments against a fish ladder over Copco Dam in the face of the successful demonstrations begin to lose their petty hollow. The Klamath River above Copco Dam offers a great spawning region that reaches up into even the headwaters of the Sprague and the Williamson.

With the destruction of half of the spawning beds on the Trinity River by the Diversion Project, the need for returning the salmon to the spawning beds of the Klamath in Oregon becomes an increasing necessity to the California sportsman and it is time that the Oregon sportsman likewise be restored the opportunity for fishing for salmon and steelhead in the Oregon reaches of the Klamath River watershed.

Morning Mail

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—A columnist didn't read his morning mail, he might never know.

That more than 26 million Americans can play some kind of musical instrument (and most of them seem to live in my block).

That an irresponsible scientist today would fly a kite in thunderstorm as Benjamin Franklin did in 1752 to prove the presence of electricity in clouds. Franklin was lucky to escape with his life. If real lightning bolt had hit the kite, Ben would be remembered merely as a dead fool.

That 45 per cent of the women under 20 years of age usually eat little or no breakfast before going to work. (No wonder it costs so much to take one of them to lunch).

That one middle-class American couple out of every seven supports, or helps support, one or more elderly relatives.

That Americans now pay about 30 million dollars a day in taxes. That Teutonic knights, to prove their drinking capacity in olden times, would toast down a gallon of beer, then thread a needle while standing on one foot like a stork. (Can any effete martini quaffer to-day match this feat?)

That in ancient Mesopotamia the bobbies slipped their beer through gold tubes four feet long.

That men with asthma have a 27.4 per cent higher mortality rate than those unafflicted.

That one in every 16 Americans is suffering from some form of mental disorder, and there are 100 different kinds of mental ailments.

That Lou Nova, the former heavyweight boxer and Yoga Scholar, now gives poetry recitals.

That the potato chip industry uses 12 per cent of the nation's spud crop.

That 80 per cent of Americans like their hamburgers cooked medium, 32 per cent prefer them well done, 13 per cent want 'em rare. The remaining 3 per cent apparently are gamblers—they leave the problem up to the cook.

That economists say debt is the major cause of inflation.

That a fortune awaits in

venor who will develop a burglar alarm small enough to be attached to your fountain pen, thus safeguarding it from "borrowers".

That of nearly 20 million babies born in the last five years about 80 thousand will live to be 100 years old. A child born today has roughly twice the chance of reaching that age as his grandfather does.

That you'll get a cooler smoke if you keep a half inch of ash on your cigar.

That 30 million Americans now are taking courses in adult education.

That 54 per cent of all new and used automobiles are bought on the installment plan.

That, judging from the squawks sent in by readers, my campaign to name the dandelion America's national flower has flopped dismally. The rose seems to have the most friends.

Federal Aid

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP)—Some kind of federal aid for education—probably for building public schools—seems certain in 1956. There are practical and political reasons for thinking so.

1. Schools are needed and the states by themselves are not building them.

2. The President's White House Conference on Education last night approved by a 2-1 margin the idea of federal aid for public schools.

3. President Eisenhower's secretary of health, education and welfare, Marlon B. Folsom, made it clear last night the administration would push such a program.

4. The Democrats' Senate leader, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, already has promised that federal aid for school construction would be a primary goal of his party in the Senate.

Both parties have a sound political reason to vote federal aid: the conference action demonstrated wide public support for it and 1956 is a big election year.

The conference, which brought between 1,800 and 2,000 men and women here from all 48 states, surprised the skeptics by its action last night.

Before the conference opened Monday there was widespread doubt any solid agreement could come from so many people with so many different backgrounds. Explosions, perhaps enough to wreck the conference, would not have been unexpected.

The opposite happened. In some of its other reports the conference was wishy-washy, issued platitudes, and overworked the obvious. Not last night's report on federal aid. It was terse, positive, and has been unexpected.

The opposite happened. In some of its other reports the conference was wishy-washy, issued platitudes, and overworked the obvious. Not last night's report on federal aid. It was terse, positive, and has been unexpected.

Polson, making one of the final speeches, carefully pointed out he had spoken with Eisenhower yesterday and added: "The federal government must help raise some of the funds for the buildings."

He went further than that at a moment later by making it clear the administration was already planning to ask Congress to vote federal aid, for he said that "in designing a federal proposal we are bearing in mind" certain principles.

One of them was that: "Federal assistance, while nationwide in scope, benefiting all states, should be distributed according to need."

This was not a new idea. It had been battled around before in Congress, which never could make up its mind on federal aid at all.

But Polson and the administration were right in step with the conference's thinking. Its report was finished and available a few hours before Polson made the same point as the conference: "All states should be eligible for federal funds but... on the basis of demonstrated needs."

Upward Trend

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—Prices continue their upward trend. The increases are slight and so far consumers scarcely noticed them. The touch of inflation, in fact, tends to add to the glow of the business boom by swelling the dollar volume of production and sales.

The consumer hasn't minded much because the one price he worries most about—the price of food—hasn't been touched yet. But meat prices may be about his bottom line now. Government forecasts stress that rising prices of livestock are to be expected as the season of heavy marketing ends.

Price advances this week have been announced for shoes and carpets, for some steel products, copper, tin and silver. Transit fares and commuting costs rise here and there.

The oil industry, although it has unused capacity, is debating a price rise in crude oil. A number of steel mills stress that further rises in that basic commodity are in order.

In almost all instances the price hikes have been blamed on rising costs of materials or labor or distribution, or all three. The steel industry also talks of the need of higher prices to furnish the funds it seeks so it can increase capacity of its facilities.

A little inflation actually has widespread popular appeal. It's likely to make times look a little better than they are.

Deflation, on the other hand, brings out immediate squawks. Witness the current ruckus over credit restraint curbs and the decline in home building.

People shopping for new homes noted right away that it was harder to find mortgage lenders, that repayment terms weren't as easy, that interest rates were higher.

Price increases on goods and services, on the other hand, have not stirred consumers much. For

one thing, the price gains started at the manufacturing level. An increase in the price of a ton of steel leaves consumers cold. It's only after the price hike has added to the cost of making a car, and the auto manufacturers raise prices on the new models, that the public takes note.

Now that price rises are beginning to appear at the finished goods level, consumers still aren't much moved, because retail competition is so keen that the good shopper feels he can always find a bargain.

Probably the chief reason the average consumer is undisturbed by the price hikes so far is that his own personal income is likely to be higher now than a year ago. Consumers, with dough in their pockets, don't mind too much at price tags these days.

Responsibility

By BRUCE BLOSSAT
With the nation's two great labor organizations, the AFL and CIO, merging into one huge federation, Big Labor is entering a new era in which it faces both a beckoning opportunity and a rising responsibility.

Now to be 15,400,000 strong, the united organization obviously will have enhanced power and prestige. It will be able to speak in more forceful tones in its dealings with the business community, in its forays into politics, and in the councils of international labor.

Having this greater power, it may act as a stronger magnet than the two separate organizations did to the hundreds of independent unions which have chosen to remain outside the AFL or CIO. Likewise, it may exert greater pulling power on millions of unorganized workers.

In the past inter-federation raiding has been a great source of trouble in the labor movement. Presumably, this sort of thing will now largely disappear and the combined groups can concentrate on more fruitful objectives.

They themselves believe their greater strength gives them an unparalleled chance to work for higher living standards among the nation's workers. This is indeed a worthy goal, and the extent to which the new federation realizes it may be never known before.

But clearly this great power and the opportunity it brings are inseparable from a higher sense of responsibility. The men who will lead the new organization are taking on burdens the like of which they have never known before.

Big as they are, they still represent less than 25 per cent of the country's 65 - million-man labor force. They cannot in fairness press the interests of their workers at the expense of other workers or of the community as a whole.

If they do, they will bring down the wrath of other groups on their heads, and cost their workers more than they can get for them.

Moreover, they must at all times be careful not to push their demands beyond the reasonable capacity of the economy to absorb them. The result of excessive pressure can only be to squeeze the economy dry and cripple its ability to serve them and every other segment of the nation.

For another thing, labor must cast its political weight with caution. Any attempt to take over a political party or place its stamp unmistakably on a party seems likely to backfire, and again to draw the wrath of others. Labor by now ought to have seen enough of how the public reacts to extremes of political action on its part.

If the men at the helm of the new federation can wield their combined strength thus responsibly, they should indeed preside over the winning of fresh rewards for America's workmen. Gained in that way, those rewards would benefit us all.

SAN QUENTIN (UP) — Two Polson prisoners confessed yesterday that they murdered Wilbur Borton, the Phantom Burglar of Bel-Air, in a prison row six years ago.

The confession came from Carroll Patterson and Sherman Mullen, who testified yesterday in a hearing referred by Superior Judge John P. McMurray of Inyo County.

It may save the lives of Louis F. Smith and John Allen, one-time Polson prisoners who have been sentenced to death for the Borton slaying.

Patterson and Mullen first confessed to the slaying in 1950, after Smith and Allen were found guilty and sentenced. For some reason, Smith and Allen never introduced the confession as part of their appeal, although they won a stay of execution in 1951 on the strength of it.

The stay ran out in March of this year. They filed a new appeal. The California Supreme Court ordered a hearing to be held to determine whether it had merit.

Patterson and Mullen told yesterday about the fight in the prison yard which led to Borton's death. They said Smith and Allen stepped in only to separate the fighters.

Borton was chopped and cut to death by a hatchet and a prison-made knife. The fight was over \$180 belonging to Borton and which was in Patterson's possession, according to Mullen.

DUNSMUIR — Santa Claus is scheduled to arrive in downtown Dunsmuir tonight about 7:30 p.m. The special Christmas windows will be unveiled and a big Christmas tree will be illuminated just prior to his arrival as part of the traditional Christmas opening.

Street decorations have been made by the children of Dunsmuir this year under the direction of the chamber of commerce. Each light pole is festooned with greenery and a brightly painted storybook cutout. The parking meters have been converted into miniature Christmas trees. The Boy Scouts secured the trees to the meter poles this week and the Girl Scouts decorated them with wax and glitter ornaments they made.

Householders on Florence Avenue, Dunsmuir's main thoroughfare, have been asked to decorate their homes this year to give this mountain town a special "Christmas card" look.

A children's program, featuring the Tiny Timmers, a youthful quartet, and strolling carolers will provide entertainment. Friday evening downtown programs will be held during December. Stores will be open Friday evenings until Christmas.

LIKE TO SELL A TRAIN? Now's the time! Call 811 for a helpful Classified ad-writer.

TOKYO — Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in a policy statement at the opening session of the Diet:

"Let me say that Japan has maintained and will continue to maintain close contact with the United States and will cooperate on all problems of mutual concern."

BUENOS AIRES — Dr. Alberto Gaimza Paz on his return to Argentina to take back his confiscated newspaper La Prensa:

"I am returning to this country to meet my friends, relatives and countrymen after an exile of four years brought on by the terrible dictatorship of ex-President Juan D. Peron."

JACKSON, Miss. — Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) on urging the South to take the offensive to maintain racial segregation:

"We in the South cannot stay longer on the defensive. We must take the offensive. We must carry the message to every section of the United States."

ST. LOUIS — T. Lamar Caudle, head of the Justice Department tax division until he was fired in 1951, after his indictment Thursday on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government:

"Why am I used as a scapegoat and offered to public sacrifice? I've done nothing wrong. I've done only good."

USBR Opens Tule Lake Land Bids

The first bid openings for 1956 agricultural leases have been announced by the local office of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The first invitation, dated December 1, is for bids on lots in Areas B-1 ("League of Nations"), B-2 ("Frog Pond") and H ("Hazel Lease"), all in the Tule Lake area. Four bid openings will be held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Tuesday, December 20, and Wednesday, December 21. Each of the first three openings will include 26 lots and the fourth will include 24 lots.

A person may bid on only one lot at each evening. Tentative award will be made to the highest bidder on each lot, subject to his filing an acceptable "Statement of Operation" within 14 calendar days after the bid opening, the same as in previous years.

Whenever a person is found to be high bidder on a lot, he will be disqualified from receiving awards being limited to one lot per person.

These bid openings are limited to veterans only, and proof of military service must be submitted if that has not been done in connection with previous leasing. If no bids are received on some of the lots, those will be offered to the general public at a later bid opening.

Leases will be for calendar year 1956, with the option to renew annually for four more calendar years. Complete instructions and bid forms may be obtained from Bureau of Reclamation offices at the Klamath Falls Airport and at Newell, California.

Bid invitations for leases in Area G ("Southwest Slump") and for lands in Lower Klamath Lake are expected to be issued next week.

Cons Admit Old Murder

SAN QUENTIN (UP) — Two Polson prisoners confessed yesterday that they murdered Wilbur Borton, the Phantom Burglar of Bel-Air, in a prison row six years ago.

The confession came from Carroll Patterson and Sherman Mullen, who testified yesterday in a hearing referred by Superior Judge John P. McMurray of Inyo County.

It may save the lives of Louis F. Smith and John Allen, one-time Polson prisoners who have been sentenced to death for the Borton slaying.

Patterson and Mullen first confessed to the slaying in 1950, after Smith and Allen were found guilty and sentenced. For some reason, Smith and Allen never introduced the confession as part of their appeal, although they won a stay of execution in 1951 on the strength of it.

The stay ran out in March of this year. They filed a new appeal. The California Supreme Court ordered a hearing to be held to determine whether it had merit.

Patterson and Mullen told yesterday about the fight in the prison yard which led to Borton's death. They said Smith and Allen stepped in only to separate the fighters.

Borton was chopped and cut to death by a hatchet and a prison-made knife. The fight was over \$180 belonging to Borton and which was in Patterson's possession, according to Mullen.

Dunsmuir To Greet Santa

DUNSMUIR — Santa Claus is scheduled to arrive in downtown Dunsmuir tonight about 7:30 p.m. The special Christmas windows will be unveiled and a big Christmas tree will be illuminated just prior to his arrival as part of the traditional Christmas opening.

Street decorations have been made by the children of Dunsmuir this year under the direction of the chamber of commerce. Each light pole is festooned with greenery and a brightly painted storybook cutout. The parking meters have been converted into miniature Christmas trees. The Boy Scouts secured the trees to the meter poles this week and the Girl Scouts decorated them with wax and glitter ornaments they made.

Householders on Florence Avenue, Dunsmuir's main thoroughfare, have been asked to decorate their homes this year to give this mountain town a special "Christmas card" look.

A children's program, featuring the Tiny Timmers, a youthful quartet, and strolling carolers will provide entertainment. Friday evening downtown programs will be held during December. Stores will be open Friday evenings until Christmas.

LIKE TO SELL A TRAIN? Now's the time! Call 811 for a helpful Classified ad-writer.

TOKYO — Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in a policy statement at the opening session of the Diet:

"Let me say that Japan has maintained and will continue to maintain close contact with the United States and will cooperate on all problems of mutual concern."

BUENOS AIRES — Dr. Alberto Gaimza Paz on his return to Argentina to take back his confiscated newspaper La Prensa:

"I am returning to this country to meet my friends, relatives and countrymen after an exile of four years brought on by the terrible dictatorship of ex-President Juan D. Peron."

Education Delegates Urge More Federal School Aid

By BETTY PRIOR
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON (UP)—The White House conference on education advised President Eisenhower today that the nation must "spend more of our wealth" on schools.

The advice was continued in a formal report telling the President that the 1,800 delegates favored more federal money for public schools by a better than two-to-one margin.

The pro-aid stand, indicated by the delegates earlier, was confirmed Thursday night at the final session of the historic four-day conference.

Marlon B. Folsom, secretary of health, education, and welfare responded to the conference's more-aid plea with a "confident" prediction that the administration will submit to Congress next year a "broadened and improved" program of federal help for building schools.

Federal aid was the most controversial issue before the conference in its discussion of how to meet a current shortage of 203,450 classrooms and 141,000 qualified teachers and other school problems.

The delegates' answer made it clear that the states and local communities, too, must do more for the schools.

The nation as a whole must provide good schools, their report declared, but the problem is whether it will spend enough. Specifically the conference recommended:

Federal aid for building public schools. It opposed aid for private or parochial schools. Delegates split about evenly on whether federal aid should be provided for school operating expenses.

More state aid, especially for poorer school districts.

Easing of legal tax and bonding restrictions which prevent states and local communities from raising enough money for good schools.

More pay for school teachers and better fringe benefits for them.

Consolidation of poor and inefficient school districts.

The conference recommended—and Folsom agreed—the federal aid should bring no federal control over the schools, should be based on need, and should not decrease state and local funds for schools.

Federal aid backers immediately interpreted the conference position as providing powerful support for pushing legislation through Congress next year.

DECEMBER STORE WIDE SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS!

Let Lucas Save You Money On All Your Furniture Needs.

LUCAS FURNITURE

195 E. Main

The Place To Go.....

V. F. W.

DANCE SAT., DEC. 3

IT'S FREE!

TO MEMBERS AND GUESTS DANCING 10 'til 2

BEEF PRICES are DOWN!!

Now is the time to fill your locker

Young Beef 23¢ lb.

Whole, half or quarters

Super Packing Co.

Phone 5323

97 SUPPER CLUB

RETURN ENGAGEMENT

— FEATURING —

TRUDY MASON

M.C. Comedian, Singer and Dancer. Terrific Personality.

Now Appearing THIS WEEK ONLY!

CHOICE STEAKS 2.50

Southern Fried Chicken 2.25

Soup - Salad

Roquefort Dressing

Ph. 2-9352 for Reservations

BOWL FREE!

LADIES

Learn to Bowl Now

while Lucky Lanes offers Free Bowling Instructions

Every Monday - Wednesday - Friday 2 to 3 P.M.

Ask your friends and neighbors to join you in learning the nation's most popular game. To sign up call 5245.

LUCKY LANES

For breath sublime

Samovar

truly fine!

A SCHENLEY PRODUCT

THE ORIGINAL DRY VODKA

Product of U.S.A. Bozota Kompaniya, Schenley, Pa., and Fresno, Calif. Made from Grain.