

# The 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

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## Tall Trees

By BILL JENKINS

Noticed last week that a couple of foresters by the name of Dale Stever and Jack Garza have embarked on a new research study that may eventually lead to taller and bigger fir trees in the West.

The two research foresters have picked out 300 superior seedlings and are going to do some intensive study as to why they are better than the others and see, ultimately, if they can't grow a taller tree. Not to mention a better tree that will offer resistance to various diseases and maybe to bug infestations.

We were a little curious when we read the story so looked up the general subject of fir in our ancient reference book. We find that the Douglas fir is, next to the gigantic redwood, the biggest tree on all already. It grows to a height of 180 or 190 feet and specimens over 200 feet have been found. These trees also grow to a girth of three to six feet, with the 200 footers sometimes expanding up to a diameter of five feet and a circumference of perhaps 60 to 90 inches.

It is in the best regions. In less favorable conditions the trees average around 75 to 110 feet and measure about 18 to 20 inches in diameter. In high, exposed positions the trees may attain a total height of only five feet.

I also learned that the bark of a big fir can be up to two feet thick although the average is five to 10 inches.

Alpine fir has a range from three feet to 160 with an average of perhaps 60 to 90 inches in diameter. It is in the best regions. In less favorable conditions the trees average around 75 to 110 feet and measure about 18 to 20 inches in diameter. In high, exposed positions the trees may attain a total height of only five feet.

soil of the mineral claim" turned back to the public domain. What is more, even if they did this there was nothing to prevent somebody else from doing the same thing. In fact, the public was better protected by these jokers having possession of the claim than if the land was actually in the hands of the federal government for these jokers had no intention of excluding the public from the land, the next individual could be in earnest.

It is our hope that Colliers will do another feature article on how to get rid of a mining claim once you have filed upon it. I understand that there has been some discussion on the subject, if only to clear the record as a matter of good reporting. Colliers should follow through with the story of what happens to its mining claim.

The new mining act sets up a procedure which authorizes the federal government to resolve title uncertainties resulting from the existence of "abandoned, invalid, dormant, or unidentifiable mining claims located prior to the enactment of the measure."

This is quite a legal procedure involving publications of notice to all claimants, the filing of affidavits and waivers of rights trust the mining profession to see that every protection is accorded to the claim locator even though he has failed to live up to the assessment requirement.

covering them with old tree branches?" I asked.

"We could spot them with camouflage film," he said. "The green lens would show up red on the film. The dead tree branches would show up a dull gray-green, and they'd be easy to spot."

Isn't there any way to fool the aerial camera?

"You sometimes can fool a lens—that's true," acknowledged Col. Steakley. "But it isn't easy to fool a good photo interpretation expert."

"On a large scale it would be very hard to do. You might be able to hide a small building, sure, but not a whole complex of buildings, or a really big buildup of troops and installations."

An example of the speed of the aerial camera: A jet plane flying 500 miles an hour at low level was able to photograph and identify the cards in a poker hand laid out on an airport runway.

How long would it take the photograph all of Russia from the air?

"Ambassador Lodge said the job could be done in less than six months," answered the officer. "All I can say is the Air Force stands ready and capable of carrying out any agreement that is reached."

that way because it can only lead to higher prices.

Two generations ago there was a similar craze. Then boys filled books with stamps until they had enough to buy a magic lantern. Their granddaughters fill books with stamps today till they can turn them in for an automatic electric percolator or maybe a space heater for the small fry.

Sometimes stamps break out among stores in a city. One retailer will hand out two or more stamps instead of the usual one each 10 cents of purchases. The customer couldn't be happier—stamps look just like an extra year's dividend does to a stockholder. And, of course, companies who run stamp plans thrive on it.

Stamp companies—one of them now operating in business 50 years ago—sell the trading stamps to the grocer for from a quarter to a dollar a stamp. Usually a stamp is handed out with each 10 cents of purchases.

When a customer has finally purchased, say, \$500 worth of groceries, she will consult a catalogue, pick out a \$12 to \$14 gadget, and with her stamp books at a premium center run by the stamp company.

When all merchants are passing out stamps, the tendency is to make up for the cost of the stamps and the handling by raising mark-ups.

Prices of the plan contend that over the long run the customer may pay 44 per cent more for her groceries. If this is correct, it means that on her \$500 of purchases she has paid \$20 more, in other words, to get stamps to turn in for a \$12 or \$14 gadget.

But all customers seem to seem to love it. And many merchants favor it as a sales booster and can show you sales figures to prove it.

## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



## Four Choirs Plan Musicale

On Sunday evening, December 18, the four choirs of Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church will present a program of Christmas music.

The choirs are comprised of approximately 120 voices. This musicale will begin at 7 p.m. with Ernest Armstrong, organist, playing a group of organ solos.

Included in the choir repertoire will be the "Inflammatus" from Stabat Mater by Rossini, "Bethlehem" by Conant, "The Angels' Song" by Lupo, "Now the Holy Child is Born" traditional folk song, and two combination numbers, "Children of the Heavenly Father" and "The Christmas Story" in which all choirs will participate.

Carl Hagel directs the adult choir, Mrs. Earl Sheridan, the Chancel Choir composed of 7th, 8th, and 9th grades Mrs. Ellis Ochs, the Junior Choir, 4th, 5th, and 6th grades, and Mrs. Bertie Shogren, the Primary Choir, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades.

The public is cordially invited to enjoy this evening of Christmas music.

## Hunting Cards Return Asked

Now that the big game hunting seasons are over for the year, hunters are urged by the game commission to fill out and return the stamped, addressed report cards that were issued with the deer and elk tags.

All hunters are required by law to return the report card within 30 days after the close of the hunting season. Failure to return cards can result in the hunter being refused a hunting license next year.

The game commission points out that these cards are essential in determining the number of animals by sex taken by hunters and the total statewide harvest of big game animals. Such information is needed when considering future regulations and management of Oregon's game herds. Accurate figures can be obtained only if all hunters cooperate in supplying the information required.

If the report card has been lost or misplaced, a regular 2-cent postcard will do, containing the following information: number of days

## Live And Learn

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Dulles wanted to write a book on his feelings about the Russians over the past five months he could call it "Live and Learn."

At that time he expressed plenty of qualified judgments, but the Russians had changed, but through it all, at least judgments, from what he said, he still clung to a feeling of optimism that maybe they had.

He went to last July's summit meeting in Geneva, where President Eisenhower talked with Soviet Premier Bulganin and the heads of the British and French governments, a meeting which was a startling pleasantness developed the phrase "spirit of Geneva."

When he returned from there, he was reportedly worried the Western Powers might assume wrongly that the Russians had truly softened up and that it was all right to relax a bit. But on Sept. 22, in a speech to the United Nations, he said:

"A new spirit does indeed prevail with greater flexibility and less brittleness in international relations."

That sounded pretty optimistic, and he still sounded that way 23 days before he went back to Geneva for his October meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and the foreign ministers of Britain and France.

On Oct. 4—the Geneva meeting was Oct. 27—he told a news conference he believed the four foreign ministers would make positive progress at Geneva toward the reunification of Germany.

(As it turned out, he made no progress on anything, and particularly he made no progress on Germany. Dulles and Molotov went to Geneva with opposite ideas on how to reunify the country and neither brought an inch to accept the other's.)

The Russians were bothering Dulles nevertheless on Oct. 4, for he told reporters that day he had twice warned the Soviets that Communist shipment of arms to Egypt would not "contribute" to lessening world tensions.

Still, he kept thinking that maybe...

On Oct. 10 he told the American Legion the Russians had a habit of zig-zagging to get what they wanted, but said he thought world opinion "will act as a compass on the Soviet Union to reduce its grip on the East and to permit unification."

From the way the Russians acted when Dulles met them later that month in Geneva, world opinion was something which didn't seem to be influencing them at all.

The issue remains very much alive. Many government figures are privately hopeful the Russians will in time agree to the proposals, perhaps when supplemented by further suggestions on their part.

The President's "open skies for peace" plan is strikingly dramatized in an exhibit of aerial photography now on display in the Carnegie International Center here.

It shows concretely how effective the camera has become as an eyewitness from the air. The exhibit, planned by a U.S. government interdepartmental committee, has impressed many U.N. delegates and other visitors.

Just what can photo reconnaissance do? The most impressive display is a single strip of film 200 feet long and 9 inches wide. The strip maps an area of the United States 2,700 miles long and 490 miles wide from New York to Los Angeles.

The strip was filmed in 1948 from 40,000 feet—nearly eight miles up—in less than four hours. The same job could be done today by only two jet planes in less than two hours.

To the untrained spectator such a film reveals little. All he can pick out are mountains, cities, lakes, rivers and some roads.

But when sections of the film are enlarged and checked by trained photo interpretation experts with special instruments and new techniques, they reveal a very great deal.

Suppose I lived in a house in that city I said, pointing at the film. "What could you tell about it?"

"Oh, 40,000 feet up!"

"Many things," replied Lt. Col. Ralph Steakley, a photo-recon staff officer and veteran flier. "We could tell pretty accurately the height of your house, what it was constructed of, and the relative age of your community."

"We could make a good guess on your economic status. We could tell whether you used a rotary-type lawn mower to cut your grass, whether you had a telephone and an underground septic tank—and probably even describe the clothes hanging on the line in your back yard."

"What if I had three tanks around the house camouflaged by

## Abandoned Claim

By KEN McLEOD

One of the shortcomings of the old mining laws of the United States was that there was no provision for the abandonment of a mining claim. Every person who had staked a claim on the land was considered to have a claim upon the land until he was removed to do so in writing or in some other way.

These questions have been raised by President Eisenhower's proposals at Geneva for the exchange of military blueprints and aerial reconnaissance as "the gateway to a reduction in disarmaments."

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## Burned Gases

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Each year a number of tragic and unnecessary deaths result from accidental carbon monoxide poisoning.

Carbon monoxide is an odorless gas which appears in dangerous quantities in the air we breathe when too much oxygen is burned up by such things as a running automobile or a gas heater.

Since this can occur only in a closed space, accidents of this sort are far less common in warm seasons when windows and doors are likely to be open.

When a person breathes in a toxic (poisonous) amount of carbon monoxide this gas combines with that portion of the blood known as hemoglobin and replaces the oxygen which is normally attached to the hemoglobin.

This results in starving the tissues of life-giving oxygen and the person who is present suffers from sufficient quantities of carbon monoxide quickly becomes unconscious. If it continues he dies without regaining consciousness.

When only small amounts of carbon monoxide are present warning symptoms may be present such as headache, dizziness, nausea, muscular weakness, and a generally uncomfortable feeling.

It is only when large amounts of carbon monoxide are present that the victim becomes drowsy and unconscious, and that these symptoms are absent.

There is probably no such thing as chronic poisoning from carbon monoxide. One would expect it to be found in people who are exposed to small amounts of carbon monoxide for long periods of time, such as the workers in certain mining operations, near furnaces or in garages. Actually such persons do not seem to be harmed in any way.

The use of defective stoves or furnaces and running the motors of automobiles in closed garages, however, are invitations to the next world.

If still alive, a person who has been exposed to carbon monoxide should be removed from the bad air at once. Artificial respiration and giving oxygen as soon as possible are desirable. Fire department crews, police, and gas company employees are usually trained to give rapid emergency treatment for this form of poisoning.

Taking a chance on being revived does not make much sense, however. Those who use certain sleeping quarters should make sure that these devices are in good condition. Sleeping with the windows open is an additional safeguard. Everyone should know, too, that it is highly dangerous to try to warm up the engine of a car in a closed garage.

## Trading Stamps

By SAUL DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Merchants, particularly grocers, report a big revival in trading stamps across the nation.

It's born of today's keener retail competition. The aim is to get a shopper into a particular store. And it seems to work, just as it did in an earlier day.

Today's collectors of trading stamps are estimated to cash in around one billion dollars worth a year for various gadgets offered as premiums.

The housewife treasures bits of paper handed out according to how much she spends. To her it means getting something for nothing—even if the satisfaction it doesn't really work out

## Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

HENDERSONVILLE, Ga.—The Henderson County Board of Commissioners on the crumbling statue of Daniel Boone which will have to come down.

"Most of the kids figure it's Davy Crockett anyway."

CHICAGO — Bruce Bergum, a reserved graduate psychology student, on talking but finally agreeing to try to walk a straight line after drinking six ounces of bourbon in the interests of science.

"Well, if it may save a life..."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Clarence Cecil Felt, a former Marine, on narcotics when questioned by a congressional investigating committee.

"It's the worst thing God's green earth..."

TOKYO — Richard Tension, an ex-farmer G.I. who cast his lot with the Communists, on why he refused repatriation during the Korean War prisoner exchange.

"I don't only as a consequence directed me. I bear no one..."

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## Penney Frank

CINCINNATI (AP)—After police arrested Garrett Arowood, 19, on charges of reckless driving they found he had put a penny in the keyhole of the jail door and it couldn't be opened. They had to call a locksmith.

First he was fined \$50 on the traffic charge, and then Judge John W. Keele fined him \$20 and costs on a charge of malicious destruction of public property.

## Agreement

TOKYO (AP)—The U.S.-Japanese atomic-peace agreement was ratified Friday at the final session of Japan's 23rd extra-parliament session. The United States agreed in the pact to provide Japan with enriched uranium for research in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

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