

The Herald and News

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Here and There

By BILL JENKINS
To date haven't heard of anyone getting a gift of a mink hemmed slip for Christmas. But Bob DeRoster called up to say that his Christmas stocking contained a mink bow tie and a set of mink cuff links.

If this sort of thing keeps on the day of the mountain trappers is liable to come back.

Russell Reeck, Jr., the lad who won the cup for being the champion porkie slayer last year, dropped in to see us the other day sporting his newest prize, a porky gun contributed by WTC in appreciation of his work in ridding the woods of nearly 500 of the pesky tree killers.

A nice gesture and really appreciated. Good idea, too, since much of Russell's activities were conducted on WTC land.

I sincerely hope that the porcine eradication program will be carried on next year at an accelerated pace. It might sound like a drop in the bucket, but it all mounts up and every porky killed means a few more feet out of the way without taking it off the throttle.

I'd also like an explanation as to why it is that when the snow gets sticky and starts to clobber up the windshield it is always the driver's fault. It seems to hold true of all makes and models that the pesky drops of water fall right on your ankle and you can't move your foot out of the way without taking it off the throttle.

I suppose these are intangibles that will never be straightened out. I'd also like to see a good defroster on the market that will work short of driving forty miles.

Speaking of snow recalls to our mind the sight during the last big snow flurry of a dozen or so spectators lined up along the board walk watching a shovel and a bulldozer work at the site of the new Associated station on Main and not minding the falling flakes a bit.

I guess there isn't much that will keep a sidewalk superintendent from his chosen work. But my feet got awfully cold standing there.

Dropped in on Charley Read at his saddle shop the other day and heard him talking about driving out to take a gander at Lost River last week during the big rain.

He said it was the highest he'd ever seen it, a regular raging flood roaring along almost over the old orchard out there. Wish I'd gone off myself, but didn't think about it.

One always thinks of Lost River as a placid little trickle where cat fishermen line the banks in the spring and ducks paddle around in the fall. Would be quite a sight, if you didn't have property in danger, to see it all full and rushing.

Whose Water?

By KEN McLEOD
The problem of "whose water?" is perhaps the most important question to be answered today now that so many people are turning their attention towards claims to the water supply of the western states. The greatest Pandora's Box to be opened on this subject has been the Supreme Court Decision in regard to the Pelton Dam on the Deschutes River in which the water laws of the State of Oregon have been brushed aside by a decision to build a regular river whether or not it is approved by the state.

Now we find the Pelton Dam decision being pushed by federal officials in the case of other western streams, the latest being the Blue River of Colorado. This action on the part of the representatives of the federal government to seek ownership or control of water without regard to vested rights has created quite a considerable degree of concern amongst water users in the Colorado River Basin.

In explanation, the Blue River case was pending before the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado in a statutory adjudication proceeding at the time the Pelton Dam decision was rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court. Under the laws of Colorado, the earliest priority date which could be awarded to the Green Mountain Reservoir and power plant—owned by the United States—was the date of commencing the project surveys in 1935.

After the Oregon decision was announced, the government immediately proceeded to make further claims upon the waters of the Blue River in line with the court decision and asked the court to award decrees to the reservoir and power plant in line with the Pelton decision. To fortify their claims, representatives of the department of justice fell back on withdrawals in connection with power sites; reclamation withdrawals; Naval Shale Oil reserves; and executive orders as far back as 1909 to claim the waters in the Blue River and Elliott Creek which was unappropriated at that time. The claim was made that "title in these rights in

the use of water now resides in the United States of America."

In the same claim statement, a further decree was made by the United States, perhaps more far-reaching in its overall effect, although involving a much smaller amount of water. It was recited by the government that certain rights had been developed in connection with what is termed "Forest Service and National Park Service rights connected with the Rocky Mountain National Park for domestic and other purposes."

It would appear that in this instance the Department of Justice was attempting to apply the rule which was announced in the case of the Pelton Dam to the unappropriated water of the Colorado River, and to claim that, as of the dates of the various withdrawal orders and proclamations which it mentions in its claim statement that the federal government also withdraws from appropriation by others whatever amount of water the United States might at any time find it convenient to use on any or all the lands withdrawn.

John B. Bernard, Granby, Colorado, attorney in reviewing the present trend on the part of the federal government to lay claim to all the water of the nation without regard to the rights of the states stated: "It appears clear that we must have the help of the federal government through the bureau of reclamation or other federal agencies in view of our experience in the matter of the Big Thompson project, in view of the fact that we had to fight a determined effort on the part of the United States to subject our vested rights to the use of water to the control of the Secretary of the Interior. It is clear to us that we must be ever alert to see to it that we do not subject ourselves to the dangers inherent in either federal ownership or federal control of any of the water; and of the two dangers, in my opinion, federal control of water is the greater."

The rumbles of the Pelton Dam decision have not yet reached the waters of the Klamath River however, should further gains be made by the federal government in extending its control over the waters of the Colorado through obtaining the government's desired objectives to the waters of the Blue River it can readily be predicted that such claims would be pressed upon the Klamath as well as all other western streams.

In Japan

By KATHLEEN WARD
In spite of having to go through Japan like the fall end of Halley's comet, I was able to enjoy a crowd a great deal into three days and two nights. We docked early in the morning in Yokohama and I took the express train to Tokyo and faxed to The International House of Japan. This house was opened in June of this year and was endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation. It provides a wonderful meeting place for citizens from all over the world. On the register there were Fulbright students, teachers, newspaper men and women, artists and musicians from the four corners of the globe. What a pity that there was no time for me to explore some of these interesting personalities.

After contacting my ship's office and assuring them that I wasn't going to miss sailing from Kobe, I called on the mayor and very prominent citizen of Klamath Falls, Willis Mahoney! He has lived in Tokyo for the past 10 years, having come over to assist in conducting the war trials, and is now in the business life of the city. He had been advised by mutual friends of my arrival and he certainly made my short stay in Tokyo a memorable and interesting one.

We had luncheon at the historical Hotel Imperial and then he proceeded to show me as many of the shrines, palaces, gardens, etc., as there were daylight hours to spare.

One sight which made a terrific impression on me, was seeing bus loads of Japanese peasants pouring out by the hundreds and visiting a shrine near the emperors' palace. Many of them were bent with age and their years of toil in the rice fields. Without doubt, this trip to the shrines of Tokyo was a "once in a lifetime" event for them. This has been an unusually productive year for rice, so their economic conditions are quite good. These peasants represent the "Japan of old" and are the backbone of the nation. They are a great contrast to the westernized atmosphere of Tokyo.

At the shrine they are given small bits of paper with a fortune on it. If it reads good, they keep it, otherwise they place it on the branches (which are quite bare now) of the nearest tree and it gives the impression that all the trees are full of little white blossoms.

They were dressed in dark kimono, spit-toed canvas shoes and many wore getas (the little wooden peep shoes) that are so familiar all over Japan. They all looked at me with as much interest, as I did at them. My height alone makes me as much a novelty to them, as the difference in our dress.

Another unforgettable experience was going through the big central railway station at the rush hour. The clomp-clomp of the thousands of getas as they run (they never walk) to catch their trains to the outlying sections of this huge city of some eight million persons is truly something.

(To be continued)

Peek Ahead

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Everybody

an advance peek at what lies ahead.

This curiosity is a human trait, as human as having mothers-in-law or the nosebleed.

Each year the editors of the Oddity Almanac try to satisfy this curiosity by taking a look in their fuzzy office crystal ball and making a few perceptive forecasts for the year coming up.

Here are their picks for '56: Politics—a drive will be launched to get both the Republican and Democratic parties to back a bipartisan presidential election ticket—but cooler heads will prevail.

Both major party platforms will denounce ragweed and endorse motherhood, but each will remain silent on the crying question of the hour, "shall the dandelion be made America's national flower?"

It's too hot an issue for a campaign year.

Business—As usual, only more so. The nation will hit a 400 billion dollar income, and 9 out of 10 Americans will ask, "wonder who got my share?"

Sex—it will go on as usual, too. No really significant developments in this important field appear on the horizon, although no slump in its present widespread popularity is expected.

International Affairs—A calm year. The cold war between Elsa Maxwell and the Duchess of Windsor will continue, but no open violence will flare. . . . Boris Hutton will abstain from either divorce or marriage.

Automation—A new push button slot machine will make its appearance in Las Vegas, so patrons can lose their cash without wearing out their arms pulling those levers.

Industry—Motor car sales, after a brief lag, will spurt tremendously after all firms announce they will give a year's free parking space with the purchase of each new automobile. . . . Color television will become so common you no longer will have to run to the back porch to watch a beautiful sunset; you can gallop over to your wealthy neighbor's house and see it on his TV screen. . . . A washing machine will be developed into which you can dump your dirty children as well as your soiled laundry. . . . An oil well will discover a Texan.

Sports—Britain will finally uncover a promising heavyweight boxer with a plastic instead of a glass jaw (but Rocky Marciano will break it in 1956 anyhow). . . . The New York Yankees will lose the American League race and go on a vegetable diet. . . . An attempt will be made to include girl watching as an Olympic sport.

Women's Fashions—The style world will be startled by a revolutionary new corset which zippers up the front and contains a faithful wife to dress without asking help from her churlish husband. . . . Some strange new shapes in ladies' hats are in the offing, but is this news?

Men's Fashions—Charcoal-white shirts will gain favor among white collar workers who complain they can't afford laundry costs on their present white-white shirts.

Health—A man will be afraid to admit he has a corn or bunion for fear people will think it is a sign he is too poor to buy a car and has to walk to work. . . . Women will go on living longer than men, and men will go on wondering why.

Three eminent doctors will say the best way to stay healthy is to avoid emotional tension, and three other equally eminent doctors will say the best way to stay healthy is to blow your top whenever you feel like it.

The Animal World—Some rich alley cat will die and leave all its money to a poor old lady who once poured it a dish of cream in its friendless youth. . . . A new dog whistle will be invented which poaches can put in their teeth and use to lure the master if it is time for him to leave the bar and walk them back home.

Labor—As little of this as possible. New labor-saving devices will give most workers more free company time in which to ask the boss for shorter hours and more pay.

Weather—Fresh gusts early in the year from Washington, D.C., followed by storm clouds over Chicago and San Francisco in mid-summer. Winds of hurricane force, accompanied by much thunder, will sweep all parts of the nation in September and October. After a spectacular lightning display early in November, the rest of the year will be fair and clear.

Frail Sex

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The frail sex grows steadily stronger—industrially and financially—thanks to electronics and statistics.

With more women working all the time, and as jobs once considered only man's work, making more money and living longer to spend it, business increasingly tilts its products and processes their way.

And the more pushbutton the better, as the banks have found in their quest for a stable labor force.

In the products field, power steering made its first great appeal to the woman driver. Men liked it but wouldn't admit they weren't strong enough to park a car easily.

Electric typewriters ease the daily toil of the tired stenographer. Prepared and prepackaged foods make homework easier for feminine breadwinners returning from the office or factory.

Now automation may see to it that the female with pushbuttons at her fingertips is the equal of the male in industry.

And the women will tell you it's high time too. Around one third of the 54 million of the nation's women over 18 years of age are reported working now. Their total number is one third higher than

Some 18 million women at work are under 65 and about a half million are past that age. In the younger group the greatest percentage are in clerical or sales jobs. In the older group nearly half are in service jobs. But nearly a third of the younger group and a fifth of the older are doing professional, technical or industrial work.

Banks, for instance, now employ more women than men. And in some sections of the land there are more women bank vault custodians than men, and more women bank managers.

Red Advances

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the decade just ending — 1945-1955—communism, on the march, has made tremendous advances, the West, trying to stop it, has lost ground.

Question for the 10 years beginning Sunday: Will the West, particularly the United States, find a way to roll the Reds back or even keep them from advancing another inch? No one can claim his guess is good on this.

Since the beginning of 1945 between 700 and 800 million people have been brought firmly under communism by force: the European satellites, Yugoslavia, China, North Korea, North Viet Nam in the Far East, Outer Mongolia.

The Reds won nowhere in free elections. They latched on to some places — the satellites — during the war. Others they took afterwards by civil war: China and North Viet Nam. Red governments have been established in all of them since the war.

Nowhere has the West shaken the Reds' grip once they took hold. In a few places it stopped them when they reached out to grab. Nevertheless, Red tactics forced a monumental change in American thinking.

The United States abandoned its historic isolation and got up to its neck in world affairs and foreign alliances.

It made alliances in Europe, Asia, Latin America, the Pacific. Since 1945 it has handed out over \$1 billion dollars in aid to friendly countries.

There is no doubt the military alliance and the economic help stopped the Reds from even greater success.

No one can rightfully doubt the Reds will use force again when they think they can get away with it. But in this decade West and East have developed such fantastic weapons they could destroy each other in all-out war.

For that reason the Reds may try a softer, but more tedious approach. For instance, by smiles and persuasion, by promises of economic help, which they're using now in the vulnerable areas of Southern Asia and the Middle East.

One thing is certain: the Communists will keep on pushing in one way or another. What isn't certain is whether the West can stop them.

Glandular Fever

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

One curious disease, which I have discussed several times in the past but about which I continue to receive many inquiries, is infectious mononucleosis or glandular fever. This is a disorder more common in children and young adults than it is in the older years of life.

The cause of infectious mononucleosis is still uncertain though it is probably a virus. It is the case it is curious that most experiments aimed at transmitting the disease from one person to another or to monkeys have failed. This, I think, answers the question from a reader who recently inquired whether infectious mononucleosis was contagious; it is not contagious or at least it is the dangers of catching it by direct contact seem to be remarkably slight.

Glandular fever seems to be somewhat more common today than in the past. It is possible that more people used to have it than we know about because it is often mild and perhaps it simply was not identified so frequently years ago as it is now.

The symptoms of infectious mononucleosis are variable and often unimportant. Vague pains and slight loss of appetite are common and moderate fever is usually present. Some youngsters complain of lack of pep or headaches.

In more severe cases nausea and vomiting are common. The lymph glands in the neck, groin, and under the arms are often enlarged and it is for this reason that the disease is sometimes called glandular fever.

All of these signs, of course, can be found in other disorders so that the diagnosis depends on the results of special tests. One of these is the identification of an increase in certain cells in the blood known as the mononuclear cells. In addition, there are laboratory studies of the blood which greatly aid in reaching a diagnosis.

Most of those who get this disease recover without much difficulty. Generally the disorder lasts for several weeks but leaves the victim run down and weak for a considerably longer time.

What medical men always fear, however, is that a disease of this kind may get more severe as time goes on. In fact, there have been reports of a few victims of infectious mononucleosis who developed serious complications. This, fortunately, is unusual.

As yet there is no definite treatment. Rest and the usual methods used for mild infections is generally all that is necessary.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

ALL THE PEOPLE CHEDDAR KNOWS WHO HAVE STOCKS ARE ALWAYS GETTING DIVIDENDS, IT SEEMS....

HE OWNS A FEW ASSORTED SHARES, HIMSELF—AND WHAT DOES HE GET? LOVELY BROCHURES!

Congress May Be Asked For 10-Year Foreign Aid Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration reportedly plans to ask Congress for power to commit the United States to a 10-year program of economic aid to friendly nations.

The sum for any country would vary depending on the size of the project to be backed. A maximum ranging from half a billion to a billion dollars is being considered. With the money to be parceled out in annual installments.

Such a request would be virtually certain to stir up new opposition among members of Congress already critical of the administration's plan to boost its 1956 request for new foreign aid funds to nearly five billion dollars. Congress voted \$2,700,000,000 this year.

Without reference to the new long-term commitment the administration is reported to want, Sen. George (D-Ga.) said today he believes "there will have to be a very serious reappraisal" by Congress of the foreign aid situation.

George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told newsmen in reply to a question that "sentiment has been growing in Congress to trim economic aid way down" since many free world countries, particularly in Europe, have shown excellent economic progress.

Congress has normally insisted that economic aid be granted strictly on a year-to-year basis, without any long-term commitments.

Informed officials said the administration has decided to ask for some kind of long-term pledge to allow greater flexibility in planning.

Officials emphasized the administration will seek only the right to make a "moral commitment" to back a specific foreign aid project over a long-term period. Congress still would decide whether to appropriate the funds each year, regardless of any such commitment.

These informants said further the administration would use such authority only when necessary to encourage a country to go ahead with a worthwhile long-range project it might otherwise abandon.

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Father Cleared Of Strangling

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The stepfather of Joe King, 14-year-old victim of a strangler, has been cleared, at least temporarily, in the youngster's death, and police are searching for a new lead in the case.

T. Sgt. James R. King was released from custody last night after taking a lie detector test. Chief Deputy Sheriff Sam Hallum said he had been "cleared" for the time being. Sheriff Tom Gully said the Air Force sergeant would be questioned again.

The boy's body was found Monday in a remote section south of Jacksonville, where he lived in a trailer with his mother and stepfather.

Hallum said King was picked up because his story "didn't tally up."

Gully said there were slight discrepancies in the sergeant's story and Mrs. King's version of two searches King made late Friday and early Saturday for Joe.

Joe's father is Leo Swainey of Elgin, Kan. Mrs. King married the sergeant in 1953. She said last night that Joe had used King's name since that time.

Mrs. King said her husband and son "were awfully close; they took a liking to each other even before we were married."

GOOD TRICK

TOKYO (AP)—A speeding taxicab somersaulted twice today on a downtown street and landed on its side on the sidewalk without injuring driver, passenger or pedestrians.

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