

LIKE SEES BALANCED '56 BUDGET

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
I hope everyone has listened to the radio reports of President Eisenhower's State of the Union message to congress. I hope everyone reads carefully and thoughtfully the summary of it that is printed in this newspaper this evening.

It is a statesmanlike document. For reasons that are obvious, the President's message was read to the congress. Following the reading of it, he went before the radio microphones and the TV cameras at his vacation headquarters in Key West and discussed it very briefly.

In the course of this personal discussion, he said: "We will not talk about any reduction in taxes until we have begun to make some modest payments on the national debt. We MUST begin to make some payments on it if we are to avoid passing on to our children an IMPOSSIBLE burden of debt."

That is statesmanship. The attitude of the politicians is: "CUT TAXES NOW and the heck with our children." That is POLITICS. We have too much of it.

Of the international situation, he said:

"America must be very careful in watching the tactics of the communists."

"At times they smile, and at times they seem to threaten. Our own purpose is to remain steadfast in pursuit of a world peace based on justice and not be hysterical under their threats or be beguiled too much by their smiles."

Again, there speaks the statesman. And — The wise, sound, able military commander.

In his message, the President touches briefly on the farm problem. In this sentence, he put his finger on the ORIGIN of the trouble:

"Lack of government action after the war to make TIMELY ADJUSTMENT OF WARTIME FARM PROGRAMS was what brought on agriculture's present problem."

There it is — in a nutshell. During the war we had to feed ourselves and our allies. In order to do that we had to have an immense EXPANSION of our agricultural production. We guaranteed high prices for the needed farm products.

It worked. Our agriculture was immensely expanded and nobody went hungry during the war.

But — Came the end of the war. Readjustment was needed.

But READJUSTMENT — cutting acreage back by cutting guaranteed prices down — took COURAGE. THE POLITICALS DIDN'T HAVE THE NECESSARY COURAGE. So they put off the evil day — and kept price supports up.

The present farm mess is the result.

With some of the President's recommendations I don't agree. Federal aid for the schools, for example. He is obviously sincere. His idea is that the vast wealth concentrated in congested industrial centers be used to level out the situation and provide aid for less wealthy areas.

Personally, I hope congress backs away from federal aid for the schools. I think that Oregon and California — where we live — can handle their own school problems, and I'm sure they'll be better off in the long run if they do.

One interesting conclusion: What President Eisenhower tells the congress DOESN'T SOUND LIKE A FAREWELL MESSAGE.

Death Takes F. Houston; Rites Friday

Fred L. Houston, well known Klamath Falls pioneer businessman, died at Hillside Hospital Wednesday forenoon following a short illness.

He was born in Quitman, Missouri, January 14, 1879, and came with his parents, J. A. and Lydia Houston, to Klamath Falls on May 18, 1886.

As a very young man, he started clerking for the J. A. Duffy Mercantile Store, later purchasing it and forming the Duffy Com-

pany with his brother, G. W. (Bill) Houston, and John and Joseph Brett. Fred Houston was president of the Duffy Company which was known locally as the KKK Store.

It was an institution in the early days of Klamath Falls, being a combination store, bank and community hall. It operated until the mid-1930's.

Most of his life was spent in the clothing business and he was considered an outstanding salesman up to his retirement from active business in January, 1953.

He was a charter member of Klamath Falls Lodge No. 1947, BPOE, of Hillside Temple, Klamath Falls Masonic Lodge No. 77, and past president of the Lions Club.

Survivors include one daughter, Mrs. Virginia Tillison of Chicago; two granddaughters, Mrs. Elizabeth G. W. Houston, Leo Houston and John H. Houston, all of Klamath Falls, and a sister, Mrs. Vera Moser of Corvallis.

Funeral services will be held from the chapel of Ward's Klamath Falls Funeral Home on Friday, January 6, at 2 p.m. with officers of Elks Lodge No. 1247 officiating. Commitment service and vault entombment will be in Linkville Cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be Charles DeLap, Dick Reeder, Irwin Campbell, Doug Puckett, Jim Bell and Keno Wright. Honorary bearers will be E. B. Hall, Guy Merrill, Charles Martin, John Martin, Claud Davis and Lloyd Low.

The Herald and News station KFLW presents a complete coverage of the weather each evening at 5:30 . . . Monday through Saturday; the day's weather and a forecast.

Weather
FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Showers of rain and snow late Thursday night and Friday. Windy at times. High Friday 35-40; low Thursday night 25-30. High yesterday 33. Low last night 26. Precip. last 24 hours .17. Precip. last since Oct. 1 11.23. Same period last year 3.11. Normal for period 5.04.

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The Herald and News

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1956
Price Five Cents—24 Pages Telephone 8111 No. 3268

California Storm Reported 'Light'

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)— Still another in a series of winter storms moved on California today but the weatherman promised it should bring nothing more than "occasional rainfall" and snow in the mountains.

This was good news to the areas that suffered from the Christmas week floods. A storm promised for yesterday spent much of its force at sea and brought light to moderate rain north from San Jose and Stockton.

Heaviest amounts of rain were reported at Mount Shasta, which had almost an inch and a half in 24 hours, and Eureka, which had nearly three quarters of an inch.

Snow fell in the Sierra and Sierran yesterday, sometimes reaching as low as the 1500-foot mark. This was a welcome change from the official forecast, which had warned of a warm rainfall as high as the 7000-foot level.

The new storm was expected to bring with it heavy amounts of snow to the mountains. Rain was to fall to King City and Merced today, spreading over the rest of Central California tomorrow.

The weatherman ordered storm warnings hoisted from Fort Bragg, Calif., to Cape Blanco, Ore., for gale force winds.

Lt. Col. Alvin D. Wilder Jr., chief of the Sacramento district of the Army Engineers, was delighted at the mildness of yesterday's storm. It gave his men time to close a 600-foot gap in the levee at Yuba City.

They finally closed it at 5 a.m. yesterday. Wilder then ordered the levee workers to build it higher than it is now, five feet above the water level. He considered this far from safe, should another big storm blow in.

DEBRIS REMOVED
The Eel, the Klamath, the Russian and other coastal rivers rose with the fresh rains, but Army Engineers were not fearful of new floods. Much of the debris that clogged the channels in the aftermath of the Christmas week floods has been removed.

Other developments: The California Department of Agriculture reported 282 new acres of land have been distributed to cattle cut off from regular sources. A survey showed relatively little crop and livestock damage caused by the floods, despite their severity.

A special collection last Sunday in Catholic churches of the 13-county San Francisco archdiocese provided more than \$55,000 for flood relief.

The Small Business Administration announced its offices in Northern California and Nevada are now open to take disaster loan applications from flood victims. The offices are in Santa Cruz, Yuba City, Eureka, Santa Rosa, Stockton, Visalia, Reno and San Francisco.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) assured the Central Valley Empire Association at Fresno that he will push for construction of flood control projects in the San Joaquin Valley and other flood-stricken areas during the current session of Congress. He said "high priority" should be given to the proposal of Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) for a 100 million dollar federal construction to the Oroville Dam on the Feather River.

NO NEW TROUBLE
At Coquille, center of the southwestern Oregon flood damage last month, the Coquille River was causing no new trouble. Rain in that area did not reach the peaks of that in the northern part of the state where the week brought from 4 to 7 inches.

In Washington, the Puget Sound country was hardest hit by the Wednesday storm. A drenching rain was accompanied by lightning and winds up to 58 miles an hour. Cooler mountain temperatures checked any serious danger of floods, however.

Sealed bids for the construction of a stock sales arena building to be erected at Klamath County Fairgrounds will be opened at 2 p.m. Friday, January 27, it was announced this week by Percy Murray, secretary of the county fair board.

Bids are to be delivered to the office of Howard R. Perrin, architect, where plans and specifications are available for a deposit of \$25. The building is to be one story, with masonry block walls, structural steel columns supporting bow string trusses spanning 100 feet. Ground area of the building will be approximately 17,750 square feet and seating capacity will be 2,000. Cost has been previously estimated at about \$30,000.

SHOOTING HOURS
OREGON
January 6
OPEN 7:06 CLOSE 4:50
CALIFORNIA
January 6
OPEN 7:04 CLOSE 4:48

Slide Debris Litters PNW; U.S. 99 Cut
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Debris from earth slides littered streets, highways and railroad lines in the Pacific Northwest Thursday in the wake of wind, rain and snow storms.

Highway 99, the main north-south route west of the Cascades, was cut north of Vancouver, Wash., when the Salmon Creek Bridge sagged from weakened underpinning. A detour was used, adding seven miles. There was no estimate when damage would be repaired.

The Union Pacific's main line, blocked in the Columbia Gorge near Multnomah Falls, when a massive slide poured down just ahead of a 125-car freight train Wednesday night, was to be back in use later Thursday. Five cars were derailed as the train plowed through the slide and the crew capped unharmed. Meaningless tracks on the Washington side of the Columbia River were also cut off.

At Seattle a mud slide, which hit the home of James O. Sneddon, University of Washington photographer, burying his 12-year-old daughter for 15 minutes before Sneddon could rescue her.

At least seven families left their hillside homes in Portland when slides endangered them. The still-sodden earth held a continuing threat to them and to several others despite the let-up in rain which fell in torrents through the early part of the week.

Main Oregon rivers took the runoff and mostly stayed within their banks but tributary streams throughout the Willamette Valley spread out over the land, forcing many families briefly from their homes.

There was no repetition of the disastrous flooding of 10 days ago however.

President Urges Action On Day Dam

WASHINGTON (UP)— President Eisenhower urged Thursday that Congress act at this session on the John Day partnership project, a multimillion-dollar Columbia River dam embroiled in a Pacific Northwest political dispute.

The John Day project, above The Dalles Dam on the Oregon-Washington border, would cost 310 million dollars for power features under a partnership bill introduced last session by Rep. Coon (R-Ore.).

It was one of three projects mentioned specifically by Eisenhower in his State of the Union message to Congress. He said a "comprehensive legislative program for water conservation" will be submitted to Congress during this session.

CONSERVATION
"The need is such that we must make faster progress and without delay," the President said in the message section on resources conservation. "Therefore, I strongly recommend that action be taken at this session on such wholly federal projects as the Colorado River Storage Project and the Fryer Pan-Arkansas Project; on the John Day partnership project, and other projects which provide for cooperative action between the federal government and non-federal interests; and on legislation, which makes provision for federal participation in small projects under the primary sponsorship of agencies of state and local government."

The John Day Dam, as originally proposed as a wholly federal project, would have cost 400 million or more for power, navigation and flood control. The first session of the 84th Congress appropriated \$50,000 last year for planning funds with which the Army Engineers have been conducting studies.

COON'S BILL
Coon's bill would permit utilities, public and private, to advance cost of the dam's power features, in return for which they would get 50-year power contracts.

Oregon's Democratic senators opposed the bill, contending it is "slanted" in favor of private power. Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore.) engaged in an extended debate on the subject in Oregon last year.

The House Public Works subcommittee put off until this session a hearing on the legislation for joint federal-local construction.

SP Describes Storm Damage

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)— Record storms and floods in Oregon, Northern California and Nevada over the Christmas holiday period cost the Southern Pacific about 10 million dollars, the company reported today.

D. J. Russell, SP president, said the loss represents flood damage, operating expenses of battling the storm and loss of revenue.

Russell explained the revenue loss is due not only to suspended service and consequent inability to move traffic, but also damage to properties of shippers which has put them temporarily out of business.

A large share of the loss, he said, occurred on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, an SP subsidiary serving the area between Tiburon and Eureka.

NWP expects it will be another three weeks or so before the line is opened to Eureka and Arcata. It is still out of service from Willits to the south.

The SP called out several thousand men, including the forces of the Morrison-Knudsen Company, to reopen all four main line routes radiating from San Francisco. Most of these men are still at work, bringing the railroad back to the condition it was in before the storm.

Russell said the heavy rain and snow accompanying the floods was not entirely without harm. He said this extra water supply may produce bigger crops and business later in the year.

'Vigorous' Fight For Peace Asked

WASHINGTON (UP)— The United States must wage peace with the same vigor it has waged war, President Eisenhower told Congress Thursday.

As he put it in his State of the Union message: "The aim of our international effort should be this: The waging of peace, with as much resourcefulness, with as great a sense of dedication and urgency, as we have ever mustered in defense of our country in time of war. In this effort, our weapon is not force. Our weapons are the principles and ideas embodied in our historic traditions, supplied with the same vigor that in the past made America a living promise of freedom for all mankind."

In setting forth his goal for farmers, Eisenhower said: "Virtually all sectors of our society are sharing in these good times. Our farm families, if we act wisely, imaginatively and promptly to strengthen our present farm programs, can also look forward to sharing equitably in the prosperity they have helped to create."

They alone of all major groups have seen their incomes decline rather than rise, the President said, adding that farmers are

Chief Executive Asks Debt Reduction Before Tax Cuts

WASHINGTON (UP)— President Eisenhower said Thursday government financing is moving out of the red. But he called for a "modest" reduction of the national debt before any cutting of taxes.

In his State of the Union message to Congress, where tax cutting sentiment is high in this election year, Eisenhower said present levies unquestionably are burdensome, and should be reduced "when we prudently can."

But he declared that obligations to future Americans require reducing the debt "whenever we can appropriately do so."

As to the state of government in-

come and outgo, Eisenhower said: "I expect the budget to be in balance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956."

"I shall propose a balanced budget for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1957."

PERSPECTIVE
In broad perspective, the President's message was an expression of satisfaction with progress made and of confidence in the future.

Domestically, it sounded a theme of peace and prosperity—certain to be echoed by Republicans in the election campaign—but called also for continued progress.

On the Democratic side, Sen. Magnuson of Washington glibly said the message "doesn't set out any change in the administration policy of favoring big business."

Rep. Kirwan of Ohio, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said he found "nothing much" in the message that hadn't been proposed by President Truman "and that the New Deal hasn't been pending for 20 years."

Eisenhower's legislative program called for:

1. A 25-billion-dollar program of federal aid to highways such as Congress failed to approve at the last session. Eisenhower suggested merely "an adequate plan of financing," rather than insisting on the long term borrowing program which caused the highway plan to bog down last year.

FARM LEGISLATION
2. Farm legislation, including a soil bank program as part of a many-sided assault on the stubborn problems of surpluses, prices, costs and markets. The program will be detailed in a special message next week.

3. A five-year program of federal aid to school building. This, too, will be outlined in greater detail in a later message.

4. A two-year slum clearance program calling for 35,000 public housing units in each of the two years.

5. Creation of a bipartisan commission to investigate charges that in some localities Negroes are being denied the right to vote.

The President said "we are proud of the progress our people have made in the field of civil rights. . . . We must expand this effort on every front. We must strive to have every person judged and measured by what he is, rather than by his color, race or religion."

6. Statehood for Hawaii—something the President has repeatedly asked and Congress has refused to approve. Eisenhower said he hoped "progress toward statehood" for Alaska also could be made at this session.

7. Revision of the immigration law so the number of persons admitted to this country each year could be based on the 1950 census rather than that of 1920. Eisenhower also asked amendment of the 1953 Refugee Relief Act so more immigrants can come from Greece and Italy and from the ranks of Iron Curtain escapees.

REVIEW
Eisenhower began his message with a review of progress he said had been made in the three years since he took office. In summary he said in part:

"Our country is at peace. Our security posture commands respect. A spiritual vigor marks our national life. Our economy, approaching the 400 billion dollar mark, is at an unparalleled level of prosperity."

"War in Korea ended two and a half years ago. The collective security system has been powerfully strengthened. Our defenses have been reinforced at sharply reduced costs."

"Government spending has been cut by more than ten billion dollars. Taxes have been substantially reduced. A balanced budget is in prospect."

"This record of progress has been accomplished with a self-imposed caution against unnecessary and unwise interference in the private affairs of our people, of their communities and of the several states."

WORLD AFFAIRS
Turning to world affairs, Eisenhower said "Communist tactics against the free nations have shifted in emphasis from reliance on violence and the threat of violence to reliance on division, enticement and deceit."

"We must be well prepared to meet the current tactics which pose a dangerous though less obvious threat. At the same time, our policy must be dynamic as well as flexible, designed primarily to forward the achievement of our own objectives rather than to meet each shift and change on the Communist front."

MEETING ARRANGED
Secretary of Agriculture Benson arranged to meet with the senators, as he did with House members yesterday, to discuss with them the proposals he will suggest that President Eisenhower recommend to Congress in a special message Monday.

He also arranged to meet later with Senators Ellender (D-La.) and Aiken (R-Vt.), the Democratic chairman and senior Republican on the committee, before flying late today to Key West, Fla., to make his recommendations to the President tomorrow.

Ellender, saying Benson had invited him to discuss the program in advance, said, "I'm trying to keep this (farm legislation) out of politics."

But chairman Cooley (D-NC) of the House Agriculture Committee, soured at Benson's private discussion with House committee Republicans yesterday, accused the secretary of wrapping the proposed farm program "in a shroud of partisan politics."



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Polio Square Dance Slated

The special events of the March of Dimes drive this year will be kicked off Saturday night by a square dance at the Klamath Falls Army sponsored by the square dance clubs of the Basin. The dance will be from 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Callers Nick Baldwin, Alturas; Glen Sturdivant, Lakeview; Johnny Parsons, Macdoel, Ernie Day-John, Don Schwaegler and Bill Mayhew, all of Klamath Falls will lead the dancers.

Jay Kroksh, March of Dimes chairman, said today that all the funds collected at the dance will go to the polio drive campaign. He said all the square dance clubs of Lakeview and Alturas have been invited to attend the dance.

The polio drive chairman also said that the various civic and fraternal clubs of Klamath Falls have consented to stage several fund raising events during the month-long drive. These events will be announced at a later date, he said.

Fast Attack Planned For Farm Problems

WASHINGTON (UP)— President Eisenhower Thursday promised a "many-sided assault" on farm problems in an effort to help farmers gain an "equitable" share of the national prosperity.

Details of this attack on the politically controversial issue of declining agricultural prices and income will be outlined in a special message the White House said is scheduled to go to Congress next Monday.

In his annual message on the State of the Union, Eisenhower gave this much of an outline: The recommendations will include proposals for a soil-bank plan designed to reduce the size of an overexpanded farm plant as well as a "new attack" on the problem of crop surpluses.

Setting forth his goal for farmers, Eisenhower said: "Virtually all sectors of our society are sharing in these good times. Our farm families, if we act wisely, imaginatively and promptly to strengthen our present farm programs, can also look forward to sharing equitably in the prosperity they have helped to create."

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5. Creation of a bipartisan commission to investigate charges that in some localities Negroes are being denied the right to vote.

The President said "we are proud of the progress our people have made in the field of civil rights. . . . We must expand this effort on every front. We must strive to have every person judged and measured by what he is, rather than by his color, race or religion."

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