

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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Conservation

By KEN MCLEOD

Yesterday we told about the thirty years experience of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission which directs the policy of action for the state's Conservation Department. As public thinking becomes clarified on the problems of resource management it becomes apparent that there is a need for unified thinking upon the part of state agencies so that all branches of state government can work toward a unified plan.

All too frequently the departments of a state charged with resource management find themselves in conflict with each other over certain problems, if there exists no coordinating body small differences can grow into serious conflicts. Some time ago a bill was proposed in Oregon to establish a Department of Natural Resources within the framework of state government but each resource department, jealous of its individual freedom refused to play upon the team, lumber and agricultural interests rose up in arms and the legislative sponsors dropped the idea like a hot potato. The old saying, "there is strength in unity" is not believed by those who want "freedom" of action to go their own way without regard to others.

Ever since the proposed Department of Natural Resources for Oregon was given a quiet burial there has been fear that the idea would sometime be resurrected, this fear rose in the creation of a state Water Resources Board to question the wisdom of this was to be a department of natural resources. They breathed a sigh of relief when this was denied, however, it was a definite step towards one and without a doubt will eventually lead a demand for coordination.

Meanwhile the state of Wisconsin apparently gets along very nicely with its coordinated program. Wisconsin's Conservation Department has entered many fields started from scratch since 1927. The Department's activities in management of forest crop lands has been stepped up over 200 per cent, and its supervision of state land acreage over 100 per cent, legal-sized trout stocking has been increased by 900 per cent, forest fire control from an average of 34 acres per fire to over 100 acres per fire and the output of state forest nurseries increased by 25 times.

Many of these activities have called for aggressive legislation to meet new problems which demanded attention.

In all conservation activities sportsmen have played a very important part, politically and otherwise. In Wisconsin before 1930, the Legislature set the hunting and fishing season dates, and they were unhappy with the task. It is said that anyone who ever wet a line or shot a gun at game has a right to consider himself an expert—and frequently does!

Under this system the Legislature was swamped with over 300 fish and game season bills a session, very many were for the benefit of a single local lake or applied to a single county. The rigid two-year rule took no account for the weather or other natural factors and frequently there were closed seasons when the prairie chicken had increased to a shootable population.

The Legislature first gave the Conservation Commission power to close seasons in emergency cases and followed this, in 1933, with powers to regulate all seasons subject to the approval of the Governor. This system has been operating for over 20 years, largely because the Commission set up a system of annual public hearings in each county and organized an advisory group of citizen-elected representatives called the Wisconsin Conservation Congress. Seasons are now set on a more scientific basis with the welfare of the entire state given consideration.

Lady Barber

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—If there is one time the average fellow feels least in need of a woman's advice, it's probably while he's shaving.

"But he's wrong," insisted pretty Miss Schoen, who believes she is the world's only lady career cosmetologist. "Men don't really know how to shave properly—even though they do about 16,000 times in their lifetime."

Miss Schoen, a former Paterson, N. J., grade school teacher, got into the field of cosmetology, the art of shaving, by accident.

While working temporarily as a model, she learned that executives of the Gem Safety Razor Co. were depressed over the fact so few men knew how to get a really good shave. She sold them on the idea of letting her tour the nation and give demonstrations of proper shaving techniques in high schools, colleges, offices and factories.

To prepare for her career Miss Schoen toured for several months under Elbridge J. Casselman, a Staunton, Va., scientist. She feels Casselman is to cosmetology as Shakespeare is to literature. He's the Titan of the beard world.

"He has been studying shaving scientifically for more than 25 years," she said. "A remarkable man—always clean-shaven. I don't think I ever saw him with stubble on his face."

What mistake do most men make while shaving?

"They are too slap-dash," she said. "The hairs in their beard contain a chemical known as keratin which makes them as tough as copper wires. This must be dissolved before you can get a good close shave."

Here is her recipe for a good shave:

"First, wash the face thoroughly in soap and hot water to get rid of the grit and start dissolving the keratin. This should take at least a minute and a half.

"The latter should be brushed on vigorously for three minutes, to soak the beard thoroughly and dissolve the rest of the keratin.

"Keep the razor wet while shaving. Hold the razor at a 20-to-30-degree angle (a flat-topped razor angle), and shave with short firm strokes.

"If you have a tender skin, use cool water in applying the lather.

"Always shave toward the chin, where the beard is thickest. Shave against the grain only when clearing up the rough spots.

"After shaving, apply an anti-septic talcum powder. Clean the razor but don't dry the blade. Let it dry itself. It will stay sharp longer."

Miss Schoen is full of beard lore. Here are a few items:

"The average beard has 25,000 hairs and the average man spends two months of his life shaving.

"His beard grows faster in summer than in the winter.

"Shaving doesn't make the beard thicker. Age does it.

"A shave will last longer if you whack your whiskers off after breakfast. Before breakfast your face is still puffy from sleep.

"Blue collar workers today shave just as often as white collar workers, but they often shave at night rather than in the morning.

"The thickness of a man's beard is no index of his virility."

Miss Schoen says that Alexander the Great probably had the best military leader to order his troops to shave as a military measure.

"He did it so the enemy couldn't grab his men by their beards in close combat," she explained.

Too Many Docs

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower, if he decides soon on whether to run again, may also have to decide on which of his doctors to listen to.

They need no disagreement now when he can tell whether he's physically able to try for a second term. And one of the doctors is either in disagreement with himself or for some reason has changed his mind since December.

Last December Eisenhower's White House doctor and friend, Maj. Gen. Howard M. Snyder, and the President's chief medical consultant, Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, told news-

men: After a final physical checkup in mid-February, Eisenhower should be able to know enough about his physical condition to decide whether to run for a second term. By mid-February Eisenhower will have been 4½ months past his attack.

"It takes longer," Snyder said. "He should have more time—all the time he needs. He is not in a position yet to know whether he can go ahead and hit the ball."

At a news conference Dec. 10 Snyder was asked: "At what date will you be able to pronounce recovery? How much longer would the convalescence have to go?"

Snyder said: "Well, I think if I were in the President's berth and could analyze the situation from his viewpoint, from my knowledge as a physician, that I would not be able to make such a determination for two months."

He was asked: "Are you now saying that it will be at least mid-February before the President's recovery will be complete enough to determine whether he would be really able to run for a second term?"

Snyder replied: "I would say that... I wouldn't do it before mid-February."

On Dec. 17, seven days after the Snyder news conference, White held one and said Eisenhower's doctors would make their crucial test in mid-February.

He said he wanted Eisenhower to resume "pretty much his full job" about Jan. 9 and "four or five weeks added on to that would be the time that we doctors would think desirable for that more or less final test."

He was asked: "Would you think your mid-February examination will determine whether or not he has made a complete recovery?"

White said: "Yes. To date he has made a good recovery. It will take time to be sure of his final adjustments."

He was asked: "Do you think you might determine the final adjustment in mid-February?"

White said: "It is quite possible."

At another news conference Jan. 30 White was asked whether Eisenhower is physically fit to withstand the rigors of a political campaign and four more White House years.

White replied: It is a "question that has to be decided when I see him again (meaning mid-February). We will give him the information. He has to make the decision himself."

Oil And Wages

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Oil is the first big industry in 1956 to tackle the wage problem. Last year it gave 10-cent raises to hourly workers. This year the major oil companies are making pay hikes averaging about 15 cents an hour.

But the major labor battles of the year lie ahead. And they could be more heated than usual because of the uncertainties in the business picture.

Most critical is likely to be the steel industry. It has been in the spring. Negotiations in that field are expected to set the pattern for numerous other industries.

The United Steelworkers has

given notice it will ask for the same kind of a 52-week partial-pay layoff program it got last summer from the can manufacturers. The union regards that settlement as superior to the one the auto workers got earlier—a supplemental lay-off plan that was the high mark of the 1955 labor negotiations.

With a three-year contract signed last year, the auto industry will play second fiddle to steel this year.

Management in many industries looks for higher demands from unions this year. Wage settlements tend to fluctuate with the business cycle. The average for pay hikes dropped in 1954, rose in 1955.

The present good times—with high employment, record sales, and in many cases record profits—offer talking points for the union leaders.

Management will doubtless argue that higher wages will mean higher prices at a time when the business boom may be balanced on a precarious peak. The company will also contend that the relatively stable cost of living makes pay raises less urgent.

The labor battle, especially on the steel front, is expected to be heated. The steel union leaders are shaping up their demands now. They are expected to include, in addition to the lay-off plan, higher wages, shorter work week and more paid holidays.

The steel contract comes up for renewal early in the summer. Most steel companies say they have orders in sight which will keep their mills going full blast at least until then.

If there is no marked change in the economic weather by that time, the steel companies will be loathe to lose production time through a work stoppage—a bargaining point the union leaders will be well aware of. On the other hand, if a business slowdown is sighted by then, management may be more stubborn at the negotiating table.

Good And Bad

By CHARLES M. MCCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent
The good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

THE GOOD

1. President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Anthony Eden issued a "Declaration of Washington" which spotted Russia as the No. 1 oppressor nation of the world. The United States and Britain, the statement said, have helped 400 million people in nearly 20 countries to attain freedom since World War II. In the same time Russia, in Europe alone, has compelled "some 100 million people, in what were once 10 independent nations... to work for the glorification and aggrandizement of the Soviet Communist state."

2. The statement said, in their three day conference in Washington Mr. Eisenhower and Eden co-ordinated policy on world issues, including the Middle East.

3. A Japanese Premier Ichiro Hatoiyama, in an important statement of policy in Parliament, said that ever-increasing political and military cooperation with the free world must continue to be the basis of Japan's diplomacy. He said that Japan will seek increased trade with Communist China. But he pledged his government to pursue a strict anti-Communist policy in Japan itself.

4. The great independent news paper La Prensa of Buenos Aires resumed publication under Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, its editor and publisher. Ousted Argentine dictator Juan D. Peron had seized La Prensa and made it a propaganda organ. Gainza Paz went into exile. The newspaper was restored to him by the new Argentine government. In Brazil, newly inaugurated President Juscelino Kubitschek suspended the press censorship which had existed under a state of siege.

THE BAD

1. France got its 22d postwar government when Socialist Guy Mollet was confirmed as premier by a vote of 420 to 71 in the National Assembly. No sooner was the government formed, with Radical Pierre Mendes-France as co-leader, than rivalries in the coalition cabinet threatened a new crisis before long. The turmoil in French North Africa was the most urgent problem which faced the new government. Mollet has a plan to bring peace to Algeria, which politically is a part of France itself, and is represented in Parliament. Mollet's plan met immediate and bitter opposition by French residents of Algeria, who fear appeasement of the nationalists and a weakening of the country's ties with France.

2. Premier Chou En-Lai of Communist China said in a belligerent statement in Peking that his government is preparing actively to take Formosa from the Chinese Nationalists "by means of war if necessary." Nationalist - Communist clashes in both areas intensified. At the same time, the long-drawn-out talks between United States and Red Chinese ambassadors in Geneva, in which the United States seeks to free 13 Americans whom the Reds hold in prison, were threatened with breakdown.

3. Communist terrorism broke out again in Malaya after the failure of negotiations between Red guerrilla leader Chin Peng and the chief ministers of Malaya and Singapore. The Reds wounded 17 policemen in bomb attacks. In southern Malaya a British rubber estate manager and a Malayan constable were wounded in a terrorist ambush.

4. In London, Prof. A. L. Goodhart, master of University College, Oxford, in a lecture on Anglo-American differences, said: "Americans are prepared to work harder than the more philosophic English. It is interesting to note that an American hardly ever retires from business but is either carried out first or jumps from a window."

5. In Paris, Mario Menicucci, an Italian office clerk, on Christian Dior's new flat, "arrow look" in fashion.

6. An ugly thing. Bosoms are important to women. What is the latest? Sophia Loren going to do now?

7. In London, Prof. A. L. Goodhart, master of University College, Oxford, in a lecture on Anglo-American differences, said: "Americans are prepared to work harder than the more philosophic English. It is interesting to note that an American hardly ever retires from business but is either carried out first or jumps from a window."

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Results

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—It is very likely that results in some of the state primaries coming up soon will remind some prominent democratic leaders that their premature "early bird" and unethical public endorsement of Adlai Stevenson for the 1956 democratic presidential nominee regardless of whose democratic toes they "stepped on" could be inviting their own political disaster.

Top ranking democrats who so eagerly rushed to endorse Adlai, qualified for membership in the group opposed to human interest measures. Among which measures is public health insurance advocated by President Eisenhower and ex-president Truman, but opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Medical Association each of whom reportedly have hundreds of thousands of dollars in political campaign funds available to republican or democratic candidates not in their disfavor.

It seems more than coincidental that during the 1955 presidential campaign Adlai was overly silent about the human interest health measure advocated by his friend Harry Truman and now advocated by President Eisenhower; until the closing days of the campaign when he addressed the National Association of Manufacturers.

Adlai has established political headquarters and which ranks low in state human interest measures but high in available political campaign funds.

Adlai does not necessarily have an eye on the huge NAM campaign fund when, in addressing that organization he used the smearing term "socialized medicine" in voicing his opposition to "public health insurance" which in some quarters was erroneously pointed to by anti-human interest groups as being one way to wreck the economy of the United States—the richest and healthiest nation in the world according to statistics and top ranking medical authority.

England's economy has climbed from the very bottom after the war to the highest level in history in a few short years without faltering in its policy of free medical attention, which is positive proof of the falsity of the absurd and silly claim that public health insurance for Americans would bankrupt this country. Which brings up the question—where goes income tax billions which leaves too many Americans unable to pay for medical attention for themselves and for their children?

B. Z. Smith
P.O. Box 633
Klamath Falls

Fluoridation
Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—In this fluoridation controversy, please let me stick my finger in the pie. In one of the recent issues of the Herald & News Mr. Glen Bowen of the water company stated he had gotten about 50 requests to have the city water treated with fluoride. We still have to hear from the other 25,000 water users as to their sentiments.

It seems that all the benefits derived from fluoride is that it prevents tooth decay up to 65 per cent. As I have only six teeth and they are 65 per cent decayed, I see fluoridation has come too late to cause me to be interested.

I also understand there is considerable cost as to putting the treatment into effect to be paid by who?

So put me down as one who doesn't like having something crammed down by throat that might "upset" my stomach. Of course I am a firm believer in majority rule. So let's hear as to how the rest, who are concerned, feel.

Sincerely,
Florence Stafford
436 Richmond Street.

Correction
Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—I'd like to correct a statement made by Mrs. Mabel Ward in the January 29th issue of the Herald and News, saying Biehn Street was named for her father, Louis Biehn.

In 1904, George Biehn, my brother, purchased 40 acres of ground in the northern part of Klamath Falls. In 1905 it was divided into lots and a lot of these joined this street. So Biehn Street was named after my late brother, George Biehn.

Mrs. Louise Humphrey

Quotes
By UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Anthony Eden in telling Congress Great Britain no longer needs U.S. economic aid.

"Apart from a measure of defense aid, we now stand on our own feet. We intend to continue to do so."

PARIS — Mario Menicucci, an Italian office clerk, on Christian Dior's new flat, "arrow look" in fashion.

"An ugly thing. Bosoms are important to women. What is the latest? Sophia Loren going to do now?"

LONDON — Prof. A. L. Goodhart, master of University College, Oxford, in a lecture on Anglo-American differences, said: "Americans are prepared to work harder than the more philosophic English. It is interesting to note that an American hardly ever retires from business but is either carried out first or jumps from a window."

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

HENRY BRAGGED FOR YEARS ABOUT HIS FAVORITE EATING JOINT—HOW THE PATRONS STOOD IN LINE TO GET IN—

IT'S THE BEST RESTAURANT IN THE WORLD—IT'S FORTY MILES FROM HERE BUT IT'LL BE WORTH IT—IT'S ALWAYS JAMMED, SO TELL PHONE AHEAD AND MAKE RESERVATIONS—



SO THEY ARRIVE-- AND WHAT DO THEY FIND? FIFTY TABLES IN THE JOINT-- ALL EMPTY!

RESERVATION? OH-- YOU'RE THE ONE--



SERVICE CLUB CALENDAR

WILLARD HOTEL

Sunday
Past Oracle, Royal Neighbors of America, 5:30 p.m., Pine Grove Room.

Monday
Lions Directors, noon, Cedar Room.
Kiwanis Directors, noon, Pine Grove Room.
Merchants Credit Service, noon, Spruce Room.
Business and Professional Women's Club, 6:30 p.m., Juniper Room.

Tuesday
Lincoln Day Banquet, 6:30 p.m., Pine Grove Room. Speaker, Dan Thornton, ex-governor of Colorado.

Wednesday
Toastmasters, 6:30 a.m., Spruce Room.
Lions, noon, Pine Grove Room.
20-30 Club, 7 p.m., Spruce Room.

Thursday
Life Underwriters, 7:30 a.m., Spruce Room.
Realty Board, noon, Spruce Room.
Sojourners, 12:30 p.m., Pine Grove Room.

Friday
Kiwanis, noon, Pine Grove Room.
Elks Lodge Officers' Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Pine Grove Room.
Toastmistresses, 6:30 p.m., Spruce Room.

Saturday
Rotary, noon, Pine Grove Room.
Emerson TV Dealers, 7 p.m., Pine Grove Room.

Sunday
Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, 6:30 p.m., Pine Grove Room.

Weed Brownies Finish Bean Bags

WEED—Bean bags were completed by Brownies of Troop 10 and cloth dolls to be sewn and stuffed were distributed to each member at the January 30 meeting. The dolls and the bean bags are to be presented to a Brownie troop in the recent flood area.

"The Valentine Story" was read by the assistant leader, Mrs. John Jackson. Mrs. Axel Graustrom, local elementary teacher, assisted with the day's project of making Valentines for the Brownies' mothers, who will be especially entertained at a Valentine party at the second week in February meeting.

All members of the third grade troop were present, and their leader, Mrs. Dan Downey, conducted the meeting.

STEVENSON DELAYED
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Adlai Stevenson was late for a political speech last night. His auto caravan took a wrong turn and spent about 20 minutes hunting for Bay Meadows race track at San Mateo. Some 2,500 people were waiting.

CLOSE OUT SALE
Now In Progress At
Art-Nestlework
SHOPPE
412 Main

STOP!
It is dangerous to let cough from common cold hang on. Chronic bronchitis may develop if your cough, chest cold, or acute bronchitis is not treated. Get Creomulsion quick and use as directed. It soothes