The Herald and News

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Sewer Bond Issue

By MAX WAUCHOPE

One of the most important issues facing the voters of Klamath Falls in the May 18 primary will be the proposed $800,000 sewerage system improvement bond issue.

This bond issue was not decided on casually by Mayor Paul Landry and the city council. The need for improvements in the city's sewerage system has been apparent for many years. The final decision to place the bond issue on the ballot was made by the city officials after several years of study.

The firm of John W. Cunningham and Associates, Portland consulting engineering firm, has made two surveys of the city's sewerage system—one in 1953 and another last fall. This firm is considered highly competent and it has made surveys and supervised many municipal projects of a like nature for many years.

These surveys were studied extensively by the staff of City Engineer E. A. Thomas' office and the members of the city administration before the final plan was placed before the city's voters.

The expanded and improved sewerage system is vitally needed if Klamath Falls is to experience future growth. Several housing projects inside the city limits have been halted in the planning stage because the sewer lines in the city are now so overloaded that additional service cannot be supplied.

With the building of the U.S. Air Force jet interceptor base more housing will be needed in the city to accommodate the air personnel. This will further expand the need for more housing — making the circle back to the need for the expanded and improved sewerage system.

Added to this increase will be the workers needed to build the several California Oregon Power Co.'s projected dams on the Klamath River. Other contemplated industrial developments in this area will raise the total population influx even more.

Of course, the system's cost will mean additional property taxes for the residents of the city. Everyone wishes that a city could grow without the need for increased taxes to supply the services that a municipality must give its citizens. However, we all know that this cannot be.

With the bond issue repayment spread over a 20-year period, the cost to the average homeowner will not be exorbitant. Unofficial figures indicate that for a $10,000 dollar property the increase in taxes will amount to about $8.03 for the first year. This amount will decrease slightly each year as the principal of the bonded indebtedness is repaid.

Even if the city was not anticipating any future growth the improvement of the sewerage system would still be urgently needed. The system was built in 1928 with a view to servicing about 12,000 people. The latest census estimate shows around 18,000 persons residing inside the city limits. Added to this is the almost doubled sewerage flow per capita per day over what it was when the system and treatment plant was built.

The Oregon State Sanitary Authority has stated several times in the past few years that it considers the present local system and plant very inadequate. Although the sanitary authority has not actually forced the city to improve its system, it has the power to do so if the municipality doesn't solve the problem itself.

It would seem to the writer that this important bond issue deserves an affirmative vote of all the citizens of Klamath Falls.

Myth Makers

By KEN McLEOD

The invention of the dime novel, the enemy of Western historians, by Edward Zane Carroll Judson whom we call Buntline by his pen name was an influence that few historians care to follow, yet much of our present misconceptions of early Western life must directly rest in the laps of Buntline and his followers. As a youth I was an avid collector of these Western atrocities—Daniel Boone, Kit Carson, Davy Crockett, the Dalton Gang, Buffalo Bill and all the rest. I well remember prowling the second hand book shop for these informative stories on my favorite heroes and for a nickel could buy several of these pulp publications that had appeared 20 or 30 years before my day. Of course we had to read these "histories" in seclusion of the barn because for some reason the family frowned upon such "trash." The impact of the dime novel upon America must have been tremendous, it appeared at a time when entertainment was confined to an occasional visit of a traveling road show presenting Uncle Tom's Cabin, East Lynn and other "classics." The yearly Chautauqua and visit by the circus was another highlight in the lives of the people that moderns in an entertainment surfeited world cannot understand. Of course there was a new attraction beginning to come into the field to challenge the dime novel. It was the Nickel Odeon where for a nickel you could see "The Clutching hand" and Pearl White suffering the "Perils of Pauline."

It is indeed timely now for Charles Roth of the Denver Westerners to revive the story of Buntline and the dime novel. Roth tells how Buntline went West searching for a new character to catch and hold the fancy of his readers. The old heroes of the frontier — Kit Carson, Davy Crockett, Daniel Boone—had been warmed over so many times that they had lost all savor. Buntline's search carried him to Fort McPherson in 1869 where fate brought a young scout named William F. Cody to him. The moment Buntline saw the young scout he felt that God was on his side. He saw in this handsome, slim youngster the new hero he felt America was just dying to take to its bosom.

Roth writes: "Before he left Fort McPherson, Buntline had given his discovery a name which was to resound around the world and change the entire concept of the West.

"For the name was Buffalo Bill.

"Buntline's first job was to put Buffalo 'Bill in a serial entitled 'Buffalo Bill, King of the Border Men.' This later became a book. It contained the genesis of the myth of the Old West."

Roth continues, "Cody tried to live up to the Buntline myth, which strained him considerably ... to be the temperate and chaste young god Buntline and other writers envisioned. Buntline went on writing dime novels about the paragon of all virtues. Other writers followed suit. Prentis Ingraham was the most prolific: he wrote, rewrote the Buffalo Bill legend in at least 203 paper-bound volumes."

Roth continues to sketch the meteoric rise of Buffalo Bill and then remarks—"Over the past 30 years or more I have tracked down many of these 'noblemen of the plains,' and have come to know them well. I tell you Cody was so far above his imitators—Carver, Pawnee Bill, Captain Jack Crawford, and the rest—that they are puny little reeds and he the massive oak. When I knew Cody, during the last year or two of life, he looked like an aging god; he had the manners of a prince, and the gentleness of a saint.

"He was perhaps the greatest advertisement for America that ever lived. Single-handedly he made America known and liked in every country on the globe, for he struck directly at the play of children. In Norway, in China, in India, in Africa, kids played 'Buffalo Bill' for a generation. This one man by the sheer force of his personality, accomplished what the Marshall Plan, the Voice of Freedom radio, and the gabbling of Eleanor Roosevelt, not to mention the billions of dollars freely given the world over, failed to do. In fact, they succeeded in making America disliked. They undid what Buffalo Bill started."

Life's Career

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — It is never pleasant for either party when a boy defies his father in picking out his life's career.

It was particularly difficult for Alfred R. Globus, who at 36 has become one of the youngest tycoons in American chemistry.

He deeply admired his father, who had come to this country alone at 16 and had sweated night and day to put himself through medical school. But young Globus himself was more interested in puttering with chemicals than learning medicine.

When his home chemistry set once blew some plaster off the family ceiling, the father told the youth:

"You come from a line of doctors. I am a doctor. You must be a doctor, too."

"I want to be a chemist," the boy replied.

"Why?" argued the father. "How can you discover something the professors of chemistry haven't already discovered?"

Angered at his son's resistance, the elder Globus cut off his pocket allowance. Alfred then started spending $2 of his $2.50 weekly school lunch money for the chemicals to continue his experiments.

While still a minor in college Alfred came home with some papers for his parent to sign as legal guardian. The papers had been drawn up by a Philadelphia firm which wanted to pay him $75 weekly royalties for a new process he had developed for the recovery of pure iron by electrolysis. The same firm, immediately after graduation, hired him as a consultant.

"My father never raised another objection," Alfred recalled, smiling.

During the war, when aluminum and tungsten were in short supply, Globus worked up new techniques for extracting these vitally needed metals, techniques that became commercially impractical when peace came.

"I wound up with a loss," he admitted ruefully.

But he has since more than made up the loss. Holder of a number of valuable patents, sought after as a consultant, Globus also has made his mark as a businessman.

He heads two firms of his own. One is the world's largest producer of powdered titanium, a metal. The other manufactures clorpactin, a powerful germicide, derived from chlorine, which he perfected after hundreds of experiments and years of research.

The chemical, which he feels ultimately will prove more beneficial to mankind than any known antibiotic, is used for a wide variety of purposes. They range from the treatment of bladder infections and athlete's foot to the sterilization of surgical instruments and the deodorization of dogs and cats.

Clorpactin is also being tested as a food preservative and as a fungicide to treat diseases of agricultural plants.

"Antibiotics attack only certain groups of germs," Globus explained, "and they often have harmful side effects. Clorpactin is effective against all forms of micro-organisms—bacteria, fungi, viruses and spores. And they can't build up an immunity to it."

Globus said he recently had turned down a two million dollar bid from a major chemical firm for the exclusive rights to clorpactin, and added thoughtfully:

"I just wonder what I'd do with such a sum of money. I don't need it. When you have put as much of your life into a thing as I have in this, you hate to turn it over to someone who may regard it only as another commercial venture."

What Globus really yearned to prove was that as a chemist he could do more for mankind than he could have if he had become a doctor. But he can't prove it to the man he'd most like to.

His father is no longer living.

Question

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)— Vice President Nixon probably never had any doubt about what he wanted to do — just keep on being vice president another four years — until President Eisenhower asked him to think it over.

Why should he have to think it over? He is a politician, and he'd be on a golden political road if he was on Eisenhower's ticket and it won again this year.

In 1960 he would be a major contender for the Republican presidential nomination. And if Eisenhower should die between next Nixon would be president.

The Republican party would then be almost certain to run him for president four years from now. What's his alternative, since he is both a politician and ambitious?

If Nixon stepped aside and the Republicans won this year, Eisenhower could give him a high government job, perhaps in the Cabinet.

But from a political view Nixon would then have less claim on the Republican nomination for president in 1960 than if he had served another four years as vice president.

"The only thing I have asked him to do," Eisenhower told his news conference yesterday, "is to chart out his own course and tell me what he would like to do. I have never gone beyond that."

Eisenhower himself has declined to say whether he wants Nixon again although this by itself can't be taken as evidence Eisenhower doesn't want him. But while Nixon has strong Republican support he also reportedly has some strong opposition within the party.

Nothing has happened to show any reason why Nixon wouldn't want the vice presidential nomination this year just as much as he did four years ago, or even more.

His chances of being re-elected look just as good in 1956 as in 1952, perhaps better, since Eisenhower shows amazing popularity.

Nixon, in his speeches in 1952 and during the congressional campaign of 1954, said things about the Democrats which they apparently will neither forgive nor forget. They have made him a prime target.

One thing is sure: If Nixon doesn't run again, the Democrats will have one less target in the 1956 campaign. For that reason some Republicans may feel that Nixon off the ticket is more of an asset than Nixon on it.

Cotton

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton threatens today to give Uncle Sam another headache in his role as a world leader.

The fiber is deep in politics in this country. It seems about to set off an international squabble if not a price war.

Uncle Sam wants to sell his surplus cotton abroad at the world price. At first 'ance that would seem fair enough, since this country in recent years has lost most of its once dominant position in the world market because its price became higher than the world price. The United States could get back in the market by selling at what the others get.

The rub comes in this: much of the world markets lost while U.S. cotton was being priced above world prices were won by friendly nations, and particularly by some the United States is now strenuously wooing.

Just as the American cotton farmer would be horrified if Washington announced it would dump its huge surplus of government-owned cotton on the domestic market, so these nations are protesting the proposal to offer this surplus on the world market at prices lower than those supported by government policy at home.

Uncle Sam's problem is real enough. He has stacked up in his warehouses some 11 million bales of cotton. He expects that to rise to 14 million bales by next August, the time Agriculture Secretary Benson has set for his drive to double U.S. cotton exports.

Cotton is the big drag on farm exports now. From July to January this country shipped abroad 60 per cent less cotton than in the same seven-month period in the previous fiscal year.

Benson hopes to sell five million bales abroad by lowering the price to what other nations are getting. This would be almost double what was shipped last year but still only about half what was exported in the heyday of U.S. cotton exporting history.

Other nations with cotton to sell won't welcome this five-million-bale competition. Even more they'll fear the 11 or 12 million bales that could be dumped.

Right now U.S. foreign policy is entangled with the troubled Middle East. In that area cotton-exporting countries include Egypt, Pakistan, Syria and Turkey — all of whom the United States would like on its side. Mexico, Brazil and Peru also export cotton.

Poison

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Death or illness which could have been prevented is doubtless more distressing than any other kind. Among the worst of these is accidental poisoning in children.

One of the commonest, though not the most fatal type of poisoning among young children, is that caused by drinking oils, principally kerosene.

One study of accidental poisoning in children under five years of age in the United States revealed that petroleum products accounted for one quarter of all accidental poisoning in this age group.

In another study reported from the Northwest section of Vermont, 151 children were admitted to five hospitals during the past 10 years following the accidental swallowing or inhalation of kerosene. Three of these children died. Most of them were found on the floor choking, coughing, gagging, or vomiting.

How did the children get hold of the kerosene? Most of them drank it from glasses, cans, or bottles left on the floor to catch drippings from leaky fuel lines or oil stoves. One sniffed kerosene from a drum from which the top was missing. Another drank from a can containing kerosene used for soaking paint brushes. One drank from a cup of kerosene left on the kitchen table by the mother who had been using it in treating the child for nits.

Of course, once a child has been found poisoned with kerosene the problem becomes one of immediate hospitalization and expert medical care. How quickly may be literally a matter of life and death.

More important, however, is to prevent a child from getting hold of such a poisonous substance as kerosene in the first place.

Everyone with small children — and those who may have small children around—should be aware of this danger, and never, never leave kerosene in a place where it can be swallowed or inhaled by a curious child.

Many cases of poisoning occur each year from such substances as furniture polishes, weed killers, cleaning fluids, insect or rat poisons and the like.

Since one group of potential poisons has been developed largely since the war, namely the chemical substance used against insects around the house, special attention should be paid to any such agents. One of these, known as chlordane, has considerable poisonous possibilities not only when swallowed but when inhaled or even from contact with the skin.

To be mentioned with these household substances are the drugs which people so commonly keep in the medicine cabinet. Among these is the relatively harmless substance, aspirin. Of the first five hundred poisoning cases reported to the Chicago poison control program 84 were the result of aspirin poisoning.

The lesson from all this is that if we would avoid the tragic danger of poisoning young children everyone should take inventory of potentially poisonous substances and make sure that they are disposed of in a safe place where they cannot be possibly reached by youngsters who are too young to know what they are doing.

Soft Policy

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent

The new "soft" policy of Communist infiltration in Western European countries is about to undergo its first test.

This new policy was laid down at the recent 20th Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

It calls upon Communist parties in foreign countries to work with the Socialists and other left wing groups in Parliament instead of resorting to violence.

The first test of the policy is coming up in Italy, which has the biggest Communist party—about 2,500,000 members—in Western Europe.

Italian Communist party leader Palmiro Togliatti returned to Rome Tuesday from the Moscow Congress to find himself faced by a revolt of a strong Red faction which believes in being tough.

The Rebels, somewhat optimistically, perhaps, claim to represent about one million party members.

Possibly they didn't read the newspaper accounts of the Moscow proceedings, in any event, they issued a manifesto attacking Togliatti and other party leaders and demanding a return to the "revolutionary line."

It will be interesting to see whether Togliatti can restore party discipline. If he can't, he will be in trouble, and so will Moscow.

Togliatti himself endorsed the new line enthusiastically in an interview with the United Press in Moscow.

He probably was pained to find out that the "hot heads" in his own party wanted no part of it.

Togliatti doesn't look like a Red. Spectacled, intellectual, always dressed, an art lover, he could pass for a representative member of the upper middle class.

But he has been called the most successful Communist leader in Western Europe. He is a master politician and he has the great quality of patience. He succeeded in building up the Italian Communist party until, in the 1948 elections, it came perilously near to taking over the country.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower on Vice President Richard M. Nixon running again this year: "If anyone has the effrontery to come in and urge me to dump somebody I respect as I do Vice President Nixon, there will be more commotion around my office than you have noticed yet."

Soviet Army Demotes Navy

NEW YORK (AP) — The Soviet army evidently has demoted the Red navy.

Full details aren't yet available, but here are the facts to date:

The long-time Soviet navy head, Adm. Nikolai G. Kuznetsov, has been fired.

Four leading Soviet admirals including Kuznetsov were dropped from membership in the Central Committee of the Communist party.

The new top Soviet naval officer Adm. S. G. Gorshkov, and his air force counterpart, Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Zhigarev, are now officially outranked by eight army marshals. A year ago Kuznetsov and Zhigarev were outranked by only four army marshals.

The Soviet Defense Ministry, which supervises the navy, army and air force, is run by Army Marshal Georgei Zhukov. All his chief lieutenants are career army officers.

On The Record

KLAMATH FALLS
BIRTHS

McBRIDE—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McBride, March 6, a boy weighing 8 lbs. 3½ ozs. at the Klamath Valley Hospital.

YOUMANS—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dale L. Youmans, March 6, a girl weighing 10 lbs. 4 ozs. at the Klamath Valley Hospital.

PORTER — Born to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Porter, March 6, a girl weighing 6 lbs. 5½ ozs. at the Klamath Valley Hospital.

KLAMATH COUNTY
MARRIAGE LICENSES

FINK-SHAPARD — William K. Fink, Klamath Falls, and Clara Streeter Shapard, Klamath Falls.

KLAMATH COUNTY
SUITS

Ray M. Grams vs. Alice J. Grams, divorce granted. Attorney for plaintiff, Clarence A. Humble.

Betty Daniel vs. John D. Daniel, divorce granted. Attorney for plaintiff, Edwin E. Driscoll.

Susan Woods vs. Marion Woods, suit for divorce. Attorney for plaintiff, Donald A. W. Piper.

Gilbert L. Denny vs. Judith Ann Denny, suit for divorce. Attorney for plaintiff, Edwin E. Driscoll.

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OR MONEY BACK

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