

The Herald and News

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Cigarette Tax

By MAX WAUCHOPE
A proposed state cigarette tax of 1 1/2 mills per cigarette, or three cents per package, will be one of the measures which will appear on the November 6 general election ballot for approval, or disapproval, by the state's voters.
This tax was approved by the 1955 session of the legislature (63 of the 90 members of the legislature voted for the tax) on May 26 of that year. It would have become effective in August, 1955 if it had not been blocked by a referendum containing signatures of 20,047 of the state's registered voters (this figure represents five per cent of the number of voters who voted for state supreme court justice in the last general election). These referendum petitions were circulated and filed by the Oregon Tobacco Distributors' Association which is headquartered in Portland.
As the law reads, if it is passed, the revenue derived from the tax would go into the state general fund. The tax would be collected by the first seller, or distributor, and the State Tax Commission would be empowered to license distributors and to enforce liens and penalties.

Had the law not been referred the state would have collected in excess of eight million dollars in tax revenue in the 18 months it would have been effective in this biennium.
Cigarette taxes are imposed by 42 states and the District of Columbia. Iowa was the first state to use this tax passing the special tax law in 1921. By the end of the 1920s 10 more states had joined Iowa in levying this tobacco tax. During the 1930s and 1940s the remaining 31 states joined in imposing the cigarette levy. The six states who do not have the cigarette tax are Oregon, California, Colorado, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia.

The usual rate of taxation is three cents per package with 14 states using this rate. Twelve states impose five cents per package; nine tax cigarettes at four cents per package; three at two cents the package; and Louisiana puts eight cents a package tax on cigarettes.
As reported in a recent issue of "Your Taxes," a bulletin published by the Oregon Tax Research Association, Florida now returns to its cities proceeds of the cigarette tax collected therein providing such receipts are used to reduce property taxes. In some states, municipalities are given the right to levy the cigarette tax; but most states deny cities the right to use the tax because it has led to duplication of state and local taxes.

In many states, the gross income from the tax is reduced slightly by dealer discounts. Dealers are allowed to reduce their taxes by the amount expended by them for the cost of administration, or of affixing the stamp or meter impressions. Discounts vary from 0.5 to 10 per cent. The Oregon law provides that distributors may discount the actual cost of administering the tax, but not in excess of one-half of one per cent of the tax due.

Taxes, whether new ones or the existing ones that burden every citizen of the United States, seem to occupy a top place in the topics of everyday conversation and in the news media. With governmental services expanding at an ever increasing rate, it would appear that the end of the tax ladder has not been reached as yet. But some end must be reached—the poor taxpayer only has so much money and he pays about 25 per cent of his income as taxes now.

Migrations

By KEN MCLEOD
We have been writing about the last geological part of the history of the earth known to science as the Cenozoic Era of the "Era of Recent Life." Recent, that is, in the geological sense because it embraces 60 million years of history of the world. In this era we have the rise of mammals in life dominance upon the globe and finally the coming of man. Grass first made its appearance in the world and with it developed many herbivorous animals. Very early in the history of mammals we find them gathering into herds, the rationalistic evolutionists contend that this herd impulse was for mutual defense. This theory, however, shows weakness because many of the most savage carnivores likewise formed in packs. Then even the elephant developed the herd instinct and of all animals the elephant had the least to fear from others.
Some scientists considering the exceptions take a dim view of the theory of mutual defense but advance a more likely hypothesis that the herd instinct is a consequence of a migratory life; that is, animals herd because they formed the habit of herding while wandering about in search of food or safety. The first part of the "Era of Recent Life" was an age of great migrations among the animals like the later migrations among the nations and men. The mass movements of animals was caused by environmental pressures

created by the rise and fall of the earth's surface—a lot can happen in the 58 million years assigned to the first part of the era. There were land movements which threw up the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennines and the Atlas Mountains. The continents of North and South America lost their bridge of land and then were fused together again. The land bridge from Africa to Asia was shattered and restored. Thousands of islands sank beneath the seas and thousands of others took their place. The world was in a turmoil of constant change and this placed all animal life in peril of destruction. However, these tremendous cataclysms, earthquakes, floods and volcanic eruptions, were often preceded by warning signs that it was time to go elsewhere and great changes took place over the millions of years.

The rise of mountain chains changes the landscape and climate for hundreds of miles in all directions. When the Alps were pushed upward towards the clouds, the Mediterranean dried out, leaving behind a region of lakes and swamps where antelopes grazed. The Sierras, Cascades and modern Rockies began to form and great lava flows poured over the land in our Northwest. These great movements in the land forced the mammals into motion.

In all the ages we find isolated herds wandering across vast stretches of country but in this era the roaming flocks gathered into great migrations of whole species moving in particular directions across the globe. Some of these migrations have been traced stage by stage. The path followed by the horse appears to be the best known. Scientists are in fair agreement on both the evolutionary development of the horse while at the same time it was being driven from one place to another by the movements in the earth.

About a dozen fossil types of horses are known; arranged in order they give the impression of an evolutionary succession almost without missing links. The first ancestor, however, has not yet been found. It is thought that the forefather of all horses had five toes on all four feet. Eohippus, the earliest known fossil horse, in size not much bigger than a cat, had only four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind — as evolution progressed over some 40 million years the horse lost its extra toes and now walks on the nail of the middle toe, the only one left. The overdeveloped toenail is the horse's hoof.

It is well agreed that the horse originated in America where they swarmed over the prairies of the northern continent and when the land bridge was restored they spread out over South America. Other herds crossed from Alaska to Siberia over the land bridge now sunk beneath the Bering Sea. The horse thus migrated across Asia to Europe. Their passage through the broad northern steppes of Asia and Europe insured them to adverse weather and created a type that could withstand the cold temperatures. But, in America, they died out and vanished completely from the plains of both continents; no memory of them was left in the mind of man by the time the Spanish conquistadores introduced horses into America in the Spanish explorations of the New World.

Best Life

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK — In a world of easy cynicism and much self-doubt, it is rare and refreshing to find a man in his 80th year who is robustly sure he has spent his life in the best possible way.
Such a man is Joseph E. Sharkey, retired dean of the world's diplomatic reporters and a top war correspondent between the era of Richard Harding Davis and Ernie Pyle.
"I couldn't think of a better life than the one I've had," he remarked on returning from Paris for his first visit to his homeland in eight years.
As a boy in Cambridge, Mass., Sharkey looked at a map of the world and told himself, "I want to see all of it." As a student in Harvard University he read a phrase in Ralph Waldo Emerson's journal that stirred him deeply: "Truth is beautiful."
These two things determined his career. For 40 years he roamed the world as an Associated Press reporter guided only by one objective: To find the truth — and tell it.

Sharkey, whose byline has been carried from scores of foreign lands, looks more like a retired schoolteacher than a famous correspondent. But most reporters look like reporters only in the movies.
"As a diplomatic reporter, and I was a reporter, never a journalist," he said, "I never found it necessary to affect striped pants or a cane. I sometimes use a cane now, but not for social prestige." Sharkey, harder than he seems, covered riots, rebellions, and revolutions in Korea, Ireland, Greece and Russia.
In 1928 he traveled across Siberia for 29 days in a boxcar with British troops in 60 below zero weather to get a scoop on Adm. Kolchak's abortive plan to set up a White Russian government. Before he got his story he had to pull out his pistol to dissuade a

Russian droschky driver who had decided to rob him.
"I caught the last train out of Omsk," he said. "Adm. Kolchak came down to tell me goodby, and the next day the Bolsheviks executed him."
After the First World War, Sharkey covered top international conferences in Washington, Genoa, The Hague, Lausanne, Locarno and Geneva, where he reported the rise and fall of the League of Nations.

He became friend and confidant of such statesmen as Lloyd George, Briand, Austen Chamberlain, Benes and De Valera.
"Diplomats I generally found to be nice people," he observed, "looking for a compromise that would best serve their country's interest."
"Even Mussolini. He was a very merry sort of fellow, before he started grabbing. I interviewed him the night he was nipped in the nose by an assassin's bullet, and he sat on his desk and swung his legs like a schoolboy. But he did come to a bitter end."

Three countries — France, Belgium and Greece — officially honored Sharkey for the honesty of his dispatches. With him on most of his journeys was his wife, Beatrice, descendant of one of Napoleon's staff officers.
She had been active in Greek refugee work. When she died a few months ago, Sharkey searched through their Paris apartment until he found his Greek government decoration — the Knight's Cross of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.
"I put that cross on my breast when she was buried," he said, "because I knew it would please her."

The old man who had written thousands of yesterday's great byliners sat in silence then, alone with his memories of the years when he searched the world for truth, which is beautiful.

Trade Boom

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK — Trade and manufacturing are booming right along but the slip in business profits is beginning to show today.
The fat increases over year-ago earnings statements are disappearing under the rising costs of operation and the competitive need to hold down prices.
In the first three months of this year corporate profits after taxes ran 12 per cent ahead of the 1955 first quarter. By the April, May and June period corporate net income averages were just about holding their own with the year-ago figures.
First indications are that the July, August and September quarter may see average profits lower than in the booming summer of 1955.

A hint of this is already shown by the earnings statements for the third quarter of corporations whose fiscal years don't coincide with the calendar. Their third quarters have already ended, while most corporate accountants won't close their third-quarter books until Sept. 30.
Thirty-one of these offbeat companies have reported so far on their third-quarter results. Seventeen — more than half — show skimpier profits this summer than last, and seven of them operated at a loss.

Combined, the 31 this summer made \$48,131,173 after taxes. In the 1955 third quarter they made \$51,527,429. This was a decline of 6.5 per cent.
They are far too few to be more than an indication of a trend. The flood of third-quarter reports doesn't start for another month. But there are signs that the early birds may be good indicators. For one thing, the five-week steel strike this summer set back the profit accounts not only of the steel companies but also of the coal companies and railroads that service them. And it cut back production in some factories here and there.

These are all roaring back now, so far as production and sales go. Steel company books are filled with orders that ensure capacity production for some time to come. Sales for steel companies, and for many other industries, seem sure to top those of a year ago. But profits are another matter.
In the case of the steel companies the profit figures for the final months of the year will depend upon whether the hikes in steel wages and steel prices balance, or whether one proves greater than the other.

And for many other industries the rising costs of materials this year and the wage increases that many are granting are pushing profit margins hard.

Right now many companies are raising their prices. What this will do for profits has yet to be seen. And many of the price hikes have still to be tested by consumer rejection as well as by the competitive struggle in the market place.

nounced Great Britain and France for sending troops to the Middle East.

There is talk that, if the Suez dispute ever reached the fighting stage, Arabs would cut the pipe lines which carry oil to Arabian seaports.
But that oil situation, while it has not received as much attention as some other aspects of the Suez situation, is a very big one to some of the Arab countries.

The less trouble Nasser stirs up, the better it is for them.
Some of the Arab countries including Iraq and Saudi Arabia, both prominent members of the Arab League, just about live on their oil revenues.

About 550,000 barrels of oil flow each day through the two big pipe lines. This oil, from Saudi Arabia and Iraq, goes direct to the Mediterranean and is independent of the canal.
About 1.2 million barrels have been moving daily through the Suez Canal, including some from Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

If the pipe lines were cut, the biggest losers would be Saudi Arabia and Iraq.
Other Arab oil producing countries would be hit hard if the Western countries boycotted the Suez Canal.

That boycott threat, of course, lies behind the attempt in today's London conference to form a Suez Canal Users' Association.
If the association is formed, and Nasser refuses to cooperate with it, a boycott of the canal is in prospect.

There are credible reports that some of the Arab countries, despite their expressed support of Nasser, are not too happy over his ambition to become Mr. Big of the Arab world. That is notably true of Jordan. But it is reported that King Saud of Saudi Arabia also is worried about Nasser.

King Saud gets more than \$250 million a year in royalties from the American-owned Arabian-American Oil Co. Iraq gets about \$160 million a year from the Iraq Petroleum Co., jointly owned by American, British, French and Dutch interests. Tiny Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf, incidentally, gets \$280 million a year in oil royalties. Its population totals 200,000.
Regardless of the pipe line situation, there will be some big and lasting changes in the oil industry if there is a boycott of the Suez Canal and oil production in the Western Hemisphere is stepped up to replace Middle Eastern oil. The changes will be made at the expense of Middle Eastern oil producing countries.
Nasser has no oil to worry about. But his neighbors have—and he is playing diplomatic poker for enormous stakes with their money.

Blood

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
I am often asked if the presence of blood in the urine should be considered as serious. Quite often the correspondent says the blood is first noticed after strain from lifting some heavy object.
The subject is important because far too many people tend to ignore the appearance of blood in the urine, particularly if it appears to come and go as is often the case.

This symptom should never be ignored, and even the matter of a month or two before getting attention for it may mean the difference between life and death.
Blood in the urine is rarely caused by a "strain" or a "cold," but some more serious cause is almost always responsible. It means that there is bleeding somewhere along the urinary passageways.

The blood may come from high up in one or both kidneys. Bleeding from the kidneys can result from an injury, a tumor, infection, stones, or from other disorders within these organs.
Needless to say, anything which causes enough bleeding from the kidneys to be seen in the urine should be investigated promptly and thoroughly.

After leaving the kidneys, the urine passes down tubes known as ureters—one for each kidney. These tubes can be injured, can be pressed upon by tumors, or can be blocked by stones. Any one of these may cause bleeding into the urine.

Below them comes the urinary bladder and in men other structures all of which can become diseased and cause the telltale blood. Most of the conditions mentioned can be treated successfully either by medical means or by surgery, but only if they are discovered early. It is a great tragedy when they have been allowed to run on for too long because they often reach a stage in which successful treatment is no longer possible.

Blood often appears for a short time in the urine and then disappears, leading to a false sense of security.

Specialists in this field maintain that this irregularity of bleeding is responsible for many tragic delays and that many of their problems of treatment are greatly complicated because of neglect.

To take warning from such a symptom is vital, immense suffering and even death would be avoided if more attention were paid to it.

They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo

WHEN MRS. McLEMON, LOCAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE, GOES SHOPPING, WHAT KIND OF CARTON DO THEY PACK HER GROCERIES IN?



Canadian Air Cools Dakotas

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
A late summer cool spell chilled the Northeast today with temperatures dipping into the 30s in some areas.
Cooler Canadian air also moved into the Dakotas and there was a bit of chill in the air from the lower Great Lakes region through the lower Mississippi Valley. The cool air was headed southeastward over the Great Lakes region and into the Ohio Valley.

A slight warming trend was reported during the night from the upper Great Lakes region southward into central Texas. Scattered showers and thunderstorms continued during the early morning from the middle Mississippi Valley into eastern Oklahoma.

Skies were clear to partly cloudy from the Appalachians eastward with most of the rain during the night occurring in Florida. Showers ended in New England.

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Truant 'Gator Returns Home

OKLAHOMA CITY — Alfred the truant alligator was returned to his Lincoln Park Zoo pen last night after three days of freedom in a nearby lake.
Bob Jenni, zoo curator who has been after the eight-foot, 250-pound reptile constantly during the daytime, scored a freak shot with a spear gun.
Jenni's spear and line hooked around an arrow that had broken off earlier in Alfred's tough back. He and two other men pulled the tired alligator to shallow water, tossed him up and dragged him back to the reptile house.

SERIOUS SKIING
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. — They're serious about skiing in this Upper Peninsula city. School Supt. Hugh H. Holloway has proposed a high school building with a ski run from the roof.

ARTHRITIS? RHEUMATISM?

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