

The Herald and News

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Coffee War

By BILL JENKINS
I certainly have no intention of being flip or overly lighthearted in these times of international strife and stress, but in view of the very grave warfare in the middle east I can't help wondering what the third world war might turn out to be like. There's no getting around the fact that conditions have changed since the last great world conflict.

One can sit on a snowy, rainy, cold afternoon looking out the window and bring up all kinds of pictures about this conflict which we hope will never happen. One is reminded, of course, of the story in last week's papers about the jet fighter that ran into its own bullets and crash landed as a result. Perhaps this business of push button warfare is getting closer than we think.

But the one thing that occurs to me more than any other in this business of a potential war, is what will happen to the coffee break? This American, and I think I am safe in saying world wide custom, has become so thoroughly grounded and so well defended by precedent that I am personally a little afraid it will take more than a war to break it. It would be something new, indeed, to see soldiers knock off at 10 o'clock during the heat of a pitched battle in order to cluster around the coffee pot and get their morning 10 minute break.

But it could happen. Stranger things have.

Of course, everything has to tie into something else, and I am pretty sure that the coffee habit probably evolved in the Second World War. If I can remember my own experiences in that now dim and hazy period, the coffee pot (or in most cases the GI can that was used to brew a substance called coffee) was the focal point of every service organization. Consumption ran into the millions of gallons, and personal experiences with it proved that the service coffee was almost as habit forming as heroin or any of the other narcotics.

So, as I say, perhaps that's what sparked the present day coffee break.

Another thing we might consider in this third world war, if it should happen, is the resumption of ancient Indian formalities which in their turn stemmed from the early day battles of Europe and Asia. I refer to that practice of sending speakers out before the battle to offer terms and, if these were not accepted, to offer combat.

If this were to be the case, and we got some of our wind-filled politicians who have been blowing their tops during the recent campaign as the spearhead of our troops, I'm quite sure the thing would never come to actual gunfire unless one side or the other knocked off the speaker himself. By the time the opposing speech-factions finished hurling insults, accusations, charges and counter-charges across the no-man's land, there wouldn't be any time left for fighting.

Of course, an even better idea would be that evolved by Thorne Smith a good many years ago in one of his books when he suggested the ideal means of warfare being for each opposing nation to place its diplomats in an amphitheater, armed with clubs, and let them fight it out. This, as I recall the Smith theory, would both settle international differences and at the same time provide a circus for the people who would be on hand to watch the outcome of the combat.

While Smith wrote the piece in a tongue-in-cheek attitude, I think there is some merit to it. If the people who get us into wars were the ones who had to go and fight them, there just wouldn't be any wars, period. Despite what history has to say about it, the war of conquest is a thing of the past as far as living conditions are concerned. The wars we fight today are fought on ideologies and not on the place in the sun theory as it applies to real estate.

And if all the ideologists in the world today were rolled into a single ball and buried deep in the ground, I'm quite sure that they wouldn't be missed.

Oh, well, all this has merely been some idle thinking while sitting with my feet on the desk and watching the wet snow come down outside. I'll still continue to be the eternal optimist and hope that everything will be smoothed out, and that maybe I'll live long enough to see a world in which everyone is contented with his lot.

I probably won't, but it doesn't cost anything to hope.

Tax Picture
By MAX WADDOPE
Taxpayers in Oregon (particularly owners of real property) and in Klamath County will feel the bite of increased levies this fiscal year. And no one welcomes a rising tax bill.

The increase this year within the corporate limits of Klamath Falls is about 25 per cent over 1955 or a rise from 107.2 mills to 134.6. And in the other incorporated cities of the county and in the county itself increases over last year will be levied.

Why are taxes continually rising?

This year the increase can be attributed to two major factors. First, an increase in the operating budgets of all the governing bodies of the county-school districts, cities, the county, fire districts, and other special taxing districts. (And most budgets have increased each year for the past decade). Second, to the readjustment of public utilities assessment ratios, as ordered by the State Tax Commission, which has placed an added burden on other real property.

How are these budgets increased, creating the need for more taxes? Budgets of municipalities, counties, school districts and special taxing districts can be increased under Oregon law in two ways.

First, the budget committee of any of these governmental bodies can, under Oregon law, increase its operating budget six per cent each year over the largest of any budget for the previous three years. And most budget committees have been more or less forced to increase their budgets each year to the limit of this six per cent limitation just to barely meet the demands for services of the individuals residing within their boundaries, or served by them.

Second, budgets may be increased by submitting them to a vote of people residing in the city, county, school, or other taxing district. If the budget exceeds the six per cent limitation, this submission of the budget to a vote of the people is mandatory under Oregon law. A majority affirmative vote will then make the particular budget legal.

Locally, the budgets of the city of Klamath Falls and Klamath County have been kept under the six per cent limitation each year by both the city and county budget groups. In the 1940s, the county did submit a three mill road tax levy which ran for five years to a vote of the people. This special tax levy was passed and when it expired was made a continuing levy; also by an affirmative vote of the residents of the county.

School budgets of the county's combined school district and the two districts within the city of Klamath Falls have exceeded this six per cent limitation most years and have been approved by a vote of the people. However, the turnout for these school budget elections is usually only a fraction of the number of registered voters eligible to participate.

The increase in school budget needs can be largely attributed to the need for more facilities due to an increase in the Klamath Basin's population and its accompanying rise in the student rolls.

The effect of the lowering of the assessment ratio on public utilities has been discussed at some length in previous articles appearing in the Herald and News. Briefly, the readjustment in the public utilities assessment ratio is in line with a ruling by the State Tax Commission ordering all county assessors to achieve equality of assessment ratios in each county by 1961.

This lowering of the utilities assessment ratio meant a loss of some \$2,577,000 in assessed valuation values for the county which resulted in a lowering of the overall tax base of the county. This made an increase necessary in the millage rates of all the taxing districts, or code areas, of the county.

One of the county officials who must bear much of the brunt of criticism of this tax increase is the assessor. And he actually has very little to do with this tax rise. The assessor is required by state law to accept the budgets submitted to him and to prepare the tax roll which he then turns over to the tax collection office of the county sheriff. The funds then collected by the tax office are disbursed by the county treasurer.

The assessor does assess all property under the direction of the State Tax Commission and the Board of Equalization but he is not responsible for the budgets as voted by the people or prepared by the budget committees. He is in the unenviable position of being blamed for tax increases over which he has no control.

We do not pretend to be an expert on taxes or tax structures; but if the people continue to vote increased budgets (and in many cases these increased budgets are vitally needed for the growth and well-being of the community) then they must be prepared to face increased taxes.

New buildings and improved services cost money.

Conflicts
By KEN MCLEOD
The conflicts between ecclesiastical dogma and science over the nature of the universe can be divided into three distinct battles, the first battle was over the flat earth, the second was over the importance of the earth in the universe, the third was over its age.

Of the three conflicts the determination of the shape of the earth to be a globe and not a flat plain as revelation asserted was the least disturbing to the dogma of revealed truth. Christian theology no longer had to resort to wild speculation as was advanced by Cosmas Indicopleustes in his "Christian Topography." The voy-

ages of Columbus, Vasco de Gama and Magellan put an end to all such speculation.

The determination of the shape of the earth, however, by no means disposed of the earth's position of superiority in the universe. The earth, to all concept of man, was still apparently vast and larger than all other things. It was fitting that the earth should be considered not merely as the center of the world, but, in truth, as the world. All other subjects in their aggregate seemed utterly unimportant in comparison.

Though the consequences flowing from an admission of the global figure of the earth affected very profoundly existing theological ideas, they were of much less moment than those depending on a determination of her size. It needed but an elementary knowledge of geometry to perceive that correct ideas on this point could be readily obtained by measuring a degree on her surface. We have told how Al-Mamun accomplished this measurement some 700 years before Columbus. Al-Mamun, however, was merely verifying the ideas of early Greek philosophers who were as far earlier than he, than he was of Columbus. We have no knowledge how far back into history we must go to find the starting point for the recognition of the shape of the earth. Probably there were early attempts to accomplish this object, the results of which have been lost. Our first record, however, is that of Eratosthenes of Alexandria (276-194 B.C.) who executed such a measurement between Syene (Assuan) and Alexandria, in Egypt. Syene being supposed to be exactly under the tropic of Cancer. The two places are, however, not on the same meridian, and the distance between them was estimated, not measured.

Two centuries later Posidonius "The Athlete." Stoic philosopher (130-50 B.C.), made another attempt between Alexandria and Rhodes, at which place he was teaching. At Rhodes, the bright star Canopus just grazed the horizon, at Alexandria it rose 72 degrees. In this instance, also, since the distance between the two cities lay across the sea, it was estimated.

The general results of the various observations made in the ancient world gave the earth's diameter as somewhere between seven and eight thousand miles. This, approximate determination of size of the earth tended to depose her from her dominating position and gave rise to some very serious theological results. In the second phase of the battle over the cosmology of the world the ancient investigations of Aristarchus of Samos, one of the Alexandrian school, 280 B.C., powerfully added. In his treatise on the magnitudes and distances of the sun and moon, Aristarchus explains the ingenious though imperfect method to which he had resorted for the solution of that problem. Many ages previously a speculation had been brought from India to Europe by Pythagoras. It presented the sun as the center of the system. Around him the planets revolved in circular orbits, their order of position being Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, each of them being supposed to rotate its axis as it revolved around the sun.

According to Cicero writing in the first century before the Christian era he stated that Nicetas makes the suggestion that, if it revolves on her axis, the difficulty presented by the inconceivable velocity of the heavens would be avoided.

There is reason to believe that the works of Aristarchus, in the Alexander Library, were burnt at the time of the fire of Caesar. The only treatise of his that has come down to us is his work on the size and distance of the sun and moon. He adopted the Pythagorean system as representing the actual facts. This was the result of recognizing the amazing distance between the sun and earth, and therefore his enormous size. The heliocentric system, thus regarding the sun as the central orb, degraded the earth to a very subordinate rank, making her only one of a company of six revolving bodies.

The ancient world refused to believe such a heretical philosophy that destroyed concepts of alleged revealed truth which had been adopted into the world's great religious systems. Yet as soon as men began to reason on the subject at all it was inevitable that attempts would be made to correct errors of human concept — this met with resistance grounded on the suspicion that the localization of heaven and hell and the supreme value of man in the universe might be affected.

Comments
By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP) — Curbside comments of a pavement plate: Counting the presidency of the United States is a lot like counting a girl.

Courtship often has these three stages:

1. The bashful beau is introduced to a girl everybody says is the belle of the neighborhood, but all he can see is her warts.

2. He discovers she is truly noble, so noble he couldn't possi-

blu ever be worthy of her, so he might as well say farewell.

3. Then he sees another guy ask her for a date, and immediately the reluctant suitor becomes a besieging tiger. Now she is not only the most desirable girl in the world — he is sure he is the one lad in the county who can make her happy. And he wants to climb a mountain or swim an ocean to prove it.

And doesn't a political candidate's romance with the presidency sometimes go through the same three stages?

Both Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson went through the bashful beau stage and the I ain't the guy for such a great big job stage before 1952, when they finally got down to the third, or brass tacks stage.

Today they're in a brass knucks return engagement. Who would have thought only six years ago that these two fine men, so dubious then even of dreaming for the presidency, would now be clobbering each other for the right to that job, like two kids trying to get the last piece of cake at a birthday party?

"It's a mystery to me why anybody even takes the job," many a voter says. "I wouldn't take it for twice the dough."

That's what he says. But if 10 of his neighbors told him he'd make a good president he'd begin to wonder. If 100 told him the same thing he'd begin to believe it himself. If 1,000 told him this — even as a joke — he'd pawn his motor car to raise funds to launch his campaign.

If courting the presidency is like courting a girl, winning the presidency is like marrying a jealous woman with 169 million in-laws, all of whom think they have a claim on you.

In a democracy every individual is a pressure unit, and the President is like a puppet, lonely in a vast spotlight, being tugged this way and that by 169 million strings, one for each of us.

The money? It's only \$150,000 a year, taxed, plus \$40,000 to entertain dull people like ambassadors. Elvis Presley will make one million dollars this year.

And whenever the President gets up to make a speech, can he forget that since 1865 the odds are about 1 to 4 that some lunatic will take a potshot at him during his term in office, and about 1 to 7 that the bullet will kill him?

Can he avoid the realization that whether he is wise or stupid, fair or biased, kind or vindictive — whatever he does or doesn't do — nearly every official act he performs may win him friends but is likely to make him enemies?

From the standpoint of leading a normal carefree human life, the winner in the Nov. 6 election will be the loser, the loser will be the winner.

But the defeated man won't feel that way. Those who have wooed and lost the presidency often are more bitter than those who have merely loved and lost a woman.

"Long ago I proposed that unsuccessful candidates for the presidency be quietly hanged, as a matter of public sanitation and decorum," wrote H. L. Mencken. "The sight of their grief must have a very evil effect upon the young."

Fingernails
By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
"My brother and I," writes E. G. "suffer with splitting fingernails every winter. I have been told this comes from old age, but we had the same trouble when we were children. What can you suggest?"

Questions on finger, and toenails seem to be reaching me with increasing frequency. Some ask about flaking of the nails, white streaks, spots in the nails and several other kinds of nail difficulties.

It must be said at the start that there is no single line of treatment which will bring good results. There are a number of diseases of the nails and a number of skin disorders, such as psoriasis or ringworm, which involve the nails as well as the skin. Also, the nails seem to be responsive to diseases elsewhere in the body, to dietary deficiencies, or to other factors which may have to be discovered before they can be remedied.

One disease of the nails comes from inflammation around the base of the nail. In this condition, the soft tissue near the nail root becomes enlarged and sensitive. This is an inflammation which is commonly called whitlow, felon, or paronychia. It often causes the nails to become ridged and to separate completely and fall off. In the severest cases, the nail may have to be removed before the infection can be cleared up.

The nails of either hand or foot can become thickened. With thickening, the nails become dull colored and are often ridged or furrowed. In some cases, horny outgrowths will appear which are really quite remarkable in length and thickness.

There are many possible causes for such thickening. Irritation from neglect, dirt or poorly fitting shoes or gloves may be responsible. Certain diseases of the glands of internal secretion which produce hormones are sometimes at fault.

They'll Do It Every Time
By Jimmy Hatlo
...AND THIS IS THE BATH ROOM...
WHEN HE BROUGHT THEM IN HE SAID, "THIS IS THE FRONT HALL...NOTHING LIKE EXPLAINING THINGS FULLY."
WHAT DOES THAT REAL ESTATE GUY THINK IT IS...THE KITCHEN?
DON'T BE SURPRISED WHEN HE SHOWS THEM MY ROOM AN' SAYS "THIS IS A CLOSET"
MEEBEE HIS CLIENTS CAN'T SEE GOOD...
GETTING A LOAD OF MR. OBVIOUS, THE REAL ESTATE AGENT, AS HE CONDUCTS A TOUR OF THE HOUSE FOR SALE...
10-31



Morse Replies To McKay Charge Of 'Falsifying'

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Sen. Wayne L. Morse replied Tuesday night to Republican charges that he has been an ineffective senator, accusing Douglas McKay of "falsifying the issues" in their election campaign.

Morse, a Democrat seeking reelection in a hotly contested race against Republican McKay, told a meeting in Oakridge that records in the Library of Congress showed that "60 per cent of the bills I introduced were either passed directly or put into committee bills or put into practice by administrative directive."

This, he said, should be "more than ample" reply to charges of ineffectiveness.

In a vigorous, fist-shaking speech, Morse raised his voice at several points and demanded, "Come clean, McKay."

Earlier Morse met with a group of touring newsmen from Western Europe who attended a coffee hour at a University of Oregon fraternity. Morse said the fighting in Egypt means "we now are collecting the dividends on the failure of the United States to demand that the United Nations take early and immediate jurisdiction over international disputes."

McKAY IN PORTLAND
McKay campaigned in Portland Tuesday, addressing a meeting of the American Institute of Banking on the problems of small businessmen and farmers. He said the number of business failures is below the 1900-1955 long-term average and that the total number of businesses stands at a record high of 4,255,000.

McKay said services of the Small Business Administration should be expanded to assure the availability of loans.

Only 11 turned up for the bank group meeting, but later the Raleigh Hills school gymnasium was nearly jammed by Republicans there to hear him.

On the farm problem, he said "my concern is with the family farm, for that is the typical Oregon farm."

MORE TO DO
He said more should be done to help small farmers. "The small operator," he said, "has been caught just as painfully as the big operator between low farm prices and high operating costs."

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, touring the state in support of Democratic candidates, said at Enterprise Tuesday night that he has conferred with Oregon political scientists on the possibility of setting up "an impartial panel of experts and religious leaders to sift truth from falsehood" in the political campaign.

In a statement released by his

MARK HATFIELD
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE



THE OREGON STATESMAN
Oct. 17, 1956
said this of Mark Hatfield

"Hatfield brings knowledge of government"
"His election will not only insure a diligent administration of the secretary of state's office and careful attention to the work of the Board of Control but it will confirm this able young man in the career of public service to which he dedicates himself. The Statesman cordially recommends the election of Mark Hatfield for Secretary of State."

Elect HATFIELD
SECRETARY OF STATE

Ad. Adv. Hatfield for Secretary of State Comm. Wm. E. Walsh, Ch. 418 Oregon Bldg., Salem, Ore.

Presley Look Real Gone

ROMEO, Mich. (AP)—The Elvis Presley look is gone, real gone, from Romeo Community High School.

Fifty-two male students who lately sported the long sideburns and ducktail haircut affected by the rock 'n' roll singer agreed to appear in class today with trimmed hair and clean shaven faces.

They had no choice. Any shaggy holdouts face quick expulsion.

School Supt. T. C. Filippula issued the shave-and-haircut edict after teachers complained about the unshorn appearance of some of their pupils and the "defiant" attitude it fostered.

"They had sideburns and long hair that you would think any man would be ashamed of," Filippula said. "And blue jeans sliding off their hips."

Two Romeo barbers, learning of the ruling, offered a free trim for any of the 52 Presley types who could not afford to pay.

NOVELIST DIES
MADRID (AP)—Pio Baroja, 84, famed Spanish novelist who wrote more than 100 books, died yesterday.

Everyone's talking about Ethel!



What's she got that we haven't? Her youngsters always look so neat. And I've never seen a home sparkle so. Yet she has plenty of time for herself.

Hold it, girls! Ethel's no genius. She just finds quicker, easier ways to do her housework. Take floors. Does Ethel wax and re wax, wax and re wax? Not on your life! She uses the new, longer-wearing Bruce Self-Polishing Wax. One waxing lasts for weeks instead of days! Bruce's bright, hard shine really resists scuffs, dirt and stains. Waxes longer! Try it yourself! Like Ethel, you'll find new Bruce Self-Polishing Wax saves you a lot of time and hard work.

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