

# The Herald and News

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## Mail Column

By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK (AP)—Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:  
That you could probably do without food 30 days easier than you could go 100 hours without sleep, so why do modern people insist on shortening their lives by eating too much and sleeping too little?  
That the most unnecessary survey we've ever heard of was the one that came up with this shocking conclusion: Women talk more than men. . . what we need now is a survey to find out whether two plus two still equals four.  
That Groucho Marx says, "we owe a great deal to our government. The question is, how are we ever going to get the money to pay it?"  
That if you've ever wondered about "a snail's pace" the answer is: The snail's speed has been scientifically clocked at .00033003 miles an hour. (The figure is somewhat lower for a muddy track.)  
That the population of New York City in 1729 was only 8,000. . . or about one fourth of the number who now work in Rockefeller Center alone.  
That the male stiff collar is said to have been indirectly originated by the first Queen Bess of England. . . A homely dame, she hid her scrawny neck in a high stiffly starched ruff. Her courtiers including Sir Walter Raleigh, gallantly followed suit, this starting the fashion of starched collars for men.  
That night club star George De Witt observes, "Years ago it used to be the local strong man who tore up telephone books. Today it's more likely to be any man with a teen-age daughter."  
That if you're lazy and want to worm your way out of digging in the back yard for your fish bait, the Fisherman Magazine gives this tip: Turn to your pantry. . . Fish will nibble at a hook baited with macaroni, noodles, spaghetti, cheese or even sweet corn.  
That mother elephants very rarely give birth to twins, and by and large, you can't really blame them.  
That the Cafe St. Denis here, celebrating its 25th anniversary, claimed it had never lost a penny via bad debts. . . The reason? It never has had charge accounts.  
That if a girl tells you "I eat like a bird," don't take her out for dinner until you find out if the bird she has in mind is a baby crow. This little bird can eat its own weight in food in a single day.  
That, in opening a fashionable ladies' clothing shop, one human factor you can't overlook is this: Women seldom like to walk on the sunny side of a street. (As a matter of further fact, isn't it true that after marriage few women like to walk at all?)  
That singer Johnny Desmond tells of the friendly prison warden . . . real palsy-walsy. He called all the inmates by their first numbers.  
That in discussing the need for self-discipline, President Franklin D. Roosevelt liked to tell of a humble old Chinese Christian, whose favorite prayer was, "Lord, reform thy world, beginning with me."

So, the Sadlak-Herlong bill is advocated to lift the nation out of its present recession, in addition to providing a fairer tax system to promote permanent prosperity and to make a vital contribution toward winning the economic race with Soviet Russia.  
It has bi-partisan support in Congress, having been introduced by Rep. Sadlak (R-Conn.) and by Rep. Herlong (D-Fla.). Both are members of the tax-initiating House Ways and Means Committee. Their bills are identical.  
Those familiar with how things are done in Washington think the present tax situation is about as follows:  
Mr. Eisenhower, for several months, has been getting a great deal of conflicting advice from his associates as to what course he should follow. While this debate continued, time marched on toward the June 30 deadline when automatic reductions take place in corporation and excise tax rates unless new legislation is enacted in the meantime. Under present law, the corporation tax would drop from 52 per cent to 47 per cent and certain excise taxes (on automobiles, cigarettes and liquor) would decline to pre-Korean levels.  
Since Congress must be given time to consider tax recommendations from the administration, Mr. Eisenhower decided he could not wait any longer. What he did was the same thing he had done each year since he entered the White House. He recommended that the status quo with respect to corporation and excise taxes be continued.  
Never before, however, has he emphasized that the administration would continue to reexamine the fiscal situation and would be ready to adjust its policy as developments indicated.  
There is an ever-present possibility, also, that tax reform sentiment in Congress—shared vigorously by some members of the administration—might spread to formidable proportions irrespective of recommendations by the administration and by Democratic Congressional leaders.  
It is vitally important, however, that any movement for tax reduction be channeled in the right direction—along the lines of the Sadlak-Herlong bill—so that a permanent improvement in the nation's economy will be made possible.

system — had become a farce and a disgrace.  
The all-powerful Assembly, split into factions with each concerned about its own interests, proved incapable of running the country. So De Gaulle's first aim is to reform the government this way:  
Through a constitutional change to make it more like the American system by making the executive branch stronger, the Assembly weaker, thus achieving a greater balance of power. This is one announced intention.  
Another is to reach a satisfactory settlement in Algeria, where Moslem nationalists have fought by French army for years to obtain independence. But this is what the French who live in Algeria don't want.  
To get things done De Gaulle, who despises politics and political horse-trading, must deal in one way or another with French politicians. One of his first acts was to put leaders of various political parties in his Cabinet.  
He almost certainly will have to make political compromises to get some of what he wants. But he is not noted for compromise.  
And opposition to his acceptance in the first place, while in a minority, is still intense.  
Thus there is ready-made opposition to him starting out. As he goes about reforms at home, it is likely the opposition will increase and not diminish. This will be a good test of his faith in democratic practices to get things done.  
There is the fear — and there has been since the beginning — that once in power he will rely less on democratic processes and more on dictatorship, although he has now indicated he despises the authoritarian role.  
But his worst trouble may come from the army and the extreme right if they feel he is making too much compromise with the left or if he offers an Algerian solution contrary to their desires.  
Thus he can expect from the army and the right a scrutiny as intense as the one focused on him by the left. But the effect of his solutions won't be limited to France alone.  
For example: if his answer on Algeria pleases the army but infuriates the Moslem world, the West will be faced with the prospect of seeing all North Africa turn to communism or neutralism.  
There is so much puzzlement about the French future under De Gaulle that the West can only guess what's next and hope for the best.

**DeGaulle Dilemma**  
By JAMES MARLOW  
Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP) — At this moment the self-assured Charles de Gaulle's head is high and his stride strong. Nevertheless, he is like a man walking barefooted through a field of broken bottles.  
The French air cleared momentarily when he became premier yesterday.  
But what may seem to De Gaulle today to be direct and simple solutions for the ills of France may before he's through turn into tortured dilemmas both for him and for his country.  
French acceptance of him, on his terms, was a desperate compromise to avoid civil war. He was rammed down the country's throat by a rebellious army. Thus he had to be taken on faith in a hurry: both as to intention and as to judgment.  
Although his announced purpose is to preserve the republic — and all he's done has been clothed in legality — he nevertheless has blessed the military chieftains who forced him upon France.  
Yet something like this — emergency of a strongman — seemed inevitable. If not De Gaulle, eventually it would have been someone else or the army. French government — or, its parliamentary

votes. In brief he contends that if the Legislature enacts a sales tax it should be placed squarely before the people and not "sugar-coated" as an "educational tax." Further he says he fears there is too much talk about new taxes and not enough about government living within its income.  
Speaking on education, a subject on which he certainly is well qualified, having served as Dean of Students at Willamette University and serving as vice-chairman of the Education Committee in both the House and Senate, he outlined a proposed eight-point program as follows:  
(1) More clearly defining the role of vocational education, perhaps by making Oregon Technical Institute in Klamath Falls a member institution of the State System of Higher Education. (2) Adding three new members (nine to 12) on the overloaded Board of Higher Education, and two new members (seven to nine) on the State Board of Education. (3) Beginning now to plan within 10 years a 13th and 14th grade technical institution in Portland with state aid, perhaps an addition to Benson Polytechnic School. (4) Modifying the state fee remission scholarship program and giving a stipend directly to the student for use at his option at a public or independent institution within the state. (5) Opposition to car-market sales tax for education. (6) Education for educators in overall government finances. (7) Interim study of retention problems between freshman registration and graduation—drop out because of marriage, military, academic failure, high pay job opportunities and loss of incentive. (8) Insistence by teachers on sound business practices by administrators to thwart taxpayer rebellion against inefficient and uneconomical practices.  
The point that we feel impressed the voters is that Secretary Hatfield did not attempt to dodge any questions but gave his opinions on all state issues regardless of what the political effect might be. And that, we believe, gained the confidence of the voters.  
Another important factor in Hatfield's victory was the fact that he had a total of 724 contributors, mostly donating small amounts, to a total of \$21,881. He also had 23 active committees working in his behalf throughout the state. In scanning election division records this is a primary campaign record. U.S. Senator Wayne Morse had 448 contributors in 1956 — but 72 of these were from New York and other out of states.  
His innumerable non-political appearances in virtually every section of the state, at commencement exercises, church and organization meetings, contributed much to his success. The demand for Secretary Hatfield appearances were far more than he could accept, but even before he decided to get into the governor race, he had made several hundred such appearances.  
And finally, his personality, all agree, was a factor that won him votes. He won the confidence of his audience, in his sincere and frank approach to state problems.  
(Note) Next week we will discuss why we believe Gov. Robert D. Holmes won the Democratic nomination by 69,020 votes over his nearest opponent, former State Senator Lew Wallace.

**State Capitol News**  
By JAMES D. OLSON  
This is the period in the 1958 state political campaign when the primary results are being analyzed and opinions given as to why certain candidates won with large majorities and others failed.  
Hence we will give our views as to why Secretary of State Mark Hatfield polled 105,462 votes to 64,675 gained by his nearest opponent, State Treasurer Sig Unander. (These are the unofficial figures. Election Supervisor Freeman Holmer says he expects to have the complete official count within a week.)  
First of all, it is our opinion that Secretary Hatfield won the Republican nomination for governor by such a large majority, because of a number of factors, foremost his clearest stand on all state issues. Space will not permit the review of his views on all issues, but one or two examples will perhaps prove the point.  
For instance, his homespun philosophy in dealing with the sales tax issues, doubtless won him many

## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



## Special Permits Issued To Hunt Utah Dinosaurs

DINOSAUR MONUMENT, Utah (AP)—This is dinosaur country. They are making live assets out of the monsters which stamped about in steaming bogs millions of years ago.  
Stop almost any place. The evidence is more than a feeling in your bones.  
The coffee counter man hands you a dinosaur hunting license. "Special permit," it says, "issued by authority U. S. Reptile Control Commission."  
If you think the Chamber of Commerce is behind it, you're right.  
"We put out about 60,000 of those licenses a year," says Lawrence Siddoway, secretary-manager of the Chamber in nearby Vernal, Utah. "Best advertising we have."  
"Try our dinosaur steak," says an ad in the local weekly paper. "Dinah lives here," proclaims a sign bearing the picture of a baby dinosaur. It's in front of the Utah Fieldhouse of Natural History in Vernal.  
Nearby is a towering dinosaur skeleton, 76 feet long and 21 feet high, and there's always a group of tourists or children gaping at it.  
It's all because there is a dry and barren mountain near the Green River, not far from the Utah-Colorado state line, which is said to contain the best quarry for dinosaur bones in the nation. Twenty-six nearly complete skele-

tons have been dug up here. Some of them may be seen in such places as the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., American Museum of Natural History in New York, or the Museum of Natural History in Denver.  
They dedicated a \$310,000 visitors' center at the quarry yesterday. It's a huge, warehouse-like building which uses a cliff-full of dinosaur bones for one wall. Here, visitors may see workmen at the tedious task of chipping the fossils free of the rock formation which has held them for eons.

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## Folk Dancers In Friendship Trek

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (AP)—Eight North Carolina folk dancers set out by horse and wagon today on a 700-mile journey to promote world friendship through exchange of folk music and dancing.  
Their destination is the United Nations headquarters in New York City, which they hope to reach in five weeks.  
On July 11 they will perform for representatives of the U. N. at the World Affairs Center on the U. N. plaza. Then they will make a formal appeal to the U. N. for a world exchange of folk music and dancing as a basis for better understanding and friendship among people.  
The tour is being sponsored by the American Veterans of World War II, the Amvets.

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## Pogo



## Tax Situation

By JAMES W. DOUTHAT  
National Association of Manufacturers  
WASHINGTON — It is clear that President Eisenhower did not close the door to tax reform in formally requesting Congress to continue corporation and excise taxes at their present level.  
In fact, he left the door wide open by emphasizing that "consideration of fiscal measures will continue to be made in the light of the developing economic situation and with full regard to both the short and long-range effects of any proposal."  
Therefore, those who believe that enactment of legislation like the Sadlak-Herlong tax reform bill would be in the best interests of the nation plan to continue their campaign.  
This measure would make the present tax system more equitable for all by lowering personal and corporation income tax rates to a maximum of 42 per cent by a series of annual reductions spread over five years. There would be reductions of at least 25 per cent in every personal income tax bracket.  
Furthermore, it is the most moderate tax proposal with respect to revenue impact pending in Congress. And the expectation is that this type of tax reform would stimulate the economy that tax revenue actually would be increased soon as a result and a return to a balanced budget more quickly assured.