

The Herald and News

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Traffic Problem

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
Main Street traffic is still piling up at the intersection of Main and South Sixth Street at certain times despite all efforts to correct the situation.

As I have reported in the past, the State Motor Vehicle Code now permits left turns into a one-way street after stopping when the red signal indicator is showing.

However, this fact has not been given great publicity by the state highway department, and many motorists are not aware of it. Therefore, they simply wait out the red light and then are unable to turn on the green light because of the oncoming traffic. The net result is piled up traffic.

Let me quote from a recent letter from G. S. Paxson, assistant state highway engineer. We inquired whether or not it would be possible to erect signs at this intersection informing the motorists that they could turn onto the one-way street after stopping when the light was red.

The reply said in part, "As you are aware, the State Motor Vehicle Code permits left turns into a one-way street after stopping when a red signal indicator is showing. At one time a number of years ago such turns were permitted only at those intersections where signs specifically permitted the turn. Subsequently, the law was changed to allow the turns at all intersections where signs specifically prohibiting the turn were not in existence.

"It is felt that if signs were to be installed at specific intersections under the present law, there would be grave danger that the motoring public would soon reach the belief that the turns were permissible only at those intersections where the signs were in existence. This would defeat the purpose of the present law and, in addition, the installation of signs at all intersections would be extremely expensive.

"For this reason, the State Highway Department no longer uses the signs and they are not contained in our present manual. It is suggested that in lieu of the sign installation, an attempt be made to educate local drivers through newspaper releases."

It all boils down to two things which must be hammered home to all motorists if we are to solve the congestion that develops at this one intersection particularly.

Those two points are: (1) Motorists planning to turn off Main onto South Sixth should take the lane next to the middle of the street, and if the light is red, turn right after stopping, or if the light is green and traffic permits turn right, and (2) motorists approaching the intersection who plan to go on through down Main Street should take the outside lane nearest the curb so as not to hold up traffic wishing to turn left at the corner.

If these two points are followed, the majority of the traffic congestion at this important intersection could be eliminated.

So, next time you find yourself in a traffic jam on Main Street you can almost be certain it's because some motorist is not following proper procedure at this corner.

Agreement

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP)—The impression left by President Eisenhower's three-day talk with British Prime Minister Macmillan was that of two old friends nodding "yes, sir" to each other on everything.

They showed no sign of disagreement. At the same time they didn't appear to have solved anything, either. But the meeting hadn't been billed as a world-shaker in the first place.

But it was one of those things in which, behind the privacy of the White House walls, one man may have been a real influence on the other. In this case Macmillan perhaps influenced Eisenhower's thinking on Red China.

That might explain the startling way in which Secretary of State Dulles suddenly said Red China should be included in any arrangement to police a ban on nuclear testing to prevent cheating.

Almost a year ago the prime ministers of 10 British Commonwealth nations, meeting in London, urged that Red China, as a potential nuclear power, be asked to join in any disarmament agreement or any agreement on ending nuclear tests.

But this government not only refuses to recognize the Red Chinese as the government of mainland China but opposes membership of them in the United Nations.

This is like having cake and eating it, since, no matter what it's called, the present armistice

in Korea is the result of agreement with Red China.

This non-recognition of Red China lies behind Eisenhower's omission—in his correspondence with Russian Premier Khrushchev about ending nuclear tests—of any mention of Red China as an interested party.

What Eisenhower and Khrushchev have agreed on is this: that American and Russian scientists—with the British, French, Poles and Czechoslovaks sitting in—should meet to seek some accord on how a nuclear testing ban could be policed.

Macmillan began his talks with Eisenhower and Dulles Monday. Later that day the White House said the President's latest letter to Khrushchev would be made public Tuesday morning. It made no mention of Red China.

But within about an hour Dulles was telling his news conference that to make a ban on nuclear testing effective inspection posts would have to be set up in Red China.

So, while that had been the British position for a year, it didn't become the American position until Macmillan visited the White House. Yesterday Macmillan said Red China should be included in any agreement on banning nuclear tests.

Before Red China agreed to inspection posts inside her borders, she might insist on admittance to the U. N. That would require American recognition of the Red regime as legitimate.

So the Dulles-Macmillan statements on Red China may be the opening of the first door to letting her into the U. N. and giving her the international recognition she wants.

If this turns out to be a result of Macmillan's visit to Washington it will, in the long run, prove to have been very far-reaching although at the moment it may seem hardly more than a minor episode.

Not Shared

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Treasury's elation over its success this week in stretching out the maturity of the federal debt isn't shared today by all in the financial community.

The policy is being watched closely by corporate treasurers, school boards and city fathers who may be wanting to tap the investment market for funds. Already they've sold a record breaking volume of new securities this year. Now Uncle Sam is becoming a bigger competitor in this market.

The Treasury's aim, however, wins the praise of many on the sidelines for its long term good effects on the money market—that conglomerate thing that can determine how much interest you'll have to pay if you want to buy on time or get a mortgage, and even can determine whether there'll be money available if your community wants to build a new school or your firm wants to borrow to build a new plant.

The Treasury holds that it isn't upsetting the investment market nor mopping up investment money pools for long.

What the Treasury wants to do—and what it succeeded in doing this week—is to get more of the federal debt into long term bonds so that it won't have to be going into the money market every little while to refund short term issues as they come due.

This week the Treasury sold one billion dollars in 27-year bonds for cash and refunded some 7 1/2 billion of maturing issues into new 6 years 8 months bonds. This allowed the Treasury to stretch out

the average maturity of the federal debt to 63 months. Last week the average was 58 months.

The Treasury isn't out of the financial woods by any means. The Treasury secretary's fiscal problems go on and on. Before the end of the year he is expected to seek 8 billion dollars more in cash to meet the deficit that will mount fast in the second half of the year.

Also next month 11 1/2 billion dollars of securities mature and must be refunded either by getting the holders to take new issues in exchange or by paying out cash. In September 4 1/2 billions more have been called for redemption. Before the year is over some 12 billion dollars more must be refunded.

In all of these trips to the money market the Treasury likely will take care not to dry up the reservoir of investment money and thus upset the borrowing clans of states and communities and of corporations.

Also it will have to walk a tight rope lest it upset another administration aim—to bring down long term interest rates as a counter to the recession.

The danger here is that as the supply of long term government securities in the money market increases it may exceed demand to the point of forcing down the market value of outstanding bonds. This increases their yield since you get fixed interest but have to pay less for the bond to get it. As yields go up on outstanding bonds, so do the interest rates that would-be borrowers must offer to get the new money they want to hire.

Other factors besides Treasury borrowing enters into this—a drop in the demand for business loans, the Federal Reserve System's policy of keeping a lot of money available.

The Treasury feels that because of these other factors it can tap the long term investment market without competing too sharply with business or other government and without driving interest rates up again. A lot of persons will be watching to see how successful it is.

Tariff Problem

By GEORGE J. MARDER
United Press International
Does it make so much difference what kind of trade bill is passed by Congress?

The House is now winding up a furious debate over reciprocal trade which has seen the President intervene twice at strategic moments.

On paper, the fuss seems to be over who's going to protect American industries from injury through imports, the Tariff Commission or the President of the United States.

The administration bill would give that responsibility to the President; the substitute so-called Simpson Bill would give it to members of a Tariff Commission.

But the difference is much more than personalities or where the power should lie. The real squabble is over whether tariff rates are going to go up or come down.

For the standards which the Tariff Commission applies to protection for American industry and those which the President can use are vastly different. And they are different by present law.

For example: Let's take a make-believe case. Suppose an industry producing kazooks complains that cheap imports from cheap-labor countries are providing harmful competition.

The Tariff Commission investigates. If it finds American companies are hurting from the competition provided by the foreign kazooks, then, under the Simpson bill,

the so-called escape clause in reciprocal trade pacts automatically comes into being.

That means we get out from under the treaty negotiated with the foreign country which allows the kazooks to come in at low tariffs. It means tariffs can be upped and even quotas imposed. In other words, the price of the foreign kazooks would be upped so the domestic firms wouldn't hurt from the competition.

And that would be the only major standard used.

But under the administration bill the Tariff Commission decision is only the beginning of the appeals procedure. Under it, the Tariff Commission would merely report a recommendation to the President. And the President then would investigate.

He could find, for example, that if we don't allow country to send kazooks here, it won't be able to buy peanuts from the United States.

And if we sell more peanuts to the other country than they sell kazooks, the President could decide that, in the interest of the whole country, we shouldn't raise the tariff of kazooks. He could overrule the Tariff Commission.

You see, the President by law applies a different standard, which might still leave the industry involved hurting, but which the President believes is more in the interest of the entire nation.

The President also could invoke this kind of a standard: Suppose he found out that kazooks were the basic export of the foreign country, that to cut them would cause turmoil in that country, perhaps bringing on a depression or opening the country to communism. Or he could rule that some material we get from the country is important to our defense. For any reason in the general national interest, he could overrule the Tariff Commission, while the protectionist supporters argue if a firm is hurting from foreign competition it should get relief, period.

Sales Pitch

By ROBERT SHORTAL
United Press International
The president of a New York advertising agency (BBD&O) recently compared a proposal of marriage to a piece of salesmanship.

Charles Bower told a group of leading sales executives that their greatest sale was probably when they sold their wives on the idea of marrying them.

But Bower's conception of a salesman's proposal is not exactly the soft music and moonlight variety.

As Bower said it: "If the average salesman courted his wife the way he courts prospects, he would have attracted her attention probably by tripping her."

And the salesman would continue the marriage "sales pitch" with: "Now listen carefully, I can see you are a smart girl and I want to tell you something that I don't tell most people."

Bower continued: "I am in rather limited supply, there are a lot of women after me. So, for one day only, I'm offering to marry you."

"But you'll have to hurry, hurry, before I'm all gone."

We wonder whether the salesman would have made the sale, and got the girl of his choice.

Quotes

By United Press International
NEW YORK—Mrs. Paul Edward Bell, department store secretary who won top honors and a \$25,000 check in the annual Singer grand national "sew off":

"We certainly can use the money. We don't own our home, and we need a new car."

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—French writer Pierre de La Salle, replying to reporters who asked him why he had kept his three-year-old marriage to model-actress Suzy Parker a secret:

"I didn't want to reveal my private life."

HONOLULU—Top diving officer Lt. Bobby D. Mathews of the submarine "Stickleback," explaining why he had to take the fatal step of surfacing his vessel in the direct path of a destroyer:

"I decided to prevent going to the test depth."

UNITED NATIONS: Mohamed Hazid, Algerian nationalist representative at the United Nations, claiming France must give Algeria full independence:

"The French government will have to realize one fact—the tide for independence we are riding is irresistible."

LAS VEGAS: Philip Crosby, son of the crooner, laughing off reports he has proposed to showgirl Sandra Drummond:

"We've been going out and seeing the shows."



House Split Along Party Lines To Decide Issue Of President's Defense Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House divided along party lines decides today how much of President Eisenhower's defense reorganization plan to approve.

Republicans are seeking a compromise between (1) the reorganization bill approved by the House Armed Services Committee but sharply criticized in three particulars by Eisenhower and (2) a measure tailored closely to the President's specifications.

Rig Makes Ice To Test Plane Engine Cowl

SEATTLE (AP)—To test de-icing equipment on engine cowling of the 707 commercial jet airliner, Boeing airplane Co. engineers rigged up a weird-looking "catcher's mask" device to coat an engine with ice aloft.

A company spokesman said Wednesday the Civil Aeronautics Administration de-icing tests, just completed, were speeded up by use of the special device.

Natural icing conditions sometimes are hard to find, so Boeing decided to give nature a helping hand.

The device extends five feet in front of the engine intake and consists of 14 parallel bars equipped with 109 spray nozzles. They shoot water at the engine from two 160-gallon tanks in the plane. The bars resemble venetian blinds.

At high altitudes the spray quickly turned to ice on the cowl. The de-icing system, feeding hot air from the engine to the inside of the cowl, was turned on when the ice became one fourth of an inch thick. The ice melted in less than 30 seconds.

One television and two motion picture cameras were mounted on the framework of the device to check results of this phase of the CAA certification tests. A 21-inch TV set inside the plane monitored the action.

Fish, Wildlife Protection Eyed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee passed and sent to the Senate floor Wednesday two measures aimed at protecting fish and wildlife.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), committee chairman, said one bill would require any branch of the federal government to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service before altering fish or wildlife conditions through the construction of dams or canals or diversion of streams.

The other measure would require approval of the secretary of interior and the Federal Power Commission of any power development where fish and wildlife might be affected.

Magnuson said the provisions of both bills parallel authority now granted the Corps of Engineers regarding supervision of navigable waters.

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Rails Told To Cut Rates

PORTLAND (AP)—The Pacific States Conference of Public Utilities Commissioners was told Wednesday that railroads must reduce their rates or lose their business to trucking concerns.

The statement was made by Edward Thornton of New Hampshire, president of the National Assn. of Railroads and Utilities Commissioners.

Thornton added that rail rates cannot be reduced without a change in labor policies.

"It is high time that public utility commissioners sit down with representatives of railroads and labor and work out a solution to the problem," he said.

R. E. Larson, director of utilities for the Idaho Power Utilities Commission, discussed accelerated depreciation for the delegates.

Cop Accused In Robbery

DETROIT (AP)—A Detroit policeman was accused today of being the paper-bag bandit who failed in three attempted bank holdups but staged four other robberies.

Detroit Police Commissioner Edward S. Piggins identified the suspect as patrolman Marmon S. Pollard, 29.

Piggins said Pollard, father of four children and a member of the police force since 1952, confessed after he was identified by John Baigrie, 32, manager of the Detroit Bank & Trust Co.

An attempt to rob this bank was made last month. Baigrie said he wrestled with the bandit as he tried to flee the bank. He identified Pollard as the man he fought.

Piggins said a paper bag dropped at the bank by the fleeing bandit had fingerprints which matched Pollard's.

Pollard was arrested yesterday after another unsuccessful robbery. Police said a bandit tried to rob a grocery but fled when a woman clerk began screaming. A car parked nearby was watched by detectives and when Pollard came to the car a few hours later he was arrested.

Police said Pollard confessed both the bank and grocery robbery attempts and admitted he tried to rob two other banks.

They said Pollard told them he had been successful in robbing one market twice and two finance companies. The total loot was about \$600.

BEST DRESSED HOLLYWOOD

—Rosalind Russell and Dean Martin are the best-dressed woman and man stars of the entertainment world.

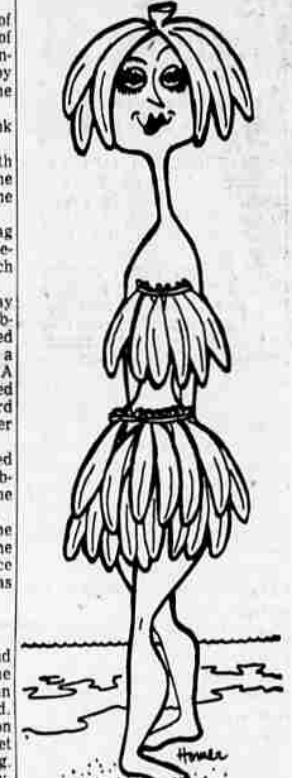
So said the California fashion creators last night at a banquet climaxed a four-day fall showing.

Miss Russell wore an Orry-Kelly gown of pale apricot. Martin wore a cocktail suit of mohair with lapels of satin piping.

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