

The Herald and News

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League Trek

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
As you read this, I will have passed the first day of the two-day business session of the meeting of the League of Oregon Cities in Eugene.

About 800 mayors, councilmen, city managers and other city officials gathered from all parts of the state of Oregon to compare notes and combine thoughts on the problems that plague municipal government.

Klamath Falls will be represented by the mayor, the city councilmen and city manager. We will also have an impressive exhibit on display for other cities showing some highlights of the progress that Klamath Falls has made during the past few years.

The exhibit, entitled Klamath Falls Builds For The Future, will consist of five large cardboard displays, completed with pictures, newspaper clippings and maps as well as two complete survey reports, one on the police reorganization and the other on off-street parking.

The five categories displayed are: (1) police department reorganization, (2) off-street parking program, (3) council-manager government, (4) sewer treatment plants and (5) miscellaneous, consisting of pictures of John Manville, Copco dams, Merchants Bus, sanitary landfill at the garbage dump, Kingsley Field and housing, west side bypass and others.

One doesn't realize that Klamath Falls well should be tabbed the "brightest" spot in Oregon. Prospects are high for a big growth for Klamath Falls over the next two to ten years, and the changes that have been made truly have been designed to "prepare for the future."

At any rate, it's profitable to share our activity with other cities, and in turn share theirs with us. That way, we all profit, and all can work together to make not only Klamath Falls a better place, but the entire state of Oregon a better place.

From the experiences of two past meetings, I can safely venture a prediction that it will be a profitable meeting for me, and for others also, I'm certain.

Ramblings

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

Today's child has one smaller worry than his grandfather did—he is less likely to become an orphan. One of every four children born at the turn of the century faced the prospect of becoming an orphan before the age of 18. Now the figure is one out of seven.

Don't fret too much if your kid is born with a strawberry birthmark. It happens to about 1 of every 10 children. Often they disappear before school age without treatment of any kind.

A survey shows that each year fewer business firms are holding Christmas parties on the office premises. Chalk up another for the wives.

Someone has figured out that if a comet collided with the earth, it would release energy equal to the explosion of a million or more atom bombs. It's helpful to know these things ahead of time.

Sign on the desk of Irwin H. Kramer of the Hotel Edison here: "Bank on the future—but don't issue checks against it."

If you're interested in a growing business field, don't overlook the possibility in diapers. The world's population is growing at the rate of 100,000 a day.

Nicotine addicts may want to treasure this consoling word from Dr. Albert Einstein: "Pipe smoking contributes to a somewhat calm and objective judgment in all human affairs."

Here's a tip for housewives to keep their silverware from tarnishing. Wrap a piece of charcoal in tissue paper and keep it in the silver chest.

The University of Illinois has a study underway to determine whether people can be identified as easily by the shape of their ears as by their fingerprints. Well, that's one way to tell Clark Gable from Marilyn Monroe, if you're in a real hurry.

The kiwi bird in New Zealand has a sneaky trick. It stamps on the ground with its big feet to convince worms a heavy rain is falling. Then it beaks the worms when they come up looking for a free drink.

Through experimental hormone injections, veterinarians now can

cause cows to give milk who have never had a calf. If you're a city feller, you probably never knew that cows don't ordinarily fill milk bottles before motherhood.

The slogan "See your dentist at least twice a year" hasn't quite caught on. A study by the Public Health Service showed only 36 percent of the Americans visited a dentist last year. And 42 percent hadn't done so in the last three years.

Despite the march of science in an ever more crowded world, only nine per cent of the earth's land is under cultivation. No one yet has found a way to plow the Rocky Mountains.

Actor Walter Slezak says his three children are all at the perfect age. "Too old to cry at night and too young to borrow the family car."

It was Oliver Wendell Holmes who observed: "A man should share the passion of his times or else consider himself not to have lived."

Gov't. Spending

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower has had good intentions about holding down government spending. Despite this, spending has risen.

Now he will try again. At his Nov. 3 news conference, Eisenhower said that during his final two years in the White House he intends to fight against any excessive spending, which he called dangerous to the nation.

Ever since last summer — as happens every year—agency and department heads have been working on the budget: the President's estimate of what it will cost to run the government in the next fiscal year, starting July 1, 1959. He will submit this budget to Congress in January.

While Eisenhower has steadily preached economy, expenses have been steadily getting bigger. Biggest spender of all is the Defense Department, thanks especially to inflation and new weapons.

Of the almost 80 billion dollars which the government is expected to spend this year, more than half will be for national defense. In one economy move, the Pentagon expects to trim 30,000 men from the Army and 25,000 from the Marines.

The following figures will give an idea of how government costs have risen, starting in fiscal 1953 when President Truman was still in office and this country was still fighting the Korean War.

Before looking at them, remember a couple of things which keep showing up in these figures: the public debt and a deficit.

In World War II the government was never able to pay its expenses from the revenue it collected, mainly from personal income and corporation taxes.

So the government had to borrow money. It may never be able to pay that debt in full, but it will have to pay interest on it, with the interest coming from revenue.

The goal of each administration is to meet each year's expenses out of current revenue and have a surplus left over to pay on the debt. When expenses total more than revenue there is a deficit. For example: In 1948, when defense spending was at a postwar low and just as the cold war was beginning, government expenditures were \$33,100,000,000, the public debt was \$252,300,000,000 and, instead of a deficit, the government wound up with a surplus of \$8,400,000,000.

Now skip to 1953, when the United States was fighting in Korea, giving billions in foreign aid, and developing its atomic weapons and jet aircraft.

In that year expenditures totaled \$74,300,000,000, the debt was 261 billion, and the government had a deficit of \$9,400,000,000.

In fiscal 1954 expenditures were down to \$67,800,000,000, but the public debt was up to \$271,300,000,000 and there was a deficit of \$3,100,000,000.

In 1955, after Eisenhower had had time to look around, he cut spending to \$64,600,000,000. But the debt was up to \$274,400,000,000 and there was a deficit of \$4,200,000,000.

That was the last year he was able to cut government spending. This has been the score since: 1956—Expenditures, 66½ billion dollars; public debt, \$272,800,000,000; and a surplus of \$1,600,000,000.

1957—Expenditures, \$69,400,000,000; public debt, 270½ billion; and a surplus of \$1,600,000,000.

That was the last year Eisenhower had a surplus. From then on the deficit began to soar:

1958 — Expenditures, \$71,900,000,000; public debt, \$276,300,000,000 and a deficit of \$2,800,000,000. Expenditures for the 1959 fiscal year—which ends next June 30—are estimated at almost \$80 billion, the public debt at \$283,300,000,000 and the deficit at \$12,200,000,000.

Spastic Colon

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
The human body is not only one of the finest mechanisms known, but it is also remarkably resistant to abuse.

One part of the body which takes a lot of punishment is the digestive tract. It is therefore not surprising that irritation of the lower intestinal tract, or bowel, is frequent.

The condition to which I refer is known as spastic colon or irritable bowel. I receive a great many inquiries about this, asking what can be done to treat it and whether it increases the chances of developing cancer.

Chronic irritation of this portion of our anatomy is almost certainly one of the most common ailments today. Its most common signs are abdominal distress, growling or gurgling sounds in the area and disturbances in waste elimination, particularly alternating diarrhea and constipation.

Apparently many factors enter into the development of spastic colon. Some are irregular eating habits, the consumption of irritating foods, the too frequent use of laxatives or cathartics, and by no means unimportant, emotional stress and strain.

Many people labor under the delusion that in order to keep themselves healthy they should "cleanse" their insides regularly with a laxative of one sort or another.

Actually, nature is well equipped to do this job, and does it a lot better most of the time than can be done artificially. Certainly the long continued use of cathartics is generally recognized in medical circles as one of the most important causes of bowel irritation or spastic colon.

A lot of people eat irregularly too and choose foods which do not give enough bulk or which are themselves too laxative in nature. This can also contribute to the development of spastic colon.

The pressure of modern life, particularly on a "highly strung" temperament, has a lot to do with bowel trouble. Anyone who has a spastic colon learns that the condition gets worse under nervous tension and this often brings on an acute attack.

Too many victims of spastic colon think they are constipated because they may go for a day or two without emptying the bowels. Often this is because they have had a little diarrhea and there is simply nothing left to eliminate. This causes concern, a laxative is taken, and the suffering colon is irritated again.

On the encouraging side, it can be said that spastic colon does not cause cancer nor will it of itself lead to anything else that threatens life. It responds reasonably well to treatment with a bland diet and sometimes medicines, but it is hard to get rid of entirely.

Most of those who have this trouble have experienced periods of great relief suddenly followed by a recurrence after a single unwisely chosen meal or an emotional upset.

No More Morse

By NELSON REED
Rehashing the election, the Democratic Party has at last wakened up to the fact that Senator Morse is no longer an asset.

From the bitter bleating of the beaten we gather that Senator Morse disregarded the party's advice when he made that well publicized and infamous attack on Mark Hatfield. That Morse would disregard anybody's advice and rely on his own contemptuous conceit, should be a surprise to no one, even a trusting Democrat.

You have only to go back a few years to be reminded how Morse, then a Republican, tried to cut Eisenhower's throat, and quit the Republican Party when he did not succeed. The Democrats supposedly welcomed him with open arms though we have always suspected that some of the thinking ones had their doubts. A political Benedict Arnold seldom turns out to be an asset for long. As long as he is permitted to go his own selfish, willful way, he will give lip service to the party and pretend to be interested in its welfare. Let him be crossed and his conceit which permits no compromise with anyone who dares differ with him, drives him into a rage. He loses all judgment and goes his own way.

When the Democrats decide that Morse is no longer an asset, and that time is apparently drawing nigh judging from the Democratic wailing, we wonder what party Senator Morse will join next? We doubt if old Eugene Debs, if he were still around, would want to be caught in the same political bed with Morse.

Wildlife

Sacramento (The Editor)—Another protection of wildlife species was afforded when Mountain Zebra National Park was created by the Union of South Africa. The National Parks of Africa—below-the-equator probably have done much to save "circus" mammals for the kiddies of generations to come.

These include the African elephant, the hippo, wildebeest, kudu, springer, oryx. Also two mammals that have found nice niches by "rubbernecking"—the giraffe, the griffin. The African lion also seems safe, though the Asiatic lion is almost extinct. So also to Africa's rhinos. Those of Java and of Burma may be beyond saving.

In U.S.A., National Audubon has rescued from oblivion several bird species. These include roseate spoonbill, Everglades kite, limpkin, caracara, trumpeter swan, perhaps whooping crane. One flamingo ventured back into Florida only to be shot by a "sportsman."

Gone forever is heath hen, passenger pigeon, the pretty Carolina parakeet, probably the giant ivory-bill woodpecker.

C. M. Goethe

Cell Growth

NEW YORK (AP) — Science is rapidly getting down to the basic rules of cell growth — and this knowledge will have great repercussions in the fight against cancer.

So reported Dr. Torbjorn Caspersson of the University of Stockholm recently. He is a member of the committee that awarded the 1958 Nobel prize in medicine and physiology to three Americans.

Caspersson said his primary interest was in the chemistry of cells, and in the chemical events concerned with the genes, which transmit cell heredity.

If you took 100 normal cells, you might find them very much alike, he said, but if you took 100 cells from a tumor, these cancer cells would vary greatly from each other.

Scientific progress in learning the secrets of cell life and growth is moving extremely fast, he said. Great progress has been made in the past 10 years.

One of the big reasons for this progress, he said, was the use of radioactive isotopes, ordinary elements which have been tagged with radioactivity so that their use by a cell or a group of cells could be traced.

It was about 10 years ago, he said, that the United States made isotopes available to scientists in the free world.

Caspersson took part in a symposium on the cell as part of the sixth annual meeting of the Inter-Society Cytology Council, sponsored in part by the American Cancer Society.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



GRANGE NEWS

GREENHORN

YREKA — Seventy five members attended the meeting held November 8 in the Greenhorn Grange Hall, the high point of the evening being the initiation of 11 candidates to membership.

Master Bryan Cannon presided on the occasion. Prior to the initiation ceremony the drill team, in colorful pastel uniforms, performed a march. Those having the

first and second degrees conferred on them were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Murdoch, Eugene Freeman, Kenneth Lange and Ralph Starritt.

During the same ceremony three new members, Heide Liebe, Shar-

on McCormick and Roger Rye, were initiated into the Grange. When the Grange group lost their hall by fire, Greenhorn offered the use of its hall until a new one could be built.

Refreshments of pie and coffee concluded the activities.

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BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone (UPI)—The Canal Zone climaxed Roosevelt Centennial Week Saturday with the unveiling of a bust of Theodore Roosevelt. The unveiling commemorated the late president's arrival on the Isthmus to launch construction of the Panama Canal. About 160 persons who served two consecutive years in the zone during the construction days between 1906 and 1914 were guests of honor.



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Four big reasons why FORD IS OUTSELLING ALL OTHER '59 CARS



AT THE BRUSSELS WORLD'S FAIR, the '59 Fords were awarded the Gold Medal by the Comité d'Élégance for the most beautiful proportions and styling elegance in every graceful line.

The world's best-selling car is the car with Thunderbird elegance

In the great styling decision of the year, the American public has already shown a clear preference for the new Fords. Ford sales are way ahead of all competition.

What makes the '59 Ford such an immediate success? One prime reason, heard in showrooms from coast to coast, is "good taste." There is the classic simplicity of Thunderbird-inspired design—the clear-cut clean lines that are pure automobile.

There is a kind of beautiful good sense, too, in the design of the new Ford that goes far beyond just good looks. Ford cars are built for people—to sit in, to drive, to ride in—with comfort. Result? A fresh, elegant new kind of car.



ANYONE CAN FIT IN A FORD: Our cars are built for people—full-size people who want space to get inside easily and stretch out. And all passengers ride in deep-cushion comfort every happy mile.

The car in hottest demand across the land has greater roominess and comfort

Thousands on thousands of customers have already bought the new Ford over all competition for another compelling reason—it's a true six-passenger car. (The only four-passenger car we recommend is the Thunderbird.) All six passengers in a '59 Ford get plenty of every kind of room—from leg and head to elbow and hip. Rear seat passengers don't feel they're riding with their feet in a bucket. And the man in the middle has the same deep, soft cushioning as the other passengers. Cars are supposed to be made to get in and out of. Well, Ford makes it real easy. Compare for yourself. Just get in and out of a Ford with its bigger, wider-opening doors!



YOU'LL BE THANKFUL EVERY THANKFUL if you buy the new Ford, for you'll save up to a dollar a tankful with Ford's new standard engines—both V-8 and Six—that run superbly on regular gasoline.

The No. 1 car in sales saves money on gas, on oil, on maintenance bills

A new Ford will save you up to 5¢ a gallon on gas... a dollar on every tankful because Ford's standard Six and Thunderbird V-8 engines are engineered to give you powerhouse performance on good old low-cost regular gas.

But that's not all—Ford saves you hard cash on oil, too. Every '59 Ford has a Full-Flow Oil Filter as standard equipment. Result: You can drive a full 4000 miles without an oil change. And Ford has ended the old problem of waxing your car. The new miracle is called Diamond Lustre Finish, an amazing paint that will stay gleaming bright without waxing—ever! This is another Ford First, of the kind your bank account likes.



THE FAMOUS FORD LOW PRICES have already made a hit, because only in Fords will you find value and beauty coming together at down-to-earth prices! Check the prices, and you'll see for yourself!

The most popular American car is priced as much as \$102.75 lower

Ford costs you less right down the line than the competition. This is a simple fact, if you'll take the time and trouble to shop and compare. All you have to do is look for yourself, and you'll see that the manufacturer's suggested retail price of a Ford, equipped with radio, heater and automatic transmission, is as much as \$102.75 less than the major competition! And, if you want an air-conditioned car, you can save up to \$219.85.

All this means that if you want a car with Thunderbird-inspired styling, and that famous Thunderbird V-8 performance (or the most modern Six in the industry)—all this with hard-cash economy—then the car to buy is the '59 Ford.

BALSIGER MOTOR CO.

Main and Esplanade

Klamath Falls, Ore.

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

