

The Herald and News

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Mail Opener

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:
That accidents are the leading cause of death in the United States from the age of 1 to 45.
The human brain is a wonderful instrument—it starts working the moment you are born, and never stops until you stand up to make a speech.
If your boy can't make up his mind what he wants to do in life, why not send him to Cornell University? They've got a course there in shoeing horses.
Here's another practical note: At a recent insurance company convention held in the Hollywood Beach Hotel in Florida, this was a seminar topic: "What the man in the street should know about yacht insurance."
Do you really love people? Then cheer up. Some population experts figure America will have more than 225 million people by 1975.
If your wife uses mascara, she is following an old superstition. According to Grace Downs, head of a beauty and modeling school, a circle of mascara in ancient times was believed to ward off the "evil eye."
The International Business Machines Corp. is looking for employees experienced in "analog and digital conversion, digital to code conversion, theodolite tracking, radar tracking and electrical transducers." Does anybody remember when all you needed to find work was character and a strong back?
Now that the whooping crane has been saved, naturalists are worried about the prairie dog. They fear it is ticked for extinction.
Colds cost the nation five billion dollars a year, but the Common Cold Foundation gets only \$30,000 a year for research.
America prides itself on its educational level, but of every 1,000 fifth grade students only 533 will graduate from high school.
It takes 137 separate operations and 123 people to turn out an ordinary pair of modern bifocal glasses. Remember when a fellow needed spectacles he went to the five-and-ten-cent store for a fitting?
In Denmark the last finger hole on the telephone dial is for "Help!"
It was Thomas Jefferson who wrote, "I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past."

Storage Engineer
By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—The storage problem is as much of a house-keeping headache today to factory management as it is to the housewife. That's why some companies now have someone they call a storage engineer.
His job is to handle materials so that you know where they are when you want them, so they do not log-jam the store rooms, so they do not become damaged or spoiled, and so that they don't spread over too many costly acres of storage space.
Storage engineers say that flexibility is one of the biggest problems in some industries. For example, in the cotton-processing industry the task is to handle cotton goods that arrive at the plants in quantity as raw gray goods at the beginning of a season and then move by the direction of customers through all departments, to be bleached, dyed, starched, stretched and patent processed.
United Piece Dye Works has developed a floating warehouse at its Lodi, N.J., plant. This is a battery of bins almost two stories high and 75 feet long. The bins are set up by fork lift trucks at the incoming side of the plant early in the season and then follow along as the materials move in the course of processing, ending up at the delivery door in due course.
The Norton Co. in Worcester, Mass., boasts a central storage area holding finished goods ready for requisition and shipment, from which it vows it can fetch any one of more than 20,000 items in order in less than a minute. Much like book stacks in a large library, it is elaborately marked with numbers and letters.
A mill supply wholesaler in Cleveland—Strong, Carlisle &

Hammond—solved an inadequate storage space problem by building a mezzanine upon the steel framework of shelving installed for the original single level.
A Lazy Susan is used at the laboratories of the Dow Chemical Co. in Saginaw, Mich. This permits chemists literally to dial and obtain immediately such items as litmus paper, pipettes and stoppers. A central card system, like a library's file, lets them find the location of any of a host of chemicals.
Storage engineers at Republic Steel who are making a career of laying out storage areas for customers have come up with a list of principles that housewives as well as factory executives could find helpful, by adapting them to their individual problems.
1. Place the big and heavy objects low so they can be easily pushed from carts to storage space.
2. Arrange the little things, such as washers and bolts—or can openers—about waist level, handy for inspecting and grabbing.
3. Put the most commonly used items nearest to the outgoing transfer point and place infrequently needed items in the rear, up high.
4. Make aisles wide enough for two people to pass with space to spare.
5. See that lighting allows labels to be read easily.
6. Between the top shelf and ceiling put the odd-shaped and light but hard-to-handle items.
7. Make lettering and numbering simple and easy to follow.
The storage engineers say that the right handling of materials pays off in big savings for cost conscious companies.

Optimism
By ELMER C. WALZER
UPI Financial Editor
NEW YORK (UPI)—Optimism is soaring in the financial district and setting new highs even faster than the stock market.
And in that respect the financial situation resembles that of 1927, 1928, and 1929.
Some of the most optimistic in Wall Street are the younger groups whose only knowledge of the great bust of 1929-32 is what they hear and read.
Veterans of the late twenties are prone to chide these youngsters who they assert haven't been seasoned under fire of smashing stock values.
There's a conflict here—a conflict that often produces some rough talk.
The oldsters have dug up a quotation from the works of a famous British psychologist—Havelock Ellis—which they hold describes over-optimism as it applies to this market.
"The place where optimism most flourishes," said Ellis, "is the lunatic asylum."
And, further in Ellis' works they find one which to their way of thinking is the correct attitude: "He who would walk sanely amid the opposing perils in the path of life needs a little optimism; he also needs a little pessimism."
Market critics are directing their barbs against wild movements of individual stocks which suddenly soar on a piece of favorable news which in an ordinary market would bring only a moderate price rise.
These sudden spurts in prices of individual stocks reflect thin markets—markets where only a limited supply of stock suddenly finds a sharp rise in demand.
The shortages in supply in turn reflect the influence of investment buying over a long period, 90 per cent margins, and the capital gains tax.
The investment buying is done by individuals and institutions who hold their stock. Their purchases

take stock of the market.
The persons who margined stock at 50 per cent aren't selling because if they did they'd have to put up 90 per cent margin on new purchases. Hence, more stock taken off the market.
The wealthy individuals with fat profits of the long-term variety—stock held more than six months—are not eager to sell because the government would clip off 25 per cent of their profit in taxes.
The experts hold there might be some additions to stock supplies by the few wishing to take profits for tax purposes—offsets against losses possibly incurred earlier in short selling.
A real solution, market experts hold, would be a rise in equity financing—sale of stocks to raise money for corporate purposes—instead of bond financing.
Corporations have tended over the years to use bonds to raise money because the bond interest paid is tax free while dividend payments on stock is taxed at the corporate rate of 52 per cent.
The bond market hasn't been particularly favorable for financing, generally, what with the government stepping in for billions from time to time and municipalities floating bonds in profusion for public works programs.
Sales of mutual fund stocks do not help because the funds take the proceeds and invest them in stocks, thus reducing the floating supply still further.
In the past, whenever a big enough demand has developed for a certain type of security, industry has obliged and taken advantage of the particular market. It would not surprise the financial district to witness some big stock flotations in the new year.

Vets Mail Bag
For the first time since the days of World War II the estimated number of veterans in civilian life is showing a consistent downward trend, Sumner G. Whittier, administrator of veterans affairs, reported recently.
There were an estimated 22,723,000 veterans in civilian life on September 30, 1958.
Increasing steadily as the servicemen of, first, World War II and then of the Korean Conflict returned from the ranks of the military to civilian pursuits, the number of veterans in the nation reached an all-time high of 22,735,000 in March 1958.
Up until that time, the number of servicemen becoming veterans during the average month exceeded the number of veterans of all wars who died each month, or who returned to active duty.
The drop to 22,723,000 on September 30 marked the sixth consecutive month the total veteran population had shown a decrease.
The total drop during the 6-month period was 12,000 and was strong indication that, after 19 years of increase, the number of war veterans in the nation was on a downward trend.
Barring another war, the decline will continue without interruption, the administrator pointed out, unless there should be an unforeseen increase in the discharge rate of Korean Conflict veterans from the armed forces.
The September 30 breakdown of veterans shows that 4,463,000 were veterans of the Korean Conflict alone; 15,274,000 saw service in World War II; 2,852,000 were veterans of World War I and 134,000 are veterans of all other wars including the Spanish-American War, various Indian wars and the regular establishment.
The ages of America's veterans in civilian life range from well over 100 for the two surviving Confederate veterans to an average age of 27-plus for Korean Conflict veterans with no service in World War II. The average age of Spanish-American veterans is approximately 81; of World War I veterans, more than 64, and for World War II veterans, more than 39.
Projections into the future—estimating discharges of war veterans from service and deaths to continue at presently expected rates—indicate 21,549,000 war veterans remaining by 1965; 20,531,000 by 1970, and 19,141,000 by 1975. A drop to the December 7, 1941, veteran population level of 4,429,000 is expected by about the year 2000.

Short Ribs
By Frank O'Neal
FOLLOW ME—IT'S SATURDAY NIGHT!
NO! I PROTEST!
I DON'T NEED ONE!
HE REALLY HATES HIS BRAINWASHING

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Ike Relaxes: Health Fine

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—A year ago today President Eisenhower, looking fine, met the King of Morocco at the Washington airport. A bit later the same day the President suffered a minor stroke.
Today Eisenhower is in the sixth day of a Thanksgiving vacation at the Augusta National Golf Club, his favorite holiday retreat. He is ruddy from the warm Southland sun, and he is in a relaxed, cheerful mood.
Two months ago the President had a head-to-toe physical check-up. His doctors pronounced him in excellent health after three major illnesses in as many years—a heart attack in 1955, ileitis and major surgery 1956, and slight stroke that Eisenhower astonished just about everyone by attending Thanksgiving Day church services in Washington. And less than a month after being stricken he went to Paris for a conference with government heads from NATO nations.
The morning before the stroke occurred he appeared to be in good physical condition.
But back at the White House in the early afternoon his personal secretary noticed he was having some difficulty with his speech.
Neurologist specialists were summoned and apparently they were pretty sure in a short time as to what had happened. But the only announcement that day was that Eisenhower suffered a chill.
It wasn't until the next afternoon that the diagnosis was announced after doctors had made further examinations.

Beefsteaks is the popular name given to the bodyguards of the King or Queen of England. Average length of life among industrial workers in the U.S. is 70 years.

Cost Of Living Maintains Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Labor Department report today was expected to show that living costs held just about steady last month.
Advance predictions were that the report, reflecting the consumer price level for October, would show little change from August and September.
The official index for August and September was 123.7 per cent of the 1947-49 average used as a base. At that level living costs were only a shade off the 123.9 peak set in July.
October prices for new cars and various goods and services were reported somewhat higher, but food was reported down a bit seasonally.

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