

# The Herald and News

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## Home Again

By BILL JENKINS  
Home again after a real quick trip to California to spend the Christmas holiday with family. And the old home grounds look good despite the blanket of white that is slowly covering it as this is written.

We were spending our time in a small community on the outskirts of San Rafael. I had never before realized the semi-tropical aspect of this country. Flowers of various kinds were in bloom on all sides, the people were busy cleaning up lawns and going outside occasionally to pick a orange or a lime and George was cleaning out his swimming pool so it would be ready for the festivities on New Year's Eve.

This district is called Kent Woodlands and is really quite an amazing thing. It is just off a roaring six lane freeway, is within spitting distance of the awful hubbub of San Francisco and its crowds and yet the people have managed to retain a goody vestige of peace and quiet.

The area lies in a wooded section of rather steep hills which are covered with fir, cedar, redwood and dying madrone trees, the madrones going under because of the too-intensive gardening and watering. The houses, almost all of them with at least one glass wall, are tucked away in the folds of the hills and about all you see of the neighbor's house, even though it be only a few yards away, is a roof or a jutting television antenna.

A good many of the houses are equipped with swimming pools cut into the steep mountainside, all of them seem to bristle with colorful hedges and the area resounds to the sound of children.

Sort of a West Coast version of the exurbanite communities of New York and Pennsylvania. It is a pleasant way of life for those who are psychologically fitted to stand the pressures that go with crowded areas. The climate is mild, the roads are of the all-weather type and anywhere you can get a house to cling to the side of a hill you can build there secure in the knowledge that you will be able to reach it at any time of the year.

Because of the mild climate you can dispense with a good deal of the bulky and restrictive insulation with which builders in colder climes are saddled. Houses can sprawl comfortably without having to worry about how heat will be piped to the outlying rooms. Build a trellis over your patio, plant a passion flower vine on it and in two years you will have a solid cover of lovely foliage and blooms. Everything seems to do well except grass. It does not have the fine and healthy appearance of some of the lawns further north.

But, it is a nice place to live if you like that sort of life. Plenty of huge supermarkets and shops nearby, plenty of entertainment, lots of specialty shops, millions of hi-fi aficionados in every neighborhood and a sort of Christmas cheer the year round.

I'm still glad to be back in the High Country, though. I sort of like it up here.

## Good Idea

By FLOYD L. WYNNE  
Young traffic offenders have presented a problem to juvenile authorities as well as others.

A number of ideas for handling juvenile traffic offenders have been advanced and tried in other areas. Some of them have been pretty good.

I noticed the other day an idea that is being tried in The Dalles that strikes me as an excellent idea, and one that the juvenile department might try here. They have set up a juvenile traffic court that will convene each Saturday morning in city hall chambers for the purpose of trying the cases of all juvenile traffic offenders.

The jury will be composed of teen-agers, who will hear the cases and pass sentence on them. The idea is now in effect at Pocatello, Idaho, and was recommended by the Wasco County Juvenile Advisory Board, and submitted to The Dalles City Council for consideration.

The idea has merit from many viewpoints. In the first place, it takes a large share of the work load from the juvenile officer who has much more serious problems to cope with.

It also gives students serving on the jury sobering reflection on traffic problems, and puts the juvenile offenders under the glare of their own classmates. In this particular case the high school principal selected the students to serve on the jury. The

jury consisted of six members and two alternates.

It has always been my feeling that if a young man or woman is old enough to hold a driver's license, then that individual should be fully accountable and responsible for such operation. Shunting juvenile traffic offenders into juvenile court does not seem to provide an effective answer.

There is no particular ignominy to going into traffic court unless you happen to be a consistent offender. I dare say that every adult who ever has driven any length of time will wind up in traffic court at one time or another. That doesn't make them a criminal.

Let juveniles stand on their own feet. That teaches them the facts of life regarding responsibilities for their own actions.

Why not give the juvenile traffic court idea some consideration locally?

## 'Boom' Gazers

By FLORENCE JENKINS  
Crystal-gazing becomes almost an occupational hazard at this time of year.

In the deluge of releases about this and that kind of business near the close of the year it is difficult, if not impossible to find anything but optimism.

The words "boom" and "definite upsurge" spice up dry statistics. Everybody is predicting increased sales and higher profits. The predictions are based on almost as many individual factors as there are industries.

Changes in skirt lengths zoomed clothing sales and a new look always extends into the beauty field. American women spent more than one billion dollars in beauty salons during 1958, a whopping six-fifty million more than the previous year.

Building activity in the West has showed a big increase every month for the last seven months over the corresponding period in 1957 and the year will wind up with Oregon having better than sixty million dollars more worth of building this year than last.

New building materials keep popping up. One of the most recent techniques is combining lightweight cells made from aluminum, stainless steel, fibrous glass, cotton or even paper into a honeycomb formation to build a workable material stronger than steel.

As the space age advances, new houses can be prefabricated, assembled and hauled in a truck to where they are to be placed, hardly jarring the television antenna.

Tinkering too much with house building styles can have dire results, however. Documented studies of present-day living have been made showing that one reason why Americans don't eat a good breakfast is simply because there isn't any place to sit down and eat it.

Living rooms in new homes are built for stand-up instead of sit-down parties and it is hard to find a motel these days with a sufficient amount of convenient light to read by and one notes that the old theory of juxtaposition of chair and lamp has been relegated to the discard.

Our personal proposal for the World of Tomorrow is a place to sit down.

## Small Town Guy

By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK (AP)—Ever get tired of hearing about the guy who left a small town to make good in the big city?

Well, here's the story of a guy who got tired of the big city and left it to do better elsewhere.

Harry Singer, a self-made millionaire, is a stocky, dark personable man who probably could sell a wrist watch to a century plant. He was born in New York only

37 years ago, the son of an Austrian immigrant who made a hard living in the handbag business. At 18 he quit college because he found it too hard both to eat and study on an \$8-a-week delivery boy's wage.

"I also felt dad couldn't go on working forever the way he had been," Harry recalled. "So we borrowed \$300 in 1939 and started our own handbag factory."

It prospered from the start, and the firm was doing a million-dollar-a-year business when Singer, wearied of the big city rat race, sold out, and went to Florida.

"I just got tired of New York City and everything about it," he said. "I got tired of working 12 hours a day. I got tired of spending two hours a day on commuter trains. I got tired of the climate."

Harry settled in the Miami area and went into the real estate field at the beginning of Florida's tremendous postwar building surge. Since then he has handled the brokerage on real estate deals totaling in the neighborhood of 100 million dollars.

He also invested his own funds. Today he owns the land under four hotels and motels. He is building in Miami the new Central Shopping Plaza, a 40-acre, 10-million-dollar project.

Next month he opens the seven-million-dollar Montmartre, newest hotel along glittering Miami Beach. It is situated on the old Firestone estate just north of the swank Eden Roc and Fontainebleau. It took Singer six years of legal battling to break zoning restrictions barring hotels from that part of the beach.

Harry doesn't like to be classified as "a booster," but he does feel the growth future of Florida—and other areas outside New York City—are unlimited.

He has a modest success formula. "All it takes to get ahead," he said, "is a lot of imagination, a willingness to gamble, and 95 per cent luck."

"I've met a lot of smarter people than I who didn't make the grade simply for one reason—they didn't get the breaks. "But I do think one thing more is important. You have to have a willingness to fight for what is worthwhile."

Being a millionaire at 37 isn't even Singer's idea of success. "The successful man really is the one who is satisfied," he said. "I don't think I've found that kind of success at all. Peace of mind is very important, and I still pace back and forth in my head too much."

Asked what he misses most from his old life in New York City, Harry, shivering in his tan polo coat, looked down at the city pavement, up at the gaunt, wintry metropolitan skyline.

"Nothing," he said firmly. "It's a great place to visit, but I'd rather make my life somewhere else. "Here nobody really cares what you do. But in other places if you do something big or worthwhile, the community is proud of you for it."

## Just Stay Put

By ELMER C. WALZER  
NEW YORK (UPI)—Individual investors have learned through experience that they can accumulate wealth faster with the seat of their pants than the soles of their feet, a market expert observes.

And that is one reason, says L. O. Hooper, analyst for W. E. Hutton & Co., accounting for the trend toward more permanent ownership of equities, a little realized characteristic of this much-talked-about stock market.

Hooper estimates that, allowing for the same stock being traded more than once, as often happens more than 90 per cent of all the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the end of 1958

will be owned by exactly the same investors who owned them at the beginning of the year.

In addition to the change in attitude on accumulating wealth, this phenomenon is accounted for by the end of manipulation, the capital gains tax, and the spread of institutional ownership of equities.

While sales this year are expected to amount to 720 million shares, making 1958 the fourth largest year in stock exchange history, the actual turnover of the five billion listed shares is small percentage-wise.

Hooper estimated that turnover this year will be 14.7 per cent of the listings, against 12 per cent in 1957, 19 per cent in 1955 and 1956, 23 per cent in 1950, 109 per cent in 1925-29, and 210 per cent in 1900-1904.

"The rate of turnover in individual stocks varies widely," he said. "This year, on the basis of figures for the first 11 months, the turnover ratio in American Telephone will be about 5.3 per cent, General Electric 3.5 per cent, Standard Oil (N.J.) 3.1 per cent, Du Pont 1.5 per cent, Eastman Kodak 3.3 per cent, International Business Machines 8.1 per cent."

"On the other hand, American Motors will have a turnover of around 190 per cent and Lorillard about 223 per cent.

"Procter & Gamble in late years has been traded at the rate of 2 per cent to 3 per cent yearly, which means it would take 40 to 50 years to trade in all of the company's outstanding shares only once."

With investors holding their stocks, those who want to acquire stock find the demand greater than the supply, this analyst contends.

"That," he says, "causes prices to advance, a fine thing for the investor who already owns stocks, but hardly a blessing for the person who wants to make fresh purchases."

"More permanent ownership is a prime factor in lower yields, in higher price-earnings ratios, and in the long-term trend toward higher quotations."

Hooper holds that this slow ownership turnover also is a potential source of violent price movements.

He finds it makes the market extremely thin both ways, creating a situation where a little concentrated buying or a small amount of concentrated and determined selling causes sudden price changes often totally unconnected with changes in the fundamental investment value of the shares themselves.

Just by way of adding a little arithmetic to the Hooper thesis, if this market were to be turned over 100 per cent the annual sales would amount to five billion shares in stead of 720 million.

The daily average would have to be 20 million shares which would be nearly five times the recent average. Present day tickers would be swamped and so would the brokerage houses.

## St. Vitus Dance

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.  
Written for NEA Service

St. Vitus dance, or chorea, is a curious disorder about which much still has to be learned. A family tendency to the disease is fairly common. Unusually bright children and those with a "high-strung" nervous system appear to be particularly susceptible. It is probably related in some way to rheumatic fever, though how has not yet been explained.

The disease is somewhat more frequent in girls than in boys and affects principally those between 5 and 15 years of age. Some children with early signs of chorea do not appear to be ill but merely more awkward than usual. They are often scolded by their parents or teachers for dropping things and showing other signs of poor muscular control without realizing that it is illness and not intention which is responsible.

In mild cases, the general health is good, the muscles twitch only slightly and the speech and mental functions are not disturbed. Children with mild chorea frequently complain of fatigue. Emotional disturbances, such as easy crying and nightmares, are often present. When the hands are held straight out in front with the fingers spread, the jerky irregular movements of the muscles are characteristic and can be easily recognized by the experienced physician.

In the severe form of the disease, the movements involve a lot of muscles and the youngster may not even be able to eat or undress without help. Sometimes the speech is affected and a child may not be able to talk at all for several days. The worst type of chorea is the maniacal form, which is, fortunately, very rare. Here, in addition to the muscular movements, there are severe mental symptoms which last for weeks.

Diagnosis is not too difficult if the possibility of chorea is considered. It is important to try to tell whether the chorea is of the kind associated with rheumatic fever or not, because this may have a bearing on treatment.

**They'll Do It Every Time** By Jimmy Hatlo

**Drop in at the local petrol palace for a slight checkup during the day and they'll say—**

**So you drop around when the shades of evening have fallen and you get this tune on the kazoo—**



**FIELD RADIO** repair was the Army course Pfc. Wayne R. Anderson, 23, son of Mrs. Frances Anderson, 2033 Main Street, completed at Ft. Gordon, Georgia. Anderson, whose wife Yvonne lives at 5370 Harlan Drive, attended KUHS and was employed by Dant and Warrencock before entering service last February.

## Home, Institutions Share Duties In Preventing Crime

WASHINGTON (UPI)—America is neither bright nor quite civilized about crime and punishment, according to scientific views aired Saturday at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One crime scientist took the whole system apart beginning with "crime prevention" and ending with the handling of paroled convicts. Another criminologist said civilized nations do not impose the death penalty but 40 of 49 United States do impose it.

Howard B. Gill, of the American University, Washington, D.C., thought the public was ridiculous in expecting police to prevent crime. Police forces should be "the terror" of criminals and should be wholly concentrated upon detecting them, he said.

The first responsibility for crime prevention is in the home, the school, the church, "and other character-building agencies," he declared. But the attitudes of most of us promote a "big, gentle cow - like concept of police work."

After the crime is committed, there come the criminal courts and criminal law. The public thinks criminal law "a dirty sordid business" and so do law schools. Specialists are not trained and judges as well as the public think punishment deters crime and criminals can be controlled by force if they refuse to control themselves by "will power."

Gill asked, in effect, how silly can you get? After the courts, the prison receives the criminal and in the prison one finds "monkey-cage penology." The convict is degraded and deprived and cut off from society. Instead of "hard work" he often is condemned to idleness and is subjected to petty and degrading rules. Yet America thinks criminals are "rehabilitated" in prison.

On that assumption, they are

released on parole and returned to society where it is thought they'll cease their criminal ways. But some 80 per cent do no such thing, and the reason is that a prison does not rehabilitate and should not. What is needed is to take criminals from prison and rehabilitate them in an organized and purposeful way before returning them to society.

The anti - capital punishment views were those of Sara R. Ehrmann of Brookline, Mass. She told the scientific symposium on criminology it was a pure and simple fact that neither capital punishment nor the lack of it has any influence on the homicide rate.

There hardly is a scientific authority which does not oppose capital punishment. Yet in the last 43 years only Delaware and Alaska have abolished the death penalty. What's wrong is massive inertia, she urged scientists to rouse public opinion. She is director of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment.

## Wholesale Price For Coffee Down

PORTLAND (AP)—One coffee wholesaler announced a two - cent reduction in the price of coffee to retailers effective Monday, which other wholesalers are expected to duplicate.

And there is a possibility that this reduction may be passed on to the consumer. A spokesman said the wholesale coffee price generally is 79 cents a pound. He said Portland consumers enjoy the lowest coffee price in the nation, which he said resulted from a heavy supply.

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## Pine Orders Rise Again

PORTLAND (AP)—The Western Pine Assn. said Friday western pine orders, shipments and production jumped during the week ending Dec. 20 over those of the week before.

It reported production climbed to 85,801,000 feet from 84,840,000 feet the week before and 70,020,000 feet for the corresponding week of 1957.

Shipments reached 85,780,000 feet, compared to 79,522,000 feet the week before and 72,678,000 feet during the same week a year ago. Figures for orders during the same three periods, all in feet, were 99,658,000, 91,956,000 and 76,014,000.

## Vandals Attempt To Wreck Cross

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (UPI)—An attempt on Christmas Eve to destroy the Mt. Rubidoux Cross, the center of Easter sunrise services which attract thousands of persons each year, was revealed by police Friday.

Police Lt. G. T. Yancey said Roy Weinberg, 18, and Robert Mullane, 19, both of Riverside, reported they were beaten and kicked when they tried to prevent a group of vandals from igniting the 20-foot cross with petroleum waste.

Fire charred part of the lower section of the cross, dedicated in 1907 to Father Serra, founder of the California missions.

## U.S. Supplies Hit \$48 Million

TAIPEI, Formosa (AP)—The United States has supplied 48 million dollars toward retirement programs for 70,000 Chinese Nationalist soldiers.

President Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Li Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, reported this Saturday in describing the three-year program which he heads.

Veterans have been set up on eight cooperative farms, four of which are now self-supporting, young Chiang said. Other retirement projects include two profitable factories for furniture, handicrafts and other products; construction of an east-west highway now 80 per cent completed; and a 20-year logging project to begin next June.

## Fox Outwits Hotel Policy

MINEHEAD, England (AP)—With a yolk and a tally-ho, the Minehead hunt followed a fox across the Somerset countryside to the door of the Beaconwood Hotel Friday. The hounds killed it there.

That enraged guests at the quiet, respectable Beaconwood. Complained the owner, the Rev. Harold Tyrwhitt: "This is a vegetarian hotel."

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