

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE
City Editor
MAURICE MILLER
Circulation Mgr.
Ph. TU 4-4752

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Road Toll

By FLORENCE JENKINS

It is truly marvelous the manner in which federal and state bureaus can reach out and extract statistics — particularly big figures.

The Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles, traffic safety division, announced Friday that traffic accidents cost Oregon an estimated 60 million dollars for 1958.

It explains that it uses the National Safety Council statistics estimate that each traffic death costs \$135,000. Under the "calculable costs of motor vehicle accidents" is included wage loss, medical expense, overhead cost of insurance and property damage.

The department estimates that the cost figure for 1958 is down about four million dollars from the 1957 figure "because 24 fewer persons were killed last year than in 1957."

However, the department states it has completed its figures only through November, 1958, which had the highest mileage death rate of 1958 (8.2 persons killed in each 100 million miles of highway driven).

The report said "the death rate for December will not be available for several weeks" yet the department estimated the total to be 444 for 1958, fewer by 24 than the 1957 figure.

A quick check with The Associated Press shows the actual figure to be 448 for 1958, so there were obviously only 20 fewer persons killed on Oregon's highways last year than the year before.

At the \$135,000 figure, that would mean that traffic death costs had dropped \$2,700,000. But when you get up into figures that big, a couple of million doesn't actually mean a great deal.

If there is to be an economy drive throughout state bureaus, it might be pointed out that the clerical time required for getting out two separate releases last week to all new media on the state might have been used to bring the department's figures up to date.

However, the cost involved in traffic accidents and traffic fatalities is staggering and certainly points up the need for increased individual concern in helping to lower the total.

Woman's Country

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—"It's a woman's country this — in a blatant way," said Siobhan McKenna.

But the Irish actress feels that European women in some ways have more real power—and are more content with their lot—than American women.

Miss McKenna flew here from Dublin to appear on TV in "What Every Woman Knows."

This soapy little drama has probably ruined more masculine lives than the three-martin business lunch. It upholds the thesis, dear to all women, that behind every successful dunderhead lies the guiding hand of a shy but firm wife. Partly as a result of this play, wives have been thrusting their sticky little paws for two generations into areas of men's lives they really know nothing about.

What is the difference in this respect between European and American woman?

"The European woman is more subtle in maneuvering her man into the kind of action that will make him a great man or at least a better man," without him realizing it," said Miss McKenna.

"The European woman seems to be a quiet little mouse with no great brainpower. She never seems to push herself, but suddenly you find out that it is she who has the ideas in the family—and her husband executes them."

Miss McKenna doubts that the wider public activity of American women really makes them much more powerful.

"The European wife is just as influential, if not more so," she observed. "But she doesn't appear in public so much. She prefers to stay behind the scenes and let her husband take the spotlight. She prefers to be the woman the man comes home to."

The American wife, Miss McKenna admits, is much more adept at entertaining her husband's boss.

"I'm not so sure that this works as well as operating the home from the office. A man has to have his independence. His home should stay his kingdom. It should be an island of calm to him—not just another salesroom for his career," she said.

The Irish actress, who has hazel green eyes, an unruly mop of dark brown hair and looks like a dark lef elf, is also dubious about the advantage of the American wife's household gadgets.

"I feel most of these modern aids in the kitchen are more trouble than they are worth," she

said. "They take so much time to clean."

"The European woman has more of a sense of repose. Her time is more of her own even though she lacks many time-saving gadgets."

Miss McKenna expressed belief a European woman puts up more readily with failure on the husband's part because "she feels she is partly to blame herself."

"In Ireland you find women who are happily married to men who would be called ne'er-do-wells here. It doesn't matter to these wives that they have to go out and find the work," she said.

"It seems to me that the spiritual union is more important than whether your husband is a success."

Asked her own philosophy of life, Siobhan said:

"Never let the gift wear off your world."

Miss McKenna is married to Irish Actor Dennis O'Dea. They have a son, Donnacha, 10.

Specialized Job

By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) — Guessing how much oil the world is going to use in any particular period is a highly specialized job in the petroleum industry. Getting crude oil and its products to the point of demand on time is another.

Both can affect your pocketbook and influence both. Examples:

1. Closing of the Suez Canal due to international politics disrupted the normal flow of Mid East oil to western Europe. The result was a busy workout for U. S. oil producers, followed by higher prices for American consumers.

2. Unusually bitter weather of late in many parts of this nation is leading to a rise in fuel oil prices in some places and prospects of the same elsewhere.

3. Threats of an upcoming strike against some oil companies shortly also could mean some short ages, higher prices some places.

Every day about 700 million gallons of oil products are delivered to consumers in the world this side of the Iron Curtain. To get it to them the oil companies first take some educated guesses as to where the demand will be, and how much in each spot. Then they turn to fleets of ocean tankers, river barges, motor tank trucks, railroad tank cars, and pipelines.

The last, being largely invisible, go mostly unnoticed in the United States. And, too, here they run a poor second to a much more extensive pipeline system, the 500,000 miles of natural gas lines.

But oil pipelines continue to grow. Jersey Standard Oil reports in the forthcoming issue of its magazine, The Lamp, it notes particularly the significant increase in the number of pumping stations run by remote control.

Pipelines themselves are going automatic. Volume of crude oil flowing from the well to the main pipelines can be measured automatically by meters.

And pipelines are growing larger in diameter as well as in length. This allows control stations to be built as far as 200 miles apart, as against the former maximum of 50 miles.

Five million barrels of crude oil and oil products now pour each day into thousands of separate, slow-moving streams, part of a network that covers 190,000 miles in this country.

They carry 77 per cent of the crude oil produced in the United States and 19 per cent of the refined products sold. Total ton-miles (a ton-mile is one ton of oil transported one mile) now account for around 17 per cent of all the freight hauled between U. S. cities.

Oil product lines were slow

grows. Until 1930 the pipelines carried crude oil almost exclusively. Then some short lines were built to carry products. By 1940 such lines were extended to carry about 6 per cent of the total supply. Since the war there has been rapid extension of this form of transportation. They are now found in most large industrial areas.

The products range from bulk oil to fuel a transatlantic liner to gasoline for the motorist, to a highly specialized lubricant used in a laboratory.

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Stock Swindle

By ELMER C. WALZER

UPI Financial Editor

NEW YORK (UPI) — Take a small boiler room. Add a telephone, a glib, honey-tongued salesman, and some worthless securities—and you have the makings of a stock swindle.

If you read the Securities & Exchange Commission's 260-page annual report to Congress you'll find that these boiler rooms get a big take from the poor little people who want to get rich quick.

A boiler room is the name applied to a fly-by-night, phony stock sales headquarters. It probably got its name from the high pressure steam of a boiler room. The salesmen apply the high pressure method to their victims and often win good dollars for bad stocks.

The term was originated in the 1920s, disappeared after the big market bust, and reappeared in the mid 1950s.

The SEC has eliminated the big boiler rooms through its enforcement agencies and those of state agencies. But the little ones are flourishing on a sort of hit-and-run basis, moving from state to state and often operating out of hotel rooms.

The little boiler room is difficult to eradicate, says the Commission, which has a lot of other jobs to do.

"In the last resort," says its report, "the problem of boiler rooms can be eliminated only if the investing public in dealing with unknown stock salesmen evaluate their representations with an attitude of hard-headed skepticism."

The New York Stock Exchange is running a constant campaign against all sorts of stock swindlers, including the boiler room. Not long ago it called attention to the fact that your telephone can be your best friend and your worst enemy.

The telephone becomes your enemy when it gets you to buy worthless stock for your hard-earned dollars.

The more the stock market boils the greater the success of the swindlers, it appears. They seem to get their best nibbles when prices of the exchanges are in a decline but advances in the leading shares don't deter them either.

The SEC is trying to protect the investors and would-be investors. It has the job of enforcement of federal laws providing full and fair disclosure with respect to securities sold in interstate and foreign commerce and to prevent fraud and inequitable and unfair practices in the securities markets.

That's a big order and it can't do police work to save the little fellows from themselves.

But it has laid down a set of ten rules printed on 60,000 "investors beware" posters, and if these are followed the chances of getting caught by the crooked stock salesmen are small. Here they are:

"1. Before buying... think."

"2. Don't deal with strange securities firms. (Consult your broker)."

"3. Beware of securities offered over the telephone by strangers."

"4. Don't listen to high pressure sales talk."

"5. Beware of promises of spectacular profits."

"6. Be sure you understand the risk of loss."

"7. Don't buy on tips and rumors... Get the facts."

"8. Tell the salesman to: Put all the information and advice in writing and mail it to you... save it."

"9. If you don't understand all the written information... consult a person who does."

"10. Give at least as much consideration to buying securities as you would the purchase of any valuable property."

Balky Behavior

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

It is often hard to know where a physical condition leaves off and an emotional problem begins. This is illustrated in a letter from Mrs. J.

She says that her 4-year-old daughter attended Bible school one day and was ill the next and could not go. The third day she was excited about going, but when the man came to pick her up she cried and kicked and would not get in the car.

The mother says that she is punishing the little girl by making her stay in her room all day and asks if this is right.

I should like to say first that I do not think that it is right to make a 4-year-old little girl stay in her room all day. A day is terribly long at that age. It seems to me that the punishment does not fit the crime.

There can be any number of reasons why the 4-year-old decided she did not want to go back to Bible school. She may not have been feeling well from her one-day illness. She may have had some unpleasant experience with one of the other children, or she may have found the school too advanced for her tender age.

I believe that the problem is neither to punish the little girl, nor force her unduly, but to try to find out why she does not want to go.

If her reasons are good, perhaps this experience can be postponed until she is a bit older. It is also possible that once the reason is found it can be readily corrected. But some reason is surely there.

A question comes from another mother who asks whether there is any better way of selecting toys for her children than just looking at them in the store.

This question can be answered by referring to the new booklet entitled "Toys," recently released by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults (11 South La Salle, St., Chicago 3, Illinois—price \$1).

This booklet is to help parents select toys in conformity with the child's growth and development. It is particularly useful for parents of children who are physically handicapped or awkward, since it includes the choice of toys for the training of reaching, grasping, eye and hand coordination, and the like. However, it should also be extremely helpful to the parents of normal children.

Letters to this column frequently make me feel sorry both for parents and for children.

One lady wrote recently, "I have a friend who has a darling 3-month-old baby girl. My friend has had nerves and her baby sometimes has the colic. This upsets the mother very much and she loses her temper, screaming at the child and slapping its rear very hard. At other times she is loving toward the baby. But I feel that she can hurt this child physically or emotionally."

Colic in infants is generally the result of air in the digestive tract, which causes sharp pain. When the child gets a little older this disappears since the air is expelled readily.

I am sure that the mother of this, or any other colicky child, gets upset by the crying. However, the baby cannot help it, and it can only be upsetting to all concerned for the mother to lose her temper. A pediatrician should be consulted and may be able to make some suggestions to reduce the colic and thereby help both mother and child.

Quotes

United Press International
WASHINGTON—Mrs. William J. Conley on Deputy Soviet Premier Anastas Mikoyan's surprise visit to her home which caught her by surprise with a sink full of dirty dishes, unmade beds and newspapers strewn about the floor.

"I didn't apologize for the mess because they were not invited and were not expected. It was all terribly confusing."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Woman Comes Out Of Jungle

LIMA, Peru (AP) — A widow, seeking to teach the wild Aucas Indians who murdered her husband, came out of the jungle Saturday to show her 4-year-old daughter the civilized world.

Mrs. Betty Elliott said the daughter, Valery never had played with white children before. Her playmates had been Indians, including children of the men who killed her father.

James Elliott was one of five U.S. missionaries of the Christian Mission of Many Lands slain in January of 1956 by the Aucas Indians in the Ecuadorian jungles.

After her husband was killed, Mrs. Elliott remained in the jungle to continue the work started by her husband. She left briefly in November for Quito, Ecuador, but returned.

It was last October Mrs. Elliott and another of the group, Razel Saint, whose brother was killed with Elliott, made friends with the warlike, primitive Aucas.

She told the newspaper La Prensa she will spend a fortnight in Peru, then return to the jungles "to live among the assassins of my husband to carry out our Lord's command and because of my faith in the mission He entrusted to me."

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Special Notice

To ALL Scottish Rite Masons who have attained the 18th degree. No Host Dinner to be served at 6:30 P.M. Tuesday, January 20th. By the Ladies of Manzanita Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. FIFTEENTH DEGREE to be conferred at 8:00 P.M.

PLACE: SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE, 632 Walnut Ave.
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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



WHO STOLE MY HORSE?