

The Herald and News

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County Court

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
Well, the County Court picture has been cleared up.
The choice of Frank Ganong may have come as something of a surprise to some people, but it was an excellent choice.
Ganong can bring the combined city-suburban viewpoint to the county court. While he lives in the city, his business at Ganong's variety deals largely with suburban trade.
He appears to be well educated for the job, having a business administration degree from Northwestern.

All in all, I think Frank was a good choice to fill the post vacated by Robert Walker, and will make an excellent commissioner.
Again, the move of Walker from Commissioner to Judge was a good move.
Walker was elected by the people to the County Court, and while having had only a short time to get his feet on the ground in court matters, will handle the job capably and well.
It was something of a difficult choice for Walker to name himself County Judge, but again, it appeared to be the proper move.
I think Ed Gowen should be commended highly for not attempting to start a controversy. Ed could certainly have brought experience to the judgeship, but it was his feeling that, although he was recommended for the job by the Republican Central Committee, he did not want to contest the fact that Mack's post should be filled with another Democrat.

Gowen could have contended that he already was on the court and moving him to Judge would not be appointing a Republican to a Democratic vacancy since there would still be room on the court to appoint another Democrat.
But Ed did not choose to start a controversy, and should be commended for considering the harmony of the court above any personal considerations.

The two moves do pose something of a problem, though.
In 1960, all three offices in the County Court will come up for election.

Walker had a term as Commissioner to 1962, but that term was cut to 1960 when he accepted the Judge post. Ganong filled Walker's post, but only until the next election, in 1960, and Gowen also comes up for election in 1960.

This, however, is certainly not a bad situation. After the 1960 election, the court will go back on a staggered basis of election.
Almost unnoticed in the hubbub over who would be what was the fact that the Governor's statement that the county court is not a court in fact, reaffirmed the Supreme Court view of a case in Jackson County which ruled in cases of courts such as this the Judge's term shall be only for the same as the other commissioners.
But, again the legal opinion has cleared the air for any such future problems that might arise over such appointments.

We've lost a good man, Charlie Mack, to a state-wide post, and gained another good man, Frank Ganong, on the county court.

Killing Time

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—One of the hardest things to kill successfully is time.
It is a particularly tough problem in the modern business office. There the average man or woman has to spend eight hours doing work he could actually do in three hours.

This leaves him the task of pretending to look busy for five hours. You think this is easy? Well, it isn't. What professional actor wouldn't be worn out by a five-hour performance?

Yet office employees have to do this day after day after day—all year long.
They are trained workers, not trained actors. It isn't the three hours of daily work that makes them gray and feeble before their time. It's that five hours of daily acting—acting like they're busy when they aren't.

Some employees never learn the trick. Others give performances that would make John Barrymore in "Hamlet" look like a high school sophomore.

The chances are, however, that you will find at least some of the following typical examples of time-wasters in your own office:
The Endless Wanderer—All day long he wanders from the desk to the water cooler to the rest room—then back to his desk for five minutes, and on to the water

cooler again. At 40 he has kidney trouble and fallen arches.

The Groundhog—He crawls into a tunnel in the pile of debris on his desk, and emerges only at lunch and quitting time.

The Dutch Wife—If cleanliness were godliness, this guy would sit at the right hand of the heavenly throne. He cleans his desk, his telephone, his swivel chair, his memo pad—and still has two hours left to devote to polishing his spectacles.

The Hypochondriac—He wastes so much time taking pills to improve his health that he ends up too sick to be fired.

The Open-eyed Sloth—He appears to be studying some office figures. Actually he is daydreaming, with his eyes wide open, of the girl he lost in kindergarten.

The Poor Deceiver—This poor fellow is so dumb he can't think of anything to do except to make paper airplanes and sail them out the window. He is off the payroll in two weeks.

The Coffee Break Artist—He can make a 15-minute coffee break last longer than a Roman orgy, but somehow he never gets caught. He is the secret office hero.

The Authentic Genius—This mental giant figured out that if he ran in and asked the boss' advice every half hour, he could waste two people's time instead of one. But the boss, grateful at feeling useful too, has given him three raises in the last year. Everybody hates him for his brains. But he doesn't care. Who else is smart enough to get the boss to do his work for him?

Inflation

By LYLE C. WILSON
WASHINGTON (UPI)—The clearest present danger to the people of the United States probably is the abuse and devaluation of the dollars in their pockets and their dollars in the bank.
This abuse has continued, roughly, over a period of 20 years although it could be argued that 25 or 30 years would be more on the target. However, that may be, the U.S. dollar is not quite a 50-cent piece today although disguised as a valid buck with George Washington's picture on it.

Compared to its 1939 value, the dollar now will buy almost 50 cents worth of groceries or baby shoes. That is a situation which should urgently interest the mass of the population because it is the mass man, or the common man as the politicians call him, who has the most urgent stake in the cost of his groceries and shoes for his babies.

The mass man does not give a hoot, however. If he did give a hoot there would be an early end to the big time government spending, the big time borrowing of money to pay government bills and the big time dollar inflation which such practices help to bring about. The mass or common man is a mighty fellow at the polls. He could, if he would, vote the spenders out and vote some economists in.

He could, that is, if he could find some economists. President Eisenhower was an economist candidate in 1952. He made a campaign pact with the late Sen. Robert A. Taft that the federal budget should be hauled down to about 60 billion dollars, and the voters supported him by the multimillions.

The president still was campaigning as an economist as late as last year when he warned the people that they had better elect a Republican Congress because the Democrats were wild-eyed spenders fit to wreck the national economy. That did not scare the voters, any.

The Democrats are spenders, all

right, and they probably are going to prove it when they work over Eisenhower's 1960 fiscal budget. That budget, however, is something of a spending document on its own. It was presented as a balanced budget.

The balance depends, however, on some new taxes which are not likely to be voted and on persuading congressional Democrats to hold appropriations to the budget limits. That is not likely, either. What is likely is another unbalanced budget, which likely will drop the dollar down another notch or two, making the groceries and baby's shoes a little more costly next time.

Some of this big new spending is for national security and there isn't much argument about that, except that it is not enough. In eight other categories of government spending, however, there is only one reduction in the 1960 fiscal budget compared to that of 1955 which was Eisenhower's most economical. That reduction was 52 million dollars for international affairs and finance.

Veteran's services and benefits are up in 1960 by 631 million dollars over 1955; labor and welfare up 1.5 billion dollars; agriculture and agriculture resources 1.5 billion dollars; natural resources 629 millions; commerce and housing 621 millions; general government 534 millions; interest on the public debt 1.6 billion dollars.

Overall, the 1960 budget is for spending 12.4 billion dollars more than the 1955 budget which was as close as Eisenhower ever got to that 60 billion figure he discussed with Taft. Even 1955 was not very close.

Spending that year totaled 64.5 billion dollars.

Court Shooting

MALIN (To the Editor)—I am interested as to what our Legislature will do with the petition of the Klamath County Court, asking that it grant compensation to the victims of the Welfare Commission shooting in Klamath Falls two years ago. Many years ago, as a member of the Washington Legislature, it was my privilege to vote to grant such compensation in a case exactly like the one under consideration here.

In 1917 the Washington Legislature was meeting in the old capitol building in Olympia. The session, limited to 60 days was half over. Down the hall a few steps from the entrance to the House chamber was the office of the State Industrial Accident Commission headed by Chairman E. W. Olson. A recent immigrant from one of the Balkan countries had a dispute with the commission over compensation for an injury he had received. He thought he was being gyped and one day he entered the capitol building, stalked down the hall past the swinging doors of the House chamber, behind which the House was then in session, and into the office of the commission and shot and instantly killed Chairman Olson.

I did not hear the shot fired, but I heard the chamber doors slam open and as I glanced back saw someone rush over and contact Dr. Summers. The doctor hurried out but found the victim beyond human aid. Two days later I was one of six House members delegated by Speaker Kelly to attend the funeral as honorary pallbearers. After the funeral services were completed a few House members discussed the question of granting compensation to Mrs. Olson. There was no legal obligation on the part of the state to grant such an award, but it was felt that a moral obligation existed and that it would be an act of simple justice for the Legislature to grant relief to the widow and children of a man killed in the performance of his duty as

chairman of the Accident Commission. A few days later Dr. Summers introduced a bill in the House granting compensation to Mrs. Olson in the sum of \$10,000. This bill died in committee and it was then decided to offer it as an amendment to the catch-all appropriation bill that would come up for passage on the final day of the session. That bill had to pass because it provided funds to run all the state institutions for the next two years.

When the measure came up for action the House added the Olson amendment, passed the bill and sent it to the Senate, which lopped off the amendment and returned the bill to the House. In the hope of gaining Senate approval the House reduced the amount asked for to \$4,000, but the Senate still refused to accept the amendment. The two houses locked horns about 11 o'clock that last night of the session. Midnight came and the face of the big clock was covered, the fiction, sustained by precedent, being that as long as the face of the clock was hidden it was still the sixtieth day.

As the night wore on vote after vote was taken and after each vote conference committees were appointed to meet and attempt to reach a compromise. Always our committees came back with the recommendation that the House concede to the Senate and always the House stood pat by a vote of about 38 to 42. One o'clock, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, 4 o'clock, and still no break in sight. Then about 4:30 in the morning the Speaker rapped a sleepy House to order and announced that the Senate had conceded to the House, had passed the bill and that it would shortly be sent to Governor Lister for his consideration. A few days later the Governor signed the bill and Mrs. Olson finally received the award.

I will not venture a guess as to what the Oregon Legislature will do in the present situation but I would like to hope that it will carefully consider the statement of District Attorney Beddoe that "there is a strong moral obligation on the part of the state to compensate not only Mr. Rajanus but the estate of Fred Peterson for the damage done as a result of the shooting incident." And that it will follow the precedent set by the Washington Legislature and grant substantial compensation as requested by the Klamath County Court.

D. P. Reid

Wrong Butterfly?

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—In looking at the February 4 issue of the Herald and News, I believe I have found an error.

If my knowledge of entomology is correct, the butterfly in the picture on the front page is a Swallowtail, not a Monarch.

Toby Schuh

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—The butterfly shown on your front page is a Tiger Swallow-Tail (Papilio eurymedon) not a Monarch. The Tiger Swallow-Tail is found throughout the United States but generally doesn't come forth as a butterfly until much later in the year. That is a good photo by Kettler.

Nolan Anderson

Crescent (To the Editor)—The butterfly shown on your front page is a Tiger Swallow-Tail (Papilio eurymedon) not a Monarch. The Tiger Swallow-Tail is found throughout the United States but generally doesn't come forth as a butterfly until much later in the year. That is a good photo by Kettler.

Henry W. DeBruin

Quotes

United Press International
HAVANA — Former U.S. Navy flyer Alan Robert Nye, denying he had signed a confession admitting he was hired by ousted dictator Fulgencio Batista to kill rebel leader Fidel Castro:
"I made no confession at all, and I certainly did not sign any."

FREDERICK, Md. — Former construction engineer Larry Lord Motherwell, on his release from prison after a grand jury refused to indict him on a charge he murdered his infant daughter four years ago:
"It's a relief to get out of jail."

WASHINGTON—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), on Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's denial that he criticized Chinese economic policies during an interview he granted Humphrey in Moscow:
"He appears particularly sensitive, and understandably so, to having some of his remarks about Red China's communes publicized."

Flag Makers Of America Face 50-Star Dilemma

NEW YORK (UPI)—The flag makers of America are in a bit of a flap.

No sooner do they start producing 49-star flags than Congress starts talking about Hawaiian statehood and a 50-star model. The flag manufacturers know from experience that such talk inhibits business.

"Sales began to dip after the Alaskan admission last year, and our last six months of 1958 were bad ones," said the sales manager of a major flag company.

"People stopped buying 48-star flags completely and waited for the 49-star flag. We hope the same thing doesn't happen with Hawaii."

While some of our modern-day Betsy Rosses give the Hawaiian question a "why worry?" answer, others report the uncertainty is definitely complicating production plans.

"Our payroll planning and equipment needs are affected by Hawaii's chances for statehood," an executive explained. "Right

now, it's hard to make a decision about expanding our plant."

As part of the campaign to stimulate immediate flag-buying, most flag makers say that even if Hawaii were to be admitted later this year, the new 50-star flag would not become official until July 4, 1960. That would allow at least one year's use for the 49-star flag.

They also urge us to buy and display the 49-star model today. "It is perfectly proper to display the new flag now. We are now,

in fact, 49 states and there is no law that says you must not display the flag before July 4. That's just a day for formal dedication of the flag," said Sam Schatz, an owner of the National Flag and Display Co.

The major flag makers report they are busier now than at any time since World War II. Annin & Co., the oldest flag company in America, reports a "staggering backlog of orders" to fill Collegeville Flag of Collegeville, Pa., expects its 1959 sales volume to double that of 1958. Dettra Flag, Valley Forge and National, three other large firms, also report significant gains in orders and sales, increased payrolls and equipment. Orders are from the usual government departments as well as from schools, retailers, libraries, offices and clubs.

The manufacturers, who guard sales figures rather closely, have no industry-wide trade association for liaison and estimates vary where sales volume is concerned. Some manufacturers place the volume at seven million dollars while others lower it for six million.

The factories are located in the East—in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York—but a few have been established in the South and in California. Besides the star-spangled banner, the firms turn out signal flags, banners, grave marker flags, union Jacks, pennants and industrial flags of all sizes, shapes, colors and descriptions.

Since the advent of the 49-star flag, some fast-buck operators have tried to move in.

"They hope to put out the new flag in a hurry, making deals with retailers, and get out of the business after the hullabaloo dies down," a manufacturer said. "We will have nothing to do with them."

They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo



No Invitation For City Opera

PORTLAND (AP)—The San Francisco Opera Co. will not be invited to appear at the Centennial here next summer after all, the Centennial Commission's Fine Arts Advisory Committee decided Friday.

After several persons attending the meeting urged the committee to spend its money to support local opera groups, the committee voted 5-4 to rescind its tentative allocation of \$83,000 to bring the company here.

The committee voted to recommend that the commission budget \$35,000 to various Oregon communities for fine arts, if the communities agree to assume part of their programs' costs.

Farm Surplus Costs At Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The federal government had more money invested in farm surpluses during January than it ever had before. The exact total will not be known until final figures are tabulated at the end of this month. But the Agriculture Department Friday reported the investment had topped nine billion dollars.

Fog differs from cloud only in being near the ground.

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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

