

The Herald and News

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School Budget

By FLORENCE JENKINS
A public meeting to discuss the proposed budget for the 1959-60 school year for Klamath Falls elementary schools (District One) will be held at 8 p.m. on March 19 in Klamath Union High School building.
The budget committee deserves high praise for its work in cutting the total amount for the first time in seven years.
Everyone agrees it costs money to have good schools. Everyone wants good schools. However, the taxpayer, who must foot the bill, is becoming increasingly interested in just what the money buys.
Salaries for the teaching staff is usually the most controversial item in the budget. Under the present system in effect in Klamath Falls schools, an increase in salary is given for experience and further academic work up to a maximum of \$6,300 a year.
Klamath Falls is fortunate in having fine teachers. A great number are well up the salary scale and nine are at the maximum. Since certification is not given without a degree, the \$3,600 starting salary has been eliminated and \$4,200 a year is the lowest starting salary for Klamath Falls teachers.

The lump sum for teachers' salaries (exclusive of principals, supervisors and substitutes) is \$645,799 for the current fiscal year. The budget committee has increased this by \$7,054 to \$652,853 for the proposed budget for the 1959-60 fiscal year. This takes care of increment and the possibility of another teacher on the staff.
A list of the names of teachers in the city's eight elementary schools and one junior high school, provided by the clerk of the school district, discloses a total of 127 teachers, including part time teachers.
Dividing this year's \$652,853 by 127 gives \$5,141.39 as the average yearly salary for Klamath Falls elementary teachers. Under Oregon law, there must be a minimum of 175 days of school, but assuming each teacher spends 36 weeks instructing classes, the average salary is \$150 per week for the time worked. Fifty days sick leave with pay are included in local teachers' contracts and there is a \$10,000 item in the budget to take care of substitute teachers' salaries.

The economic and social position of those engaged in the teaching profession has steadily improved over the years. Long gone is the day of the personal interview to determine for sure that the applicant for a teaching job did not like to dance and did not use lipstick. The majority of elementary teachers are women, as has been traditional. There are less than two dozen men on the elementary school staff, exclusive of principals.
There are few jobs open to girls fresh out of college—excepting the teaching profession—which pay as high as \$4,200 a year to start. Figured on the basis of nine months' teaching this is more than \$415 a week. Granted that many teachers spend from six weeks to a month attending summer school. Additional education increases their yearly income and they are still left with a month of vacation which is double the time earned in private industry after a year or longer employment.
During Business-Education Week each year, groups of teachers visit private industry. It is important that teachers know and understand working conditions, salary scales and other aspects of independent enterprise in order that they may advise students who seek their counsel as to future employment.
It has been stated repeatedly recently by economic writers that the period of critical shortage of teachers has passed. Doubtless the nationwide trend toward higher salaries for teachers has been largely responsible.

On the East Coast, at least, the current real shortage in the labor pool is said to be in the stenographic field.
Travel Notes
By NELSON REED
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The other day we drove to the other side of the island to Ponce, through endless small villages, up and down endless steep little mountains around the thousand blind curves. Though it is supposed to be dry on that side of the island and the fields and mountain sides looked arid, it rained all day long.
Wherever there was a little valley or some flat land there was sugar cane. It grows the year round. Many of the fields were being cut by crews of sweating little men swinging machetes that seemed far too heavy for them to

Herald And News Juvenile Policy

In the future, the Herald and News will follow the policy listed below in regard to the use of names of juveniles involved in criminal activity.
If years of age and under:— Herald and News will publish names only when the crime is of such serious nature as to warrant it.
15 and over:—Herald and News will publish names of any juveniles involved in incidents of a serious nature, or incidents which result in severe property damage or bodily injury. Also, in this age group, the names of juveniles considered repeat offenders of other crimes of a lesser nature will also be published.
It is important that our readers understand that the actions and record of the juvenile officer and the juvenile court are closed to the press and the public by law and must remain secret. We have no access to such records.
If the juvenile court elects to send the offender into district court, then actions taken become a matter of record and are open to press and public. Information on cases handled by city and state police are available to the press.
For a number of years, this newspaper has operated under a policy of not using the names of any juveniles involved in criminal activity. After a considerable study, it has been decided that such a policy has not noticeably contributed to a decrease in juvenile crime.
The rising incidence of juvenile crime has made it imperative that this policy be changed for the good of the community.
It is hoped that such a change in policy with the attendant publicity will assist in the control and curbing of juvenile crime.

handle. All day long they swing them for \$5 a day, we were told. In some of the fields they cut the cane after the foliage has been burned off and the cutting crews are covered with black soot so that you cannot tell the Negroes from the Puerto Ricans. We noticed that in the mountain villages there were very few Negroes, but in the flat lands near the coast there were a great many, a matter of employment in the cane, we presume.
In addition to cane, bananas, pineapples, and oranges are raised and coconuts. Outside San Juan we saw some very fine herds of Holstein Dairy cattle. Nowhere did we see any beef cattle. Too hot and too much rain to grow good beef.
The other day we visited a rug factory in a village about 20 miles from San Juan. Owned and operated by a Mr. V. Soske, a very clever Polish gentleman, it employs many people here and has sales offices in a number of cities in the U.S. and some in Europe.
The rugs are all handmade. To us it seemed that they "stitched" the wool yarn with tricky large needles on sheets of canvas stretched from racks. All rugs are made to order; nothing is ready made. Decorators or prospective buyers send in their designs and color schemes, a sample is made up and sent to them for approval, and only then is the rug manufactured. Ever stop and think that the word manufactured is really good Latin for handmade, though we have come to believe otherwise.
V. Soske gets all his yarn from Pakistan, which makes the best, he says. His dyes come from Philadelphia, from which he blends his own colors. We were told that they could alter twenty thousand different colors of yarn. No place for a color blind guy to work.
That department of our family knew just about what she wanted and we are going to have a new rug one of these days, without ever needing to see a sample made up.
This time of the year a still trade wind blows night and day. It keeps the climate from getting too hot but makes the ocean quite rough. Only a few of us reckless might fight the breakers, which really give you a battle, and are wonderful if you like them. Most "Tourists" just grease themselves and lie by the hotel pools displaying their often far from lovely "figgers." Big zero or s would describe many of them.

tion of the United States. Thus General Joseph Lane became the first senator to serve in Congress from the then newest state, Oregon.
Today appropriate ceremonies are being held at General Lane's tomb. It is a tribute well deserved, for perhaps no man contributed more to Oregon's early success. At the same time perhaps no man in the state's history was more cruelly treated when he remained firm to his convictions.
General Lane was brave and vigorous. He was a serious worker on behalf of Oregon Territory and later the state of Oregon. But General Lane was a firm believer in state's rights. When he threw in with the Confederacy on the question of state's rights, he was immediately assailed by emotional abolitionists.
Although the War between the States was fought on a question of state's rights and southern rebellion against domination by northern states, history books in the U.S. and some in Europe, have all too often made slavery a primary cause of the war. Actually, slavery was a secondary issue. The Emancipation Proclamation was a document to destroy southern economy rather than settlement of moral issue. But it was a decided victory for the abolitionists of the day.
General Joseph Lane was born in North Carolina and, as a youth, moved with his parents to Kentucky. Thus he was steeped in southern beliefs.
Interested in politics, he was an active party worker in Indiana, where he moved as a young man. He served in the Indiana Legislature when barely past 21 years of age, gaining election to the House and later to the Senate.
He fought with Indiana volunteer troops during the War with Mexico, where he was advanced through successive ranks from major to general. He was wounded twice.
His prominence and bravery in the war caused President Polk to name him governor of Oregon Territory, Aug. 18, 1848. He set out overland, arriving in March, 1849, to take up his new duties.
He served in 1851 as a delegate to Congress from the Oregon Territory, then was again made governor in 1853, but served only briefly before being again elected to Congress.
His congressional work was interrupted when he resumed his military career to conduct the successful Indian war in Southern Oregon. Again he was wounded, but fought through the 1855-56 campaigns.
Returning from the Indian fights, he was once more elected to Congress and, when Oregon became a state, he was named as the first senator from the state. He took office Feb. 14, 1859, the day Oregon was admitted.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for vice president of the United States with John C. Breckinridge.
One of his first acts in coming to Oregon was to find a suitable place for a home.
He decided to locate in the Umpqua Valley. In 1851, two years after his arrival, he took up a donation land claim in Douglas County. His property was on Deer Creek, east of Dixonville, on what is now known as the Buckhorn Road.
Because of his sympathies for the South, he lost much of his political influence in Oregon, which had joined the North in the struggle between the states. Emotion was permitted to turn thought away from much of the good General Lane had accomplished for the state.
Today however, Oregon is proud of this man who was so active in the politics of its early day and who did so much for the territory and the state.
As we begin the celebration of our birthday as a state, it is most fitting, I believe, that one of the first to be honored is General Joseph Lane, who was Oregon's first United States senator.

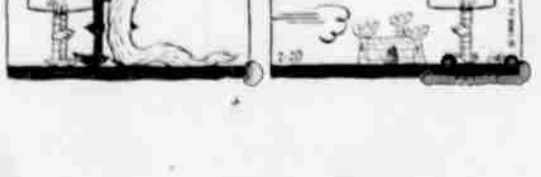
"New Reserve"
Sacramento (To the Editor) — "Blazing Star Reserve" is the name of a new ecological reserve. The data about it came to writer as one of the Board of Governors of Nature Conservancy. It is a bit of Pennsylvania prairie which annually is a blaze of color with bloom of blazing star.
The eastern plant with this name is of the sunflower family. California also has a blazing star. It is botanically very different. It belongs to the true Blazing Star family. The Mexican-Californian called it "buena mujer," ("good woman who sticks to her husband"). This, because its seeds have stickers to steal rides to better feeding by hooks which adhere to fur of rabbit or coyote.
Its blazing color and numerous stamens gives one the impression of a speed meteor. Writer yesterday had to use camels for African transport. There then were no auto roads. His camel boys, in those wonderful desert nights, used to say when a meteor flashed: "Watch angels pelt devils!"
A boy's home museum may possess a bit of meteorite etched to show the Widmanstaetten figures. Then he has something about which to boast!
C. M. Goethe

Thanks
Klamath Falls (To the Editor) — A great big "thanks" to Ron Phair and the Big Y Market for giving a large gift to our Pomona Grange at every meeting for our attendance prize. This is a much appreciated gesture from him, and all the grangers are deeply grateful to him and the store.
Midland Grange, Shasta View Grange, Bentley Grange, Fort Klamath Grange, Upper Klamath Lake Grange, Malin Grange, Merrill Grange, Bly Grange, Poe Valley Grange, Lost River Grange and Klamath County Pomona Grange.
Mayne Cammock, Publicity Chairman, Pomona Grange.

Quotes
United Press International
ROCKLAND, Mass.—The sister of Capt. Samuel B. Nikerson, skipper of the tug that rescued eight survivors of a plane crash in New York City's East River, telling of a nervous collapse he suffered five days after the crash.
"He kept worrying afterward that he might have saved more had there been more time and more rescue boats."
NEWTON, Mass.—Earl Aitlee, former British prime minister, warning that the world has a choice of world government or world chaos.
"We are living in the most dangerous period of the world's history. We must surrender to world authority."
NEW YORK — Luben Vichay, whose Les Ballets Africains troupe has bowed to an order to cover bare bosoms or close, calling the order incomprehensible.
"At no time do you get as much nudity on the stage as you do in a 32nd Street strip joint."
TACOMA — Former Teamster Union President Dave Beck on how he felt after being convicted on income tax evasions.
"I feel fine. I couldn't feel better. If I felt any better I couldn't stand it."

First Senator
By CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor Roseburg News-Review
One hundred years ago a man from Douglas County held up his right hand in Washington, D.C., and swore to uphold the Constitu-

SHORT RIBS
By Frank O'Neal



They'll Do It Every Time



Lane County Grand Jury To Probe Gas Price War

EUGENE (AP) — The Lane County grand jury, in session for its third day today, is preparing to look into Eugene-Springfield area gasoline prices.
Dist. Atty. William Frye said a recent gasoline price war resulted in the decision to investigate.
The state unfair gasoline sales law forbids a seller from discrimination in fixing gasoline prices between communities or in more than one location in the same community.
The law also prohibits price-rigging to interfere with competition.
Penalty for violation of the law is a misdemeanor with penalty not less than a \$300 fine or more than \$5,000, or a one-year jail sentence or both, according to Frye.
"At this point," said Frye, "I'm not prepared to say there has been a violation of the law covering the pricings of gasoline. This will be up to the grand jury to determine."
Frye said that although the statute is more than 30 years old, it never has been used. He explained, "This may be due to its inadequacy or to the reluctance of district attorneys to take action."
Subpoenaed to go before the grand jury are a dozen witnesses, including state and county presidents of gasoline dealers' groups, two managers of district distributors and service station operators.
Frye said that during the recent price war it was noted that "for many weeks gasoline was sold in this area for as low as 24 cents a gallon."
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Thornton Mifs
Reaching Bill
SALEM (AP)—Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton said Thursday that a bill to restrict billboards on interstate highways is unconstitutional.
The bill, by Sen. Alfred H. Corbett (D-Portland), would let the state acquire exclusive advertising rights within 660 feet of the Pacific Highway, and on U.S. 30 between Portland and the Idaho border.
Corbett said his bill conforms with a federal law giving states extra grants if they provide such controls.
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