

The Herald and News

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Right Move

By BILL JENKINS
A goodly portion of my faith in our fellow man was restored last week with the word that the proper committee had tabled the bill which would have prohibited the carrying of a loaded gun in a car.
It leads me to believe that some good may come out of a legislative session after all.
But at the same time the move should certainly point up the fact that it is high time the sportsmen themselves took a close and searching look at their activities and membership.
There are two points to be considered. One, this move which fortunately failed in its second attempt proves that the anti-gun crowd is still very much alive. Two, the fact that both the cattle-men and sheepmen got behind the move despite years of opposing it show that they are aware of the increasing hunting pressure and the resultant increase in livestock and property damage.
As far as I can see there is only one solution, one avenue of freedom for the real sportsman: A close policing of his own ranks.
And there's no time like the present to get started at it. In the long run it is so simple as to be laughable. All we need to do is act like gentlemen and everything will be all right all the way around.
Of course, if everyone in the world would observe the Golden Rule we'd all be rich and happy and there wouldn't ever be a war cloud on the horizon.
I suppose that the two situations have much the same properties. But it seems to me that the problem of the sportsman should not be insurmountable. Not if a little common sense is used.
Let's take a brief look:
Like anything else, you can't legislate common sense, decency and courtesy into a sportsman any more than you can into any other group. It must come from within the sportsman himself. Clubs can help, but only through making available certain facilities and in bringing sportsmen together.
Restrictive legislation regarding the hunting and fishing scene will only result in cannier methods used by the poachers.
But, and here's the rub, continued violations on the part of sportsmen will inevitably lead to restrictive legislation.
So the only solution still lies in the hands of the sportsmen themselves. If the sportsmen are not willing to act accordingly then they are going to have to swallow the bitter pill of legislative curbs. Simple as that.
Every sportsman who deserves the name is an individualist. And rightly so. He'll have to act as he sees fit. But I'd like to offer a couple of suggestions that I think might make things a little easier on us, as sportsmen, as far as legislation is concerned and as far as our hunter-landowner relationships are concerned.
We can prevent restrictive legislation being proposed if we will see that all firearms are handled safely, that property damage is held to an irreducible minimum, if we observe the existing laws and if we conduct ourselves as gentlemen.
We can better the hunter-landowner relationship by the same methods and by using a little common sense. Over the years I have heard two major beefs aired by landowners against sportsmen in general.
The first and most often voiced is that hunters all-too-often fail to ask permission to hunt. If you ask first you'll find that most landowners will either permit you to hunt on their land or will tell you why no hunting is allowed and perhaps suggest other spots.
Second, and almost as violent an objection as the first, is the attitude on the part of the sportsmen that they need pay no attention to the landowner until hunting season rolls around. I wonder how often it occurs to the average sportsman to call on his farmer and rancher friends at any time other than immediately prior to a hunting season? Does it ever occur to most of us that the fellow might like a little company during other seasons, might appreciate an offer of whatever help we might offer, might enjoy a social set-to once in a while with his hunting friends?
I'm afraid not.
But it would help. I know it would.
But even more certain in my mind is the knowledge that if we, as sportsmen, don't straighten up and fly right we'll soon be sitting on the sidelines watching the anti-gun cranks and the down-with-everything group join hands in a victory celebration.
It's up to us, sportsmen.

Blarney

By FLORENCE JENKINS
Tomorrow is St. Patrick's Day. Debutants of most of the things we think are fun, insist that the patron saint of the Irish was born on midnight of March 8 or just after midnight on March 9. It is said that the resulting confusion was straightened out by an Irish priest who simply added the two dates together and decreed that birthday anniversary would be observed on March 17.
"Blarney" is as closely associated with the Irish as is St. Patrick.
The original "Blarney," we are told, was an Irish chieftain who proved that you can still win even if you lose.
The Blarney Castle, erected in the 13th century on an isolated limestone rock at the junction of the Blarney and Camane rivers, was besieged by the English "way back in history."
The lord of the manor concluded an armistice with the English commander. According to history, he promised to surrender the old homestead to an English garrison in Cork on a certain date.
The Englishman waited politely for the terms of the armistice to be fulfilled . . . and waited . . . and waited.
The Lord of Blarney held him off with promises and flattery until the commander became the laughingstock of the court of England. And the name, Blarney, took its place in the language as a synonym for sweet talk.
A stone in the northeast angle of the Blarney castle, several feet from the top, bearing a Latin inscription recording the date of the erection, has come through the centuries to be known as the Blarney Stone. To this stone tradition ascribes the faculty of communicating to all who kiss it that species of most persuasive fluency of speech commonly called "blarney."

Throng of tourists each year risk the perilous ascent to kiss the Blarney Stone and we sort of like to think it helps.

Stock Rise

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—Stock prices averages keep on climbing to new heights to the fascination of most and the amazement of many.
Among the reasons offered there is one that is quite tangible—corporate profits have been climbing, too. And many company executives are predicting still better days ahead.
This is something that Wall Street understands even better than it does such a psychological reason as the wide belief that continuing inflation is now written into the American economy, or a technical reason as that growing investment and pension funds have more money to put to work.
The upward swing in profits was evident in the final months of 1958, when they advanced sharply from the summer months. The profit again was steeper than that in industrial production. It contrasted sharply with unemployment, which has stayed stubbornly high.
That the profit trend is carrying over into the first quarter of 1959 is shown in the first reports by corporations whose fiscal year ends before the calendar year, and whose 1959 first quarter is now a matter of record.
Some 28 of these have reported on earnings so far, and 21 of them show gains over the same three months of the previous year. For most of them, true, the 1959 results are weighted by comparison with a very bleak period a year ago.
But of the seven who report a decline this time, the sharpest and largest drop is that of a farm

equipment company that was strike bound through most of the 1958 first quarter. International Harvester, which made 6 1/2 million dollars the previous year but lost 3 1/2 million dollars this time.

This weighs the sampling of 28 corporations to the downside almost as much as a comparison with the recession depths weighs the average to the upside.

There was only one other to report operating in the red in the 1959 period, while there were five in that predicament in the previous year.

Combined the 28 report net profit after taxes in this first quarter of their fiscal year as \$46,799,000, an increase of 8.3 percent over the \$43,207,000 the same companies made the previous year.

There are other reasons for the gains than just a comparison with recession days. Chief is a pickup in sales. But important, too, is the cost cutting the recession inspired, which gives them a better margin of profit on each dollar of sales.

For many firms increased efficiency of new plants and equipment either has cut sharply into labor costs or has at least offset any rise in wage scales. And always, after the fixed charges of their business have been met, there is a rising return on each additional sales dollar.

Most corporations have two weeks to go on their first quarters. But a number of them already have predicted pleasant profit gains in prospect.

Among them are: Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Tire & Rubber, Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward, Also Studebaker-Packard, American Motors, Whirlpool, Mueller Brass, Seeburg, Timken Roller Bearing, Texas Pacific Coal & Oil, Smith-Douglass, A. J. Bayless Markets—and the Assn. of American Railroads.

White House Notes

By MERRIMAN SMITH
UPI White House Reporter
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Backstairs at the White House:

Today or Tuesday, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will be packing his bags in London for the flight to Washington and his conferences with President Eisenhower on the Berlin crisis.

The two leaders will meet Friday at Eisenhower's special woodsy hide-away, Camp David, in the Catocin Mountains of Maryland.

Since it is highly unlikely that the urbane and polished Prime Minister's previous summit conference experiences have led him into such sylvan surroundings, there are some things he should know about Camp David.

For one thing, he would be well advised to wear that white fur cap that caught the fancy of the Russians when he wore it in Moscow recently. Spring still is some time away on the chilly Maryland summit, and the weather can be quite sharp until mid-April or later.

The Prime Minister should know that a walk in the Catocin Woods is fine in daylight but risky business after dark. The camp is guarded by a well-trained detachment of U.S. Marines and when darkness falls, there's a sharp-eyed leatherneck behind more than a few of the trees.

Otherwise, Macmillan won't need too much in the way of heavy clothing except for his arrival and departure, probably by helicopter. The president's cottage where he'll be a guest is snug and well-heated.

Night life? It's very limited.

Sometimes there are movies in the Navy mess hall. The nearest town is Thurmont, a bit on the smallish side. Its entertainment facilities include Camp Cosy, a roadside dining spot with tourist accommodations, one movie and a snake farm (unfortunately the boa constrictor and the cobra are appearing currently in the south). There are no bars. Beer is sold over the counter, liquor is available only in a package store.

Normally, when heads of government meet, the host entertains at dinner, and the guest picks some fancy banquet hall and gives a "thank you" dinner before returning home.

Eisenhower can offer the Prime Minister a comfortable dinner without leaving the camp, but Macmillan will be up against it when he goes shopping for dinner facilities off the premises.

He might consider Mountain Jerry's, a Thurmont spot, just north of the railroad underpass. The Prime Minister wouldn't have to worry about seating arrangements or such fancy details. Many of Mountain Jerry's devotees never go inside, but have their hamburgers and cheese sandwiches pushed out to them through a window.

War Prospects

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Out of the intense soul searching forced on this country by the Berlin crisis have come self-confident revelations about the present and deeply troubling questions about the future.

These revelations—to give a total picture—have had to be fitted together from various statements by President Eisenhower and his top military advisers.

They might prove erroneous in case of war—since the Soviets then would have to be heard from—but here they are:

1. Eisenhower himself last week said we certainly won't fight a land war with the Soviets. They outnumber us on the ground. "Why in the world would we dream of fighting a ground war?" he asked. "You have got to have other means."

2. Earlier this month Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy said we have "offensive superiority over the Soviets at this time."

3. Since we could not win on land but have offensive superiority then the only way we could fight a war is with planes using nuclear bombs.

Eisenhower has not ruled out nuclear weapons. McElroy has emphasized American dependence on its bombers.

But Democratic leaders—even though seeming to accept the idea of American superiority at present—question our ability to stay ahead.

They question Eisenhower's wisdom in not putting more money and effort into defense—looking years ahead—since the Soviets are pushing missile development and missiles may make bombers obsolete.

This is the troubling question implicit in their criticism.

Even though the Soviets may be afraid to start all-out war now, what happens if and when they gain superiority? Will they blackmail us into one surrender after another?

Last week the Senate Preparedness subcommittee, which has been quizzing top military leaders behind closed doors, released some heavily censored portions of the testimony.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, chairman of the ground and leader of the Senate Democrats, said the military chiefs agreed they had adequate plans and strength to meet the Berlin Crisis.

The Soviets have demanded the Allies pull their troops out of West Berlin and leave it a free city in the heart of Communist East Germany.

But Johnson, apparently accepting the idea this country is in adequate military shape now, said the adequacy applied only to the "immediate situation."

Then, trying to separate what we might be able to do now from what we might not be able to do in the future, he added: "Now and down the road are two different things."

The testimony of Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff, showed he agreed with Eisenhower we could not cope with the U.S.S.R. on the ground. He was asked if the only alternative to ground war is all-out war.

Although all-out war would mean nuclear war, "We must be willing to go all the way down the road," Taylor said. "We can't turn back at any point."

Federal Board Tightens Market Credit Controls

NEW YORK (UPI)—Stocks in the past week registered their fifth weekly advance on volume but almost matched that of 1929, the busiest year in stock market history.

After the Friday close, the Federal Reserve moved to tighten credit for stock market purposes by proposing several changes in rules without making any change in margin requirements which remain at 50 per cent.

Regulations involved are regulation "T" which covers extension and maintenance of credit by brokers, dealers, and members of national securities exchanges, and regulation "U" which governs loans by banks for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks.

The board said it was putting out the proposed changes for comment by interest groups. If adopted, it was felt in some quarters that the ensuing credit pinch might at least temporarily bring a reversal in the market.

Industrials in the Dow-Jones calculation gained moderately in every session and set a record high. The other three averages dipped on Monday and rose the remainder of the week.

The 65-stock average set a new record high, rails best since Jan. 23, and utilities best since June 10, 1930.

The market currently is only about two weeks behind 1929 in volume.

Sales on the New York Stock Exchange set a new high since Nov. 28 at 21,877,160 shares, a daily average of 4,237,632 shares. This compared with 21,018,300 shares or a daily average of 4,203,660 shares in the previous week.

At the close Friday, the industrial average stood at 614.69, up 5.17 points on the week and up 161.65 points over a year ago; railroad 164.25 up 0.51 on the week and up 57.98 from a year ago; utility 94.28 up 1.23 points on the week and up 21.16 points from last year; and 65 stocks

up 48.30 on the year.

A short-lived revolution in Iraq brought some caution on Monday but thereafter the list moved up each day with the best performers in groups outside those used to calculate the averages.

Another adverse factor for the week was the move to restrict imports of oil by edict. For a time the oil paid little attention to this but later they declined.

The group was higher on balance for the week, however, with Standard of California up 3 1/2 points and Gulf up 2 1/2.

The electronics and missile issues scored wide gains with Thiokol up 1 1/2; International Telephone up 9 1/2; Texas Instruments up 1 1/2; Zenith up 3 1/2; RCA up

3 1/2; American Telephone up 2 1/2; and General Electric up 2 1/2. Polaroid rose 2 1/2 and Bell & Howell 9 1/2 in the cameras where Eastman lost slightly.

Vick Chemical soared 11 1/2 in the drugs. Goodyear and General Tire gained a point or two in their section. Chrysler, responding to its President's remarks, the company is stepping up production sharply, rose 3 1/2 points while other autos lagged. Steels

had gains running to nearly 4 in Republic.

Du Pont ran up 7 points to feature the chemicals.

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