

# The Herald and News

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## Alaska

By FLORENCE JENKINS  
The 49th state is the object of interest throughout the nation, but more particularly to those of us who live in the Pacific Northwest.

The glamor of the goldrush days lives in verse and story. The Far North's bounty of big game has been tested by numerous residents of the Klamath Basin and will be by many more. In addition, we all know individuals or families who have lived in Alaska or are living there now.

Transportation to our new state can be by steamship, highway travel or air. A trip through the Inside Passage as far north as Juneau can be made during a two-week vacation period and the beauty of the scenery is breathtaking.

Persons seeking business opportunities in Alaska are advised to take a look at the area before moving up there, bag and baggage, just in hopes.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring its tenth annual air tour of Alaska this month with Baker Ferguson as committee chairman. The tour will leave Portland on Sunday, April 19 and return on April 30.

The itinerary calls for stops at five major Alaskan business centers—Fairbanks, Anchorage, Sitka, Juneau and Ketchikan.

A special feature of this year's tour will be the scheduling of meetings with key federal and state purchasing officers in Alaska. Luncheons, dinners and other special meetings with Alaska business leaders have been arranged in each of the five cities.

The tour will be made entirely by way of scheduled airlines and reservations at the best hotels in each of the cities visited will be confirmed before the start of the trip.

Weather is normally good along the Northern Coast this early in the year.

Maybe the group also will meet our former Klamath district forest service ranger, Bob Cooper, who transferred to Alaska's capital last year.

## Fat Women

By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK (AP)—Did Helen of Troy diet? Did Cleopatra count her calories?

We are stirred to these questions by a letter from a reader with a problem.

The letter: "Dear Sir: 'Recently you wrote in defense of fat men. Well, what about fat women?'

"My girl friends criticize me because, according to their standards, I am 40 pounds overweight. But I feel fine and my husband says he likes me the way I am."

"Why do people laugh at fat ladies? What's so funny about them?"

It was signed: "Fat Lady."

The answer, of course, is there is nothing funny about fat ladies. They are delightful. Those who laugh at fat ladies, like those who laugh at fat men, are envious idiots.

They don't know what they are missing: You should laugh right back at them, fat lady.

The present vogue for slender dames is only a passing passion, a fad of the last quarter century. It was originated by beanpole male courtiers, many of whom hate women anyway and do their best to make them look ridiculous.

The natural man looks for an angle in everything in life except the ladies. But then he instinctively prefers in the round.

The Turkish sultans, noted connoisseurs in these matters, filled their harems with ladies who were living symbols of padded plenty.

What about Helen of Troy? Does anyone think that a Greek, then or now, would launch a thousand ships to go after a married gal who was built like a fence post?

And what about Cleopatra? It is true that she herself rolled up into a rug in order to get in to see Julius Caesar. But that doesn't argue she was thin. They had mighty big carpets in Egypt in those days.

And who have the most famous artists and sculptors preferred to immortalize in paint and stone? Chubby lasses, almost always. In the world of the arts—from Venus di Milo to Kate Smith and Mary Margaret McBride—the plump girls have been standouts.

A skinny dame has no more secrets than a goldfish. It is the plump dame who is a dimpled mystery and holds depths of un-plumbed allure.

## Tax Returns

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP) — Just how much of a looking over will the Internal Revenue Service give my income tax return for 1958?

A lot of people may be wondering that, since the deadline for filing returns is Wednesday.

This year, IRS says, there will be returns from around 60 million individuals, 975,000 corporations, and a million partnerships, plus 20 million employment tax returns, and 3 million returns on federal excise, alcohol and tobacco taxes. There will be 260 million documents involving those returns.

That's a lot of looking over for the 50,000 people employed by IRS in its nine regional, 64 district, and 900 branch offices. Of the 50,000, about 15,500 are auditors but a lot of the others are used in checking returns.

In the case of some of the biggest corporations, IRS assigns three to five agents all year around because they have complexities never dreamed of by an individual taxpayer.

Last year 2,841,000 returns—including 150,000 from corporations—were completely checked. This means more than just checking the arithmetic. A complete check means auditors went over the books of corporations or the records of individuals.

This year about 30 million people will have used the short-form 1040 because they made less than \$10,000 in salary and fitted other requirements for using this simple return. These get looked over to see that the exemptions tally.

But they can be run through electronic computer machines which not only can determine the tax but can figure out whether you overpaid or still owe some tax.

All those reporting income over \$10,000 not only get their arithmetic checked but also get a going over by an experienced agent to see whether the return should be accepted or turned over to an auditor for deeper examination.

The auditing can be done by calling in the taxpayer for a conference or sending an agent to his home or office to examine his records. The 2,841,000 returns audited last year brought the government an extra 1½ billion dollars.

Last year IRS found 1,905,000 errors in making the simple arithmetic check. Of that total, 1,245,000 taxpayers had made errors in their own favor. IRS usually tries to get a delinquent taxpayer to file a return. If he doesn't, IRS can file it for him and then set out to collect.

What happens if IRS audits your return and then decides you owe more tax? You are notified but you can appeal to IRS.

First, through a conference with the agent who examined your return and with his supervisor. Then if you are still not convinced, with special technical advisers who work in IRS separately from the agents.

If after all this you and the service still don't agree, IRS will issue what is called a statutory notice this means within those 90 days you must appeal to the U.S. tax court or pay up.

Suppose you ignore the 90-day notice, don't appeal, and don't pay up. IRS presents you with a bill. Then either you pay or IRS will try to collect by seizing your salary, your car, or other possessions.

Last year IRS issued 73,000 statutory notices. But 66,000 people got them paid up within the 90-day limit. That left 7,000 to fight it out in court.

In case of a downright evasion of tax a criminal charge can be

made. But out of 60 million taxpayers, IRS says, only about 1,000 face criminal action each year.

## Red Juveniles

By WILLIAM L. RYAN  
AP Foreign News Analyst

"People's squads" are popping up in many areas of the Soviet Union — particularly in the non-Russian republics — to crack down on rising restiveness in the younger generation.

A steady run of reports about youthful violence indicates the Communist party is having serious trouble keeping Soviet youth under its collective thumb. The items hint of growing discontent with the central rule in Moscow.

"People's squads" are described as groups of volunteer workers banded together for the protection of the social order. The squads are told to try persuasion on violators of the public order. If that doesn't work, the squads are to turn offenders over to the militia.

A group of 60 such volunteers was set up in Tiflis, capital of Stalin's native province, Georgia, whose sturdy and independent-minded people long have been a source of trouble for Moscow. Groups of about 20 each have been set up in other towns.

In Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia, where Dep. Premier A. I. Mikoyan was born, the party recently held a conference on maintenance of public order. Once again the establishment of "public order" squads was announced. Party emissaries went to factories and enterprises to explain to workers why the squads are needed.

In Turkmenistan's capital, Ashkhabad, whose central Asian people are another minority under Great Russian rule, the party complains about "young drunken factory workers" assaulting and insulting Soviet citizens in the street. A people's squad hauled a clutch of offenders off to the local militia.

These published Soviet reports tend to support rumors from central Europe that the Russians are having trouble with their non-Russian republics. There are rumors of a resurgence of nationalism in the republics, particularly in the Ukraine, a rich breadbasket for the U.S.S.R. where nationalism always has been strong.

## Rough Month

By LYLE C. WILSON  
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—This is a tough month for the average man with a family, a beat-up jalopy and an income tax to pay.

Taxes and the high cost of living cut up the average man into bits and pieces, like a jigsaw puzzle. The Tax Foundation, Inc., of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, did some sharp pencil figuring and came up with the bad news.

The average \$4,500-a-year man works 22 days a month, it reported, and must whack up his income like this:

- Seven days, for taxes.
- Two days, for clothing.
- Four days, house and furniture.
- Two days, transportation.
- One day, medical expense.
- One day, recreation.
- Four and one-half days, food.
- One-half day—all that remains—for riotous living or whatever.

The tax bite is larger than it should be because, for one solid reason, government officials are free with other people's money. Other people's money comes easy and goes the same way. It makes small difference whether the government official is operating in Washington for the federal government or back home among the neighbors.

Tax Foundation calculators re-

ported that in 19 years from 1940 through 1958, total state tax collections per person have tripled. The 1940 average was \$25.44. The 1958 average was \$87.95, a hike of \$62.51 per head.

That average man with a family and a jalopy took a beating in those years. The average of general sales taxes and gross receipts taxes which are passed directly to the consumer increased in 19 years from \$3.83 to \$16.61. Collections from motor fuels, motor vehicles and motor operator's licenses were up from \$9.41 to \$25.52.

Taxpayers are cast this year in the role usually assigned to them. They are the interested but innocent bystanders who have the most at stake in a blazing political dispute about what shall be done with their money.

President Eisenhower and Congressional Democrats are the disputants. During the 1958 election campaign, Eisenhower tagged the Democrats as spenders—not all of them, he says now—but as spenders whose easy way with the taxpayers' money was sure to keep the Treasury in the red and to increase inflation.

This kind of dispute between Congress and the White House has been going on for years with the taxpayer in the middle. Only once in the past 25 years have a President and a Congress pulled together to cut government costs and to cut taxes. That joint venture took place in the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration. Taxes came down and so did government spending.

In the 1955 fiscal year Eisenhower spent \$64.6 billions. That was the cheapest Eisenhower year. Tax collections, however, were \$4.2 billions short of paying the government's bills. The U.S. dollar reacted to that relatively good showing by reversing a trend. It gained in value in 1955 by two-tenths of one per cent. Not much, but a gain.

## Dreaded Scourge

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Occasionally during the past few years there have been serious outbreaks of a highly fatal diarrhea in newborn infants which has caused great trouble to the nurseries of maternity hospitals.

Attempts to find the cause have not been notably successful. It is probable that this kind of epidemic diarrhea of infants is a virus infection, although one or more germs (bacteria) are often present.

Usually, the infant who is stricken appears to be healthy and thriving. Suddenly the child becomes drowsy and if awakened utters a short weak cry. The temperature is not usually high, generally being below 100 degrees.

At about the same time, or within a few hours, the baby begins to have loose, watery, yellowish bowel movements without any obvious mucus, blood or pus. These watery movements come more and more frequently.

Especially alarming is the rapid loss of weight in these tiny infants, which may be as much as a pound within the first day. (This is sometimes one-sixth of the total weight.)

After a brief period the baby shows signs of having insufficient fluid in the system and may look very ill indeed. In severe cases a baby may die from this disease within a day or two. As a rule the disease lasts about a week. Only about half recover.

Children over four weeks old and grownups do not seem susceptible to this disease. But once a case develops in a nursery it spreads rapidly to the infants in adjoining bassinets. Most of those who are likely to catch the disease do so in from two to six days after exposure.

When epidemic diarrhea breaks out in a hospital nursery, preventive measures have to be begun at once.

The babies who are well, but in the nursery at the time, also have to be isolated and observed closely for any signs of the disease. Visitors are rigidly excluded during such periods, not only from the babies who have become ill, but also from those who were exposed. New babies must not be admitted to the nursery.

Treatment has been generally disappointing. There have been favorable reports from a few of the antibiotics, though most of them seem to be ineffective.

Apparently fewer epidemics of diarrhea of the newborn have been occurring lately than several years ago, but hospitals and health officials are constantly on guard against new outbreaks.

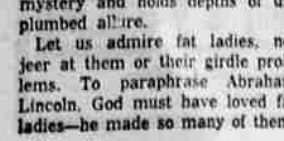
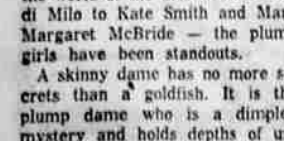
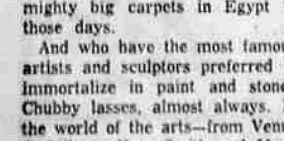
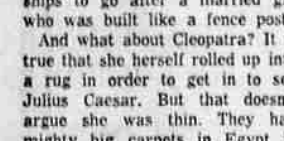
## Quotes

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — State Department Press Officer Lincoln White, on Secretary of State Dulles' surprise return from Florida to re-enter Walter Reed Army Hospital where he is being treated for cancer:

"It is now desirable he have a period of further medical observation."

## SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



## County Needs Spring Rains

BURNS (AP) — Only heavy spring rains can solve Harney Basin's poorest irrigation outlook in 15 years, water forecasters said here recently.

W. T. Frost, Oregon's snow survey supervisor, said water content of the mountain snow pack is only 48 per cent of normal.

This led farm forecasters to forecast that 85,000 acres may produce only a third of the normal meadow hay crop.

In addition, they said, many irrigated alfalfa fields will bear only one crop, instead of two. Many ranchers already are selling feeder cattle, and are think-

ing of trimming cow herds to conserve feed, said county agent Ray Novotny.

At another water forecast meeting in La Grande Wednesday, Manes Barton of the Soil Conservation Service said the general outlook for irrigation water also is poor in Union, Wallowa and Baker Counties.

The snow pack in the Wallowa

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## Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids, stop itching, and relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astounding statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

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