

The Herald and News

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Almanac

Today is Wednesday June 10, the 161st day of the year, with 204 more days in 1959.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning star is Saturn.

The evening stars are Mercury, Venus, Mars and Jupiter.

On this date in history:

In 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence.

In 1854, Annapolis graduated its first class.

In 1898, U.S. Marines began an invasion of Cuba in the Spanish-American War.

In 1931, Mrs. Ernest Simpson, an American woman, met the Prince of Wales for the first time. Six years later Mrs. Simpson married the former prince.

In 1942, the Czech village of Lidice was wiped out by the German Gestapo in reprisal for the assassination of a Nazi official.

In 1948, supersonic flight first was officially revealed.

Financially Embarrassed

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP) — Other things besides a ceiling on interest rates are keeping the U.S. Treasury financially embarrassed.

One is the tax laws that favor its competitors in the money market — corporations and state and local agencies.

Another is the higher yields that government backed mortgages offer investors — federal guarantees that make these mortgages look as riskless as Treasury securities.

One is the tight money policy by which the Federal Reserve Board is helping the administration in its fight to stave off another inflationary inroad on the purchasing power of your dollar.

And a prime one is the habit of the federal debt to grow and grow. Only Congress — or, some say, an aroused public — can stop that.

To some degree these factors affect both the nonsalable U. S. savings bonds which individuals — most in the lower income brackets — buy, and the salable Treasury securities which look for their market among the banks, other financial institutions and funds, corporations and well-heeled individual investors.

But they apply especially to the marketable securities which have been giving the Treasury its biggest headaches. These problems will remain even if Congress goes along with President Eisenhower's request to lift the ceiling on the interest Uncle Sam can pay when he borrows.

Let's look at these sales difficulties that U.S. marketable securities face:

In today's crowded borrowers market competition can be stiff. And the tax laws give corporations a head start. The Treasury itself picks up about half of a big corporation's borrowing costs. That's because when it borrows it can charge the interest to expenses. Since it must pay the Treasury about half of its gross earnings in income taxes, it saves about half of the interest it pays out. Hence, paying higher rates to get a loan isn't the pain it might be.

Tax laws favor the states and local agencies when they borrow — and they are doing so in increasing volume. Their securities are tax-exempt, appealing to any investor in the upper income brackets. U.S. Treasury securities, on the other hand, are fully taxable at the federal level. Thus they lose much of their charm for the investor who pays high taxes anyway, and sees no percentage in going into a higher bracket.

Another competitor for lending money is the home mortgage. This pays a higher yield than the Treasury now does or would like to. When the mortgage is backed by the Federal Housing Administration or the Veterans Administration the risk to the investor is slight. With today's home building boom there are lots of mortgages for investors to buy.

Cross Of Lorraine

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
Sir Winston Churchill, then prime minister of Britain, once said that of all the crosses he had to bear, one of the heaviest was the Cross of Lorraine. By that, he meant Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

De Gaulle, the man who insisted

that France be recognized as a world power even in the midst of mortifying defeat early in World War II, has not changed.

He demonstrated it again this week when it was disclosed in Paris that 200 U.S. F-100 "Super Sabre" fighter bombers based in France under NATO may be moved to other West European bases because of U.S. and British failure to agree to De Gaulle's demands for a share in atomic secrets.

Until she receives such a share, France has refused to permit stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons on French soil.

Without the weapons, there is little use in basing there the planes which would have to carry such weapons against a potential enemy.

U.S. refusal to share such secrets grew out of her allies' demonstrated inability to keep them from filtering to the Soviets.

France, with the second largest Communist party in Europe outside the Soviet Union, was counted among the greatest risks.

But such practicalities never have counted with De Gaulle.

To him, France even in the midst of World War II defeat merely was passing through a phase which could not dim the lustre of her world greatness.

He once said: "There is a twenty-century-old pact between the greatness of France and the liberty of the world."

De Gaulle long since has passed from those days when the late Josef Stalin described him as a man "not complicated."

Or when an exasperated President Roosevelt described him as an upstart playing Joan of Arc, and Churchill is said to have replied:

"Yes, but my bloody bishops won't let me burn him."

First, last and always De Gaulle is for France. He will lift the French by their bootstraps whether they like it or not, politically or economically. He will force the world to recognize France whether the world likes it or not.

So, as in World War II when he played the part of thorn in the flesh to Roosevelt and Churchill, Tuesday he seeks to leap-frog years of French political anarchy and ineptitude and to force by whatever means a French entry into the so-far exclusive club of nations owning the atomic bomb.

The extent of his single-mindedness is revealed by the fact that now, in the midst of world-shaping negotiations with the Russians at the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference, he chooses to let it be known that he is deeply at odds with his allies on a vital question of Western defense.

The same determination that France shall be a world power shaping her own destiny accounted for the announcement last March that De Gaulle was withdrawing the obligation of the French Mediterranean Fleet to serve under NATO command in wartime.

And the same conditions apply to French refusal to enter into new commitments to NATO.

There can be no denying De Gaulle's personal greatness. There also seems the distinct possibility that the annoyances felt by Roosevelt and Churchill also are to be felt by President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

of the ministers — American, Soviet, British, French — has become almost farcical. Four weeks of talking and nothing accomplished, nothing settled.

Dead-pan Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko can't agree, decide or yield on anything unless his boss, Khrushchev, says so. So far Khrushchev has only told him to be polite, stand still, and keep his mouth open.

The lead on The Associated Press story out of Geneva after Tuesday's session — as fruitless as any which preceded it — was like a pathetic footnote on a shadow dance.

It said: "The Western foreign ministers showed deep concern today that the Geneva conference may collapse unless Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev intervenes quickly to break the deadlock."

That has been true from the beginning. Nobody — certainly not the Western ministers — had any illusion to the contrary. Everything depended on Khrushchev. Gromyko was just his frontman.

The only reason he permitted the ministers' meeting at all was because the West — principally Eisenhower — had insisted on it as a necessary preliminary to a later summit meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev.

Eisenhower actually laid down two conditions for a summit conference. First, the foreign ministers must meet; second, they must show some progress, which would mean agreement, or concessions, on something.

But there had always been an underlying irony in the President's requirements: any concession or agreement by the Soviets at Geneva would actually be a concession by Khrushchev which he could just as well have made at a summit meeting.

Nevertheless, Eisenhower had a point of his own in the two conditions he laid down. It was like telling Khrushchev: if you really mean business, prove it at Geneva before you and I get together; otherwise, I'd just have to hope you meant business.

Yet from the beginning, Khrushchev has created a dilemma for Eisenhower.

A ministers' meeting could break up without any agreement — Khrushchev could be using it to prove it was a waste of time for anyone but the top men to talk — but that would not necessarily prove he couldn't do business at the summit.

If Khrushchev, who thinks so little of the ministers' meeting, now lets Gromyko make a concession before the ministers break up, it will probably be only to deprive Eisenhower of any argument against meeting him at the summit.

ation for service well-rendered."

He must have known you won't believe this. That's why he says let your wife do it.

"Women are especially sensible in matters relating to tipping, fair but not foolish," he says. It must be true, too, because I've heard many a cab driver say the same thing, sort of.

Frome, being an old man, naturally starts but with the presumption you will be going by car. He says it will help to get it fixed first, because the local mechanics are cheap compared with those you will find in somebody else's home town.

Once under way, figure \$30 per thousand miles for the gas and oil. From there on, you can write your own budget. It appears there are three courses to follow, ranging from expensive to uncomfortable.

Taking them in reverse order, there is camping. Frome says 22 million people did it last year. Camping he says, is not what it was in the good old days, and thank goodness for that, anyway.

The difference is in the fine new camp sites, with conveniences like showers, sometimes with hot water, going up in state and national parks all over the country; also in the \$150 to \$300 worth of fancy camping gear he says you will want.

After recovering from this initial investment, four campers can hope to get by on \$100 a week. But don't try it just to save money. If you like to rough it on a foam rubber bed, Frome says maybe the motel route is for you.

If so, figure \$10 to \$12 a night for the room; at least \$5 daily per person for food.

For a week in a cottage somewhere at the beach or the mountains, \$90 is average rent.

For those who just want to sit down, Frome has a kind word for the resort hotel, from which he says all the guests come away feeling like millionaires. This is possibly because they are millionaires. Anyway, he suggests \$25 per week "and up" as a likely price for a family of four.

Credit cards help. Take all you've got. But ready cash hasn't gone out of style. Figure a budget long before leaving. Frome advises, then add 10 to 15 per cent.

'Joy Party'
By NATE POLOWETZKY
TOKYO (AP) — "A joy party began."

That's what the English language synopsis of a play said — although up on stage the actors, in their gorgeous costumes, sat around showing as much agitation as a totem pole.

But the synopsis said it was a joy party, and the synopsis has become the foreigner's guide through the intricacies of the Japanese theater.

Sometimes the synopsis explains. Sometimes sheer poetry is the result, without much elucidation.

Take the play "The Mother of Shosno Shigemoto."

It's about 78-year-old Kunitsume and his wife, Kitano-kata who was about 20 years old and was so famous with her extreme beauty.

During the "joy party" Kunitsume becomes so drunk he gives Kitano-kata away to Shihel "top man of the Fujiwara."

Says the synopsis "he was for a long time considering to make his wife free for the sake of her own happiness because he was too old for her. But now, after she was gone with someone else, he stood in desperate loneliness."

But not Shihel, who according to the synopsis, "was so much pleased with Kitano-kata that he visited her room everyday."

Well, as it happens in Japanese plays everything becomes very confused at this point. The Fujiwara clan falls on bad days.

Shihel dies — or as the synopsis says: "Fujiwara family collapsed after Shihel and many members died of ill or thunder (sic). Kunitsume (who is about 90 at this point), who could never get his wife out of his memory, became insane. The young Shigemoto (their young son) was pitiful (sic). He could never see his mother again since Kitano-kata has also been confined herself in a small nunnery outside of the town after Shihel died."

The synopsis shows everything turns out fine in act 3.

"One day Shigemoto was walking nearby the nunnery. Suddenly, he was struck with a strong wish to see mother and started to run along a stream. He found a nun preying (sic) before the grave of Shihel. It was Kitano-kata. He called her name. The mother and son were holding each other without a word, under the cherry tree in full blossom."

Better Vacation

By FRANK ELEAZER
WASHINGTON (UPI) — One way to beat the high cost of travel this summer is let your wife handle the tipping. Another is to stay home.

A new book on the subject, written by a fellow who ought to know, recommends for and against these solutions, respectively.

The author is Michael Frome, for many years travel editor of the American Automobile Assn. Frome says if you're smart you still can get out on the road, have fun, and come home with all your gold fillings.

His book is called "Better Vacations for Your Money." Frome says if all you have in mind is saving your dough, you better forget the whole thing. He does have lots of ideas though for easing the pain.

"You don't have to tip anybody, anywhere, anything," counsels traveler Frome. "You do so only because you want to, in appreci-

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



They'll Do It Every Time



THIS YEAR THEY DECIDED TO STAY HOME AND RENT THE OLD SHACK...



Senate Republican Chief Okays Demos' Worksheet

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate's Republican leader approved informally today a Democratic worksheet loaded with political fireworks but omitting any big new spending bills.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) noted in an interview that Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas had included several major requests of President Eisenhower in an outline Tuesday of the work ahead for the Senate.

Among other things, Johnson called for action on "a reasonable civil rights measure which will appeal to free men who wish to make progress rather than make an issue."

Dirksen said he agrees sponsors are going to have to tread this politics-mined field cautiously if they want to pass a bill.

"I have always proceeded on the theory that civil rights legislation must of necessity be reasonable in its nature if we expect to get action by the Senate and House," Dirksen said. "The administration seeks to be restrained in this field."

Of Johnson's list of priority measures, Dirksen ticked off a number of others he recalled Eisenhower had requested.

These included extension of the international wheat agreement and excise tax rates; military and atomic energy construction; foreign aid and creation of an inter-American development bank.

However, the Republican leader said he can't predict these will be passed in a form acceptable to the president.

Johnson's statement said the Senate will act also on "revision of the debt limit and other fiscal legislation." Dirksen noted that did not specifically mention the higher interest rates on government bonds Eisenhower has requested.

There are strong indications the Democrats will stall the interest rate proposal while they picture

Stream Yields Human Leg

PORTLAND (AP) — Two boys playing along the banks of the stream found a human leg in Johnson Creek on the outskirts of Portland Monday.

Sheriff's deputies said they had no leads.

The leg was that of a man and had been in the water a long time, a coroner's deputy said.

More than 3,000 Cherokee Indians live in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina.



New Salesman Now With Bruce Owens, Realtor

Dean Howell, long-time Klamath Falls resident is a new salesman in the office of Bruce Owens, Realtor. Dean was formerly with M & S and previously to that was in business for himself. Dean's business background makes him well-qualified to help you with all your real estate transactions, whether they be for a new business or a new home. Contact him at 7th and Pine or call TU 4-3129. Adv.

er bills to broaden the coverage of the wage-hour and unemployment compensation acts can be reached in this session. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), an obvious presidential aspirant, is interested in these.

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