

The Herald and News

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Eating Out

By FLORENCE JENKINS
Eating out is going to cost a little more during the next six months than it did during the first half of 1959.

Bar service, with or without food, also costs more now.

Many local bars raised prices a few weeks back when the price per bottle of popular brands went up a few cents. Some may make a further increase while others were upping prices to cover the anticipated 50-cent-a-day raise for bartenders which went into effect on July 1.

Culinary Alliance, Local No. 424, and operators of all union restaurants in Klamath Falls have signed new contracts. Increases in pay became effective on the first day of July.

Waitresses were granted a raise of 40 cents a day; bartenders, 50 cents a day; cooks, 50 cents, and dishwashers 75 cents a day.

There are approximately 370 members of Local No. 424, Culinary Alliance. Women work five days a week for a maximum of 40 hours. Men work six days, 48 hours.

Blanket raises in pay result in industry-wide increases in cost. And the cost is paid by the consumer because it cannot be absorbed by anybody else.

However, the extra money in the weekly paycheck is spent locally, as a rule, and buys more goods and services for the recipient—so that much more money is put into circulation in Klamath Falls.

Meanwhile, the local restaurant operators make every attempt to maintain high standards of quality and to live up to their slogan: "Eating out is fun."

Taxes, Appraisals

By NELSON REED

Having listened to Charley Mack and Dean Ellis of the State Tax Commission hold forth on the matter of property appraisals, in regard to which most of us recently received those sour little valentines, we are convinced that the matter of property appraisal is entirely too complicated to be handled as it is being done in our counties at the present time. It is absurd, to say the least, to expect to elect a county assessor with the necessary background, training and education for the job from those candidates willing to run for that office at the salary it pays.

Just because it is a public office we toss good sense to the winds and elect somebody because he is a nice guy or has never said anything nasty about anybody or he promises to look out for all our interests personally or he's kind to his parents and a good father. We can be sure that he has never had much business training or experience or he would not be interested in the job in good times.

We would not think of hiring anybody to do our tax accounting if he were not a certified public accountant, nor would we consider getting legal advice from somebody who was not a trained lawyer, admitted to the bar. But just because it is a public office, even though it involves millions of dollars, we are still electing untrained, inexperienced people to be assessors, the same as we did back in the days before the railroads came to Klamath County, when the job did not require any special education or experience.

Then when we get in a mess like we have been in lately we scream to high heaven. If by accident we do happen to get a good man for the job, as we have on occasion, and our taxes go up through no fault of his, when the next election comes around the ill informed and ignorant voters throw him out. Somehow they think by choosing a completely unqualified man in his place their taxes will go down. How stupid can we get?

Surely there are brains enough in this state in the State Tax Commission, the Legislature or the citizens, so that we can come up with some better system of obtaining our assessors. Some standard of education, training and experience could be established that must be met by any candidate for the office, whether he still is elected by the local people or appointed by the governor or the State Tax Commission.

Sufficient salary should be paid for the job to attract qualified men. At the same time the collection of taxes should be taken out of the sheriff's office and made a duty of the assessor's office. While, in effect, it is now being done that way, it is ridiculous to still pretend that the sheriff is a tax collector.

We can no longer afford the horse and buggy system of choosing public servants for highly complicated positions involving large sums of money. Just elect-

ing some nice, honest, well-meaning, inexperienced, untrained, unqualified man will not do anymore. It's just too darned expensive.

Pavement Plato

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Curbstone comments of a Pavement Plato: Mankind's hardest industry is getting out of bed every morning. It is the greatest test of the human will.

Civilization only makes the problem worse. In caveman days, a man got out of bed for only one reason—he was hungry. It made sense for him to arise rather than lie there and starve.

But today everybody is on a diet. It is fashionable to starve. Therefore it makes more sense to stay in bed. Why starve on your feet when you can starve comfortably lying down?

The worst demand of civilization is that a man get out of bed every morning—or at least five days a week—at the same hour. It is inhuman and unnatural. Can you name any other animal in nature that gets up every day at the same time?

Bears don't. Tigers don't. Rats don't. Mice won't. Even at a racetrack the starter is unable to wake up all the horses at the same moment—particularly the horse you have bet on.

Man's normal attitude toward a bed is very simple. It is the last thing he wants to go to at night—and the last thing he wants to leave in the morning. He fights sleep as long as he can. But once he surrenders, he surrenders all the way.

Now and then you hear a fellow brag about how he likes to leap out of bed, nimble and clear-eyed, eager to greet the rising sun and meet the fresh challenges of another day. I always feel a bit sad when I go to these fellows' funerals later—cut off, as they so often are, in the very prime of life.

Getting out of bed is a real test of character. Obviously, anybody who can jump easily and merrily out of bed has no character. And that's what eventually mows them down in the stern strain of living—lack of character. Also lack of strength. They wear out all their strength leaping out of bed in the morning. By noon they are hollow-eyed. By 50 they are dead, and unremembered.

After awaking, one should think the problem through for a full half an hour. Then should follow 15 minutes of careful exercise—consisting of yawning and scratching. After that you should sit up slowly, and let your feet drop over the side of the bed one foot at a time.

An hour from the time the alarm clock first sounds you should, if all goes well, be looking at yourself in the bathroom mirror and wondering why such a fascinating devil has to work for a living.

There are, of course, mechanical aids to getting up—such as being awakened by a clock-radio delivering the morning world news broadcasts. But world news is so terrible now that, listening, one has more of an urge to cover under the bed sheets than to arise and face such a terrible universe.

More helpful is the psychological approach. When you wake up you start brooding about how all the people you hate probably got up early this morning and are out making money. Before you know it you are out of bed, too—trying to catch up with them.

But the best solution of all is to marry. A wife will insist not only that you get to bed on time, but that you get out of bed on time—to earn her a living. She will take the responsibility from your worn shoulders.

Big Business

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP)—Do the biggest companies fare better in bad times than the small ones? Most persons probably think so. Certainly the giants seem to have the better staying power. And their rebound in good times is likely to be more impressive.

But records of the biggest corporations during 1958—year both of recession and recovery—show their sales and profits shrank by a greater percentage than the average and by more than the smallest. The big boys had farther to fall and many of them tumbled quite a way down the slope.

Also, none of the 10 industrial firms with the largest sales and profits was among the 10 companies with highest return on invested capital or with highest sales per dollar of invested capital, and only two were among the top 10 in return on sales.

Revenues of the 50 biggest industrials fell 8.2 per cent in 1958 from 1957 and net profits were off 20.8 per cent. By comparison, sales of the 500 largest industrials were down 6.1 per cent and profits off 17.8 per cent, while all other industrial firms showed a combined decline in sales of 3.6 per cent, although profits slipped 20 per cent.

Compiling these figures, Fortune magazine asks and answers this question: "Is corporate bigness a moderating force during major swings in the economy? The answer, apparently, is no."

In profits the 10 top industrials, in order, are: General Motors, Jersey Standard Oil, Du Pont, Gulf Oil, Texaco, U.S. Steel, California Standard Oil, General Electric, Socony Mobil Oil, and Bethlehem Steel. But if communications are included, American Telephone & Telegraph would top GM.

In sales the top 10 industrials are, in order: GM, Jersey Standard, Ford, GE, U.S. Steel, Socony Mobil, Gulf, Swift, Texaco and Western Electric. Again, if communications are included, A.T.&T. would be third, A & P fourth, and Sears, Roebuck eighth.

In assets A.T.&T. outruns the industrials. The top 10 of the latter alone, in order: Jersey Standard, GM, U.S. Steel, Gulf, Socony Mobil, Texaco, GE, Du Pont, Indiana Standard Oil and California Standard Oil.

By adding merchandising and communication companies to industrials listed on its board, the New York Stock Exchange reports that 46 firms in 1958 had sales of one billion dollars or more. Two on this list in 1957 fell off, but two additions balanced it out.

Looking at the top 500 industrials, Fortune finds three that increased net profits more than fourfold last year (Morrell, Oliver Corp., and Solar Aircraft). Fifty gained by 25 per cent or more, higher sales were reported by 216.

Industrial groups doing particularly well last year were: Food, up 4.1 per cent in sales and 8.2 per cent in profits; and tobacco, up 10.2 per cent in sales and 20.7 per cent in profits.

Auto, aircraft and shipbuilding companies taken as a group tumbled the most in profits, down 37.3 per cent, with sales off 13.9 per cent. Metal manufacturers as a group were off 22.3 per cent in profits and 16.5 per cent in sales.

The 1958 recession period hit the biggest the most of all, in sharp contrast to 1957, mostly a boom year, when the 500 biggest gained more than did smaller firms, and the 50 giants did the best of all.

Foreign Notebook

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

From the foreign editor's notebook:

It's beginning to look more and more as though France will explode its first atomic bomb before the end of the year. If it does, it will make France a member of the exclusive "nuclear club" now made up of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. This achievement will give President Charles de Gaulle realization of one of his fondest desires—a bigger voice and more influence in shaping world affairs.

About a week ago, Pierre Guillaumat, De Gaulle's minister of the armed forces, said France was so "close" to completing work on its first atomic bomb that it didn't need foreign assistance. This hint of atomic attainment was underscored later when Assistant Premier Jacques Soustelle told the Senate in Paris that France would not agree to any suspension of nuclear tests at a time when its own bomb was nearing completion. It's not expected that France's big bang will go off until after the summer months, however.

The Saarland's half million residents may become full-fledged Germans again soon. The coal-rich territory which has been the subject of international tugs of war since Charlemagne's grandsons divided up his empire, was part of France from 1945 until Jan. 1, 1957 when it was returned to West Germany. However, it was agreed the Saar would remain a part of the French monetary zone for three years to provide an orderly changeover. The West Germans now are ready to bring the Saar into the German monetary zone six months ahead of schedule. One sticky problem is that of children allowances. In France, the government allowance begins with the first child. In West Germany, it begins with the third. The West German Parliament has agreed to continue to pay for the first child in the Saar, although it fears this may lead eventually to similar arrangements for all of West Germany. It would boost government costs 250 million dollars a year.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has a standing invitation to visit London, but British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan is said to hope he won't pick it up. Macmillan has been soured by some of Adenauer's recent acidic anti-British pronouncements, resulting from their divergent views on the best ways to deal with Soviet Russia. Macmillan, alone among Western leaders, is strong for a summit meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and is not going to be talked out of it. Therefore, he also opposes any meeting among Western leaders now.

There will be the usual consultations through "diplomatic channels" but nothing to patch up frayed Western unity except possibly a get-together of Western foreign ministers in Geneva just before the four-power conference reopens on July 13.

Most were for her in her decision to proceed with the contest, she said.

She said earlier she was going ahead with the contest and "I am keeping my religion, too."

"I'm still set on doing both," she said, after the barrage of telephone calls.

She stressed that she did not want her decision to be construed as a criticism of the church.

"I certainly don't want to criticize the Catholic Church in any way," she said. "I certainly would never criticize the Catholic Church."

"Mother is not encouraging. She feels I should abide by the church," she added.

Although Mrs. Ingersoll is a Catholic, Ingersoll is not.

"The Catholic Church will not oppose bathing suit review contests if the review is held in private, allowing only the families of the contestants and the judges to be present," the chancery office said in a statement.

"The Catholic Church will, however, oppose a public review of the contestants wearing bathing suits. The Catholic Church will oppose if any pictures of contestants wearing bathing suits are published in daily papers."

Contestants in the Miss Universe contest are required to parade publicly in bathing suits, although in New Mexico the state finalists competed in the bathing suit review in a private contest. Officials of the Miss Universe contest, in Long Beach, Calif., said the contest rules would not be changed for any Catholic entry. They said all girls will be required to follow the same routine as other contestants.

The archbishop's office, explaining the church's views on public bathing suit reviews, said, "There is a vast difference between a girl appearing in a bathing suit on a beach and one parading in public in such attire for the express purpose of showing the public present, and, in many cases, the television world, a body created by God for his designs and not for purposes subversive to those ends. Such express display is subversive to those ends, causing in so many instances moral decadence and sin on the part of the viewers."

Oscar Meinhardt, director of the Miss Universe contest, in Long Beach, said the purpose of the contest was to "promote international good will and friendship" and that the suits worn by the entrants were "very conservative."

A decree issued by Archbishop Edwin V. Byrne of Santa Fe several years ago, and which still stands, forbids Catholic girls from taking part in beauty contests where contestants must appear publicly in swimming suits.

The office of the archbishop affirmed that Miss Ingersoll and her family would be deprived of the sacraments of communion and confession "for a period of time to be determined by the archbishop himself" if she parades publicly in a bathing suit.

Miss Ingersoll, who said she was quite upset by the turn of events, nevertheless expressed determination to compete.

They'll Do It Every Time

PLUMUS BRIMSTONE EMPLOYED 12,000 MEN—BUT FEW EVER SAW HIM—HE BELIEVED IN DELEGATING AUTHORITY—



By Jimmy Hatlo

NOW HE'S RETIRED—WITH ONLY ONE MAN UNDER HIM—AND HE'S ON THE POOR GUY'S BACK DOWN TO DUSK—



Beauty, Church Collide Over Bathing Suit Ban

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (AP)—A red-haired beauty's decision to compete in the Miss Universe contest over the objections of her church stirred a tempest here today.

"The phone hasn't stopped ringing," Miss Sue Ingersoll said late Friday night, after she announced her decision. The Catholic Church, to which she belongs, has promised to deny the sacrament to her and her family if she competes in the beauty contest.

She expressed amazement that her decision had brought so much interest.

"It took me quite by surprise," she said.

She said her mother, Mrs. H. O. Ingersoll, had answered most of the calls during the day.

"I have talked to very few people myself," she said, and added she did not know how most of the callers felt about her competing in the face of the church's opposition.

Miss Ingersoll, a beauty parlor operator who was chosen Miss New Mexico last month and designated the state's entry in the Miss Universe contest, said several people had stopped her on the street and commented on the tempest raised.

She was asked, "These people were acquaintances of yours, of course?"

"On the contrary—people I don't know," she said. "They asked me what I planned to do."

She explained these people probably recognized her from pictures in the local papers.

Most were for her in her decision to proceed with the contest, she said.

She said earlier she was going ahead with the contest and "I am keeping my religion, too."

"I'm still set on doing both," she said, after the barrage of telephone calls.

She stressed that she did not want her decision to be construed as a criticism of the church.

"I certainly don't want to criticize the Catholic Church in any way," she said. "I certainly would never criticize the Catholic Church."

"Mother is not encouraging. She feels I should abide by the church," she added.

Although Mrs. Ingersoll is a Catholic, Ingersoll is not.

Change in Plans Cancels Visit

PORTLAND (AP)—A Monday visit in Portland by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justice William O. Douglas has been canceled because of a change in plans.

Philip J. Rother, Multnomah County Bar Assn. president, said 75 other judges still would stop in Portland en route to the Ninth Judicial Conference at Glacier National Park.

The archbishop's office, explaining the church's views on public bathing suit reviews, said, "There is a vast difference between a girl appearing in a bathing suit on a beach and one parading in public in such attire for the express purpose of showing the public present, and, in many cases, the television world, a body created by God for his designs and not for purposes subversive to those ends. Such express display is subversive to those ends, causing in so many instances moral decadence and sin on the part of the viewers."

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State Permits Work Transfers

PORTLAND (AP)—The state Bureau of Labor has issued 3,143 special certificates to minors over the age of 17 to work in canneries this summer, it reported Friday. The certificates permit youths to transfer from one cannery to another without approval for specific jobs required in another industrial job. In Oregon, 49 canneries have been authorized to use the special certificate system.



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SHORT RIBS By Frank O'Neal

