

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE
City Editor
MAURICE MILLER
Circulation Mgr.
Ph. TU 4-4752

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 29, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

Subscription Rates

CARRIER	MAIL
1 MONTH — \$1.50	1 MONTH — \$1.50
6 MONTHS — \$9.00	6 MONTHS — \$8.50
1 YEAR — \$18.00	1 YEAR — \$15.00

When Disaster Strikes

By CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor Roseburg News-Review
Printing a newspaper under conditions of extreme emergency is something for which nearly every newspaperman is trained but something few ever experience.

Men and women of The News-Review's news room responded to emergency in traditional fashion when Roseburg suffered its terrible tragedy early Friday morning.

Wakened by the blast, which wrecked much of the central part of town, newspaper people rushed to their posts. With the chain of command established as completely as in an army action, reporters accepted their respective tasks without argument. Some handled the news of the explosion and fire while others checked hospitals, morgues, first aid stations, police departments, all seeking out information.

It isn't a pleasure to go through an experience such as we had here in Roseburg Friday morning. But it is a pleasure, when such a terrible thing occurs, to watch the way in which a newspaperman responds to training, even though completely inexperienced.

Friday's fire and blast brought out some most interesting and satisfactory responses.

Few civilian defense agencies ever had a more complete workout under such exacting conditions. Within moments doctors and nurses were streaming into hospitals to be of service.

I had the personal experience of transporting a couple of wounded to the hospital in a borrowed car. I was hailed by a nurse who had just come off duty. She was preparing for bed when the explosion occurred. Without hesitation she again donned her uniform and as I picked her up was striving desperately to get back to the hospital to be of further service.

It simply is impossible to give too much praise to the people who responded so ably to emergency. Reserves from offices of the sheriff and chief of police rushed into action. Police members helped out. State, county and city police, of course, were in full force. Within moments, additional police streamed in from neighboring towns. Members of the National Guard leaped into uniform to put a stop to any looting. They efficiently patrolled the damage area. Fire departments poured in from Douglas County cities and a particularly fast run was made by trucks and firemen from Eugene. Utility companies, telephone, light, power, had their crews at work within moments. They worked without rest to restore their respective services.

It is impossible to give mention and credit to all the many people and organizations that stepped into action.

Louis Reizenstein, our writer of Levity, Fact and Rant, will be very pleased. I know that Ye Old Towne Hall still stands. For years he has been very critical of the dilapidated old building that has served the city since the Year One, according to Louis.

The building is held together with steel braces, the mortar is gone between bricks, the wood is old and rotten, but Ye Old Towne Hall withstood the terrific blast far better than did some of its more modern neighbors.

Taxing Ourselves
By NELSON REED
To read the resolutions of tax committees at various and sundry labor meetings and to listen to the rant and rave self styled "liberals" trying to rabble rouse their way back into Congress, you would think that it was a national calamity not to repeal the 1954 tax law which eliminated income taxes on the first \$50 of dividend income and permitted a four per cent credit on the rest. Nothing could be more misleading.

Out of every \$100 a corporation earns, it must pay \$52 in corporation taxes. If it distributes the remaining \$48 in dividends, the stockholders are taxed again. Except for the minor relief extended by the 1954 law, the \$48 is subject to at least a 20 per cent tax rate even if the stockholder is in the very lowest tax bracket. Thus the dividend dwindles to \$38.40. For an investor in the highest personal bracket, \$100 of corporate earnings may shrink to as little as \$6.24.

Today there are 12,490,000 shareholders in American industry, plus an estimated 1.4 million owners of private corporations. We have the most broadly owned, most dynamic people's capitalism ever seen on the face of the earth. Thanks to the investment of these millions of people, American corporations have put a record amount of tools and plant behind each worker. In so

doing, they have increased their earnings and the taxes they pay on those earnings.

The small start made by the Congress in the 1954 law undoubtedly contributed largely to the great increase in the number of new investors. It was a start in the right direction. How foolish it would be to discourage this trend by rescinding the 1954 law.

Our "liberal" congressmen who are always misleading "the little fellow" with the idea that the "big boys" can be soaked for more and more while the "little fellow" can escape should take a look at the facts. It was thought when the 1954 law was passed that it might reduce the income tax take by 350 million dollars a year. Actually since the law was passed treasury income from taxes has increased 200 million dollars a year. Up in Canada where they passed a similar law except that it was more liberal and started with a ten per cent credit on dividends, they were so encouraged by the results that they have lifted the credit to 20 per cent.

Let's not kid ourselves any more, or let any rabble rousers kid us, that we can benefit ourselves by soaking the corporations taxwise. Today too many of us would only be soaking ourselves.

Fishing Women
Klamath Falls (To the Editor): Re: "Fishing Widows Wail" by Nelson Reed, 8-6-59.

Gentlemen: Poor Mr. Reed! What bunch of brush have you been hiding behind for the past few years? Come on out in the open and admit that you've never seen as many fishermen in your life as you do nowadays! Could it be that Nelson Reed is sour on women or his luck has gone bad in fishing?

When in Rome, do as the Romans do, and I'm sure this is the motto of half of the women of Klamath Falls. Fishing is for all beings and as such, all enjoy the anticipation of fishing season and the future seasons.

The women no longer take a back seat to the men when it comes to fly-fishing or swapping fishing yarns during the winter months.

Nope, the women aren't sitting at home waiting for their partners to come home late from fishing—the gals are with them!

What could be more heavenly than the aroma of "trout de cologne" that lingers on your old blue jeans. A day in the quiet and grace of nature, fishing by the old man and coming home with the "bacon." What more could any wife-mate ask?

Yes, Mr. Nelson—tell us more about the poor, poor fishing widows, but look around you sir, before you open your big mouth again!

Mrs. Harold (Fran) Hayes
1864 Etna Street

Criticism

Klamath Falls (To the Editor): Having recently moved to Klamath Falls, I am very interested in civic problems and advancements. To gain clearer insight into such matters I turned automatically to the editorial page of this newspaper.

Here I recently found two thought provoking articles, both letters to the editor. These articles dealt with issues which would seem to be of the utmost importance to the community—i.e. mosquito control and the fencing of the irrigation canal. I was somewhat amazed to find no editorial comment on either of these problems. Is it then an erroneous assumption that part of a newspaper's responsibility is to reflect and mold public opinion and to provoke interest, thought and action regarding civic problems?

Recently the thoughts of a woman

about to be eaten by a trout were deemed worthy of editorial comment. Am I to assume then that this trivial palaver is more important to the editors, or those in control of the paper, and has more civic significance than the possibility of an insect spread epidemic or the conceivable drowning of a child?

Mrs. Thomas W. Marchant

Labor Bills

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — If you look blank—thinking of the various labor control bills now kicking around in Congress—don't worry. Only experts could understand them thoroughly. And they disagree.

This is one of the greatest mish-mashes in years. So most members of the House — which Tuesday begins debate on passing some kind of bill—will probably have only a vague idea of what they're doing.

None of them, unless he was a specialist in labor problems, could possibly know or guess all the implications in all the details and differences, major and minor, between the bills. For example:

A bill passed by the Senate months ago has 51 sections, scores of sub-sections and subdivisions. A bill approved by the House Labor Committee is similar to it but has at least 100 differences.

A third bill, similar to both of them, has some more differences of its own, and is much tougher on labor unions than either. Still a fourth bill, milder of all but in many ways similar to the others, is not quite the same, as any of them.

All four bills, because of a general feeling in Congress that some labor controls are needed, propose doing something to the extent of setting up rules and penalties against despotic, unfair and corrupt labor practices.

All contain a "bill of rights," or protections for individual union members in voting and saying what they think. But, starting there, the bills go in opposite directions. They differ on penalties and protections.

And they differ on what questionable union practices should be banned.

House members will not be acting in a pure and pious vacuum. They'll have different motives for the way they vote, for what they put in a bill or take out.

Some, particularly Democrats, are under obligation to organized labor for helping them get elected in 1958. They know they may lose their seats in the 1960 election if labor turns against them for what they do now.

Some House members, in sympathy with labor, want a mild bill. Some others will honestly want a tough one. Still others will want a tough one because they seem to have an ingrained antagonism to organized labor.

And some Republicans, being politicians, may be thinking how best they can create a profitable issue for themselves and against the Democrats in 1960 on the subject of labor control.

That's not all. Most members of the House by now have probably been put under great pressure by organized labor and big business, on opposite sides of course, to vote tough or mild. The lobbying on a labor bill has been terrific.

Here's an example of the mish-mash:

First, there is the Kennedy bill, passed by the Senate 90-1 last April 25. It is named after its principal sponsor, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). But most organized labor, particularly the AFL-CIO, doesn't like it.

But President Eisenhower, as he revealed in his TV broadcast last week, doesn't like it, either. "Ineffective," he called it.

Then there's the Elliott bill—

named after its chief sponsor, Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.)—which was approved July 15 by the House Labor Committee although only five of the 30 committee members had a kind word for it.

The rest either denounced it or looked down their noses at it. The only reason they let it get out of their committee was to get it up to the House floor for debate, changes, and a vote. It will certainly be changed on the floor.

Although the Elliott bill has been called a middle-of-the-road attempt to control bad labor practices, Eisenhower considers it inadequate to do the job he says needs doing.

And AFL-CIO President George Meany, who doesn't like the Kennedy bill, doesn't like the Elliott bill, either. He said it would make it "extremely difficult" for an average union to its normal business.

The bill Meany likes—sponsored by Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.) and the mildest of all—seems the one with the least chance of all.

What Eisenhower—and a bunch of Republicans and Southern Democrats—wants to see passed is the Landrum-Griffin bill. This was offered by Reps. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) and Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.).

This bill, toughest of all, is the one Meany likes least.

Until Eisenhower pitched for the Landrum-Griffin bill it seemed likely a middle-of-the-road bill had the best chance of passage. Now the whole thing seems up for grabs.

The Almanac

United Press International

Today is Tuesday, Aug. 11, the 223rd day of the year, with 142 more days in 1959.

The moon is in its first quarter.

The morning star is Mercury.

The evening star is Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this date in history:

In 1862, a force of 700 Confederate troops stormed the town of Independence, Mo., and captured it from the federal garrison.

In 1894, an unemployed agitator named "Hobo" Kelly and the 1200 unemployed men known as his "Hobo Army" were driven across the Potomac River by federal troops. They had been encamped in the nation's capital since early July.

In 1902, Oliver Wendell Holmes was appointed associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1919, Germany became a republic as the Weimar Constitution was promulgated.

In 1935, Nazi storm troopers staged mass demonstrations against the Jews of Germany.

Thought for today: Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "Life is an end in itself, and the only question as to whether it is worth living is whether you have enough of it."

Quotes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — House Speaker Sam Rayburn, supporting the "middle of the road" Elliott labor reform bill in a nationwide radio address:

"When a bill is being fought by both Jimmy Hoffa (president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters) and the labor-haters, that in itself is a pretty good recommendation."

LITTLE ROCK — Several unidentified teen-age boys, speaking to newsmen at a rally of white students who last year attended the all-white private T. J. Roney High School which has announced it will not reopen:

"The only reason we would go to an integrated school will be to cause trouble."

PITTSBURGH — David J. McDonald, president of the striking United Steelworkers Union, blaming industry for the deadlock and indicating he might not return to the negotiations until industry gives ground:

"There have been no negotiations since we went to New York. The industry took its stand on April 10 and hasn't changed it."

BATON ROUGE, La. — Gov. Earl Long, berating the Legislature after it abruptly voted to adjourn the special session he had called less than an hour after the session started:

"Go on home. I'm not especially angry at anybody and there will be no repercussions. Go on home and brag."

GETTYSBURG, Pa. — President Eisenhower, to Pennsylvania Open golf champion Dick Sleichter after Sleichter hooked his first shot out of bounds while playing as the Chief Executive's partner:

"It's nice to see you're human."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Scientists Schedule Probe Of Depths

TOKYO (AP) — For centuries Japan has been bothered by a hole in the floor of the Pacific Ocean. Now it wants to do something about it.

The Japan Deep, a 1,840-mile-long trench, long has been associated in scientific theory with the earthquakes and tidal waves that have plagued this island nation.

The Japanese government ship Ryofu Maru, manned by scientists, will sail Sept. 5 on a month long mission to unlock some of its mysteries.

The Deep extends, by Japanese

reckoning, from a point east of the Southern Kuriles south to the Bonin Islands. At one point near the southern end it is known to reach a depth of 34,038 feet—nearly 6½ miles—one of the deepest places in the Pacific. It is about 60 miles wide.

Hidden in its dark reaches, scientists believe, are undersea volcanoes towering perhaps 10,000 feet from the bottom. Their violent rumblings and stirrings are a possible cause of the earthquakes that keep Japan jiggling and shaking like a bowl of jelly.

The scientists will have aboard the most advanced instruments, purchased with a \$130,000 Rockefeller Foundation grant, to take new measurements, soundings and samplings from the deepest areas.

They hope to lift a five meter (about 16½ feet) long core sample from the bottom of the trench.

This would provide a chronological sample, from the top down, of sea life extending a million years into the past—to the period when man first inhabited the Japanese islands.

The scientists also will drop drag nets into the phosphorescent marine life that lives there.

Bond Posted For Singers

CINCINNATI (AP)—Four members of The Platters, a nationally known rock 'n' roll singing group, have been freed on bond under charges of aiding and abetting prostitution.

A professional bondsman put up \$1,000 bond each Monday for David Lynch Jr., 30, and Tony Williams, 31, of Hollywood, Calif.; Herbert A. Reed, 31, Los Angeles; and Irvin Robi, 26, of El Centro, Calif.

Vice squad detectives arrested the four Negro singers in a raid early Monday at a downtown hotel.

Four 19-year-old girls, three white and one Negro, were also arrested and charged with engaging in prostitution. They were held under \$1,000 bond each.

The singers said they had just completed a three-day engagement at the Copa Club in nearby Newport, Ky.

EXHIBITION

NEW YORK (AP)—The Soviet Scientific and Cultural Exhibition has ended its 42-day stand here. Attendance was estimated at 1,100,000.



From our Famous Maternity Shop.

3.79

While you wait

MATERNITY COORDINATES

Choose them in black, red, or gold, to pair off with all your favorite tops! Fast color, washable.

Pedal Pushers 3.79
Sheath Skirt 3.79
Slim Jims 3.79



Careful, Boy

LONDON (UPI)—Cyril Thompson, 42, a newsboy, was fined \$5.50 for "using insulting words likely to have caused a breach of the peace."

Thompson's offense — peddling his papers with the shout: "The Queen is in the family way."



FREE DELIVERY SERVICE!

ON ANY ITEM IN THE STORE!

Phone Us Your Needs

Deliveries Each

Day at

11:00 - 2:00 - 4:00

Crescent Garage

IN THE VILLAGE COURT

9th & Main TU 2-3478

Let Us Help You DO-IT-YOURSELF

- ☆ Wiring Materials
- ☆ Lighting Fixtures
- ☆ Electric Heaters

VAN FLEET ELECTRIC

200 Main (Across from Willard Hotel) Phone 4-4415

Another 1000 H & N Families For Herald & News Advertisers

The Herald and News will adjust advertising rates, effective Oct. 1, 1959, on the basis of 15,000 net paid subscribers. Present rates were established Dec. 1, 1957 on the basis of 14,000 subscribers.

HERALD and NEWS

Klamath Falls, Oregon
Published Evenings Monday through Friday
and Sunday Mornings

DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATE CARD

Effective October 1, 1959

Rates Apply Daily and Sunday

National Advertising	per col. inch 1.68
Open Local, Transient Advertising	per col. inch 1.68
Retail, Political Advertising	per col. inch 1.32

Retail Monthly Earned Rates

Space used within calendar month	
25 inches or more	per col. inch 1.28
50 inches or more	per col. inch 1.24
100 inches or more	per col. inch 1.20
250 inches or more	per col. inch 1.16
Pickup rate (Repeat within 30 days)	per col. inch 1.16
Church rate	per col. inch 1.16
Multiple Advertiser rate	per col. inch 1.32

New . . . Contracts

New . . . the Herald and News will have contracts available which will provide advertisers with a guaranteed rate for 12 months; a liberal reward for contract performance; a substantial discount for the large space user; and a reward to the small operator for consistency.

Your Herald and News advertising representative has full details. Consult him for help in planning your advertising for bigger volume and more profits and for the most beneficial contract.

TU 4-8111

Herald and News

The Basic Advertising Medium
of the Klamath Basin

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

