

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE
City Editor
MAURICE MILLER
Circulation Mgr.
Ph. TU 4-4732

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Fence Law?

By BILL JENKINS

Letter in the mail the other day from a fellow named Dick Cunningham telling us that he had seen a story somewhere about fences across the public domain and some new legislation that had been proposed and would we please print the story.

Happy to say that we have the information at hand. Following is the release as put out by the Department of the Interior late last month.

"Livestockmen maintaining fences across the public domain will be required to post signs at appropriate intervals informing the public that the lands are open to all proper and lawful purposes, under proposed regulations announced today by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Roger Ernst.

"Mr. Ernst said the new regulations would insure that fences on the public domain, either publicly or privately financed, are not designed to prevent access to the public domain for hunting, fishing, or recreational uses.

"Fencing of the public domain can be useful in protecting reseeded areas and in assisting weed control projects," Mr. Ernst said, "but signs along the fences should clearly indicate that they are not designed to cut off access to public lands."

"Under the proposal, standard signs would be designed by the Bureau of Land Management. Posting of the signs and their maintenance would be the responsibility of livestockmen who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining the fences.

"Two kinds of signs are contemplated. One general sign advising the public that access to the lands is permitted for all lawful purposes and the other indicating the direction and distance to the nearest gate."

It seems that fence laws are no more a thing of the past than they were back in the days of the sheep and cattle wars.

Just that the opposing factions are a little different now than they were then.

The matter of public domain, incidentally, is one that we should keep a close eye on. It can be more important than you might realize.

Particularly the matter of federal withdrawal of public lands.

Our thanks to Mr. Cunningham for the reminder. We shall endeavor to keep abreast of these developments.

Smog

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst. WASHINGTON (AP) — Anyone bothered by the feeling the international air was getting too clear for comfort can breathe easier now. The smog is coming back. Things are getting to be their old fouled-up selves again.

It was like watching the departure of a busy tugboat, leaving behind a phosphorescent wake, when Premier Nikita Khrushchev barged away from here last September. He left behind a kind of glow.

The dark and sinister waters of the world seemed a little brighter, if only temporarily. There was a feeling, perhaps only a hope, that maybe now things would get smoothed out a bit, and better. And maybe they will. But just Wednesday there was new evidence that for anyone who loves to see things get fouled up, this is a very wonderful world.

For example: It was generally understood that Khrushchev's meeting with President Eisenhower would be followed, sooner or later, by a summit meeting between Eisenhower, Khrushchev, and the heads of the British and French governments. The only question left was when.

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan favored a summit meeting all along. The sooner the better seemed to be his motto. Eisenhower reportedly had suggested to the Allies that it be held in December.

But Wednesday President Charles de Gaulle of France held out for a meeting not before spring, with a big if attached: If the world climate has improved by spring. That leaves the door wide open for De Gaulle to back out of any time he pleases.

Since word also came from Paris Wednesday that Khrushchev may visit De Gaulle in January, the possibility for snafu increased immeasurably. De Gaulle isn't easy to get along with. And Khrushchev can be difficult.

If they don't get along, will De Gaulle want a summit meeting at all? And between now and spring a lot of things can happen to kill the whole idea of a summit meeting.

Then there's the question of dis-

armament and Red China. While here Khrushchev talked in such a heavy way about the possibility of world disarmament that no one was quite simple enough to buy the package wholesale.

It was good propaganda for the Soviet Union but there are a million details in disarmament and they have to be agreed on before there is any. No one expected it to happen soon, anyway.

And right in the middle of the disarmament notion was an enormous question: What about Red China? The Chinese Communists are armed. But the United States refuses to recognize them as the legitimate government of China.

Further, this country doesn't even think they're fit to be in the United Nations. Still further, the Red Chinese have vowed to take Formosa away from the Nationalist Chinese of Chiang Kai-shek, an American ally.

They can't do that without guns. And what good would any agreement on disarmament with the Soviet Union do if the Red Chinese stayed armed? But how can we make an agreement with them if we refuse to recognize them as a government?

These were all questions that couldn't be pushed under the rug. And Secretary of State Christian A. Herter even said this country holds the Soviet Union responsible in some degree for the actions of Red China.

If he really sticks to that, then things are really messed up. Late Wednesday the State Department said Red China shows no sign of abandoning its announced intention to use force, if necessary, to take Formosa.

This news was issued after it became known that Khrushchev had sent Eisenhower a letter dealing with Red China. The letter said Moscow supports the Communist Chinese claim to Formosa.

White House Notes

By MERRIMAN SMITH

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Backstairs at the White House: The White House driveway outside President Eisenhower's offices presented a somewhat unusual picture the other day.

Over this asphalt have passed some of the truly great names of the twentieth century and they've passed without being asked for such things as autographs or souvenirs.

Earlier this week, however, while the President inside was wrestling with the stubborn steel strike, outside in the driveway a young man in a long haircut was coping with his own problem. It was Pat Boone, the TV singing star, trying to apportion fairly his dwindling supply of autographed portraits of himself among the thoroughly grown men besieging him.

The men included secret service agents and case-hardened news photographers, all forecasting dire results if they went home without getting some mementos of the encounter.

Boone visited the President as one of the honorary chairmen for National Bible Week.

This was a solemn week for the President because of the death of his former commander, Gen. George C. Marshall. The Marshall family wanted the funeral services kept as uncrowded as possible, so the President sent word to the White House press room that he wanted absolutely no photographers or reporters trailing him when he went to the Fort Myer Chapel Tuesday for the final Marshall rites.

There is a prime presidential souvenir in somewhat restricted circulation these days consisting of a set of personally inscribed golf balls. Each ball carries the name of the recipient and the additional legend, "From the President."

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



The President has distributed only a few of these six-ball sets to his friends, but his generosity does create a problem: Should such unusual balls be put into play or put on the shelf at home for display?

The best answer seems to come from one of the Eisenhower staff:

"Keep two for souvenirs and play the other four, avoiding water hazards where possible."

Members of the National Golf Club certainly have every reason to regard themselves as close friends of the President, but not even such old Augusta golfing companions as Cliff Roberts or Charlie Yates would address Eisenhower directly in any way but "Mr. President."

When they speak of him indirectly, they call him "The Chief." This may be largely a Republican term of affection because former President Herbert Hoover was referred to as "The Chief" by members of his staff and other close associates.

Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were "The Boss" to their intimates.

In fairness to both parties, however, it should be pointed out that originality in such matters is of necessity, rather limited. It is hard to go beyond "The Boss" or "The Chief" or simply "The President" and still preserve respectful familiarity.

Revolt Pattern

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro may see a frightening sameness in the mounting revolt against his own regime and the manner in which he finally toppled the dictatorship of President Fulgencio Batista.

Castro's revolutionary forces, unable to meet the Cuban army in pitched battle, employed hit-run tactics which in the long run proved even more effective.

They struck at the sugar crops and by terrorism discouraged Cuba's tourist trade, the two together being Cuba's primary sources of income.

And finally, as they gained strength in the closing days of the revolution last December, they managed to cut Cuba in two, separating the capital of Havana from Oriente Province and the sugar-producing southeastern end of the island.

It was this final success that convinced Batista it was time to flee. He left Cuba on New Year's morning not quite 10 months ago.

At least three revolutionary groups participated in the revolt against Batista, among whom Castro emerged the strongest.

The same pattern exists today, with widespread but apparently unorganized attacks by any number of groups with their own reasons for hating the dictatorship which Castro superimposed on the wreckage of the one he destroyed.

Now, as then, revolutionary forces are striking at the sugar industry and at tourism. Sugar refineries have been hit, and it was scarcely by accident that the airplane leaflet raid over Havana Wednesday night coincided with a convention of some 2,000 members of the American Society of Travel Agents.

The troubles besetting the Castro regime were foreseen as early as mid-summer.

Castro's promulgated decrees had thrown the country into total economic chaos.

The agrarian reform law paralyzed cane, tobacco and rice plantings. Half of Cuba's two million man working force was jobless. New building construction was at a standstill. About 20,000 former soldiers of the Batista regime had nothing to do but stew in their own bitterness.

And as economic paralysis spread across Cuba and unrest mounted, Castro appeared to have only two answers.

The one consisted of various grandiose proposals wherein the chief bill to be borne by the United States. Once it was suggested the U. S. should up its Cuban sugar quota by more than two million tons annually. Another suggestion was that the United States set up a 30-billion dollar fund to be spent in the next 10 years on Latin American development.

These, at the same time that Castro was striking heavy blows at American private investment in Cuba, and rejecting all U.S. inquiries as to recompense.

As for any man or group who opposed Castro at home, he had but one description for them—"traitor."

Among them have been three men formerly high in Castro councils—former President Manuel Urrutia Lleo, former chief of the air force, Maj. Pedro L. Diaz Lanz, and Maj. Hubert Matos, former hero of the revolution who was relieved of his command of a Camaguey garrison and placed under arrest Wednesday.

It is noteworthy that all three men accused the government of being Communist-infiltrated.

The Dandelion

By HAIL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Drat it, they've done it again! They've lowered the dandelion.

Some 43 countries have national flowers. They range from the ceibo of Argentina to the shamrock of Ireland.

The U.S.A. and the Soviet Union alone among major powers have no national flower.

For 40 years—ever since Woodrow Wilson's second term—Congress has made tentative gestures toward picking a national flower. But the legislators, busy waging war and peace, always ducked the thorny issue.

But flower lovers lately have been buttonholing Congress to settle the blooming controversy once and for all.

The pressure has borne some fruit. Individual legislators have arisen this year, and in oratory reminiscent of the tariff debates, nominated a number of "favorite son" flowers to be the national floral emblem.

Sen. Thurston B. Morton of Kentucky nominated grass.

"Where would the cow, the foster mother of mankind, be without grass?" thundered the Demosithes of the Blue Grass State. Well, to let Congress know how the people really feel, the nation's florists decided to poll the public on what should be the national flower.

During October 11,000 members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn. will set up ballot boxes and invite every American man, woman and child to vote for his favorite flower.

The ballot lists 20 candidates. It includes those already nominated in Congress: the black-eyed susan, corn tassels, carnation, daffodil, marigold, mountain laurel, rose, shasta daisy—and grass.

But the florists have overlooked the best bet of all, the common dandelion, a flower Mary Margaret McBride and I have been extolling for years.

America can have the dandelion as its very own. And it should. This golden democrat of pasture and home comes unasked to all—rich or poor—as free as the God-given winds that float its myriad gray parachutes.

Come October, go to your nearest floral ballot box and cast a write-in vote for a real all-American flower—the dandelion.

Let the bald eagle soar forever with a peaceful dandelion in his fierce beak, symbolizing a land both proud and humble!

The Almanac

United Press International
Today is Thursday, Oct. 22, the 293rd day of the year, with 70 more days in 1959.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Mercury and Saturn.

On this date in history:

In 1811, Hungarian composer and pianist Franz Liszt was born.

In 1836, General Sam Houston was sworn in as the first president of the Republic of Texas.

In 1883, the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City celebrated its grand opening with a performance of "Faust."

In 1907, a "run" on the Knickerbocker Bank in New York City preceded the panic of 1907.

In 1953, France and Laos signed a treaty making the Indochinese state fully independent and sovereign within the structure of the French Union.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



PHYFFE AND DRUMM, OUT OF THE GOODNESS OF THEIR HEARTS, SEE BROTHER LUSHWELL HOME SAFELY...



Oregon's Senator Morse Sure Name To Be On Ballot

PORTLAND (AP) — Oregon's

senior senator, Wayne Morse, said Wednesday night he had no doubt his name would be entered in Oregon's presidential primary next May.

The decision, said Morse, was not his. But he left no doubt in the minds of his audience that he would fight for every vote he could get.

The Democratic senator said he sought to convince Gary Neal of Salem not to file his name. Neal has been collecting signatures on petitions to put Morse on the ballot.

"If we don't put your name on the ballot, your enemies will," Neal was quoted as saying by Morse.

Morse's enemies, Morse said, would like to say they broke his back in the primary by showing he could not get out a "corporal's guard."

"I say to the Republican Party," Morse said, "I rot out your governor. I'm ready to take him on."

"I have no illusions," Morse said when asked what effect his campaign might have on the national significance of Oregon's

"I haven't a snowball's chance in the Los Angeles convention. But we can take some issues to the convention. The Democratic Party should be able to live and thrive on a discussion of issues."

Turning to the last session of Congress in his warmly applauded talk to North Portland Democrats, Morse said: "I'm very unhappy. I cannot find myself enthusiastic about the Democratic Party in the last session."

"If the Democratic leadership does not change in the next session of Congress here's one Democrat who will not be following that leadership."

Morse told his audience of slightly more than 100 persons Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.), the Senate majority leader, tried through what Morse called steam roller tactics to prevent orderly consideration of business.

The senator said he expected to support the Democratic presidential nominee in 1960, and if it's Adlai Stevenson "I will fight for him as hard as I did in 1932 and 1936."

As to whether he would campaign in the Oregon primary, Morse said he first would consult close supporters. "I have never ducked a fight," he added.

Sport Pilots Slate Trek

Some 35-40 members of the Klamath Falls Chapter, Oregon Pilots Association, will fly to Salem Saturday, October 24, for the annual state organization party. Plans for the fly-in have been announced by Bud Cloake, president of the local chapter.

Each year, all chapters in the state meet to exchange experiences, greet members, hold a business meeting and present a program. This year skits are to be given by all attending chapters.

Dick Boubel, state Pilot president, Corvallis Chapter and Ned Putnam, Klamath Falls, state vice president, will attend.

Klamath Falls has the largest and most active chapter in Oregon, according to Cloake.

The chapter will sponsor a new program of flying activity at Kingsley Field later this fall.

Members have also had a report on the number of operations recorded at the Federal Aviation Agency tower which serves the air base and municipal airport at Kingsley Field from Phil Baker, tower operator, which puts the Klamath Falls tower operations in second place among six towers in Oregon.

Number of daily operations handled by the local tower are exceeded only by the tower at the Portland air terminal.

Plans are under way to purchase a neon sign for the local air terminal building and for special recognition when the building is dedicated.



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Rule Books Distributed

Membership cards and rule books were distributed at Tuesday evening's meeting of members of the new Oregon Barrel Racing Association. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. William Vian, president.

It was decided to hold a practice workout starting at noon on Sunday at Klamath County Fairgrounds. Barrels will be set up if a sufficient number of riders turn out.

On the following Sunday, November 1, a jackpot barrel race is planned with starting hour set at noon.

All women riders, 15 years and over, are invited to participate in both the workout and the jackpot races.

The jackpot barrel races will be held in conjunction with the Merrill Rodeo Club's regular roping events which start at 1 p.m. The Merrill group has consented to the barrel races being held prior to the regular roping.

The live oak is the state tree of Georgia.

Britain's Fiji Colony contains 322 islands, spread over almost 100,000 square miles of the southwest Pacific.

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