

The Herald and News

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Here And There

There is encouraging news from up Alaska way. For a while there I had thought that the flying saucer (known to the professionals as an unidentified flying object) was a thing of the past.

But a report from the Northern Climes tells us—the voice being that of the North American Air Defense Command—that last Sunday two such objects were spotted over Alaska.

One was seen in the vicinity of Nome. It was traveling slowly in a northeasterly direction and disappeared without leaving any trace or even an estimate of size.

(How does anything that moves through the air leave a trace?) The other was moving at a great clip, say observers, and was seen in the area of Unalakleet. It was going northwest at about the speed of a scalded cat. Which is very fast indeed. Some say they saw a flash such as might have been made by an explosion.

No wreckage was found.

What with Bigfoot down in California and strange flying objects (saucers) in Alaska it is becoming a better world to live in every minute.

This is being written on a nice sunny day.

I think Spring is here. Not because it is a sunny day. Because I have picked up my spring case of insomnia.

I keep waking up every few days.

I hate these days when there isn't anything to say but that space is still there to be filled. Browsing through the monthly edition of Uncle Mat's monthly letter, a publication of the Matrix Contrast Corporation, I came across this story:

In a small town in Hungary a large statue of a Communist leader was erected in the public square. There was much grumbling until one wise man said: "It is good to have a statue. It will give us shade in the summer, shelter in the winter, and an opportunity for the birds to speak for us all."

What a way to fill space. But, at that, I'd rather do it with fillers like that than I would to quote the famous men of today. Which so many editors feel called on to do.

It is a discouraging thought but nonetheless true that we have reached a point in this nation where we are prone to take advice from any person who has gotten into the public eye through the acquisition of great wealth, a pretty face, an ability to mimic birds or more than usual ability with a musical saw.

These public personages can utter the dreariest kind of platitudes and we take them for sage words of wisdom.

Oh well, such is life.

Maybe tomorrow will be better.

Soil Conservation

By FLORENCE JENKINS
The 11th annual meeting of Klamath Soil Conservation District was termed the most successful in the organization's history and drew the largest attendance to date.

Dr. A. L. Hafenrichter, plant materials technician with the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the West Coast, came from Portland to be guest speaker. He has more years of service than any other man on this coast in his area of work. Four years ago he spent 90 days in Australia and New Zealand and presented the results of U.S. research on pasture improvement to the seventh International Grassland Congress. This summer he will go to the eighth congress which will be held in July at Reading, England. On the trip he will work with some of the oldest experiment stations in the world.

The guest commended the Klamath experiment station and the work and interest of the Klamath Soil Conservation District.

The Klamath district was 28th (out of 37 in Oregon) to be organized.

A soil conservation district is a legal subdivision of the state, established in accordance with the provisions of the Soil Conservation Districts law. Such a district is somewhat similar to a county, except that it cannot levy taxes or assess bonds.

Organization of a soil conservation district in Oregon can be initiated by 25 or more landowners who may file a petition with the State Soil Conservation Committee asking for a district in the area described. If the committee agrees, a referendum is held and each landowner (of more than 10 acres) is entitled to vote. A two-thirds majority is required.

The state committee supervises the formation of the district and assists in planning a program which usually includes pasture and forage improvement and utilization and other facets of improvement.

The district elects a board of supervisors and then may request assistance from Soil Conservation Service. Technical personnel can be assigned to work with a district but such personnel are on SCS payroll and not an expense to the district.

The district's funds come from contributions and rental of equipment. The Klamath district purchased a grass seeder some half dozen years back and rental for its use paid for it and maintains it.

The Langell Valley Soil Conservation District was the fourth in Oregon to form an organization. Poe Valley is number 11 on the list. Lakeview is 23 and Fort Rock-Silver Lake was the 39th to organize.

The district is an organization of local landowners and is operated by them and not by the Soil Conservation Service.

Hence, it is not correct to use a term frequently heard — Soil Conservation Service District. The service and the district are two completely separate entities.

Missile Trip

By MERRIMAN SMITH
UPI White House Reporter
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Backstairs at the White House: About 23 hours before President Eisenhower suddenly flew to the government's missile test center in Florida, press secretary James C. Hagerty told reporters at the White House:

"For some time the President has tried to adjust his schedule to do something he has wanted to do for a long time. He now has adjusted the schedule and is going tomorrow to Cape Canaveral."

Whatever adjustment of schedule took place, the President did it, quickly. Officers at the Air Force missile test center were given only 24 hours notice to prepare for the President's arrival.

They had no limousine for him and thought of renting a Cadillac as they had done when the Queen of the Netherlands visited the base. This was ruled out, however, and they decided to let the President know rather gently that the Air Force was pinching a few pennies, too, in the interest of economy. The President was hauled around Cape Canaveral in a 1950 sedan.

Some of the officers at Canaveral, although grateful for the President's interest in their work, could not help being curious about Hagerty's explanation. One high ranking officer said he could not understand why, if the President had so much trouble fitting a visit to Cape Canaveral into his busy schedule, he simply had not cut out a day of recent quail shooting in Georgia or golf in California.

What these officers did not realize is that the 69-year-old President regards time spent recreationally as vital to his health, necessary to his survival in his last year of high and burdensome office.

The world of missile development and probing outer space are matters of all-consuming importance to the men of Cape Canaveral. This is as it should be. But they may as well face it: Eisenhower regards his own well-being as being in the forefront of quite a multitude of problems.

The President has a brutal schedule of foreign travel ahead of him this year and he intends to get rest, relaxation and recreation whenever he thinks he needs it—and to hang with the critics.

the cartoonists and commentators who twist him for his visits to country clubs and shooting fields.

A possible clue to the type of public attention to which the President will be subjected in Gettysburg after his retirement was found in his hometown newspaper last week.

The Gettysburg Times for several years had carried stories of the President's visit to his farm on the front page.

But last Friday, on an inside page of the Times, there was only one paragraph about Eisenhower spending that weekend in Gettysburg. And it was under a general heading of "social happenings" along with club, lodge meeting and church supper announcements.

Furthermore, Eisenhower probably agrees with this news treatment. He's counting the days until his travels attract no attention at all.

Business Mirror

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—Three out of four of the nation's corporations are reporting increased profits even while the stock market falters. And cash dividends continue to rise.

Many of the companies are reporting record net income after taxes for 1959. Many others are showing marked increases over 1958.

The first 669 nonfinancial corporations to publish 1959 operations show the average gain over 1958 is 19.3 per cent. Only in 1955 did profits take a bigger jump during the 50s. In that year they soared 32 per cent over 1954.

By contrast, 1958 earnings fell 14.3 per cent behind 1957.

Most banks and other financial institutions also have reported increased earnings in 1959, with many records set.

Only two major nonfinancial divisions show declines from 1958.

The aircraft industry and its suppliers dropped by 50.5 per cent, reflecting the vagaries of defense cutbacks and order-switching and the costs of retooling from prop to jets for commercial aircraft.

The railroads show a decline of 4.8 per cent. Most of the drop was among lines serving steel communities and plants with steel shortages during the 116-day strike.

For the 669 corporations combined, the total net profit was \$12,062,511,000, against \$10,106,417,000 for the same companies in 1958. Only 148 show declines this time. But of the 669 there were 32 operating at losses in 1959, compared with 27 in 1958.

Despite the stock market gloom, the prospects for most of the corporations are bright for the current quarter, and many expect gains during the entire first half of 1960.

Federal figures show industrial output rising to a record high in January. Only in recent days have there been scattered reports of faltering.

Corporate directors continue generous in passing along the increased profits to shareholders. They passed out about a billion dollars in cash dividends in January, 10 per cent more than the previous year.

The spectacular gainers in 1959 profits over the previous year were the machinery and machine tool makers, with an advance as a group of 93.7 per cent, and automakers and their suppliers, with a group advance of 92.1 per cent.

Kennedy's Book

By DICK WEST
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Book authors as a rule are a sensitive lot and Robert F. Kennedy is no exception — particularly where the nose is concerned.

I was aware that Kennedy, as former chief counsel of the Senate Rackets Committee, had the knack of sniffing out corruption in the labor-management field.

But until I read an advance copy of the book he has written about his experiences, I didn't realize just how perceptive his nostrils are.

On page 75, for example he describes Teamster President James R. Hoffa's associates as having "the smooth faces and cruel eyes of gangsters; they wear the rich clothes, the diamond ring, the jeweled watch, the strong, sickly-sweet-smelling perfume."

At first, I couldn't figure out how he knew about the perfume. At the committee hearings I attended, the prevailing aroma was strong, sickly-sweet-smelling tobacco smoke.

Then I discovered on page 68 that Kennedy had the advantage of some close-up sniffs, such as during a chance encounter with Chicago teamster Joey Gimco. As he tells it:

"I was riding up in the elevator on my way to the hearing room when I was almost overcome by a heavy, sickly-sweet smell. I tried to remember what madam was testifying that day, until I got out and, walking down the hall with Gimco to the caucus room, realized that he was the source of the oppressive odor."

Kennedy's book will be published later this month under the title "The Enemy Within." By and large, I think he did a pretty good job of distilling the essence of the committee's exciting, colorful and wonderfully confused investigations.

A large part of the book, as might be expected, is devoted to an unflattering account of the life and times of Hoffa. Unless Hoffa reviews it for the Teamster magazine, I guess the book gives Kennedy the last word in their celebrated feud.

Kennedy, incidentally, sent Hoffa a free copy with a personal, handwritten note on the flyleaf. It reads: "I am sending you this book because I knew you would want to read it and I didn't want you to use union funds to buy one."

The Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Feb. 18, the 49th day of the year, with 317 more days in 1960.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning stars are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

The evening star is Mercury.

On this day in history:

In 1678, John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress was published for the first time.

In 1861, Jefferson Davis was sworn in as President of the Confederate States of America.

In 1892, Wendell Wilkie was born.

In 1930, astronomer Clyde Tombaugh discovered the planet Pluto.

In 1939, ceremonies in San Francisco marked the opening of the Golden Gate Exposition.

A thought for today: Wendell Wilkie said: "There are no distant points in the world any longer...our thinking in the future must be world wide."

Quotes

By United Press International
BUENOS AIRES — Argentine Sen. Luis Racedo, discussing the Argentine navy's effort to track down the mystery submarine reported lurking in Nuevo Gulf:

"The weapons of our army, navy and air force are evidently out of date."

SAN QUENTIN, Calif. — Convict-author Caryl Chessman's attorney, George T. Davis, announcing he would seek a rehearing of Chessman's clemency plea in the California Supreme Court:

"Any time a man's life hangs in the balance by one vote in a case as important as this he deserves the benefit of the doubt."

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Vice President Richard M. Nixon, commenting on former President Truman's prediction that any Democrat nominated could beat Nixon for the presidency:

"Of course I would disagree."

WASHINGTON — An Air Force manual, quoted by Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.) as advising that "good eating certificates" and lollipops should be given officers' children if they eat all their food:

"This certificate usually makes a hit with parents who can use it to coax the little ones to clean up their plates."

They'll Do It Every Time

Registered U.S. Patent Office

By Jimmy Hatlo



Texas Beatniks Postpone Rally

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP) — Two Fort Worth beatniks postponed their giant political rally Wednesday because of snow but promised the one next Wednesday will "be more weird than ever."

PLENTY OF PINS

EDISON, N.J. (AP) — A giant bowling center has been expanded to 112 lanes in a building one-eighth of a mile long. Mechanics use bicycles to patrol the pin-setting equipment in the rear of the alleys.



This good life may be identified by a camping trip, a new hit play, or a quiet evening at home. But here in America it is really much more than these or other material things.

More than anything else, the good life is brought about by the freedom to choose your own way. This freedom, which is yours for every decision from a brand of fishing tackle to your choice of a career, makes life rich and exciting.

And what provides the information for your choices in material things? Probably advertising. It tells you what is available... makes even the everyday choices interesting and fun.

Advertising is information. So long as our mental appetites are stimulated by the freedom of choice offered through advertising, we will continue to be an alert, progressive nation.

ADVERTISING HELPS YOU ENJOY THE GOOD LIFE

Herald and News

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

