Forging New Advance In The Jet Age

A single piece of aluminum, 23 feet long and weighing 320 pounds, provides the main beef to support each wing of the twin-jet North American T-39 Sabreliner utility plane. The forging, produced by Alcoa in a 50,000-ton press, is the largest of its type ever made. The T-39 was developed as a high-performance Air Force trainer with a cruising speed of 500 m.p.h.

LONGEST closed-die forging ever made stretches out 23 feet, above. It serves as a wing spar in the T-39 Sabreliner, below.

SUSPENDED by crane, spar looks like Biblical Jacob's ladder.

Southerns Write End To Tradition

ATLANTA (UPI) — Southern voters wrote an end to 100 years of political tradition in Tuesday's presidential election.

Seven of the 12 Southern "Bible Belt" states cast their ballots for Roman Catholic John F. Kennedy and a strong civil rights platform.

Four went for Republican Richard M. Nixon and a civil rights plank almost as strong. Mississippi went its own way and rejected both major parties by a narrow margin.

There was a heavy Republican vote everywhere in Dixie. But many political leaders who had rejected the national Democratic platform or given Kennedy only lukewarm support found their states going heavily for the young Boston Irishman.

Four For Nixon

Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia went for Nixon, as they did for Dwight Eisenhower. South Carolina, where former U.S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes campaigned for Nixon, had been expected to go Republican for the first time since reconstruction days. But Kennedy took South Carolina by a narrow margin.

Alabama, Arkansas Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and Texas went to the Democrats. In Louisiana, which went for President Eisenhower in 1956, a huge vote was cast for the segregationist States' Rights Party.

Both parties at their national conventions had refused for the first time to give ground to demands by Southern political leaders for a soft stand on civil rights. Nixon and Kennedy, campaigning vigorously in the South, stood on the civil rights planks of the platforms.

Although the Republican Party lost its number of Southern congressmen — retaining its present five — the GOP swept to a surprisingly large number of local offices in Florida.

Strong in Florida

In rich Palm Beach county, where Democratic Sheriff John Kirk had just helped crack the state's most baffling murder case, Republicans swept Kirk, two county commissioners and the registration supervisor out of office. The GOP won eight seats in the Florida Legislature.

Republican gubernatorial nominee George Peterson polled more than a half-million votes in losing, and State Republican Chairman G. Harold Alexander proclaimed that Florida "is now a two-party state."

There was no immediate indication where Mississippi's eight unpledged electoral votes would go. Georgia's 12 electors were nominally unpledged but expected to go to Kennedy. Six of Alabama's 11 electors could under law withhold their vote from Kennedy.

In North Carolina Republican Robert Gavin pushed Democrat Terry Sanford to the limit before losing out in his race for governor. North Carolina reelected Republican Congressman Charles R. Jonas, and Republican Heinz Rollman came close to upsetting Rep. Roy Taylor, D-N.C.

Other Republican congressmen reelected in the South were William C. Cramer of Florida, B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee and Richard Poff and Joel Broyhill of Virginia.

INVENTED SPINNING WHEEL

The first spinning wheel was invented by Samuel Crompton. This wheel was a cross, or hybrid, combining the principles of two machines and often was referred to as a "mule" for that reason.

Agriculture Department Pampers Berry Growers

By GAYLORD P. GODWIN

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Agriculture Department is doing all right by the 1960 cranberry crop. It is making an all-out effort to help farmers market their record production.

The agency did yeoman service last year, too, but there was a big difference. The department bought the 1959 crop for about $9 million after the Food and Drug Administration found that most cranberry bogs had been treated with aminotriazole, a chemical weed killer. FDA said aminotriazole—at certain levels of feeding—would induce cancer or hyperthyroidism in rats.

Application of this belief to human beings played havoc with the 1959 cranberry market. The 1959 crop was withdrawn from market. The only recompense growers had was an indemnity payment from the government.

The 1960 crop was grown without the use of aminotriazole.

At least two months ago, department officials put out the word that cranberries this fall and winter could be eaten in large volume without fear of developing cancer from such eating. The officials also said the 1959 cranberries were perfectly safe, too, because "you couldn't possibly eat enough cranberries treated with aminotriazole to induce cancer."

Since then, the department has stepped up its appeal to the public to eat cranberries.

As an inducement for you and me to eat 1960-crop cranberries—there are 1,315,500 barrels available—the department put fresh cranberries at the top of the December plentiful foods list. It also issued a red and white promotion pamphlet glorifying cranberries.

The department reminded pamphlet readers that the 1960 crop is 6 per cent greater than in 1959, and a whopping 32 per cent above the 1949-58 average. Duly listed were the five states where cranberries are grown commercially: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington.

After a note on how they are harvested, the pamphlet related: "Bounciness counts . . . since good firm cranberries bounce and soft berries don't, every cranberry is bounce-tested over seven wooden barriers as it passes through the grading machines. Only the lively ones are used and go on the market." This seemed to indicate that the 1960 crop is of excellent quality.

Housewives were told cranberries may vary somewhat in size, shape, and color, depending on variety. Some are oval, others round, and "the shades of red range from light orangey-red to deep crimson." Just to be sure the pamphlet continued, "select plump, shiny, smooth-skinned berries . . . and you'll have fresh cranberries at the peak of flavor, ready to use in all manner of delicious ways."

Following that pitch was advice to "dice 'em for salads," "cook 'em in a sauce," "bake 'em in a pie," or "freeze 'em for later."

A little history was related, too. The pamphlet writers recounted that back in the days of clipper ships, American seamen ate fresh cranberries by the handful to combat scurvy. Indian squaws combined them with beans and corn in making succotash; and cranberry poultices were used to treat poisoned arrow wounds.

Twelve Won Without Even Trying

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) —Twelve candidates, who made no campaign speeches and who had no opponents, won election Tuesday to well-paid jobs with long terms.

They were members of the California Supreme and District Courts of Appeal. No appellate judge has been rejected by the electorate in recent history.

Three Supreme Court justices, appointed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown to their $26,000-a-year post, were subject to a yes or no plebiscite for 12-year terms.

They were Maurice T. Dooling Jr., 71, Raymond E. Peters, 57, and Thomas F. White 71. With 12,463 precincts reporting, Dooling polled 1,305,477 yes to 189,843 no, Peters 1,230,701 yes to 192,704 no, and White 1,241,100 yes to 73,290.

District judges, who won by similar margins, were A. F. Bray, Ben C. Duniway, Mathew O. Tobriner and Daniel R. Shoemaker of the 1st District; Parker Wood L. Herndon and John J. Ford of the 2nd District and Martin J. Coughlin and Arthur C. Whepard of the 4th District.

They are paid $24,000 a year.

Four Bodies Identified

AUBURN (UPI) — A Placer County sheriff's search party has identified four bodies found in a wrecked airplane in rugged Duncan Canyon as those of a missing Fresno family.

The ground party led by Sheriff William A. Scott Tuesday night removed the bodies from the aircraft wreckage.

The plane disappeared Oct. 26 on a flight from Fresno to Reno. It carried Floyd K. Hayhurst, Fresno bus driver, the pilot; his wife, Rose; daughter, Kathy, 9, and his mother, Mrs. H. J. Imire.

"You'd like to take me to the Prom! Oh, glad! I'd be yes to!"

"He'll make some girl a fine husband someday! Even now any female scares him half to death!"

School Named For President

CUPERTINO (UPI) — The nation's first public building to be named after President elect John F. Kennedy will be a new experimental school in the rough shape of a Boeing 707 jet plane in the Cupertino Elementary School District here.

Supt. Frank O. Fenley said today the School Board had telegraphed Kennedy to inform him that the new school would bear his name. The school was designed with the aid of Ford Foundation funds and will be opened in 1962.

The board had agreed in advance to name the new school after the man who was elected president.

Prohibit Flights

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—Ecuador's government has prohibited further flights by the Aerea Aerovias Ecuatorianas Airline pending an investigation of the crash of one of its planes that killed all 37 aboard.

The bodies of the 34 passengers and three crewmen were found Tuesday scattered over the side of a mountain the Twin-turboprop Fairchild hit while coming in for a landing. The crash Monday was the worst in the history of Ecuador.

The ministry said it would negotiate with Pan American-Grace Airways (Panagra) for resumption of Ecuadorian domestic flights Panagra cancelled when its contract expired six months ago.

TIRE POWER — Balance-minded individuals quake at this sight — over 50 old tires stacked in a dealer's lot in Franceville, Ind. Attendant Bob Gutwein gazes at the precarious stack.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL RECALLS SCARS OF NATION

By MERTON T. AKERS
United Press International

Soon the Civil War will be a century old.

At once the first of the modern wars and the last of the old-fashioned wars, the Civil War marked the greatest emotional experience of the American people.

It was a war of brother against brother, literally in many cases. Families split down the middle, half going south to fight under the Stars and Bars, half turning their faces north at the call of Abraham Lincoln. Fathers disowned sons, sisters turned brothers' pictures to the wall, all in the name of patriotism.

No man now living fought in the Civil War. But about 4,000,000 men did fight in it, first and last. About half a million of them were killed in it. No one knows how many of the 4,000,000 carried their scars to death before their appointed time. What happened to the 4,000,000 from Bull Run through Shiloh and Gettysburg to Appomattox affected every one of the nation's 31,000,000 inhabitants, North and South. Never again would life be the same in any household in these United States for any one then living or born since.

For with the Civil War, the United States turned the corner. From then on it would be a nation, not a confederation which any displeased state might threaten to disrupt by leaving. From then on Americans would place their allegiance in the United States, not in Virginia or South Carolina. The boundary of patriotism would be the oceans, not the Mason-Dixon Line.

Stripped of extraneous issues, the causes of the Civil War were secession and the extension of slavery, or the extension of slavery and secession, the one being part and parcel of the other.

Slavery was an old controversy by the time of the Civil War. The founding fathers evaded the issue referring to slaves in the Constitution as "other persons" in counting them as three-fifths of a human being for purposes of fixing representation in Congress. Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others responsible for the Constitution were opposed to slavery without having any answer for it. There were slaves in New England and New York as well as the South but it was counted as a dying institution. So the Constitutional Convention contented itself with naming 1808 as the date when the importation of slaves must end. Slavery seemed to be doomed to an economic death.

But the statesmen reckoned without Eli Whitney, a New England tinker who whiled away a vacation in the South by inventing the cotton gin and thereby riveting slavery to the cotton states. Money could be made by working slave gangs on the new land of the South. Whitney gave slavery a shot in the arm and gradually southerners began calling it "our peculiar institution."

As keen as southerners were on their "peculiar institution," a hard core of northerners, with a sprinkling of members at first in the South, began to agitate against slavery, calling themselves Abolitionists. Even in the late 1850s, the movement was small but noisy. Small as it was, it generated enough political power to form a vocal part of the new Republican party and make itself felt to the point that in 1860 the party saw fit to adopt a platform plank calling for a halt to the extension of salvery.

The South met the Abolitionists, man for man and charge for charge. Abolitionists called slavery immoral; southerners read their Bibles and found sanction for it. Abolitionists prompted "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" southerners countered that factory workers in the North were treated worse than slaves. Abolitionists sent their propaganda into the South through the mails; southern postmasters refused to deliver it; the postmasters general looked the other way.

By Civil War times, secession was a long debated but never settled issue. From the birth of the Republic statesmen had differed over it. An associate justice of the Supreme Court argued before 1800t hat the right of secession was implicit. New Englanders, gathered in the Hartford Convention at the time of the War of 1812, threatened to secede. South Carolina also threatened in 1832 but President Jackson nipped that. In 1860 a Constitutional amendment might have solved the question but by that time the South was in no mood for any such slow process.

One scltool holds the cause of the Civil War to be economic. The South was agricultural, the North becoming industrialized. The central money power was in the North, making the North a creditor, the South a debtor. Division was inevitable. So the arguments ran without taking into consideration that more of the North was agricultural than industrialized and that the North owed more to New York money lenders than the South.

But over the century a truer picture of the conflict has emerged, breaking through the mists of legend and bitterness which burgeoned in the decades after the war and Reconstruction. Many historians have concluded that while the war might have been averted by sober and thoughful men working quietly and without pressure, emotions had raced beyond control of man and the only settlement possible was bloodletting — a bloodletting without parallel in American history, greater even than World War II.

Neither the North nor the South was ready for war. The South at the start was unorganized, without money or credit, without governmental services, without arms or the means of manufacturing them. The North was not much better off. The U.S. Treasury was nearly strapped. The Army numbered 16,000 men with nearly half its officers going to the South.

Emotionally the South was better prepared. The war spirit which had been smoldering for years was fanned by the extremists to a crackling blaze. The southern army seemed to spring out of the ground, unarmed but enthusiastic.

Emotions were slow to spark in the North. Not until Fort Sumter was bombarded, did the North show signs of fighting. President Lincoln's call on the state for 75,000 militiamen for three months to put down insurrection was enthusiastically met and more by the northern states. The northern war spirit was born then. It would wax with victory and wane with defeat but never would die in the war years, even if at times its leaders, Lincoln included, despaired of it.

Inevitably the first battles were between armed mobs in uniforms gaudy enough to please the hearts of Murat and Goering. Both armies were made up of men and boys who regarded the war as a lark, soon to be over and with glory enough for all.

"On to Richmond," the North urged its raw soldiers around Washington. "On to Washington" was the battlecry of the equally new Confederate Army.

These shiny new armies met first at Bull Run (the Confederates called it Manassas) in a battle that both wanted and neither knew how to fight with results any seasoned campaigner could have forecast. No officer on either side ever had led a unit larger than a brigade. The only officer in the country who ever had commanded an army was gouty old Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, who remained flat on his lounge in Washington, not because the spirit was not willing but because the flesh was weak.

Washington politicians packed picnic lunches and drove their ladies into the Virginia coutnryside to see the fun.

Jefferson Davis, new Confederate president, rode up from Richmond on a special train to keep tab on his generals.

The battle was everything it shouldn't have been on that hot Sunday, July 21, 1861. First the Confederates broke, then stood. Then the Federals broke and never stopped until they came under the fortifications around the capital.

The first bloodletting proved only that neither side was ready. It did have a long term effect. For then it began to dawn on the leaders that this was no summertime war, that it must be fought on many a bloody battlefield before victory came to rest on one of the standards, that officers as well as men must be trained in the art of modern war, and that industry must be mobilized, too.

Men and industry—there was where the North was stronger and there was where the margin lay.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Although only four per cent of the U.S. school population lives in Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas, these four states have 25 per cent of the nation's total number of school districts.

FROM BROADWAY to Roseway — The driver who slammed his car into rose bushes at 35 miles an hour doesn't have anything against flowers. It was just part of a safety test on the Wilbur Cross Parkway near Union, Conn. The bushes were planted as prospective safety barriers in 1955. Now almost mature, they're being tested to see how well they'll withstand the impact of an auto at high speed.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of Klamath County, Oregon pursuant to an order of the County Court of Klamath County, Oregon, dated on the 30th day of September, 1960 will on the 17th day of November, 1960 AT THE HOUR OF TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House in Klamath Falls, Oregon, sell for cash the real property hereinafter described, for the sum of not less than the amount set out in each of the separate parcels hereinafter described, same being the minimum price as set by the said County Court. The said real property is described as follows to-wit:

Tax Lot 17, Map 3214, Lots 4 and 5, Block 44, Buena Vista Addition to Klamath Falls, $40.00.

Tax Lot 59, Map 34-17, Lots 8 and 9, Block 72, Buena Vista Addition to Klamath Falls, less Por. Deed Vol. 71 Pg. 324 & less Tax Lot 59, $460.00.

Tax Lot 11, Map 34-19, Lot 1, Block 19½, Hot Springs Addition to Klamath Falls, $520.00.

Tax Lot 125, Map 35-17, Lot 9, Block 16, Fairview No. 2, Klamath Falls, $1,420.00.

Tax Lot 78, Map 37-16, Lot 18, Block 107, Buena Vista Addition to Klamath Falls, $560.00.

Tax Lot 70, Map 3916, Por. of Lot 1, lying S & W of Riverside Addition to Klamath Falls, Section 32, Twp. 38 S., R. 9 E., W. M., $200.00.

Tax Lot 71, Map 3916, Por. of Lot 1 lying S & W of Riverside Addition to Klamath Falls, Section 32, Twp. 38 S., R. 9 E., W. M., $20.00.

Tax Lot 9X, Map 3918, Westerly 11½' of Easterly 161½' of Lot 2, Block 32, Original Town, Klamath Falls, $40.00.

Tax Lot 100X, Map 68, one acre in NW corner of Lot 3, Sec. 18, Twp. 38 S., R. 9 E., W. M., $100.00.

Tax Lot 2, Map 3016, Lot 3, Block 1, Opportunity Addition to Klamath Falls, $40.00.

Tax Lot 280X, Map 50, Por. SW¼NW¼ Sec. 23, and Por. NW¼NE¼ Sec. 27 all in Twp. 39 S., R. 8 E., W. M., $180.00.

Tax Lot 231, Map 4612, Lot 3, Block 3, Lenox Addition, $240.00.

Tax Lot 18X, Map 23, Por. of Lot 2, Sec. 9, Twp. 33 S., R. 7½ E., W. M., $100.00.

Tax Lot 24, Map 32, Por SE¼NW¼, 4.91 acs., Sec. 1, Twp. 40 S., R. 7 E., W. M., $80.00.

Tax Lot 189, Map 51, Lots 1 and 2, Block 9, Worden, $40.00.

Tax Lot 30, Map 52, Lot 7, Sec. 9, Twp. 41 S., R. 8 E., W. M., 38.80 Acres, $140.00.

Tax Lot 63X, Map 72, N½ of the old GN r-w, 1.8 acres in the SE¼SE¼ Sec. 26, Twp. 23 S., R. 9 E., W. M., $40.00.

Tax Lot 74, Map 104, Por. Lot 14, Sec. 19, Twp. 36 S., R. 10 E., W. M., -.14 acres, $40.00.

Tax Lot 117-1, Map 104, Lot 12, Block 5, Sprague River, $20.00.

Tax Lot 283, Map 104, Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, Block 19, Sprague River First Addition, $80.00.

Tax Lot 28, Map 150, 20 acres, N½NE¼NW¼, Sec. 3, Twp. 36 S., R. 14 E., W. M., $40.00.

Tax Lot 82, Map 150, 10 acres, S½S½NE¼SE¼, Sec. 11, Twp. 36, S., R. 14 E., W. M., $40.00.

Tax Lot 92, Map 150, S½S½NW¼SE¼, Sec. 13, Twp. 36 S., R. 14 E., W. M. 10 acres, $40.00.

Tax Lot 34, Map 162, 10 acres, N½N½NW¼NW¼ Sec. 24, Twp. 39 S., R. 15 E., W., M., $100.00.

Tax Lot 105, Map 90, Lots 7, 8 and 9, Block 24, White Lake City, $80.00.

Tax Lot 110, Map 90, Lots 5, 6 and 7, Block 47, White Lake City, $80.00.

Tax Lot 67, Map 3926, Lot 11, Block 3, Bryant Tracts No. 2, Klamath Falls, $1,500.00.

All of said property being in Klamath County, Oregon.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1960.

J. M. BRITTON, SHERIFF
KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON.
No. 510, Oct. 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF
THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR KLAMATH COUNTY

NOTICE is given hereby that undersigned has been appointed by said Court Administratrix of the Estate of Elvis H. Cochrane, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said decedent or his Estate shall present same, with proper vouchers, to her at office of Bert C. Thomas, 411 Main St., Klamath Falls, Ore., within six months from this date. October 20, 1960.

ANNA B. COCHRANE,
Administratrix.
No. 534, Oct. 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10.

EQUITY NO. 60-324
SUMMONS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF
THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR KLAMATH COUNTY

FRANCES E. OWINGS, Plaintiff, vs. HAROLD E. OWINGS, Defendant.

TO: HAROLD E. OWINGS, DEFENDANT:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer plaintiff's complaint on file herein on or before four (4) weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, which date is the 20th day of October, 1960, and if you fail to so answer or otherwise appear herein, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the above-entitled Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit: (1) For a decree of absolute divorce of and from you upon the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment; (2) Decreeing plaintiff to be the sole and exclusive owner of the following described real property: Lots 1 and 2, Block 46, BUENA VISTA ADDITION to the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon, according to the duly recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Clerk of Klamath County, Oregon; (3) Granting to plaintiff the personal property described in plaintiff's complaint, and, (4) Decreeing defendant to pay certain indebtedness, all of which is more specifically set forth and described in plaintiff's complaint on file in the above-entitled Court and to which your attention is specifically directed.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Herald and News, once each week for four (4) consecutive weeks, pursuant to the Order of the Honorable David R. Vandenberg, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and entered on the 14th day of October, 1960; the first publication to be made on the 20th day of October, 1960.

P. K. Puckett
Attorney for Plaintiff
First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.
Klamath Falls, Oregon
No. 533, Oct. 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF
THE STATE OF OREGON
IN AND FOR
THE COUNTY OF KLAMATH

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executrix of the estate of GEORGE W. GRIM, deceased, has filed her Final Account with the County Clerk of Klamath County, Oregon, and the Court has set Friday, the 2nd day of December, 1960, at the hour of 10 A.M., at the County Courthouse in the Circuit Court room in Klamath Falls, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections thereto and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published this 3rd day of November, 1960.

Elsie E. Grim, Executrix
P. K. Puckett
Attorney for Executrix
First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.
Klamath Falls, Oregon
No. 532, Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24.

NOTICE INVITING BIDS

The City of Klamath Falls, Oregon, will receive sealed bids up to 7:30 P.M., Pacific Standard Time, Monday, November 21, 1960, for Sewer Construction along the east bank of Link River, said project to be known as Sewer Unit No. 29.

The principal items are:

1642 Lineal feet of 8" asbestos cement sewer pipe;
8 Manholes;
220 c.y. common excavation;
247 c.y. Excavation and Backfill;
643 c.y. Imported material (crushed rock and Pit Run); together with miscellaneous items.

Plans and specifications are available for examination at the office of the City Recorder at City Hall, Klamath Falls, Oregon. A copy of the plans and specifications may be obtained at the office of the City Engineer, City Hall, Klamath Falls, Oregon, upon a deposit of $10.00 which amount will be refunded if a bid is received.

Bidders must be requalified in accordance with Oregon State Law. Forms will be provided by the City for that purpose.

Each bid must be submitted on the prescribed form and be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check or bid bond in the amount of 5 per cent of the amount bid. Bids shall be enclosed in a sealed wrapper and marked: "Proposal To Construct Sewer Unit No. 29." Bids will be addressed to City Recorder, City Hall, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish security for faithful performance in the full amount of the bid.

The City reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or to accept those proposals which are, in the opinion of the City, to the best interests of the City.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1960.

Rosie Keller
City Recorder
City of Klamath Falls, Oregon
No. 568, Nov. 10, 11, 13.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

An application for an amendment to the Zoning Map under Ordinance No. 5095, the Zoning Ordinance of the CITY OF KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, has been filed with the Recorder of said City, requesting a change in the Zoning Map of the City of Klamath Falls, of the Zoning Ordinance of said City, from Zone R-S, residential, to M-2, heavy industrial, for the property in said City described as follows:

All of Blocks 33 and 34, Buena Vista Addition to the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

The Planning Commission of the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon, at the hour of 7:30 P.M. on the 22nd day of November, 1960, at the Council Chambers in the City Hall of said City, will hold a public hearing on the proposition to which the public and all interested parties are invited and will be given the opportunity to be heard on the request.

Done this 4th day of November, 1960.

Rosie Keller,
City Recorder
Klamath Falls, Oregon
No. 557, Nov. 10, 1960.

Herald & News
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
RATE SCHEDULE
PHONE TU 4-8111
8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays
8 a.m. to noon Saturday
Count five words per line. Ads under 5 lines count same as 2 lines.

MINIMUM CHARGE 1.50

Lines	3 Times	6 Times	10 Times	1 Month
2	$2.50	$4.00	$5.00	$ 9.00
3	3.25	5.00	6.50	11.50
4	4.00	6.00	8.00	14.00
5	4.75	7.00	9.50	16.50

50c DISCOUNT

per advertisement, if paid in advance. Above rates are for consecutive insertions, without change of copy, for private individuals. Advertising must be clear and understandable to be productive. All words must be spelled out.
DEADLINE—4:30 p.m. day before publication. Noon Saturday for Sunday and Monday.
CANCELLATIONS & CORRECTIONS—On same schedule, except on Monday these are taken 'til 9:30 a.m.
Please read first insertion of your ad. The Herald & News will give one extra run for typographical error.
BOX SERVICE—50 cents per ad.
CARD OF THANKS, and IN MEMORIAM $2.50

FOR COMMERCIAL RATES
PHONE TU 4-8111

CARD OF THANKS A

WE wish to express our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the many acts of kindness, messages of sympathy, and beautiful floral offerings, and tokens of sympathy received from our kind friends and neighbors during our recent bereavement in the loss of our beloved husband, father and brother, A. G. Boyd. Tulelake.

The A. G. Boyd Family.

FUNERAL HOMES C

O'HAIR'S Memorial Chapel. 539 Pine. TU 4-3456. Parking lot available.

WARD'S Klamath Funeral Home. 925 High Street. Phone TU 2-4404.

MEETING NOTICES 1

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION
Crater Lake Lodge No. 211 AF & AM Scottish Rite Temple, will meet Thursday, November 10, 7:30 p.m. All Master Masons invited.
Gus Vlahos, W.M.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION
Klamath Lodge No. 77 A & AM Friday evening, November 11, 7:30 p.m. Work in F.C. Degree.
Al Schrieber, W.M.

LOST & FOUND 2

LOST tan calf skin billfold, with important identification. Reward. TU 4-5293.

PERSONALS 6

FULLER BRUSH service. Norm Paupp, 2011 Wantland. TU 4-7504.

MINNESOTA woolens for lovely Christmas gifts!! Norma Oliver, TU 2-3514.

WATKINS PRODUCTS. TU 4-7831.

LICENSED home for aged. TU 2-3165.

KLAMATH Beauty College, for appointment call TU 2-1411, 124 No. 4th.

HAIRSTYLE DESIGNING $2.50
HAIR CUTTING $1.75
THE CHARM CENTER
1414 Oregon Ave. TU 4-4367

AVON toilet articles. TU 2-3770.

PUBLIC CHARITY - SERVICES 7

ALCOHOLICS Anonymous, phone TU 2-5740 or P.O. Box 204. Also friendly help for the families of alcoholics.

YOUNG women of any faith needing confidential advice may contact Miss Pruitt, Catholic Charities, 278 W. Broadway, Eugene, Oregon. Phone 5-3642.

SERVICES 10

REPAIRING, carpentry work, reasonable. 1723 Oak, off East Main.

WASHING and ironing. Pickup, delivery. References. TU 4-6442.

FURNITURE refinishing. Repairing a specialty. Anything in wood. Carpenter work, cabinets, remodeling. Reasonable. TU 4-8716.

DRESSMAKING, drapes, alterations, mending. Work guaranteed. Sylvia Clayton. TU 4-5348.

SEWING and dress making. 325 No. 6th. TU 4-8426.

LORNA'S DOLL HOSPITAL
1434 LAKEVIEW ST. TU 4-6992

PAINTING and PAPERING. By job or hour. Free estimates. TU 4-3388.

DUCKS. PICKED, PACKED, SHIPPED. DRY ICE. INSULATED CARTONS. THE MALLARD. TU 4-3273.

ONE hour dry cleaning, no extra charge. $ and H Green Stamps. Free pickup and delivery. Broadway Cleaners, South Sixth near Bon Bazaar.

ASPHALT paving, roadway material, drain rock and grading. TU 4-2568. TU 4-3436. GEO. R. STACY CO.

CONCRETE contractor commercial, residential. Patios, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, foundations, retaining walls. TU 4-5968. Frank W. Borges.

DRESSMAKING, alterations. 4627 Boardman. TU 4-5256.

EDUCATIONAL 13

VOICE, speech and piano lessons by experienced teacher. TU 2-2628.

SCHOOL time. World Book Encyclopedias. Ruth Schaeffer. TU 4-4941 before 9 a.m.

PIANO lessons, experienced teacher, all grades. Phone TU 4-3069.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE 14

AVON Cosmetics has opening for sales representative in Chiloquin. Christmas gifts now showing. Write Marjina Marshall, 76 Pine, Klamath Falls, or phone TU 2-2770.

EXERIENCED maid. Inquire at the desk at the Arcade Hotel.

RECEPTIONIST - SECRETARY, lumber. High school graduate. Must type, know shorthand and business machines. Salary open. Excellent working conditions; five days. Apply American Forest Products Corp., Lakeview, WH 7-2131.

WOMAN to live in. Two children, four and eight years. TU 2-0808.

HELP WANTED, MALE 16

CONTRACT truckmen make $$$. Trailer furnished, if over 22 write Mayflower Box 107, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

RELIABLE man, feed cattle, work on ranch. ELliott 42-251.