

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

HILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of congress, March 3, 1879.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

Subscription Rates

By Mail 6 months \$5.50 By Mail year \$11.00

James Marlow

ABC's

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Korean war has now become one of the most mixed up situations in recent times. Take it step by step.

A week ago the United Nations and Korean-Chinese Communists reached an agreement. They didn't agree to stop shooting.

They simply agreed on a line—an armistice line—where they'd stop shooting if they could agree to stop shooting.

This agreement on an armistice line was the first agreement the two sides had been able to reach after five months of haggling.

It was a major point. But it was only one of four major points the two sides thought they must agree on before there could be an armistice.

LINEUP

So this was the way the agreement on the armistice line went.

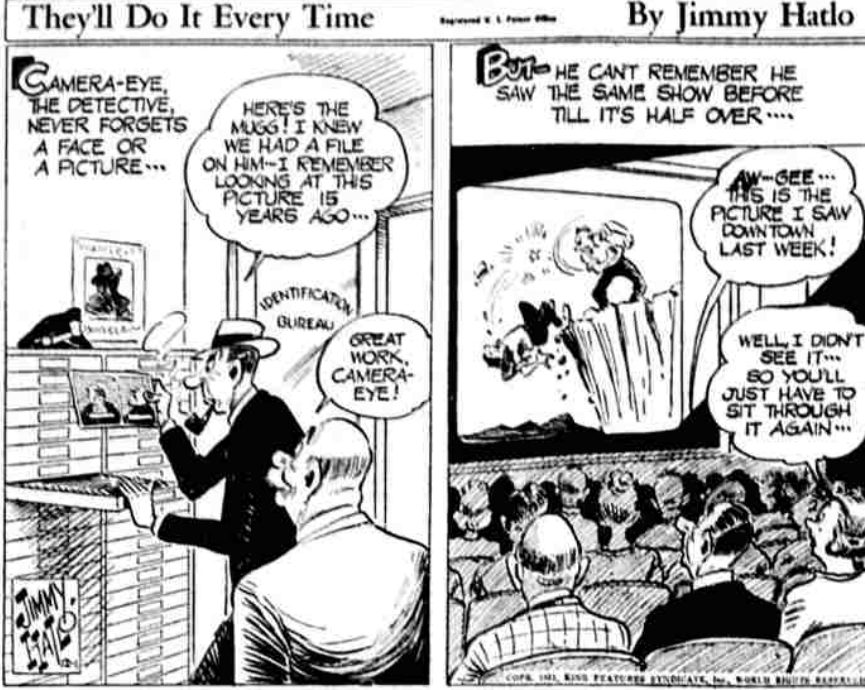
1. The line where the two sides face each other now will be the armistice line if they agree on those other three points in 30 days.
2. If they don't agree on those three in 30 days, then the armistice line will be drawn wherever the troops face each other when there finally is agreement on those three points, which might be months away.

That raises a question: suppose our troops right now put on a rip-snorting attack and drove the Communists back, maybe all the way back to the Yalu river.

Further, suppose that was accomplished within 30 days and within that time, too, both sides had agreed on those three other points. What then?

The U.N. troops would have to give back to the Communists all the land they had captured within those 30 days and draw back to the point where they agreed on inspection.

This week reporters on the Korean front reported a halt in the fighting by both the U.N. and Chinese troops. The surprised uproar that followed resulted in general denials by the White House and the



San Dawson

NEW YORK, (AP)—Business heads into the home stretch of 1951 with the consumer holding the whip hand.

Stubborn opposition to present prices is reported from several sections of the country. And the National Assoc. of Credit Men says this reluctance at retail is causing "a significant reduction in the volume of future orders and commitments at non-defense manufacturing and wholesale levels."

Industrial production has leveled off—below last spring's high peak—the federal reserve board reports. Industries connected with the defense effort are gaining ground, the board says, but this is offset by further declines in non-durable manufacturers. The predicted fall boom hasn't made its appearance yet.

CONCERN

"Inflation continues to be a source of concern," says the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in its December survey. But it notes that Washington's cry of "wolf!" along this line hasn't proved right as yet, and it adds:

"A growing belief, however, seems to be that, barring total war, a sudden change in consumer purchasing habits, there will be no drastic fluctuations in prices or serious shortages of most goods."

It's the consumer's purchasing habits that have most businessmen worried as trade and industry enter the final month.

There are many signs of reviving trade as Christmas shopping starts. But some businessmen think there is more wishful thinking than actual trade volume so far.

The credit men's survey of business activity on both the East and West coasts stresses that business psychology has reversed itself since a similar survey was made last March. In the spring only 36 percent of association's members reported customer resistance to prices. This fall almost 60 percent reported this resistance.

The picture isn't all dark, however. Dun & Bradstreet reports to date that Christmas shopping is picking up speed in most parts of the nation. The statistical agency says "Many merchants reported that shopping on the Friday after Thanksgiving, sometimes considered a bellwether of the entire Yule season, was well above a year ago."

WEIGHT

The federal reserve board adds weight to this with the report that last week department store sales rose 11 percent over the similar week in 1950.

Still another business indicator—bank loans to industry and trade—shows steady gains. The total for the nation now stands at \$20.9 billion, a gain of \$3 billion this year, and an increase of \$4 billion over a year ago.

Telling the Editor

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia—Red Hurd in one of his recent (2 months ago) columns, wondered how many citizens of Klamath Falls might be willing to contribute financially toward keeping a good football coach at KUHS. I don't expect to see another Pelican game till 1953, but I will ante \$100 per year without reserving any rights to coach the coach, or any stipulation as to how many games he has to win. He can lose all the games, and still keep his job, if he will just teach the kids how to play football.

I haven't seen a good tackle or block made by a KUHS player since Bob Recky graduated. I don't know where Recky learned, because there was no one else on the team that could block and I started watching Pelican games when Bob was a junior. I'll wager that there are nine, or nineteen, or twenty-nine other men in or around Klamath Falls that would also invest 100 bucks apiece toward supplementing a coach's salary, under the same conditions.

It is difficult for an observer to understand why KUHS football teams cannot support themselves, though, including sufficient salary for a first class coach.

The size of the crowds that attend all Pelican games, both at home and on the road, should provide ample funds for the football program.

One cannot help but wonder how much of the money that is earned by football, goes for supporting such sports as tennis, golf, boxing, quarts, ping-pong, and hard telling what else. (There is no objection to football supporting track and wrestling, because these sports help develop football players.) We imagine that basketball, too, is self supporting.

It would be nice to see the kids get a break.

Stan Bessey

P.S. That 100 bucks per year is a pledge, if someone wants to start a movement.



JUST A REMINDER THAT Dr. Seth M. Kerron, head of the Klamath County Public Health department, and Mrs. Eric Majors, executive secretary Klamath County Tuberculosis and Health Assoc., are working hard on the Christmas Seal Sale to make Klamath County one hundred percent. —Photo by Kettler

Chapman Ponders Basin Homestead, Bird Problem

PORTLAND, (AP)—Oscar Chapman, secretary of the interior, called yesterday for the Pacific Northwest to settle its differences over construction of federal dams, Ica Harbor and three smaller Snake river projects was necessary.

"Beyond any question the Pacific Northwest as a whole will suffer if any narrower proposal prevails," he said.

"I do not mean to suggest of course that all of the proposals of the national administration, in addition, it appears, the only right and final answers—you have your own views—you should air them vigorously until some common ground has been reached. After that has been done, presentation of the issues involved can be intelligently dealt with by congress. The appropriations hearing room should not be a battleground for special interests, either public or private. It should be a place for presentation of facts, which can then be objectively dealt with," he said.

Chapman said arguments among special interests such as fishermen vs. navigation interests—had delayed development of the vast Columbia basin in the past. It again is doing so, he said.

SNAKE RIVER

He cited the Snake river, a Columbia tributary which he said could produce a third of the power in the basin. He noted that one of the dams proposed for the Snake—Ice Harbor dam—got no funds from the last congress because there appeared to be dissension in the Northwest over the project.

He urged that the issues be thrashed out at once, and added he believed that construction of the proposed Hell's canyon dam, Ice Harbor and three smaller Snake river projects was necessary.

"Beyond any question the Pacific Northwest as a whole will suffer if any narrower proposal prevails," he said.

"I do not mean to suggest of course that all of the proposals of the national administration, in addition, it appears, the only right and final answers—you have your own views—you should air them vigorously until some common ground has been reached. After that has been done, presentation of the issues involved can be intelligently dealt with by congress. The appropriations hearing room should not be a battleground for special interests, either public or private. It should be a place for presentation of facts, which can then be objectively dealt with," he said.

Chapman also discussed proposed developments in southern Oregon. First he took up the bureau of reclamation plan for the Rogue river basin.

"The key structure there, Lewis Creek dam, would stop the salmon run short of the spawning grounds on the main stem of the river. In addition, it appears, that certain smaller structures would impair the scenic quality of some of the basin," he said.

"More than a year ago I held up this plan until studies of the basin's fisheries and recreational and mineral resources could be made. More recently, the Rogue River Valley Irrigation Assoc. urged substitution of a more limited plan which would not destroy or curtail any of the existing values. I have not reached a decision on this matter, but I am convinced that a plan of development for the Rogue river basin can be worked out which will provide for all reasonable needs for irrigation, power and flood control and still preserve the high existing recreational values of the area.

"Then there is the Klamath wildlife refuge in southern Oregon and Northern California, where there are conflicting demands upon a land resource. This area is one of the primary resting places on the Pacific migratory waterfowl flyways."

CALIFORNIA AID

"In addition to its high recreational value, it also helps to hold the waterfowl out of the productive Sacramento valley until the rice crop there is harvested, thereby preventing a substantial loss in that crop. At the same time, part of the Klamath area is in reclamation withdrawals and in demand for reclamation homesteads. So here again we have the problem of working out a solution which will provide the greatest possible net public benefit. I do not yet know just what that solution will eventually be, but I am sure that in the end such a solution can be reached."

The Weather in 1900 Was Just The Same As Now -- If You Take It Literally

By MALCOLM EPLEY JR.

March 1, 1900: a blue-covered pamphlet hit the streets of Klamath Falls on sale for a dime apiece—a prospectus on the Klamath county describing it as "a land of great pines, hardy cattle, wonderful lakes and temperate climate."

Published by Joseph G. Pierce, proprietor of the Klamath Falls Express, the prospectus begins: "It is her (Klamath county) boast that she has more sunny days in a year, harder range cattle and sheep and greater forests of soft pine than any other section of America."

Even 51 years later Klamath chamber of commerce makes similar statements, among them that the county's "greatest marvel is Crater lake, which surpasses in grandeur any known creation of nature."

"Its productive land needs thousands of people for its proper development," said Pierce, speaking of the county's 3500 population in 1900, and the 550 persons living in Klamath Falls. Today 15,000 persons are residents of Klamath Falls; 42,000 inhabit the county.

There have been other changes, too—some rather drastic.

"For instance in 1900 Pierce described Altamont "about four miles east of the metropolis (Klamath Falls), is a general merchandise store and postoffice." In 1950 the U.S. bureau of the census reported more than 9000 persons residing in Altamont.

Other communities:

"Tule Lake is a post office at the Carr cattle ranch.

"Merrill, the business center of the large Tule Lake valley, is a thriving little town with two stores, a flouring mill, saloons, blacksmith shops and hotels. It is prettily located on Lost river near the state line.

"Olene, at Lost river gap, thirteen miles east of the county seat, has a postoffice and general store.

"Bonanza is the metropolis of Lost river, with several shops, stores, saloons, hotels, etc., and is a prosperous and lively shipping point.

"Bedford is the postoffice for Poe Valley south of Bonanza.

"Lorella and Langell Valley are the two postoffices for the large Langell Valley at the head of Lost river.

"Olete and Villistas are the postoffices for the mountain east of Bonanza and Barnes valley respectively.

"By is sixty miles east of Klamath Falls and is the trading point for the Sprague River Valley, having a first class store and hotel.

"Yainas is the government agency for the eastern part of the Klamath reservation.

"Klamath Agency is the government agency for the western part of the reservation, both agencies having excellent buildings for employees, school buildings, two dormitories, saw mill, etc., and the latter besides has a large commissary, Butler's store, laundry and "skookum house."

"Fort Klamath is the trading center for Wood River Valley, being located on Wood River one miles west of old Fort Klamath. It has three general stores, meat market, hotel, blacksmith shop, etc.

"Pokegama (until recently named Snow) is a postoffice at the logging camp in the western part of the county in the Cascades.

In many instances Pierce's prospectus would stand even today.

Lard values, too, change with the years.

Says the prospectus: "the price of land varies according to location, condition and kind. Valley natural hay land ranges from \$5 to \$12 per acre, valley agricultural land and alfalfa land subject to irrigation, unimproved, from \$7.50 to \$20 per acre, and valley land not subject to irrigation from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre. Marsh lands subject to reclamation sell all the way from \$1 to \$5 per acre and mountain land from the government price to about \$5 per acre."

At that time, Pierce said, there was shipped into the Klamath area by wagon alone more than 5000 tons of freight annually. He noted optimistically that surveys had been begun in 1899 on the Oregon Midland Railway, which would link Klamath county with rail to the outside world at Klamathon, on the Klamath river. The railroad was never built.

In the prospectus are photos of former Klamath attractions—the real Klamath "falls" on Link river; Houston's opera house and the George T. Baldwin store—elements of a not-too-distant past when Klamath Falls, just recently Linkville, was strictly a village of pioneer vintage.

Pump Speeds Transfusions

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
A.P. Science Reporter

NEW YORK, (AP)—A new blood pump, pulsing like a heart can give you a pint of blood in 90 seconds.

The usual transfusion time is 40 minutes, when blood is dripped into a vein. The pump is intended for emergencies, civilian or military, when people need a lot of blood quickly.

The blood pump squeezes or milks the tube carrying blood from the bottle to the person's arm. Each squeeze squirts along a pulse of blood under pressure, as the heart does. The pump turns by hand, so the speed of giving blood, plasma, or other fluids is easily controlled.

The pump was developed by Jan Petri, of the American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass., in a project started by the De Flores Co., of New York. It was to be shown today to a medical conference on shock at the New York Academy of Sciences.

In civilian emergencies, even unskilled aids could give people blood under controlled pressure at a rate set by a doctor or nurse, the optical company said.

was shipped into the Klamath area by wagon alone more than 5000 tons of freight annually. He noted optimistically that surveys had been begun in 1899 on the Oregon Midland Railway, which would link Klamath county with rail to the outside world at Klamathon, on the Klamath river. The railroad was never built.

In the prospectus are photos of former Klamath attractions—the real Klamath "falls" on Link river; Houston's opera house and the George T. Baldwin store—elements of a not-too-distant past when Klamath Falls, just recently Linkville, was strictly a village of pioneer vintage.

Spider Nevus

A mother writes that her little four-year-old girl has a light-colored birthmark on her cheek and wants to know whether she should consider a skin graft or whether there is some kind of paint which can be put on the mark.

This question and many others like it are often asked by parents, but such inquiries are not easy to answer because there are several kinds of birthmarks, and they should not all be treated in the same way.

Fortunately, many birthmarks are so small, covered with hair, or placed in such an inconspicuous part of the body that they need not cause any concern. Some birthmarks are made up of numerous tiny blood vessels in the skin. Such a "mark" is called a hemangioma.

Some are level with the surface of the skin but have a dark purplish color which gives them the common name of port wine mark. Others made up of blood vessels are raised above the skin level and are soft and spongy. These are called strawberry marks. This type may occur anywhere, but it particularly is common around the lips and tongue.

Another common variety of birthmark made up of blood vessels is irregularly shaped and slightly raised. It is called a spider nevus because the blood vessels at the center look like the body while the smaller ones passing outward resemble the legs of a spider.

There are various ways of treating port wine nevus or birthmarks, all aimed at closing off the blood vessels, so that blood ceases to flow through. Carbon dioxide snow may be used for the small one. These birthmarks require delicate handling, however, as there is some danger of leaving an abnormal skin after the port wine birthmark has been destroyed. Radium treatment is effective, also, in some cases.

There is also a fairly new type of treatment called what is called the Grenz ray. The same kinds of treatment can be considered for the strawberry mark, or the spider nevus.

In addition to treatments mentioned there is at least one good commercial preparation which can be used to cover some kinds of birthmarks. This comes in different colors and can be matched to the skin of the individual and applied once a day or so. It has saved a lot of self-consciousness and distress but is in no sense a cure.

Comfort

On a visit back to London from the front during the last war that is what I generally did. The luxury of lying between clean sheets in a soft bed meant more to the pearl from possible death overhead. The chances are always in your favor during an air raid.

After the Allies began their own tremendous bombardment of Berlin, the populace there came in time to adopt the same philosophy. One German lady told a friend of mine after the war:

"During your raids I used to sit in a warm bath sipping champagne. If I had to go, I wanted to go out as comfortably as possible."

Plywood Price Tumbles Again

PORTLAND, (AP)—Plywood prices took another drop here yesterday to bring the cut since October 25 to about 20 percent.

The new reduction of about 11 percent put the price of quarter-inch interior grade plywood at \$10 a thousand board feet, wholesale. Before the initial break it had been selling for \$97. Five-sixteenths inch sheathing, previously selling for \$80, was listed at \$57.

The cut was expected to bring additional mill closures in the area. Several shut down after earlier price drops.

Several small marginal sawmills producing dimensional lumber also have closed as result of the generally softening market.

Green dimension common fir lumber that sold in early October for \$80 a thousand was quoted as low as \$63 today.

An English friar, Roger Bacon, and a German monk, Berthold Schwartz, both living in the 14th century, have both been credited with the accidental discovery of gunpowder.



"If you're new and want to make friends around the firm, ask someone to have lunch with you—I'm not dated today!"

Bull Champ Price Slumps

CHICAGO, (AP)—Toby, the 1200-pound Aberdeen Angus grand champion steer of the international live stock exposition sold for the surprising low price of \$5.75 a pound yesterday.

This was only slightly more than half as much as the \$12-a-pound last year's champion, a hereford, brought.

The 1951 champ brought \$8100 compared with about \$12,300 for last year's 1025-pound animal.

Toby, owned by Iowa State college Ames, was bought by the Tringale Packing Co., Chicago.

The sale price was the lowest since 1944 when a hereford brought \$4.50 a pound during the wartime exposition.

The reserve champion steer, Formation, a 940-pound shorthorn, was sold to the Cosmopolitan Beef Co. of New York City for \$3.25 a pound. Formation was shown by the University of Idaho.

For Christmas

A lasting gift—Choose any piano from the largest stock of leading makes in this part of the west.

Pay only \$10 deposit, nothing more until you start small monthly payments in January. Have your piano delivered now or just before Christmas.

For His Christmas...

Res. 44.50 \$30

1/2 H.P. . . 3450 RPM, 2-6" Wheels

Grinders

SWAN LAKE MOULDING CO.

3226 So. 6th Phone 3169

LOUIS R. MANN

PIANO CO.

12th N. 7th

HAMMOND ORGAN