

Herald and News

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Bruce Biassat

Don Dirksen, who will run the fall campaign in his home state of Illinois, also will have a big hand in directing the Republican 1952 drive to win control of the senate. It's not an easy assignment. Every two years one-third of the senate—32 seats—normally faces the voters. Next year 33 seats are at stake, since the unexpired term of the late Sen. Chapman of Kentucky must also be filled.

But the accidental effect of senate election mechanics over the years often gives one party or the other a distinct advantage in any particular test at the polls. Thus in 1952, 19 seats now occupied by Republicans will be on the block, against 14 held by Democrats. But of those 14 Democratic berths, six represent states in the Solid South where any turn-over is highly unlikely.

This means that the GOP must concentrate all its energies on the remaining eight Democratic seats at stake. To gain minimum control of the senate, they must take three, since they are now in a 43 to 50 minority. Five more, for a total of 81, would be necessary for a fair working margin.

Dirksen lists Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Arizona and Wyoming as the eight states from which he hopes the GOP may win the three to five seats they need. Close scrutiny of the list reveals the size of the Republican problem. In Wyoming, Democratic Sen. O'Mahoney has been in the saddle continuously since 1924. New Mexico's Sen. Chavez began his tenure in 1935. Sens. McFarland of Arizona and Kilgore of West Virginia have held their seats without interruption since 1941.

Furthermore, each of these four states has a political history with a strong Democratic tinge. That doesn't mean, of course, that they rank with the Solid South. As a matter of fact, Arizona, New Mex-

ico, and Wyoming now have Republican governors. But capturing a senate seat in these four states is plainly no cinch for the GOP.

Prospects are somewhat brighter in the other four. In Michigan, Sen. Moody holds by appointment the seat formerly occupied by the late Sen. Vandenberg for more than 30 years. GOP chances here must be rated good, though Moody has the advantage which goes with incumbency: he can make the papers more easily than an opponent.

The Connecticut seat held by Sen. Benton also has a Republican history. It was lost when Sen. Baldwin resigned in 1949, and Benton managed to squeeze by narrowly last year in a short-term election.

Maryland's recent Republican trend—put in a GOP governor and senator last year—must inevitably give encouragement to Dirksen and his colleagues. But Sen. O'Connor, a member of the Kefauver committee winding up his first term, may be hard to beat. Maryland is a border state, and such territory never can be ranked as easy Republican ground.

Kentucky, another border state, is less promising. It seldom elects a Republican to major office, though it has happened in the last decade. Chapman's seat will be tough to capture.

Beyond question the Republicans face an uphill struggle to take the senate next year. The situation for them is so tight that some political analysts are saying it will require almost a GOP landslide to turn over enough seats for good control.

The citizen who wants effective government must hope that the 1952 victor at the polls does indeed get a suitable working margin. A Republican presidential triumph with the senate narrowly held or in Democratic hands would be a calamity in these times. A Democratic win by a slender edge would be no better.

he want to do.

"He wants to be a fighter. He wants to box. He wants to ruin those valuable hands."

"I just like to fight," said Olive, a tall, thin boy. "I get into street fights but I never been in the ring. I want to try it all."

"Well, he won't," said the elder Wooster. "We Dutch are funny. We got a lot of pride. We build up a business, we keep it going. We don't let a boy who he has to marry, but if he has a reputation in the family, there's no argument about what he will do. He will paint here."

The Woosters make and sell some cheaply priced toys for children. But their part and reputation lie in making hand-wrought figures on order for adult collectors. Right now they're working on one of Richard III in his death scene, falling to earth with a battle axe in his hand. It will cost the Hollywood screen writer who ordered it \$300. The face of the tiny figure is only two millimeters from forehead to chin.

Wooster has had some odd orders. The state department recently ordered some pike-helmeted German soldiers of the first world war. Wooster has no idea why.

A woman once walked into Wooster's shop and ordered a figurine of a gorilla. She wanted the head to resemble a man in a picture she supplied. Wooster did the job.

Two weeks later that man walked in, screaming. "Wooster," he said, "the gorilla was sent to him by his wife, who had left him. He asked me to make a big sow. I refused. After all, we're not clowns. This is a serious business."

Arrest Made In Hoop Bribe Trial

NEW YORK, (AP)—District Attorney Frank Hogan today announced the arrest of Daniel Lamont, 44, Altoona, Pa., shoe manufacturer, for bribing college basketball players.

Hogan said Lamont's real name is Donato Lamorte.

The district attorney said Lamont was taken into custody at Altoona.

Hogan said Lamont was the "money man" who put up the cash for Jackie Goldsmith and Joseph Serota to bribe Harvey (Connie) Schaff, former New York university star.

Schaff is under a six months jail sentence for conspiracy to accept a bribe to fix a game.

Goldsmith, a former Long Island university player, is under indictment for conspiracy and bribery.

Serota, of Brooklyn, is accused of paying a \$2000 bribe to Schaff.

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By Jimmy Hatlo

COMES THE END OF THE TERM—GUESS WHO EXPECTS TEACHER TO WRITE LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION SO HE CAN CONTINUE LOAFING IN COLLEGE....



Sam Dawson

NEW YORK, (AP)—The weather is coming to the aid of the housewife where it helps—in the grocery store.

First benefit she's likely to see will be cheaper eggs. But the food industry says that pork is getting cheaper and predicts that poultry is heading in the same direction. And a long-distance glimmering hope is that the record cattle population will move to market in greater volume as the weather-lightened supply of feed tempts farmers to sell stock.

In the case of eggs, it's the unusually mild weather. Poultry raisers say that hens have been into keeping right on laying eggs. Prices on the wholesale markets broke sharply under the weight of the big supply.

On the Chicago mercantile exchange prices broke three to seven cents a dozen Monday, the sharpest break this year. In New York wholesale prices are 12 to 13 cents below a week ago.

In the case of pork, it's part weather that is sending hogs to market in greater volume than since 1944. In many parts of the hog-growing regions feed conditions aren't too good. Ban weather last summer accounted for wet corn. That won't hold over the winter. So, farmers fattened hogs quickly and decided not to buy feed for them later on when their own wet corn is gone.

In the Southwest cattle country, it wasn't too much moisture. It was too little. Many of the Southwest's ranges are short of grass this winter. That means that more of the nation's big cattle population must be fed on grain. That's expensive and means higher costs of producing beef. But it also could mean that some farmers and feeders will move cattle to market earlier.

The nation's livestock population is around 180 million, government officials estimate. This is four million more than a year ago. A greater portion of cattle than usual is being held off the market this fall—partly to build up breeding stock, but partly in expectations of high prices next year.

Those being held for higher prices, however, may run into the feed shortage which some predict.

Telling the Editor

SHUT-INS

KLAMATH FALLS, (AP)—We go to bring hope of friendship and a little sunshine into the lives of our shut-ins (meaning our amputees and God knows there are many in our hospitals and at homes who have given their all for their country) and shut-ins (homes and our infirmaries must include adequate arrangements whereby it can be put effectively into operation. It's sure as must not be jeopardized by the possibility of selfishness or the cold indifference of the masses.

We all want to do what is right and would gladly do more than our share if we knew where and when it is needed. We, the Shut-In Friends club, will do everything in our power to make our shut-ins' lives a little brighter.

Today, December 5, we are dedicating the Shut-In Friends club to all shut-ins and mothers over the world.

C. M. Meads, President

Pioneer Office Supply has all makes of portable typewriters... try them today. 629 Main.

NAM Blasts Government

NEW YORK, (AP)—Industrial leaders cracked down on "misgovernment and civic inertia" today at the opening of the national association of manufacturers 35th congress of American industry.

They urged the nation's business and industrial leaders to battle socialization in a program of education that reaches right down to the grass roots.

The three-day congress at the Waldorf-Astoria brought some 3000 top industrialists and businessmen to New York.

It was labeled a "working session" in which government officials have been trying to get back from such problems as priorities, allocation, controls and inflation.

College students and foreign industrialists were the guests of the NAM for the meetings. They have been in New York since Monday attending the NAM-sponsored first international conference of manufacturers.

The international meeting and the congress during the next three days climaxes a two-week tour of American industrial plants under the auspices of the economic cooperation administration.

Russia To Return US Icebreakers

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Two ice-breaking ships which this country has been trying to get back from Russia since mid-1946 will arrive in Germany this weekend for transfer to the U.S., the state department said last night.

In July, 1946, the U.S. asked Russia for the return of three icebreakers turned over to her during the war. One was delivered in Japan in December, 1949. The Russians have been insisting the other two were icebound.

Finally last month they said the ships, the North Wind and the West Wind, would leave shortly for Bremerhaven, Germany. Yesterday the state department received word they are due there Dec. 8 or 9.

James Marlow

ABC's

WASHINGTON, (AP)—In 1941, before we got into the war, then Roosevelt issued an order creating an FEPC—fair employment practices commission. It lasted through the war. Then it died because congress wouldn't vote money to keep it going.

FEPC purpose of the FEPC was to see that no one employed in a defense industry, or looking for a job in one, was discriminated against because of his color, race or religion. But it had no real power of its own. It lacked teeth. It had to depend mostly on its ability to persuade an employer to stop discriminating. It could order him to stop, but it couldn't go into court and have its orders enforced.

In a showdown all it could do was appeal to the president. He had the power to seize a plant where the FEPC said the employer was discriminating. That was a weapon not pleasant to use.

Monday in Key West Pres. Truman resurrected the FEPC with an order creating what he called a committee on government contract compliance. That's the old FEPC under another name.

SAME AS OLD

And, like the FEPC of Roosevelt, it has no teeth. It can't compel anyone to do anything by itself. It doesn't even cover as wide a field as the old FEPC.

The old one, when it heard of discrimination in employment, could step in not only where there was a defense plant but into an industry supporting the defense effort, like a streetcar line which carried workers.

The jurisdiction of the new FEPC is limited entirely to those plants which have a contract with the government or are doing work for the government.

Every company getting a government contract must sign an agreement saying it won't discriminate against people in its employ or looking for a job because of race, color or religion.

So the new FEPC is supposed to police these contracts, to see that there's no discrimination. But what can it do if it finds an employer discriminating? Nothing on its own. It can't order him to stop.

It can try to persuade him. If that fails, it can report the situation to Charles E. Wilson, head of the defense program. If he thinks it's necessary, he can tell the president.

Wilson, whose job is getting production, is certainly going to think twice before he seizes a contract with a plant he considers essential to production. That would probably be his last resort.

SOUTHERN FIGHT

Southerners have fought the idea of an FEPC, certainly one with teeth or powers of compulsion. Still, since 1941 about 11 states and at least 19 cities have created FEPC's of their own, some with teeth.

In their 1948 campaign platforms the Democrats and Republicans came out against discrimination toward job-seekers or job-holders because of race, color or religion. But neither party platform specifically mentioned FEPC.

Nevertheless, Pres. Truman made an FEPC with teeth—part of his civil rights program which has so alienated much of the South. In 1949 the Truman Democrats in the senate tried to bring up an FEPC bill but the Southern Democrats filibustered it to death.

In 1950 the Truman Democrats tried again, this time in the house. They offered a bill to set up a strong FEPC, one which could set courts orders. The house finally passed an FEPC bill but pulled all the teeth out of it. The Trumanites said they weren't satisfied.

They then introduced the same

tough bill in the senate. Again the southerners filibustered and won. That ended—until Monday—any effort of the Trumanites to get FEPC on the books.

But the one Truman created yesterday—because it lacks enforcement power—is a long way from the tough kind of FEPC the Trumanites offered in congress.

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Burns Fatal For Hornbrook Resident

YREKA — Henry Bradley, 87, who lives on Klamath river near Hornbrook, died in Siskiyou general hospital Tuesday afternoon of burns received earlier in the day at his home.

It is thought Bradley, who lived alone, had been trying to start a fire in a wood stove, dosing it with gasoline.

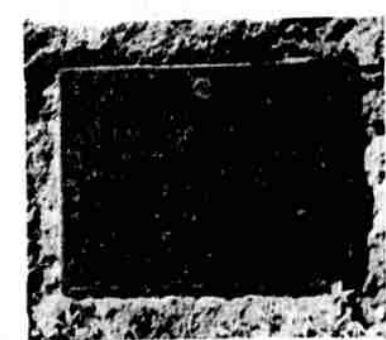
He ran out of the house with his clothing aflame, and was seen by neighbors who called an ambulance from Yreka.

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Ford Places of Interest

A HEROINE RESTS



Historical markers on the grave of (Winema) Toby Riddle

IN THE little Schoncin cemetery not far from the town of Sprague River are to be found the graves of Toby Riddle, the heroine (Winema) of Modoc War fame; and Chief Schoncin of the Modocs. Bronze markers on these graves retain the memory of the two historically prominent participants of this Indian war of 1872-3.

Toby Riddle, better known today under the pseudonym of "Winema" was a pure-blood Modoc woman who served as an interpreter and liaison contact between the Indians and whites involved in the war.

The name "Winema" apparently did not appear in her life until the year 1875, she was then 33 years of age. Capt. O. C. Applegate has been credited with making the statement that the name was taken from a poem of Joaquin Miller and applied to her by Mr. A. B. Meacham, an early Supt. of Indian Affairs for Oregon and a member of the Peace Commission which attempted to settle the Modoc conflict.

In 1875, Meacham published a popular history of the Modoc War under the title of "Wigwam and Warpath". In this book the name "Winema" appears on a wood-cut of Toby Riddle but elsewhere in the text her name appears as "Toby".

During 1875, Meacham organized the Meacham Lecturing Company and took Toby, Frank Riddle, O. C. Applegate and a number of Indians who

had fought in the war upon a lecture tour of the eastern states. Meacham thought that "Toby" was not a befitting name for an Indian heroine and so the "Winema" name was tried.

In 1876, Meacham wrote another popular book on the Modocs and this time dropped the "h" from "Winema". The new book was called "Winema and Her People". This fancy name meant little to the heroine for thruout her life she clung to the homespun "Toby".

Catschet interviewed the Riddles in New York City in 1875 and recorded their personal history in the Modoc language. Catschet's literal translation of the Modoc states "Toby a little Indian became (born) on Williamson River of the Oregonians in country just then spring 1842. Her father (is) T'shikka; her mother died she (being) three years old. She (with) her father then years together lived, then far off going Yreka close by cousin her own with she lived."

Toby's birth place was somewhere near the present Williamson River store location. Her father was an uncle of Captain Jack which places her as a cousin of the famous Modoc War chieftain. During a battle between the Modocs and the Pit River Indians in 1857, Toby, a girl of only 15 gained distinction among her tribesmen as a fighter by leading a Modoc charge that defeated the attackers. Catschet states, "then the Indians, Toby a fighter knew her to be." In this instance he writes her name in the Modoc as "Tobiash".

In the Autumn of the year 1859 she married Frank Tazewell Riddle, a native of Kentucky. In 1862 she demonstrated her powers as a statesman by getting a peace pact signed between the Shoshis, the Klamath Lakes, Modocs and Pit Rivers. After two days of parley she announces, "now all blood is buried of their hostilities."

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