Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILL-BOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Welcome home to Gus Anderson. On the first sunny day in many a long week Gus puts in his first appearance at his old stamping ground, the Shell oil station on the corner of Second and Main. And just as smiling and cheerful as ever.

Looks like sunny California (La Mesa, I think) has about worn out for the summer season.

I imagine the next place we'll see Gus will be on the fairway at Reames. If he hasn't forgotten how to play golf in the meantime. He'll have plenty of competition from his old buddies Whitey Torgerson and Ted Bingham, among others, if he still wants to wield the old stick.

A chap by the name of Norman McRae, who bears the title of Press Attache, Australia Consulate General, 206 Sansome Street, San Francisco, has just sent me up a blurb relating to the rare birds and animals of his land. Such things as a female native pigeon, the specie of which has been thought extinct for twenty years. Also assorted snakes, lizards, scorpions and spiders. All these will be exhibited in the museum in Sydney if you're interested.

All well and good. But what interested me about the story was the statement that a group of aborigines were very helpful in aiding them to secure specimens of mammals, 'Specially the hill kangaroo. Mr. McRae states that when the kangaroos were skinned the party held great feasts.

Now if I'm not greatly mistaken the natives of Australia are the blokes who go about killing all sorts of wild game with an odd shaped instrument called a boomerang. This is a right-angled gadget that, when thrown, goes with great speed and a thre ecornered curve that brins it back to you—if, presumably, it hasn't knocked the brains out of some poor bewildered hill kangaroo in the meantime.

What with one thing and another I seem to have acquired a boomerang. And in the process of trying to learn use of same am appealing to Mr. McRae for aid. If you are ever in this neck of the woods, Mac, please make it a point to look me up and pass along a few of the finer points of boomerang hurling. In return for which I'll gladly point out some really excellent duck shoting come fall. (If we get a season short of freeze-up time.)

The best I can do with the gadget at the moment is get about fifty yards distance at high speed with it in a fairly straightline, after which the contrary weapon does a nose dive smack into the ground on the return journey.

While it is not my wish to go about the country side killing hill kangaroos I would like to hurl a boomerang in such fashion as to make it come back. And it's here I need the help. In the event of your being here, and in the interests of international understanding, please drop in, Sir. I do not wish to become so proficient that I suffer the fate of the small boy who went crazy trying to throw away an old boomerang, but just once I'd like to pick it up after a cast without walking fifty yards or so.

Government spending note: Received in the mail yesterday an impressive envelope from the United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Washington, 25, D.C., and addressed to me under the classification of W-1. Labeled "Official Business" and all that. All well and good. Except that there wasn't anything in the carefully sealed envelope.

Nothing to say, perhaps, and just keeping up public relations?

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

Telling the Editor

WATER USE

Board of Directors,
Klamath County Chamber of Commerce,
Klamath Fal's, Oregon.

Gentlemen:

This letter is written you on the assumption that the article in the June 26, 1952 Herald and News entitled

Farm Water Use Endorsed
C of C Takes Position
on Copco Plans

is substantially correct.

The preceding Friday evening the Chamber called a meeting of members on a Build the Basin Project, one purpose being to enlist the support, financial and otherwise, of more residents of this community. How the Chamber can expect to hold present water users in its membership, let alone secure new ones, is too deep for me.

Although the applications of Copco to the State and to the Federal Power Commission have been pending for over a year this action is taken just four days prior to date of the Commission's hearing. It is, of course, too late for referendum ommendations of the Chamber Somtime before the hearing conducted by the State Hydroelectric Commissoin over a year ago the question came before the Directors as to whether they should take action in the matter. At the suggestion of a director, I think it was Russ Tisdale, it was agreed that the matter was too controversial and that it should be referred to the Klamath River Watershed Development Association for study. The Chamber took no action at the state hearing.

According to the paper the recommendation of the Chamber were:

1. It is agreed that agriculture in the Upper Klamath Basin shall have prior use of all water originating therein.

2. All remaining waters, including return flow, shall be permitted to continue to their original and historical channels.

3. Private enterprise should be encouraged to develop the full power potential of the Klamath River.

4. . . . If the California Oregon Power Company will so modify its application now pending before the Federal Power Commission and the State Hydroelectric Commission as to be consistent without (undoubtedly a misprint for "with") above enunciated principles of policy, such modified application be approved.

5. Specifically, we recommend that any application granted this or any other power company be required to comply with out Principle No. 1: "That agriculture in the Upper Klamath Basin shall have prior use of all waters originating therein."

Superficially, nothing could be sweeter than the foregoing. The mere fact that Butte Valley and the Dorris country are written off is probably regarded as of no importance. Return flow from Butte Valley would enter the Klamath River below the projected Copco plant.

You have overlooked or disregarded what I consider the most important point. A large proportion of irrigation in this community is by means of pumping, which requires power. Even in the Klamath Irrigation District, which is regarded as a "gravity" rather than a "pumping!" district, pumping is required in the Miller Hill, Adams Point and Melhase-Ryan sump areas. Water for all other irrigation districts,—Enterprise, Malin, Pine Grove, Sunnyside, Shasta View, Horsefly and Langell Valley —is obtained by pumping.

In the year 1917 a contract was entered into between Copco and the United States under which the Link River Dam was constructed by Copco for the United States in consideration of which Copco was given the right to regulate the waters of the lake between the levels of 4137 and 4134.3 feet for a period of fifty years at its expense, at the termination of which period possession reverts to the United States as owner. Under the terms of this contract Copco is obligated to furnish power for pumping purposes at a rate not in excess of seven mills per kilowatt-hour. In another fifteen years, although the water users will be compelled to operate this dam for Copco, the latter will be under no obligation to furnish power at a favorable rate. Water users have always been told that at the end of this period they will materally benefit through the ownership and operation of this dam. On the contrary, however, the appropriation of the water sought by Copco will result in the water users at the end of the term being compelled to maintain the dam for it at their expense and without remuneration. In effect this will be giving Copco property with a value in excess of $3,000,000 and then being compelled to operate such property to suit Copco's demands. The new dam planned by Copco is not a storage dam; it is merely a holding dam to prmit constant use of the plant. The Link River Dam is absolutely essential to Copco's planned development.

A large number of water users on this Project favor private, as distinguished from Federal, development of power. They feel, however, that the benefit of the value of the Link River Dam should inure, to some extent, to their benefit. If the Link River dam has been worth over $3,000,000 to Copco for a fifty year use, it should be worth not less than that over the following fifty year period. In short, it is believed that a majority of the water users would favor a program such as the following:

1. At this time and prior to the granting of any further rights to Copco (if it is given these rights now it will not longer be interested) the contract between the United States and Copco be extended according to all of its original terms, EXCEPT as to charge for power for irrigation purposes.

2. Charge for power for such pumping should be reduced in a sum at least equal to the prevailing interest rate on the $3,000,000 of value.

The foregoing is a simple plan and is easily understood. It would even have the support of many farmers who at present favor Federal development of power.

As stated above, if Copco is given the rights it now seeks it will not be interested in an extension of the present contract, except on its own terms. What these terms will be no one knows.

As the matter now stands, however, the writer suggests that one additional recommendation be made by you:

(6) That present water users sell their farms at prevailing high prices and invest the proceeds of sale in common stock of The California Oregon Power Company.

Even with higher power rates there will always be some farmers who, by growing specialized crops, will make a living with substantially increased power rates. This income, together with dividends on Copco stock, should insure a degree of prosperity in this country after 1967.

I have taken the liberty of writing this letter to you in view of my thirty year membership, over a quarter of which has been spent as a member of the board of directors. The views expressed are my own and not those of clients. The views of some of these as given following reading last night's paper would not look good in print.

Very truly yours,
William Ganong.

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP) — We could nearly all of us make up our minds better about the presidential hopefuls if they'd just have a nice debate, face-to-face, on television.

For instance, Sen. Robert Taft and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower in one debate and some of the would-be Democratic candidates in another.

Then, after the Democratic and Republican conventions in Chicago each pick a candidate, those two winners could debate on TV. Not just once. As often as necessary.

And none of the TV debates, before or after the conventions, would have to be 30-minute quickies. Instead, full dress debates, even if they took hours.

This wouldn't be asking too much of the men or the networks. If all the TV time already used by the candidates individually was laid end to end it would amount to many hours anyway.

There's nothing new in the debate-between-candidates idea. It's at least 94 years old. Lincoln and Douglas debated before big crowds in Illinois when they ran for the Senate in 1858.

But presidential candidates never took to the idea very well, perhaps because it was always more comfortable, politically and personally, not to.

It's fairly pleasant to be able to make a speech all by yourself, or issue a statement or even attack the other guy when he's not around to examine your mind. When he fires a shot from 500 miles away, you can always delay a reply until you get advice.

But there wouldn't be any time for ducking, weaving or weasel-wording in a face-to-face encounter before a crowd. You couldn't get by with pleasant promises of what you'd do in the White House. The other guy could also ask you how.

In the days before radio and TV in a country as big as this, if the presidential candidates wanted the people everywhere to hear and see them arguing together, they would have had to tour around like a vaudeville team.

There never was any reason, of course, why they couldn't have debates a few times in just one place. The newspapers would have covered every word for the people who couldn't be there.

There was still less excuse for the candidates not debating once radio had networked the country, enabling every one to hear them at the same time, no matter where they met.

Gov. Thomas Dewey and Harold Stassen had a radio debate in Portland in 1948 when both were looking for the Republican nomination. After that, Stassen's star began to fade and Dewey went on to be the candidate.

Since radio can't transmit a campaign smile into a living room, some politicians may have considered it a disadvantage, particularly if, being invisible, they just sound nasal or nolsy.

But now that TV stretches across most of the country, the presidential hopefuls have lost their last excuse—except one—for not meeting face to face where everyone can see and hear and judge them.

The one excuse: There is still politics. And if a would-be president thinks he can do better for himself by not risking a public meeting with the other guy, he won't risk it.

Bruce Biossat

Six days before the Republican Convention opens, the party's national committee begins hearings in Chicago on 72 disputed southern delegates. The proceedings rival the deliberations of the Supreme Court in public attention.

It seems proper to hope that the national committee will weigh the disputes with the fair-minded detachment of a high court. Yet, on the basis of the committee's actions in recent weeks, we can have no guarantee of it.

The committee did accept for settlement the controversy involving all 38 of Texas' GOP delegates, when on a technicality it might have sent 32 of these contests back to the state level for disposition. This is all to the good. The Texas case is the heart of the matter.

But the contests involving district delegates in two other key southern states, Louisiana and Georgia, were sent back for handling by their respective state party committees.

It happens that the state group which normally wins recognition in Georgia at convention time favors General Eisenhower, while the state committee in Louisiana is controlled by symphathizers of Senator Taft. If the decisions in those states follow the lines of control, we may have each side winning a contest victory.

The Louisiana committee already has decided seven district contests in favor of Taft delegates and against rival Eisenhower people. Two more district seats probably will go the same way.

Yet even if the two main contenders should emerge almost even from these Georgia-Louisiana decisions, can we assume there is automatic justice in such a division of delegates?

In Louisiana, the essence of the Eisenhower delegates' claim to status as the proper legal delegates rests wholly in their contention that the state committee, Taft-dominated, ruthlessly shunted them aside and illegally named a rival slate.

Is it proper, therefore, that this same state committee shall now have sat in judgment on the very transgression of which it is accused? Could the committee have been expected to rule against itself?

The Eisenhower claims in Louisiana may or may not be true. All we in the nation can say is that we shall never know, since the case was heard and judged by one of the parties to the dispute. What sort of justice is that? It seems a sad demonstration for a party which wishes to go before the electorate in November with pride in its superior morality.

Public opinion challenges the Republican national committee to hear the Texas and other disputes at Chicago with impartiality and decide them on their merits. If the committee fails in this responsibility, it will then rest with the credentials committee, and finally the full convention itself, to do justice.

Oregon Congressional Voting

WASHINGTON (AP) — How Oregon members of Congress were recorded as voting on recent roll-calls:

On McFarland (D-Ariz) motion to defer action on proposed McCaran (D-Nev) amendment to prohibit president from seizing private property without specific consent of Congress, motion adopted 42 to 32, Morse for, Cordon against.

On Douglas (D-Ill) amendment to interior appropriation bill to cut 31 million dollars from funds for reclamation program, defeated 60 to 17, Cordon and Morse, both against.

On Case (R-SD) amendments to state-justice-commerce appropriation bill to cut $4,455,399 from funds for salaries and expenses of state department, adopted 46 to 36, Cordon and Morse, both for.

On Magnuson (D-Wash) amendment to same bill to increase by two million dollars funds for immigration and naturalization service, justice department, defeated 62 to 17, Morse for, Cordon against.

HOUSE

On Talle (R-Iowa) amendment to Defense Production Act to end controls July 1 on anything not rationed or subject to government allocation, adopted 210 to 182, Ellsworth and Stockman for, Angell and Norblad against.

On Smith (DVa) amendment to same act to request President to try to stop steel strike with Taft-Hartley Law, adopted 228 to 164, Ellsworth, Norblad, Stockman for, Angell against.

On Barden (D-NC) amendment to same act to end all price and wage controls July 31, 1952, defeated 244 to 150, Ellsworth and Stockman for, Angell and Norblad against.

On passage, 211 to 181, of bill extending Defense Production Act, with amendments stripping it of most of its control provisions: Angell and Norblad for, Ellsworth and Stockman against.

On passage, 278 to 113, of McCarran Immigration Bill over President Truman's veto (two-thirds majority required): Angell, Ellsworth, Norblad, Stockman all for.

Dr. E. (illegible)

So hay fever season is coming again. In most places ragw which is the principal offen pollinates only during August September, and it is consequ at some time during these mo that those who suffere severely most anxious to seek some pl where they can obtain relief.

Fortunately, many can their vacations to coincide the worst of the hayfever sea and can go to where the po is absent, or at least much redu in quantity.

Southern and eastern Flor have very little ragweed. A the wooded areas of north Maine and New Hampshire, N nesota and Michigan, and cert parts of the Adirondack Mounta in New York state are comp atively free of this weed and other much lower level than it is over the great plains.

Other such areas are northern Minnesota and the upper peninsula of Michigan, northern Wisconsin and central Canada.

The amount of relief obtained in these regions depends a great deal on the direction of the wind and the degree of sensitiveness to pollen of the hay fever victim. The western coast areas of Canada are like the western coast of the United States in having little or no ragweed.

Several National parks are good hay fever spots. Among them are Crater Lake, Bryce Canyon, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Grand Teton, Kings Canyon, Mount McKinley, Mount Ramer, Olympic, Grand Lake, Sequoia, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Zion and Sun Valley.

Nearly every hay fever sufferer can find a spot not too far away which is pretty good, but finding the money and the time may be more difficult.

Construction Blocks Travel

SALEM (AP) — Construction delays on these state highways were reported Monday by the Oregon Highway Commission:

Ochoco Highway for 10 miles west of Mitchell; Columbia River Highway from Cascade Locks to Hood River; The Dalles-California Highway from Modoc Point to Barclay Springs, and 9 miles south of Lapine; Pacific Highway from Lake County line to Ashland, and from Chenoweth Park to Oakland Junction; Oregon Coast Highway south of Reedsport, and south of Coos Bay; John Day-Burns Highway in Crow Flat section; Wilson River Highway at Tunnel Point; Unity-Baker Highway from Sumpter Junction to Baker; Umpqua Highway at Mill Creek Bridge, Coos Bay-Roseburg Highway from Suicide Creek to junction with Pacific Highway; Elkton-Sutherlin Highway from Calapooya Creek to Sutherlin; Tiller-Trail Highway; Warner Highway from Drake's Creek to Adel.

Hood Cherries Suffer Loss

HOOD RIVER (AP) — The weekend rain may have cost Hood River Valley cherry growers as much as a half million dollars.

Fieldmen for shipping concerns, after inspecting the split fruit, said an estimate of 50 per cent damage was conservative.

Value of the crop, third best in history, had been placed at from three-quarters of a million to a million dollars.

Sorting costs will be heavy and shippers will ask growers to use selective picking to cut that cost.

In addition to the cracking, there was some previous wind bruise and sunburn damage.

Peak Topping Flier Lands

HOOD RIVER, Ore. (AP) — Lt. John Hodgkin, the mountain-hopping pilot, landed atop another high peak Monday—12,307-foot Mt. Adams in southern Washington.

Hodgkin, flying a ski-equipped Piper Cub, said he found a nearly level snow course 1,000 feet long at the mountain top, and landed without incident in calm weather at 11:30 a.m.

His only difficulty, he said, came in pushing the plane about for a take-off to return. He got tired in the thin air.

The take-off was successful, though, and he landed safely here, his skis slipping smoothly onto the turfed Hood River landing field.

Hodgkin had been here several days, waiting for weather to clear for the flight.

Hodgkin, 43, of Selma, Calif., has a hobby of landing atop mountains. His most noted exploit came last year, when he landed on Mt. Rainier in northwestern Washington. When he could not get his engine started again, a rescue party set out after him. Before the party reached him, he pushed the plane off a bluff, jumping aboard at the last minute and glided it down the mountain. He later was arrested and fined $350 for landing in a national park.

Mt. Adams also is on federal land, but no arrest is in prospect. The site on which he landed is available for use of a mining company, which asked Hodgkin to make the flight. The company wants to determine whether it is feasible to fly miners to the mountain top for exploratory work.

Hodgkin currently is on leave from the Air Force. He expects to visit his home at Selma, before returning to his base July 8.

CAUGHT In The ROUNDS

By DEE ADDISON

The following remarks are respectfully dedicated to that vast host of individuals, mostly men, who have had the experience of faring forth to meet their fellows adorned either with a shiner or a skinned nose.

It was our lot to appear at the office Monday morning with a pealed beak. Careful analysis shows that the most frequent greeting was:

"Boy! What's the other fellow look like?"

Other frequent salutations were:

"Well, well . . . suppose you ran into a door."

"Go ahead and give your explanation, but I know what happened. You said yes when your wife said no."

"So, you not only dressed up for the Roundup, but you monkeyed with a horse. That's what happens to you dudes."

"It was sure to happen. I'm only surprised that you got by this long. The things that you write in that column . . ."

"Look at that snozzle. You must have zigged when you should have zagged."

"With a nose like that no wonder you're top heavy. Some folks lead with their chins."

"Aha! So you were talking when you should have been listening."

What actually happened was, on a scientific junket for the purpose of investigating the lore and the cooking of porcupines, we finally tangled with one of the brutes with the result that Erethizon gnawed on our most prominent feature.

That, of course, brings up the final remark that always is directed to you:

"All right. All right. Now tell us what REALLY happened."

Well—that's our story, and we're stuck with it.

And that brings up another method for the treatment of porcupine-quills-in-dogs.

When Fido shows up with his muzzle looking like a pincushion simply get a pair of snippers and cut all the quills in two. That let's the air out of them and they'll soon shake off.

This was learned in a telephone call from Mrs. Nichols. She said that it's a bit of Indian lore that she learned from the Loches, who successfully treated their dogs in this manner.

This method has since been confirmed (and denied) by various porcupine experts. We can't vouch for it on personal experience.

Hal Boyle

MILES CITY, Mont. (AP) — The old west is still young enough to have its living pioneers.

They are the old timers who came here in their youth, or the children of those who came still earlier, and homesteaded a fenceless frontier.

It was a titanic lonely gamble for most — a lifetime gamble in a vast rolling land, where drouth sometimes starved their stock in summer and the bitter cold froze their herds in winter.

It was a long battle for enough water and the right kind of weather.

The land broke many of the early comers, but many stayed and broke the land.

Once a year these pioneers gather in reunion here and talk about old times. They call themselves range riders, because that is what they were. And if you refer to them as cowboys, they will dryly point out that a cowboy is a critter that inhabits Hollywood.

They are a wonderful people, marked by a great calm and dignity.

Their hardwon victory shows in their sun-crinkled countenances, and the far reach in their eyes. The earth and sky of endless Montana has been stamped by time in their faces.

Among those at the reunion of the range riders this year was Mrs. Susan Haughian, about whom I have written before. Mrs. Haughian came here as a sprightly lass from Ireland. Now in her 65th year, she has ten children and 24 grandchildren — and she is as sprightly ever.

Today she and her family own or lease more than 100,000 acres, but there were times when she and the kids weren't even sure of their groceries. Susan has had a rugged life, full of many troubles.

"But I wouldn't change one moment of my life if I could," she said stoutly. Courage has been her armor all the way, and it still is.

She is a keen and active businesswoman, and wants to keep ranching as long as the Lord will allow her.

"I'm not going to be a baby sitter for 24 grandchildren," she said, laughing.

Susan's success story is matched by Leo Cremer, who is one of America's leading rodeo entrepreneurs as well as one of the state's biggest ranchers.

"Mr. Rodeo" came here from Wisconsin in 1911 at the age of 20 with his young bride. He homesteaded 320 water-short acres. Like Susan and many other determined settlers, Cremer, when faced with the choice of buying better groceries or more acres, chose to gamble on acres.

Cremer now has 82,000 acres of deeded land and 18,000 acres under lease — more than 150 square miles.

He is a big, graying man with a gusty laugh, who thinks any day is wasted if he doesn't spend at least part of it on horseback.

As a state senator one of Cremer's first proposals was to solve America's political troubles by moving the national capital from Washington, D. C., to Montana. His tongue-in-cheek suggestion met a rather cool reception out here.

"We're against it," one rancher said. "All those politicians would just stir up the cattle. Let 'em graze where they are."

There is a new whisper of wealth in Montana — oil. The search for black gold has brought a new kind of pioneer here.

But no matter how much oil they find, they will never play the romantic role of the homesteaders — the old range riders who tamed the land on horseback.

TV FILING

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — Sheldon F. Sackett, owner of radio station KOOS at Coos Bay, said here Monday he will apply for a television license for the station.

Co. Calif. Has Rainest Time

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Northern California Monday wound up its second rainiest season in 62 years.

In most areas there was more rain since last July 1 than in any season since that of the fabulous 1889-90 period.

San Francisco's season total was 32.56 inches. Normal is 22.10. In 1889-90 the city had 45.85 inches. In 1940-41 there was 35.05 inches.

Los Angeles had 26.21 inches for the season. Normal is 15.30.

Eureka, in California's upper Northwest, gets lots of rain as a general thing but this year the total was 47.42, whereas the average is 39.95.

Rainmaker Study Due

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill designed to determine whether experiments to affect the weather really are having any affect was approved by the House Commerce Committee Monday.

The bill sets up a commission to investigate the whole field of weather and rain making and determine whether any regulatory law is needed.

It already has passed the Senate.

Dollarhide Wins Again

EUREKA, Calif. (AP) — All around cowboy honors in the three-day Redwood Empire Rodeo were won last weekend by Ross Dollarhide, Lakeview, Ore.

Crippled Man Saves Child

HUGO, Okla. (AP) — A frantic father, crippled since childhood, rose from his wheel chair at a family picnic Monday night to save his 11-year old daughter from drowning.

Olen Petty, however, could not reach his son, Joe, 9, who sank within inches of his grasping fingers. The body was recovered later.

Joe and his sister, Lucille, were wading in Schooler Lake, 16 miles northeast of here, and stepped into deep water.

"It was miraculous," said their uncle, Cecil Garner, in regard to Petty's attempt to save them.

Petty, he said, is able to walk only on his hands and knees.

Witnesses, shocked by the tragedy, were unable to recall how he reached his children from the bank so quickly.

NYC Gets Yellow Oleo

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — Upwards of five million pounds of yellow oleo sped into New York markets Tuesday as the state scrapped a 66-year-old ban on sale of the colored spread.

The first reported sale was made at 12:01 a.m., to Mrs. Genesta M. Strong of Plandome, L.I., who sponsored the controversial oleo repealer in the assembly.

The Republican assemblywoman purchased a pound of the margarine at a store in Port Washington.

The store owner said the oleo was delivered by special courier, but would not say exactly how he managed to obtain it so soon after the midnight deadline.

As the Empire State became the 41st to permit sale of the yellow butter substitute, hundreds of trucks that had lined up in bordering states wheeled toward New York markets.

One New York city distributor (Krafts Foods) highballed 30 trucks through the Holland Tunnel from Jersey City under a police escort.

Each vehicle was loaded with 20 tons, or 40,000 pounds, of margarine.

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