

Herald and News

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Billboard

By BILL JENKINS

Latest note from the Department of the Interior says, and I quote: "Weather conditions conspired to make the movements of wild ducks and geese gradual and spotty during the waterfowl hunting season which closed throughout the nation January 1, according to a season summary by Albert M. Day, director of the Department of the Interior's Wildlife Service."

"Not at all spectacular," are the words of Director Day used to describe the fall migration. "Weather, rather than any dearth of birds," he said "responsible."

Nothing new to the High Desert. We've gotten the short end of the horn here for so many years we're beginning to get used to it. Year after year, fall after fall we sit and look at our guns, inspect our shells, look over our clothing, check the old hunting coat and cast speculative looks at the dogs just coming up.

And year after year as the early fall colors come on we stand in the autumn meadows and watch the vast flights of ducks and geese wheeling overhead on their southward trek.

Southward to the shooting grounds of the Sacramento, C.V., and ultimately the Mexican abattoir.

To go back to the Department of the Interior, Mr. Day says, "The early part of the migration period was characterized by warm, sunny days and below normal rainfall. In general, this period lacked the push that cold blustery weather sometimes gives to fall flights. Mass movements were rare and concentrations on the wintering grounds built up from the filtering in from small flights. As a result, some northern sections of the country saw fewer birds than usual. Many of the wintering grounds, on the other hand, reported increased numbers of both ducks and geese."

The Klamath Basin, while lying in a southerly direction as far as the map of the United States is

concerned, can certainly be called a northerly section if we use the ruler which Mr. Day does in his report.

It is something for the sportsmen of the Basin to consider. Come next year there will be another season, more ducks, more hunting and, more problems.

Perhaps it would be well if the sportsmen of the Klamath Basin would begin now to prepare their story keeping in mind the vast wheat, barley and alfalfa holdings within the area, in order to bring before the game commission our side of the picture.

After all, if there are ducks and geese we have the right to shoot them as well as the lower valley gunners. Our weather must be taken into consideration and if we can't get the birds before the freeze-up, we kiss our shooting good-bye.

Just a thought for the sportsmen of the area to consider.

Travel notes from all over: Two hundred and eighty-six Oregonians registered as visitors at the Little White House, Warm Springs, Georgia, last year. This was Oregon's proportion of the total 114,280.

Seems like a lot of Oregonians headed south to avoid our weather.

Reading from the records kept at the Little White House, this puts Oregon well down the list of visitors. However, on the pages of the visitors' log is a statement which should live forever. One with which Oregon could well hurl the delf at the widespread Lone Star State of Texas. Seems that a Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Vance of Brownsville, said territory of Texas, visited and left this maxim on the book: "More wonderful than Texas."

No mention made of Oregon residents saying anything about the Little White House being better than Oregon.

Score another for the Pacific Northwest.

Highlights of Northwest History

By DR. DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History,
University of Oregon

No. 2

Today's Question: Where and How Did the Lewis and Clark Party Spend the Winter of 1805-6?

It was a month after the Lewis and Clark party came in sight of the Pacific Ocean before a location for winter quarters was selected. At first the party camped on the north bank of the river near Chinook Indian village. After searching in vain for a suitable spot on the north bank and learning from the Indians that game was more plentiful on the south side it was decided by vote to cross the river. The men camped for a time on Tongue Point. Finally, on December 7, a site for winter quarters was chosen on a high bank near the mouth of what is now known as Lewis and Clark River, which flows into Young's Bay. By the end of the month they had completed two large cabins enclosed by a rude stockade, which was called Fort Clatsop, using the name of the friendly Indians among whom they were located. The winter of 1805-6 was a miserable one for the men. It rained almost incessantly and there was occasional snow and hail. Food was monotonous, consisting mostly of elk meat, relieved by a little venison, dog meat, and salmon, and with only wapato roots and dried berries for vegetables. Salt was ob-

tained by boiling sea water at a point several miles from the fort. This salt camp, on the site of the City of Seaside, has been marked and preserved under the trusteeship of the Oregon Historical Society.

In general life was a dull routine of hunting, dressing elk skin, performing guard duty, or making salt. Early in January William Clark led a small party to the southward to see a whale that had been stranded on the coast. While on this trip Clark climbed to the top of Tillamook Head and was entranced by the view.

The "Corps of Discovery" left Fort Clatsop on the homeward journey on March 23, 1806. The Willamette River, missed on the westward journey, was discovered and explored a few miles. Thereafter the party retraced their route up the Columbia, crossed the Lolo Pass, then divided into two groups which were reunited at the Mouth of the Yellowstone River, and reached St. Louis on September 23, 1806.

Next Question: Who were the First Fur Traders in the Upper Columbia Country?

scrapbook. (If you have a question Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. If you have a question you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dr. Dan E. Clark care of this newspaper.)

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

If today's first question really tells the true story, it is certainly extraordinary, probably the result of a misunderstanding.

Q—The teachers at the school my children attend insist that the youngsters drink ice water for lunch because they say it cuts down the number of flies in the schoolroom. I don't mind giving the children ice water, but then they do not drink their milk. Please advise if ice water is helpful in keeping flies out of a schoolroom—Parent.

A—It is impossible for me to see how there could be any difference between ice water and ordinary water in keeping flies out of a schoolroom. No doubt the teacher feels that empty milk bottles attract flies.

Certainly ice water should not be substituted for milk in school lunches; there is some reason to believe that ice water is not too desirable because of its effect on the stomach. If flies are a source of trouble in the schoolroom, some other method should be sought to get rid of them or keep them out.

Q—I have read that the carbohydrates a person eats start to digest in the mouth if chewed and mixed with saliva, that they do

not digest much in the stomach, and finish in the small intestine. Is this correct?

R.B.

A—It is.

Q—Please say something about nourishment for the hair and what foods are good for the hair. I have read that iodine is good. Is this true?—Reader

A—So far as I know there is no particular food, vitamin, or mineral which acts particularly on hair nourishment. It is true that the general body condition influences the growth of hair, and consequently, if the body does not get vitamins, minerals and the other things it needs, the hair will suffer. In other words, one cannot dissociate the hair from the body as a whole.

Q—Has it been proved that cancer is not infectious? Mrs. J. A.

A—No germ has been found which can be incriminated as a cause of cancer. Some interesting work, however, has been done with viruses in this connection, though it would be a brave man who claimed that viruses were the cause of cancer. It can be stated that cancer is not contagious—that is, catching—but that whether a germ or virus may play some part in the disease has not yet been settled.

They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo

Truman's Farewell Speech Predicts Collapse of Red Aggressive Schemes

WASHINGTON (U.P.) — Retiring President Truman predicts Soviet Russia's aggressive schemes will collapse, sooner or later, under the growing weight of the free world's defenses.

And that, he forecast in a farewell message to the nation from the White House last night, will lead to a new golden age to an era of spreading world authority, and of peace "as far ahead as man can see."

Truman took over the nation's radio and television networks for a highly personal, sometimes emotional, review of his eight turbulent years in the White House and for a guess at how they may look in the light of history.

He pointed to dangers ahead—a possible new world war that would dig the grave of Western civilization and of its Communist enemy alike.

He disclaimed for this nation any will to provoke such a conflict by hurling ultimatums or by using terrible new weapons. "Starting an atomic war is totally unthinkable for rational men."

He called for complete public support of his successor, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Finally, putting eight years of controversy behind, the outgoing President ended his valedictory with a gentle:

"Good night—and God bless you all."

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (U.P.) — It was to be Secretary of State Acheson's last news conference. The small auditorium of the State Department was almost filled with reporters and commentators who had been dealing with him since he became secretary four years ago.

He came in, looking like a man who had had a good night's sleep. He seemed at ease, as usual, but with an almost birdlike alertness, which is also usual with him. Nothing about him suggested the extraordinary pressure of the four years unless perhaps it was his hair. It had turned very gray.

As he sat down at a small table, facing the newsmen, the photographers knelt on the floor. They said: "Start talking." He looked at them as if to say: "To whom?" Crouching closer, they said: "Talk over our heads." Acheson grinned: "Oh, I couldn't talk over your heads."

Everyone laughed. Everyone in the room, some time or other, had heard Acheson accused of talking down to people, particularly to congressmen with whom his relations could hardly be worse. He sometimes gave the impression of a man trying to put up with children.

Acheson, of course, might argue that he merely talked on the level he was used to while respectfully assuming his listeners were on the same level. And among his intimates he is said to be a lively man with a taste for earthy language. But this part of him could not be detected in his sometimes mildly humorous but always unending public appearances.

No matter what the reason for his public austerity—a natural condition, a deliberate attitude, or a deep self-consciousness—he was never, to his misfortune, able to establish a warm and personal link with Congress, where his critics multiplied and demanded his scalp.

His admirers, of whom President Truman is one of the foremost, regard him in terms that are superlative or close to it. But it is questionable that even Truman would consider Acheson's judgment always beyond dispute.

One of the greatest postwar shocks of the public was the accusation by Whitaker Chambers, that Alger Hiss, who had worked in the State Department some years before, was a member of a Communist spy ring. Hiss was finally jailed for perjury in connection with the Chambers' charges. And Acheson, in a few unforgettable moments, did himself staggering damage in many minds when, in answer to questions, he said he was a friend of Hiss and would not turn his back on him. Since he could have ducked or disowned Hiss, why then did he give such an answer?

He explained later he had been motivated by his belief in the principle of Christian charity. Others who listened to him wondered if he had been trapped by self-consciousness into making the statement because he felt the world, and all who knew him, were going to judge his character and his caliber by whether he stood or ducked.

Acheson has said little in his own behalf. He has shown enormous patience under attack. He may have felt patience was necessary for a man in his position and his dilemmas. He told foreign service officers last week that the State Department's critics were "thoroughly wicked" and "in my judgment once something really evil is let loose in the world it cannot be eradicated overnight without patience and effort."

As for what he told his final news conference. He read a prepared, and rather literary, farewell, replied to some questions, and expressed optimism about the future.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (U.P.) — Right smack in the middle of a flood of optimism about the outlook for business, jobs, and incomes the President's Council of Economic Advisors has sent a troublesome bottle floating.

And in the bottle are two notes. One reads: Is a slump on the way? And the other: If so, what to do till the doctor comes?

Businessmen are asking the same things.

And both businessmen and the President's masterminds are divided on the answers to both questions. The two queries reveal one of the fundamental splits in economic thinking in this country.

In both the ranks of business (probably three to one) and in the council (two to one) a majority thinks a slump is surely in the cards, sooner or later.

A vociferous minority insists "It ain't necessarily so."

But if a slump is coming when defense spending slides off, what first aid measures should be taken? What preventative? What cures?

A majority of the council (two-thirds) thinks government should act. It should prepare now "a total anti-recession economic strategy"—which in the main seems to mean government pump priming, with a lesser assist from industry.

Some businessmen (probably a minority) go along with this view, as expressed by Council Chairman Leon H. Keyserling and member Robert C. Turner.

The council vice chairman, John D. Clark, who once was vice president of Standard Oil of Indiana, thinks no further pump priming plans are needed.

And so do most businessmen, to judge by what they say. They think business, and not government, should plan to meet any slump that may lie over the next fall.

Businessmen, however, are more inclined to go along with the council majority in the belief that a slump is coming. A recent poll of top executives by the New York Journal of Commerce, a business daily newspaper, shows three-fourths of them seeing a business dip in the cards—about a third of these thinking it will come this year, and two-thirds of them thinking it will be next year.

If business does slow down, Clark says that measures already adopted and on the law books should be enough to prop the economy and start it back up again, "as they did in 1949."

TELLING THE EDITOR

A HUM RAP?

KLAMATH FALLS: I would like to know if it is a common local practice to entertain visiting service personnel as I have been treated. Wednesday I was released by our local authorities after serving two and a half months in charge of jail on a trumped-up charge of obtaining property by false pretenses. A \$10.32 check drawn by one Giles I. Duncan on the Klamath National Bank.

The local district attorney seemed to think the charge strong enough to hold me here on a \$10,000 bond (I had \$2,000) and when they saw that I wouldn't give in they claim it would be too expensive to bring in witnesses to prove their case.

What about my expenses? Will money released by my family be in a substantial amount? Will they release me until the money my family has sent is received?

Who can recall the beating I suffered at the hands of your local city law? Is this the way you get convictions? What of Mr. Van Vorst, is he really a judge or is he still a prosecutor?

The only time I really felt like I was getting a square deal was when I appeared before Judge Davis at H. Vandenberg.

Look at these facts and decide for yourself if this was justice.

This is the second time I was held on this charge, and each time ready excuses were found for my release when I finally got word to my service superiors.

The last time I came back to Klamath Falls on pay to more my family back to camp, on the very day of my arrival, I was picked up on the same charge they had released me on before.

Well, I hope they are happy. The humiliation and their lies have broken my home, cost me my savings and put a mar on my name. I am sure you print this letter. I am sure you know a small part of what happens to a man locked up where he can't defend himself. Which of your readers can shell out \$100 to \$2,000 for a false accusation?

Mr. Ellis M. Alexander
Camp Stoneman, Calif.

Alexander, whom authorities claim also used the name of Dingus, was first arrested Oct. 2, 1957, on the had check charge, and released to the military as an alleged deserter. However, his case was taken before the grand jury and an indictment returned charging obtaining property by false pretenses. On Oct. 30, 1957, he arrived back in town on leave, and was arrested by City Police on a disorderly conduct charge. He posted \$5 bail and forfeited it. The next day he was again arrested by county authorities to face the had check charge, and was in custody from that time until last Thursday when District Attorney Frank Alexander asked that the indictment be dismissed, citing the expense to which the county would be put in trying to prove the charges in the indictment. Alexander was again turned over to military authorities. —Ed. Note

BRUCE BIOSSAT

Communist actions always are susceptible of many interpretations, and often they have really purposes at once.

For instance, East German Reds are now weaving a net about certain former top party members, seeking to link them with the so-called Hlasko group in Czechoslovakia. Position of this group recently were convicted of treason and other crimes, and it were hanged in Prague.

In this new effort, the Communists seem basically to be striking at the problem of disloyalty to the Soviet Union. If you like it, it is not enough to be a good Communist. You must be loyal to the Russian Fatherland.

This is not easy for men who want to be not only Communists but good Germans, Czechs, Hungarians, Romanians, etc. The conflict is deep. The very individuals most useful to Russia in fostering Red control upon a country, ultimately become the most likely candidates for elimination. For in their leadership runs inevitably a marked nationalistic strain.

The Soviet Union's relations with the satellite powers are at the stage where nationalistic tendencies must be suppressed if the process of consolidating the Iron Curtain countries is to make substantial headway. Tito's example is a painful reminder to the Kremlin of the dangers of independent satellite action.

In this East German case, the Reds are striking also at

"Zionism." The Hlasko group is so labeled, and the former Czechman Communists under fire bear the same tag. Again, the problem is disloyalty, but in a different sense. The Jews have a cultural unity all their own, internationalist in scope. The Russians cannot tolerate so powerful a rival.

Anti-Semitism in the Communist world thus does not have the same base as elsewhere. It is just one more reflection of the ruthless Red policy of allowing no competitors of any kind—whether cultural, political, economic or spiritual. Disloyalty is the enemy of the totalitarian principle of government.

Always alert to propaganda potentialities, the Kremlin may not be unkindly of the fact that its current blast against "Zionism" among satellite Reds will sound good to the Arab world. The Arabs bitterly resent western, especially Zionist, attention to the young Jewish state of Israel.

In Czechoslovakia, too, the Communists were looking for scapegoats for their economic failures. As the Red attack on disloyalty broadens in Germany and other places, we may find the victims similarly made scapegoats for failures of one sort or another.

Moscow seldom tries to kill just one bird with a stone.

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