# Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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## BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

I see where Portland is up to its old tricks again. Making out to be bigger than the state of Oregon. Maybe they really fell for that old gag about the state of Portland and aim to go on believing it.

The matter of daylight saving time is finally put to a vote and the people vote to stick to standard time. Even the people of Multnomah county favored the old fashioned time.

And while the ballot boxes are still slightly warm from the late great election Mayor Peterson is already niggling around to find a way to get the city back on a stepped up clock and throw confusion with both hands and in all directions.

Seems that the will of the people doesn't mean anything any more. Daylight saving time, as currently used on a state by state basis, does nothing but cause confusion. All means of transportation are thrown off. Radio programming becomes a horror. News wires go out of whack and cause the loss of much news and so much confusion that we don't know in which direction to turn.

Perhaps I'm on the dumb side (there are many that are sure of it) but I can't for the life of me see where it wouldn't be a lot easier to just get up an hour earlier in the morning, open the stores an hour earlier and close an hour earlier and still get the benefit (?) of the afternoon sun.

But I guess the world doesn't run like that any more.

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The automotive industry seems to have reached a new high in their advertising. After singing the praises of super powered motors, more head room, chaise lounge heighth seats, sun-proof windshields and all the rest of it, not to mention the mechanical marvels of steering, drive shafts and so forth, they're run out of things to brag about. So they feature such things as radiator ornaments by Petty, while another makes a claim for fame with a jeweler engraved hood emblem.

How fancy can we get?

## CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

This column said the other day that it hoped the city traffic committee would work long and hard on the complex problem of opening up the town's traffic arteries with a view to its future growth.

It's good to learn that the committee already is at work and has resolved the problem into two parts.

Part number one is the problem of getting north - south traffic through town. This primarily is the state's problem, to the extent that the town is a bottleneck in the state highway system. Klamath Falls becomes a partner in sharing it, to the extent that the town is part of the state and that the town is the bottleneck.

Part number two is the problem of getting traffic downtown from all directions. This is a local problem because the economic well being of the community depends on easy access to its business and industrial sections. This must be supplementary to part number one because whatever the city does must fit in with the overall state highway plans.

It appears that the committee is coming to the opinion that it is reasonable to give full cooperation to the state highway people in order to help get what the city needs on its local problem.

It is further interesting and heartening to hear individual business people express similar views.

We've been fiddling around for years; it's high time we got down to business in cooperating with the state and in getting our local traffic problems solved — that's the kind of emphatic, fervent expressions you hear.

Getting an adequate crossing over the railroads on South Sixth Street is of course the number one crying need. To get this it will be necessary to work out the whole program to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It begins to look like the city's traffic committee is determined to, and capable of, doing just that.

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Here's something about another kind of traffic which seldom-ever has anything to do with city streets or state highways.

Some time ago—maybe it was around Fourth of July rodeo time—we got into quite a discussion about how many horses there were compared to the number of tractors.

Appeal was ade then to "Doc" Veritees, the county agent livestock man. He came up with an answer in part, but didn't have complete, up-to-date figures.

Now he's come up with the full answer, from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (and probably it's good he got 'em now, before Ezra Taft Benson streamlines the department) . . but first, just for fun, make a mental guess as to how many more tractors there are than horses . .

Now for the dope.

In 1910 there were 24,211,000 horses (and mules) and only 1,000 tractors in the United States. In 1920: 25,742,000 horses, 246,000 tractors. In 1930: 19,124,000 horses 92,000 tractors. In 1940: 14,478,000 horses, 1,545,000 tractors. In 1950: 7,781,000 horses, 3,615,000 tractors.

Latest figures are for the year 1951, when horses still outnumbered tractors by 6,293,000 to 4,170,000.

Recalling the statement of a Klamath rancher, it won't be long though until the balance is tipped the other way.

Said he, "Every now and then I buy another tractor—and we get rid of another 20 head of horses."

## SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — A new approach to world economic problems appears in the making. Some visiting firemen may get it started.

The first set of visitors — Secretary of State Dulles and Mutual Security Director Stassen — will be off shortly for Europe to take a look-see at what seems to be wrong there.

Dulles gave a very strong hint in his speech Tuesday night. He said that since the war the United States had invested around 30 billion dollars in Western Europe's economic recovery and in trying to foster unity there.

If he finds these plans have stalled, Dulles said that then America would have to do a "little re-thinking" on its policies.

The second set of visitors — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler — will be coming to Washington in about a month.

They will be carrying a blueprint of a British Commonwealth and resolving the stalemate over world currencies.

Out of these two visits the new approach could take its definite form. Both visits seem to spring from a recognition that the policies tried since the end of World War II have fallen short of expectations.

The American idea of what should be done is turning more and more to the belief that Europe ought to set its own house in order economically and financially, and expect less dollar aid from America.

The British plan, naturally, looks at the problem from the other side of the ocean. They think the United States should lower its tariffs further, encourage importation of more foreign goods, invest more American dollars in developing resources of Commonwealth lands.

In return, the British appear ready to offer one thing at least that the United States has been wanting — freer convertibility of the British pound.

## Rake Sets Off Blast

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. (AP) — John Plumbe, 20, told police today he wounded himself with a rake.

Plumbe was raking rubbish into a bonfire, he explained, when all of a sudden there was a loud explosion.

Pointing to wounds in his hip, thigh and arm, Plumbe theorized: "I must have raked up a shotgun shell."


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## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

## LA TRIVIATA

By BOB

Ain't-science-wonderful department:

Just think; once they get the space-station anchored out in the airless void, the tired office-worker will have to change his tune. He will have to say, "Guess I'll step inside for a breath of fresh air!"

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Tired of those dragging, reiterative radio commercials? Think your time is being imposed upon? Well, you may feel that way, but brethren, you never had it so good. Here's why.

In England after the war, the British Broadcasting Company stated unequivocally that there had been "too much trash broadcast over the AFN (Armed Forces Network; U. S. Army) and because of this, the BBC would henceforth broadcast material on a higher plane," the "higher plane" turned out to be as dull as a rusty razor.

Hour after weary hour we listened to readings from the classics, reading from governmental reports, readings from the least interesting of the parliamentary debates. I'm surprised we didn't get readings from the tea leaves. What music was grudgingly given was without exception from the classics. Now, I like some classics, but a steady diet of that is like Trumanism; a little goes a long way.

So remember, a sponsor is putting out a lot of the long green to make himself heard; you're getting a lot of first-rate entertainment at the cost of a few minutes every hour. Here, the radio station is privately owned; the BBC is government-owned. Here, you buy your radio and are free to use it or not; in England, you pay a license fee every year, just as you do on your car.

Still think you got it so bad?

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Whimsy department:

At the monastery the weary traveler asked of the friar, "May I beg a bit of food?"

"Certainly, my son," answered the man of God, "come in." They passed along a corridor and into a small room. There was a bare cot, a table, and in one corner, a small stove. Appetizing odors came from the stove, and the traveler thought to himself, "Ah, eggs frying."

"Be seated, my son, and we will eat," said the friar.

"Thank you, sire," said the traveler.

The monk busied himself at the stove. Soon the eggs were cooked and the friar took the pan off the stove, setting it on the table. He indicated that they were to eat.

"Have you no dishes here?" asked the man.

"No," was the answer, "we're far too poor to have them. We have to eat out of the pan."

"Oh, I see," said the traveler, "out of the frying pan into the friar, eh?"

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Fellow said to me the other day, "You're very good-looking, but why does your head come to a point?"

No answer.

## Northwest History Highlights

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

No. 8

**Today's Question: What did the North West Company do in the Pacific Northwest?**

As was shown in the preceding article, the British fur trading organization known as the North West Company gained control of the fur trade of the Pacific Northwest in 1813 by purchasing Fort Astoria, which was renamed Fort George, and all the other posts and equipment of John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company.

They continued to operate most of the interior posts established by David Thompson, as well as Fort Kamloops and Fort Okanogan which had been founded by Astor's men. They also established a few new trading posts, including a strongly built fort on the Walla Walla River which was named Fort Nez Perce, because it was erroneously supposed to be located among the Nez Perce Indians. The name was later changed to Fort Walla Walla by the Hudson's Bay Company. Fort Okanogan was an important trading center for an extensive area athwart the present boundary between Washington and British Columbia.

Fort George on the lower Columbia was the main headquarters for the company's activities in the northwest. The fort was enlarged until it occupied a palisaded and fortified enclosure about two hundred yards square with bastions at two opposite corners. Inside the palisade there was a two-story house for the governor, a dining hall for the "gentlemen" of the fort, quarters for the other employes, storehouses, an Indian trading house, a granary, and shops for various mechanics.

Furs from the interior were brought to Fort George and from there shipped to China. Furs were gathered, either by trade with the Indians at the trading posts or by means of trapping expeditions. The most notable of these trapping expeditions were those led by Donald McKenzie into the Snake River country of modern Idaho.

The rule of the North West Company lasted only eight years. In 1821 the company was merged with the great Hudson's Bay Company under the name of the latter.

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**Next Question: When and why was Astoria restored to the United States?**

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.)

## Negro Wins Honor Award

TAYLOR, Tex. (AP)—A 59-year-old Negro physician is this central Texas city's outstanding citizen of 1952.

Dr. James Lee Dickey was honored yesterday by the town's four civic clubs for "watching over the health of his people for 32 years."

Thanks to Dr. Dickey, who came here in 1921, the town has a 15-bed modern hospital for Negroes, the infant diarrhea death rate is down, and tuberculosis is almost whipped among the colored.

"We need time for the races to understand and know each other," Dr. Dickey says. "Everyone just needs to be patient, and things that seem to be problems won't be problems any more."

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## The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

An anonymous correspondent asks for a discussion of disease of the prostate gland, its cause, and its treatment. This inquiry does not make it clear as to what kind of disease is meant, but it is assumed for purposes of discussion in this column that the reader is referring to infection.

First it should be explained that the prostate is a male sex gland which lies below and behind the urinary bladder. The external passageways leading from this gland are narrow and thus can be easily blocked, and the gland, therefore, serves as a fine place in which certain germs can grow.

Sudden infections of the prostate gland with germs causes an inflammation known as acute prostatitis. The most common cause of acute infection is the gonococcus which is the cause of gonorrhea, although not all cases of acute prostatitis are caused by this germ.

Mixtures of germs or germ infections of the prostate are frequent. Germs can reach this gland along the urinary passageways or they can be carried there by the blood stream from infections elsewhere in the body.

As a general rule, the early symptoms of acute infections of the prostate are disturbances in urination, particularly burning, dribbling or frequency. A feeling of fullness in the bladder and pain can occur.

Absolute rest in bed and avoidance of strain is necessary in the presence of acute prostatitis. Large amounts of fluids, the application of heat, and drugs or foods which make the urine alkaline are desirable.

Chronic prostatitis is also sometimes, but not always, caused by the gonococcus. Chronic prostatitis is likely to become less common in the future since the acute infection which it often follows can be treated more successfully now than in the past.

Chronic postatitis often produces few if any symptoms. Some patients have only a small amount of discharge. Others have urinary symptoms similar to those of the acute variety but not so severe. Local signs of prostate infection may be absent altogether, but the infection may cause difficulties elsewhere in the body such as arthritis, neuritis, muscle pains or iritis.

A long-lasting chronic prostatitis is difficult to cure. Treatment consists in promoting drainingage so far as possible, prostatic massage, heat applications and sometimes vaccines or treatment with drugs. Whatever treatment is followed, however, may take a long time and be discouraging.

## Italians Seek Il Duce Papers

EMPOLI, Italy (AP)—The Italian police plan a fishing expedition in Lake Como for some of Benito Mussolini's secret documents.

They said Emilio Burresi, driver of the late dictator's speedboat, told them he dumped three large metal cases of the papers into the lake just before the end of World War II. Burresi said he acted on Mussolini's orders.


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## Paul Harvey Takes Look at Lobbyists

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP) — There are more lobbyists at the Legislature than there are legislators, and proposed legislation to make them register and report how they spend their money raises the question of what a lobbyist does.

Roy Meyers, the dean of the lobbyists who represents Portland General Electric Co., compiled a list of 85 of his fellow "third house" members. Since several aren't on his list, it's safe to say the lobbyists outnumber the 90 legislators.

Sometimes, but not often, lobbyists try to get what they want by making threats of political reprisal. The last time we saw that happen the Legislature told the lobbyist where to head in, and he didn't get anything he wanted.

The experienced lobbyist does his work by being an all-around good fellow, always ready to pick up a legislator's dinner check. He buttonholes the lawmakers to tell them why they should support his bill, and appears at committee hearings to argue his case.

Some people say all of this lobbying is evil, resulting in government by pressure groups. They say that every group has a lobbyist except the people.

Don't thing that lobbyists are fat, cigar-smoking captains of industry who rule the legislators.

Industry is well represented, of course, but labor and farm groups have strong lobbies, too.

The best known lobbyists here for business and industry are James Cellars, commercial fishing; George Flagg, truckers; William Hedlund, oil companies; Eugene Laird, bus companies; William Masters, auto dealers; Robert McKean, Columbia Empire Industries; Charles E. Ogle, lumber companies; Harold Turner, railroads; and Frank Van Dyke, telephone companies and truckers.

That's a potent group, and they know how to argue with a legislator or a committee.

Representing farm and labor are such capable lobbyists as these: George Brown, CIO; May Darling, AFL teachers; Jim Marr, AFL; C. F. Henne, fishermen's union; Ray Kell and Elmer McClure, state Grange; and Marshall Swearingen, Farm Bureau Federation.

The lobbyists are most useful when they appear before committees. You can see that when a committee hears an argument between two top lobbyists like industry's Robert McKean and the CIO's George Brown, the facts will come out.

There are lobbyists for every kind of group. Even the state departments have them, like Prof. Freeman Holmer, Willamette University teacher who's lobbying for consolidation of state departments.

As to the bill to make them register and report what they spend, it isn't likely the Legislature will do anything about it. It has had such bills in several sessions, and always kills them.

The good old days, when lobbyists passed out $100 bills to influence legislation, are long gone.

About 10 years ago, I knew of three cases where legislators took money from lobbyists. I know this to be a fact, because the legislators who took the bribes admitted it.

But since then, I haven't seen any evidence of lobbyists passing any cash around. The lobbyists say it's bad policy to pay for legislation, and that it's just as effective to work by persuasion.

Besides, I can't think of any current legislator who would take a bribe. There have been very few in the past 15 years who would.

This Legislature contains very high-type men, and most of them are so well-heeled that they wouldn't need a bribe in order to make ends meet.

## James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—In his first talk to the nation on foreign policy last night, new Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was simple and vague but hinful.

Although President Truman and his Secretary of State Dean Acheson made some nationwide explanatory addresses on foreign policy they might have won wider support by explaining it oftener, and particularly if Acheson had pitched what he said on a simpler plane.

Dulles may have felt they missed the boat in not doing more and simpler explaining. His talk was extremely simplified. He conducted his TV-radio audience on a tour of the continents, showing what Communism was trying to do and why it had to be stopped.

It was when he got down to how this country was going to stop Communism that Dulles became unspecific but frankly said he did not intend to go into details, that he had been in office six days and did not know all the answers.

Until now Dulles, in last night's talk, and President Eisenhower, in his inaugural address, have both spoken of foreign policy in only general terms. Being so new in their jobs, neither could be expected to unroll a victory blueprint this early.

But if what both of them have said so far could be reduced to one sentence, this might be it: In the fight with Russia this country needs Allies and will help them. That was the basic policy laid down by Truman and Acheson.

Eisenhower and Dulles backed that basic policy in the presidential campaign but criticized it as not having been effective enough. How they intend to vary it or improve it is something they'll have to reveal later. Perhaps Eisenhower will lift the lid a bit when he delivers his State of the Union message to Congress next Monday.

Dulles did hint that Eisenhower may have some plans for taking the wind out of Russia's sails when he said: "We shall try our best to stop the wars...in Korea and Indochina. Today these wars go on because the enemy thinks he's getting an advantage by continuing the war. I believe that Gen. Eisenhower will find the ways to make the enemy change his mind in that respect so that they too will want peace."

Dulles may have been suggesting this country will increase its aid to the French who have been fighting the Communists in Indochina for years. But just what kind of help this country intended for its allies was something they could only guess at from Dulles' talk. "You can count on us" was about the most emphatic he allowed himself to be.

He repeatedly said "enlightened self-interest" will be this country's foreign policy guide. But again he left the rest of the world to wonder about the extent of his meaning when he said:

"Our job is to serve our own enlightened self-interest by demonstrating by our own performance, by our own examples, how good freedom is and how much better it is than despotism."

He gave one severe nudge to the British, French and Germans by saying that unless they are willing to do more for themselves by providing a unified front against Russia, this country may not be so willing to help them.

So, although Dulles went into a great deal of detail explaining the menace of communism, he avoided details in explaining how to combat it.

The Truman-Acheson foreign policy was called "containment," meaning to keep communism from spreading any further. Only time can show whether Eisenhower and Dulles can think of a way to go beyond containment and actually roll communism back without war.


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## HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — The cold fear of a new revolution spreads in chill waves through government offices in the nation's capital.

There's panic, brewing on the Potomac. The big question there — already being echoed in business offices across the land — is:

"Will Ike's boys kill the coffee break and the two-hour lunch?"

These threats to the present widely popular pauses in the day's occupation have been posed by two of President Eisenhower's clean-sweeping freshmen broomholders.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has laid down the ominous edict to his deparmental employes: "A day's work for a day's pay." Already puzzled bureaucrats are asking themselves, "what does this mean?"

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., has gone even farther. In his already famous "order No. 1" he declared that Justice Department employes would work from 9 to 5:30 p.m., and that "the hours of duty must be strictly observed."

Brownell attacked tardiness and the over-long lunch period, and said violators will be disciplined. Other cabinet officials are reported studying the sentence:

"Unavoidable or necessary absence from duty not in excess of 30 minutes, . . may be excused by the supervisor."

"Is this a loophole," they are asking, "which will still let us have a 15-minute morning and afternoon coffee?"

This clause may have to be referred to the Supreme Court itself for decision. It is obviously far too important a matter for one man to decide.

It vitally affects more people than any problem yet dealt with by the new administration. Every statehouse, county courthouse, and city hall employe in America is concerned.

"If the Federal bureaucrats lose their coffee breaks, we probably will, too, in time," they worry.

Every office and factory worker also has a stake in the answer. For if the coffee break is abolished for tillers in the government vineyard, it is likely to disappear in the business world as well. Don't business people always boast they work harder and longer than government people?

The issue is non-partisan. Republicans and Democrats are likely to agree that: "Some institutions, like matrimony and the coffee break, have become cherished parts of the American way. Let that new broom sweep away something else."

The government goal to abolish the two-hour lunch, of course, will have no effect on the business world. The problem of the business world is to cut down on the three-martini, four-hour lunch.

## Forest Budget Meeting Set

A public hearing on the forest fire budget covering Klamath county forests will be held Feb. 10 at the Klamath Forest Protective Association headquarters here, according to Hal Ogle, District Warden.

Judge U. E. Reeder, member of the Oregon State Board of Forestry, will preside as chairman of the meeting. Dwight L. Phipps, deputy state forester, will act as secretary.

Ogle encouraged all forest landowners who are paying fire patrol taxes to attend the meeting where they will have an opportunity to be heard on matters on the budgeting of moneys to carry on the forest fire work for the coming season. The meeting will begin at 2 p.m. A copy of the tentative budget is available for inspection by the public at the Klamath Forest Protective Association headquarters at Klamath Falls.

"The Klamath Forest Association is one of the 15 forest patrol districts in the state," said Ogle, "and furnishes forest fire protection, farm forestry services, forest research, coordination of insect control and logging camp inspections on more than 900,000 acres of valuable forests in Klamath county. Last year, a serious one from a forest fire protection viewpoint, the assessments for fire patrol were approximately 8.6 cents per acre."

Ogle said Oregon has been the leading lumber producing state in the Union since 1939, with an average annual production of nearly 7 billion board feet. "A great share of this timber comes from Klamath county forests", said the forester, "and must be protected from fire and insects."


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