

# Herald and News

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

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 month \$ 1.35	1 month \$ 1.35
6 months \$ 6.50	6 months \$ 6.50
1 year \$11.00	1 year \$11.00

## BILLBOARD

**By BILL JENKINS**  
Between Mrs. Clara Collman and Mrs. Ray Loosley we have identified the pictures in the old Fort Klamath school picture published recently.

(C. V.) Loosley and Delbert Webb. The two little girls in the middle were Nellie Quimby and her sister Edna, according to Mrs. Loosley, but according to Mrs. Collman they are Lena Moss and Olive Cunningham.

The teacher was a Miss Ferrer whose first name might have been Wilma.  
Going across the back row we find Sadie Ruch, who is now dead; Clara Shattuck, now Mrs. Collman; Nellie Ruch, who married Ralph Langsten; Ollie Ruch, who married Billie Morgan; Ellie Cunningham, who was not a student at the school but got in the picture anyway; Tess Scott, who married Rose Morgan and who was not a student either; Howard Cunningham, Rita Cunningham and Bert Cunningham, who is now dead.  
In the front row were Ernest Shattuck, Otis Webb, Ollie Shattuck, Ed Loosley (E. K.), Kay

Been a long time since we've seen as much interest in things local as there has been evidenced in these old pictures.  
A temporary halt to the program has been called due to a man power shortage around this here now plant. But as soon as we get back on a full manpower basis again we'll once more be on the hunt for old time pictures, tales and what have you.

## JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—NATO, EDC, Schuman Plan. All figure daily in the news. All involve the United States in one way or another. What do they mean? Here's an explanation.

On March 17, 1948, five European countries — Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg — signed a pact, called the Brussels Treaty, to last 50 years. They promised to help one another in case of attack of any of them.

But here and abroad it was felt something stronger was needed to discourage the Russians from any warlike intentions. And three months later, June 11, 1948, the U. S. Senate approved a resolution offered by the late Sen. Vandenberg.

It told the President to go ahead, for the first time in American peacetime history, and make alliances with other countries. The result was the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NATO now has 14 members: United States, Canada, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey. The NATO agreement was signed April 4, 1949.

Secretary of State Dulles, on his recent trip, prodded the six EDC countries to stop stalling, get down to cases and create the single army.

Working with him is a staff of officers from the various NATO countries. Their job is to plan a defense based on the combined strength of all the members.

Yet, these six EDC countries which can't agree on merging their military forces have been able to do some very important merging on the economic side.

On May 9, 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman proposed that France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg pool their coal and steel resources.

The six signed the agreement April 18, 1951, and it was approved by their parliaments in June, 1952.

Briefly the plan does this: It creates a common market among all six nations for their coal and steel, knocks out tariffs between them on coal and steel, provides for a common tax. It's the biggest step toward economic unity in Europe's history.

It began to work Tuesday morning when 40 tons of coke moved across the German frontier into France, duty free.

## BRUCE BLOSSAT

With all wage controls and many price curbs removed, President Eisenhower has begun what he believes is an orderly transition to a freer national economy. He believes the balance of natural market forces is sufficiently good to prevent any strong new inflationary currents.

The only issue now is whether Congress will simply let the out-moded controls law die April 3, or follow the suggested lead of Senate Banking Committee Chairman Capehart and vote standby controls for the President to have in an emergency.

Mr. Eisenhower didn't request such authority. He thinks he can meet an emergency even if he must seek a new controls law from scratch. Capehart says Congress can't produce one in less than three months and it takes another four to get controls working.

Congress must decide where the greater wisdom lies.

The President acted because he believes direct controls should apply only in all-out war, not in peace or the semi-war we have now.

This feeling is founded on two factors. One is his conviction that "the character of our people resists artificial and arbitrary controls of any kind." The other is his belief that direct controls deal with the symptoms rather than the causes of inflation, and hence are only partially effective.

He is on pretty sound ground in both cases. Americans dislike controls heartily, and submit to them

willingly only when the need for sacrifice is abundantly clear. The record of the war and post-war years, as told by economists, supports the argument that direct controls don't go to the root of the matter. They do cure inflation; they merely defer its effects until a later date.

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## They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo

## Don't Feel Sorry For The People At Fairview; They Are Happier Than You Are

**By ESTHER GEDDES**  
"Dr. Hill, don't you find it terribly depressing being the superintendent here at Fairview, working with some 1400 mental defective persons?" This question was asked by a member of a group from the legislature visiting the various state institutions and particularly concerned with the home for the feeble-minded, Fairview.

Dr. Hill practically laughed the questioner to scorn. Then he proceeded to ask us how it could be depressing working with 1400 of the most contented people in the world. He referred to them as his children. "Our children are far happier than most of you. They have no worries about politics, or war, or finances, or anything that keeps the rest of us in a dither. They are fed and sheltered and their needs are few and simple and they are contented. Furthermore, how can it be depressing when we are able to teach and train even these handicapped ones to the extent that 50 percent of them do not need to remain institutionalized. They are able to adjust themselves to life outside and many make very successful work of supporting themselves."

This was something of a surprise to many of the visitors who had the idea that a feeble minded person in an institution was simply there forever in a sort of protective custody. But it soon became evident as we visited the fine new school (built in the shell of the hospital which was destroyed by fire two or three years ago) that the education was so geared to the shortcomings of the pupils that it was possible for each to progress at his own rate—without competition with their superiors—and so made surprising improvement over the years.

It is almost a sensitive subject to bring up that many of the children who are taught at Fairview and then placed in various jobs outside the institution often earn more money than the highly educated and skilled workers who have taught them and helped them adjust to outside life.

The equipment at Fairview ranges from "cottages" built in pleased him. But Rappahannocksierki was the only factor in these parts, so the natives had no choice but to trade there.

One day, old Crummy-Crummy, chief of all the Slowish tribe, came groveling in to see the trader. "Well," growled Rappahannocksierki, "what d'you want?" He raised the whip threateningly when he saw the Indian had no furs.

"Indian no can pronounce factor" name. School for poor Indian no teach syntax and etymology. Indian would like to have factor change name." Crummy-Crummy cringed, aware that he had asked a terrible thing. The man of the tongue-twisting name ("trabalengua" is "tongue-twister" in Spanish) started to bring the whip down, then hesitated. What harm could it do to change his name? After all, if he was so good to the Indians, maybe they'd bring in more furs.

"Okay," he told the chief. You can call me RH for short." The chief crawled happily to the door.

One day, after a particularly bad week, RH went outside to clear away the blood of the poor Indians he had beaten. And he noticed that there was more grass growing where the blood had dropped.

"Hm," he muttered, "maybe I should collect that stuff and sell it for fertilizer." Canny old RH did just that. So now, he had two sources of income. He even put up a sign over his store.

And that was the first known instance of using the phrase, "RH, factor in blood."

I was walking the dog past Fairview school the other day. From the building came the hum of children's voices. So I stopped and moved a little closer to hear what they were saying. It was the first grade, reciting numbers. Which led me to think that after all, it's the little things that count.

## Gleeful Democrats Rip Into Farm As GOP Leaders Wait Further Action Sliding Farm Prices Cause Worries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm state congressmen fired harsh words today at the first official speech of Secretary of Agriculture Benson, also on the receiving end of criticism about falling farm prices.

Benson was puzzled. Further, they hardly knew what to do about complaints that Benson is not taking aggressive action to halt the farm price drop.

The farm officials aren't talking publicly about congressional complaints because they are still hopeful of maintaining close relations with the lawmakers. But they point out, in off-the-record discussions, that Benson has pledged to carry out faithfully all the price support programs set up by the preceding Democratic administration.

In no case, they say, has a price support commitment made by Benson's Democratic predecessor, Charles F. Brannan, been abandoned.

They also say that if Brannan were still in office and if he adhered to his previously stated farm price support policies, he would stand pat on present programs.

Most of the criticism of Benson's speech came from Democrats, gleeful over what they feel is going to be a key issue in the 1954 congressional elections, particularly if farm prices keep sliding.

But one Republican senator, Young of North Dakota, commented that "if President Eisenhower had expressed the same views in the campaign, he wouldn't have received the votes of the farm states."

"I just can't see how the Republican party can afford to take that kind of position," Young declared. He added that he listened to Benson's talk at St. Paul Tuesday night and "my reaction was just the same as the reaction of his audience—no applause."

In the speech, which followed closely on the lines of a statement Benson gave out a week ago, the secretary called the elaborate government price support system an "insurance against disaster" but did not indicate he thought this the only function of the system.

Benson said price supports should not be used to encourage "uneconomic production" of heavy surplus. He called for a shift away from "government bounty" and toward "free enterprise" in agriculture.

Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said, "It appears we're getting the 1953 edition of 'prosperity' is just around the corner when he (Benson) pleads for 'orderly marketing' and asks that farmers not have undue pessimism."

The time to prevent disaster is before it happens," Humphrey asserted.

Sen. Maybank (D-SC) urged that

Such major crops as corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, are being supported by a combination of price supports and government purchase. The price support system is being set by Congress and the administration. The price support system is being set by Congress and the administration.

## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Ladies, do you feel doomed? Is the female of the human species on the way out?

This fascinating possibility of a womanless world is no Meerschmitten dream puffed up by a mere grumpy old male.

The average man today may have his grudges against the unfair sex. But his attitude toward women is pretty much that of a sportsman toward racehorses: He would like to improve the breed — not abolish it.

Are such efforts to achieve the better woman too late? A pioneer lady commentator apparently believes it is.

"Women, who have brought this fate on themselves, are on the way out like other biological creatures of the past," wrote Inez Robb, noted war-of-the-sexes correspondent and long one of the feminist movement's leading stateswomen.

"We women are simply terrible... not worth a fraction of the time and reform efforts lavished upon us by the opposite sex..." Predicting the tension between the sexes would end in the complete elimination of the present female sex — at least as we know it today — Mrs. Robb gave this gloomy forecast:

"Like all species that have refused to adapt, we are on the way to oblivion. It is inevitable that man, creator of the atom bomb and the mechanical brain, will eventually invent a more satisfactory something to replace women."

Such a grim outlook sounds like heresy to the ordinary American male, who stubbornly clings to the theory that with proper care and training a good man can turn almost any modern woman into a human being. And a scientist I talked to said Mrs. Robb was putting the cart before the horse.

"Science will never develop a satisfactory substitute for women," he said flatly. "Where would you start? It works the other way around."

It was by studying women that science got its ideas for the harrow, the phonograph, the atom bomb and the mechanical brain.

"But cross-breeding these inventions wouldn't create a desirable ersatz woman. You'd just have dynamic chaos with an electronic feminine accent."

Other male authorities contest Mrs. Robb's theory that women are in danger of vanishing.

"The sex does have its fossil remains, but I see no signs they are dying out," said one anthropologist, who preferred to remain anonymous.

## LA TRIVIATA

**By BOB**  
Now don't get me wrong: I like Patti Page. But I think she should go in for more of the livelier songs, rather than the plaintive ballads she's been featuring lately. They're good, and tuneful, but a steady diet gets a little monotonous. So how's about a turnover Patti? Or should I say, "Turn the Page, Patti?"

In a way, I dislike seeing the new road built to Lake of The Woods. Progress, I know, must be allowed, but so much of the once-primitive country is now so commercialized that we have to go out in the wilds. The happiest days I had as a kid were those when we went on fishing trips to places which had no roads. Once, we cut about five miles of jackpine to get into a stream dad had heard about from an Indian. We didn't catch many fish—probably because the fish had no way of cutting jackpine to get up there—but it was a wonderful outing. And going to East Lake was a weekend trip seldom made without breaking at least one spring on the old Overland. There are still a few hard-to-reach-places where fishing is fantastically good, but it usually requires a lot of hiking and most of us can't find the time to be out long enough for a really good fishing spree. Too bad.

Whimsy department: Rappahannocksierki Hochstenterslav was a hard man. He cheated the Indians when they came to the post to trade their furs, and if they objected, he beat them unmercifully with a huge mammoth-hide whip—but he insisted that the natives address him by his full name; probably the worst punishment of all. On a good day, the ground around the factor's post would be red with the blood of the poor Indians who had dis-

pleased him. But Rappahannocksierki was the only factor in these parts, so the natives had no choice but to trade there.

One day, old Crummy-Crummy, chief of all the Slowish tribe, came groveling in to see the trader. "Well," growled Rappahannocksierki, "what d'you want?" He raised the whip threateningly when he saw the Indian had no furs.

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## HUGH PRUETT

As it has been several years since this column has discussed the varying apparent size of the moon, we shall honor a recent request from C. L. P. for an explanation of this subject.

Tests by the writer on several dozen people have proven conclusively that to all but two of them the jolly face of the round full moon appears much larger as it swells up over the eastern horizon than it does several hours later when it is high in the sky. This is puzzling to those who think about it. They find also that the familiar Big Dipper when low along the northern horizon seems much wider than when near overhead.

Is the moon nearer to an observer when it is on the horizon than later? No, it is farther away. In places where the moon would appear directly overhead, it would be half the diameter of the earth, or 100,000 miles, nearer than when rising. Delicate measuring instruments would show a slightly greater angular width when in the higher position, or just the opposite from our sense effects.

So we must conclude that the huge appearance of the rising moon is simply an optical illusion. Observers disagree on its apparent size even when it is on the horizon. Some will say it looks to be the size of a saucer; other, a dime; still others, as wide as a large truck tire. A test will show that a dime held at arm's

## THE DOCTOR SAYS

**By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.**  
Tuberculosis, or what used to be called the "White Plague," is being conquered. A generation ago this disease was one of the most important causes of illness and death throughout a large part of the world. While it is still important, there is perhaps no better way of showing how it is being subdued than to cite the figures released not long ago by a large life insurance company.

In 1951 this company paid out less than \$5,000,000 on account of death from tuberculosis, which was paid by the same company for all causes of death, including accidents.

Only 25 years before, the company paid over \$10,000,000 in an average year on death claims because of tuberculosis, and this amounted to about one-tenth of the total amount paid for all causes of death.

Tuberculosis, however, is not yet wiped out, even though the end is in sight. All of the methods which are now known for fighting the disease must be used, and new methods must be developed constantly as is even now the case.

Tuberculosis of the lungs, which is the most common form of the disease, can and should be discovered early. This can be done by the use of the X-ray film. The early discovery of the disease is particularly important since a patient who is given rest and proper care at this time can almost always be restored to good health.

Furthermore, if someone with an early form of the disease in the lungs can be isolated from others, danger of spread of the disease is enormously lessened.

While it is important to recognize the disease early, it should be stated also that even those who have advanced cases of tuberculosis are often being successfully treated with modern methods.

The treatment of tuberculosis is, of course, a highly technical matter, and must be adjusted to the individual need. Rest, both of the body as a whole and of the diseased lung tissue, is still perhaps the most important single method of treatment.

## Meat Pack Upbraided

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A wife took over the reins of the Western Meat Packers Thursday, upbraiding them for "self pity," and a "better faith with the public."

Mrs. Mildred E. Brady, an anti writer on consumer affairs, asserted by her greatest gamble in the past.

"We're more interested in efforts to stay out of the quality of meat in meat packers and in the quality of meat in the hands of consumers," she said.

Mrs. Brady, of Berkeley, condemned elements of the industry who seek "higher foreign competition."

Mrs. Brady was one of the speakers in a panel of the Western States Meat Association convention, segments of the industry resumed.

Henry J. Kruse, of Packing Co., gave a picture for the meat of 1953. He said that the quality of meat in the supplies of cattle in prices will be programed, quality should be improved, and meats will be packaged attractively and correctly.

NEW YORK (AP)—Marilyn Brantley, Belgium's costliest "Miss Universe" contestant, has come back to become a U. S. citizen.

Debarling yesterday the Holland-America liner the 23-year-old, brava beauty said:

"I love America. They're going to be a citizen as I can. The American people are the nicest people I have ever met, friendly and warm-hearted."

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