Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

This morning is a little more like it. Seems almost like the old days again, what with the sun shining and a warm breeze playing around. Probably softening us up for the big freeze next week. 'Course it might freeze tonight. That's the usual date, you know.

As this is being written I glance up from time to time. And pinned to the north wall of the office is the copy of a little cowboy that we ran just prior to the Fourth of July celebration last year. A shivering, ice-encrusted little fellow cold despite his earmuffs, sheepskin chaps and jacket. And the weather was just about that way, too. Remember?

Saturday will mark the first day of the kangaroo court and the annual dress-up party for the coming rodeo. The merchants, they tell me, are really behind this one solidly and it behooves one to drag out the Western garb if he wants to avoid a hazing and a fine by the hard riding members of the committee posse.

Not much. Just turn up in Levi's, a big hat and a pair of riding boots and they'll let you go right on about your business. Maybe.

We're blaming everything else on the atomic tests down Nevada way this year, so I wonder if we can blame it for the great number of dead seagulls you notice lately littering the highways around town. Something must have gone wrong with their eyes and blinded 'em or something so they flew into the wires. Maybe not, too. 'Cause I saw a dead owl in the same plight and owls are supposed to be able to see at night. Unless of course atomic dust got in their eyes, in which case they might have a little difficulty seeing, too.

Afterthought department: There will also be a big street dance here Saturday night to spark the rodeo festivities. Let's hope there'll be a good turnout.

Letter From Washington

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M.C. 4th DISTRICT, OREGON

With the increase in value of National forest timber in recent years came a very irritating probem. A few people have been taking advantage of the very liberal provisions in the old mining laws pertaining to the filing of mining claims and have been making filings on land valuable only for the timber on it. Some so-called mining claim filings have been made on the basis of the nuisance value of their location. Very few, if any, of the couple of hundred or more recent filings in Oregon have been made with any bona fide intention of developing a mining property. Such filings can eventually be voided or cancelled. I think many have already been eliminated by government action but it takes time and money to get rid of them. Meanwhile a few of the "phoney filers" have made a few dollars by selling their "claims" to others for road right-of-way purposes.

For several years, since the very beginning of this nuisance in fact, I have been endeavoring to work out suitable legislation to stop it. The problem is not as simple as it might look. The purpose of the easy filing provisions in the mining laws is to encourage mineral exploration and development. The incentive contained in the law, which has worked successfully through the years in getting our mineral resources developed, has been the right to file upon, develop and ultimately obtain patent or title to the land containing the mineral deposit. If that incentive is taken away it means an end to exploration, discovery and development of mineral deposits. The problem is to take away the nuisance but leave the incentive.

When I was in Oregon for a few days early in May, I met with some mining people and after a conference which lasted several hours we came up with what seemed to be a solution. It was decided that a bill embodying the idea was to be worked out and I planned to introduce it in Congress. However, upon by return to Washington I found that Representative D'Ewart of Montana had been working on the idea at about the same time and had arrived at almost the same solution we had decided upon at our meeting in Oregon. His bill has been presented in the form of H. R. 4983. I will not go into the details of this bill here except to say that if passed it will allow a person who files a mining claim practically no benefits whatever unless and until he actually develops a mine. The House committee has favorably reported this bill. I hope it will be passed promptly. After this bill becomes law I am of the opinion that no one but an idiot would go to the trouble of making a filing on a fake mining claim —and if he did, it would no him no good.

There has been a more or less behind the scenes discussion going on between the Administration and Republicans in Congress over what to do about extending the Reciprocal Trade Act which expires June 12. The Administration asked that the law be extended as is for one year, arguing that it is a good law if properly administered — which would be done. Many members of Congress believe that the law should spell out certain things so that no administration could void the intent of Congress by administrative action. There will be a compromise bill passed which will give the Administration most of what it wanted but which provides for a thorough study of the entire foreign trade policy during the year.

Just to complete the record—

I noted in a previous weekly letter that we had been having a record-breaking amount of rainfall here in Washington this spring. The total rainfall for the month of May was 10.69 inches!

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Prices of many important items—in the fields of food, clothing and basic industrial materials—are bucking the general trend toward lower levels.

Prices of most products and materials have slipped from their Korean War inflation peak. But an important minority appear to be firming up again or threatening to climb higher. And the government's wholesale commodity price index still stands 10 per cent above its level when the war began almost three years ago.

Producers of items on which the price trend is upward apparently see nothing in the Korean truce prospects to halt this trend.

High fliers in foods are pork, lamb and rice. Short supplies and good demand keep these foods well above their year ago prices.

The wholesale food price index of Dun & Bradstreet has been rising again and is now two per cent higher than a year ago. The government's wholesale food price index—which is not as sensitive to price fluctuations as is Dun & Bradstreet's—is four per cent below a year ago. But it, too, has been stiffening and runs one per cent higher than in January.

Some of this firming in the wholesale markets hasn't shown up yet in the grocery stores, where housewives can find many good bargains—compared with a year ago. And the government's retail food price index is one per cent below the first of the year and two per cent below a year ago.

Farmers, however, find little to cheer about. Farm prices average 11 per cent under last year's level.

Wool prices have stiffened. The men's clothing industry says that this price gain, and more importantly an increase in wages, will mean higher prices on men's suits this fall.

In the field of basic industrial materials, steel has been the leader in price rises this spring. Most finished steel products now carry higher price listings. And there is continued rumbling throughout the industry that the price of basic steel is still too low.

Wage negotiations now under way may send steel prices still higher. Management says that any wage increases granted must be passed along to the consumer in higher prices.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the long run the Korean peace talks—if they ever get started—may cost this country more than the Korean War through damage to relations between the United States and its allies.

Because he must try to prevent that President Eisenhower's greatest problems lie ahead. His task, while the war lasted, was comparatively simple. He could concentrate on getting the shooting stopped. The Allies stood united on that.

If the shooting does cease, Eisenhower's popularity in this country will reach its highest point since the election. And if he can achieve a good peace settlement, the odds are against any peace the Republican party will probably win next year's elections.

But, judging from the fact that it took years just to get a truce, the odds are against any peace settlement within a year. Eisenhower will have his hands full to keep from losing the peace and, therefore, the war.

At this moment the greatest block to Russian expansion is the unity and military alliance between the U. S. and Western Europe. But cracks in that unity have already appeared.

The Allies, who stood shoulder to shoulder on getting a truce in Korea, do not see eye to eye on the many and varied post-truce problems. For example: Should Red China be admitted to the United Nations?

This country's attitude: No. But the British have talked of it. Sir Winston Churchill was asked about it yesterday but hedged. And yesterday, the British Commonwealths said they want Red China in the U. N. eventually.

The Russians will be better off than before the Korean War began if they can (A) use the peace talks to widen free world differences; (B) create between the Allies an ill will which didn't exist before Korea and (C) kid them into halting their rearming.

The U. S. is still young, still growing, the most powerful single nation. In spite of their great age, Russia and China, under the whip of Communist leadership, have obtained a new drive. They are on a crusade.

Between these two spheres of enormous and expanding energy Western Europe lies old and tired, wanting nothing so much as peace, fearing nothing so much as a Russian attack or an act by this country which might bring on the attack.

The Western Europeans were able to call on such energy as they still had left to rearm when, frightened by the invasions of Korea, they thought they might be next on the Russian timetable.

But as the war dragged on, even though the U. S. bore almost all the cost to the West in men and money, the Western Europeans gradually grew tired of it.

That they were still tired, basically and profoundly, in spite of their spurt to rearm became apparent when the new Russian regime began talking peace. Western Europe leaped at the thought and slowed rearming.

Russia may have won some psychological advantage from the three years of war in Korea. Before that, Western Europe, knowing Russia could crush it, failed to arm, seeming incapable of doing more than hoping Russia wouldn't move.

With the passage of three years without a Russian attack, Western Europe, or at least those Western Europeans who would rather depend on hope than self-reliance and preparation, can soothe themselves with a belief Russia won't attack at all.

Even in this country, Eisenhower may have difficulty preventing a letdown in arming. It will be doubly hard for him to keep Western Europe from sliding back into inertness.

His problems will be not only with the Chinese and the Russians but with the leaders of the Western democracies too.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

So long as there were unconquered heights to climb and unplumbed depths to descend, man was sure to try again and again to put his tread upon them.

But now, after centuries, his passionate urge to master the great unknown has been fulfilled. The last untrammeled spot on earth, Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, has felt the touch of man's foot upon its icy 29,000-foot summit. There is nothing of equal challenge left for man to subdue.

Edmond Hillary, a New Zealand bookkeeper, and Tensing, the Sherpa, a veteran Nepalese guide in the Himalayas, were the men who reached the top. It was Hillary's fourth try, and Tensing's eighth.

But before they could succeed, other men had to try and fail—and sometimes die. The successful climb drew lessons from these failures. Indeed, the two conquerors followed a trail blazed last year by another climber, Eric Shipton, who fell short.

Men cannot really explain why they must conquer the defiant places of the earth they walk upon. Thy only know they must. Malory, who lost his life ascending Everest in 1924, said all that could be said: "It's there."

Many men around the globe found in this great feat of human endeavor an omen for all free men. For by one of those strange junctures of events, the news of the conquest coincided almost exactly with the Coronation of Britain's lovely young Queen Elizabeth II.

People great and small in the far-flung British Commonwealth believe Elizabeth somehow will impart a magic touch to the events that mark the time of her reign. Fondly recalling the greatness of the first "Elizabethan age," they see in this gracious girl a symbol of their hopes for a new era of peace and fulfillment.

The planting of the British flag atop Mount Everest seems to them—and to many others—a magnificently confirming symbol of the new queen's reign. It is as if, at the moment Elizabeth took the scepter and climbed her throne, she and her subjects and all free peoples caught a breath-taking view of a better life stretching far out to horizons lost in haze.

Like the world which they have stirred to admiration, the brave conquerors, Hillary and Tensing, may long ponder the curious fate that led them to the crown of the earth, as a queen who stands for freedom in a troubled time was being crowned in ancient ceremony.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Those who suffer from ragweed hay fever, with or without asthma, and who take vacations during late August and early September with the idea of getting away from the source of their trouble, should start their planning now.

Several places on the North American continent have no ragweed, or so little that the trouble is greatly lessened. There is practically no ragweed in the Pacific northwest and northern California, and very little in southern California, Arizona and New Mexico.

The Rocky Mountains themselves have little ragweed, though ragweed grows well in the plains just east of the mountains. There is practically no ragweed in southern and eastern Florida and there is a strip of territory in western and northern Maine away from the seacoast which is claimed to have little ragweed.

Northern Minnesota and upper Michigan have less ragweed than farther south. Many victims of hay fever get a great deal of relief in those areas, though when a strong wind is blowing from the south they often have trouble.

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 Rainier, Olympic, Grand Lake, Sequoia, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Zion and Sun Valley.

According to pollen studies, cities with no ragweed in the air, or small amounts, include Sacramento, Miami, Reno, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Spokane, Prince Albert (Saskatchewan) and Mexico City.

Favorable claims are also made for such places at Mackinac Island, Marquette and Charlevoix in Michigan; Bethlehem, Bretton Woods and Dixville Notch in New Hampshire; Campobello Island in New Brunswick, Canada, Minaki County (Ontario), and Murray Bay (Quebec).

Most of these places have their enthusiasts but others who have tried them have not always found relief.

With the exception of the areas which are known to be free of ragweed pollen or have small amounts in the air, the amount of relief which hay fever sufferers get from resorts is variable.

Some people get almost complete relief, some people are better than at home but not completely relieved, and others seem to have just about as much trouble, probably because they are sensitive to small quantities of pollen.

CHOP CHOP

GOEPPINGEN, Germany (AP) — A 21-year-old veteran of the Korean War told an Army court martial Tuesday he got a German to chop off four fingers of his left hand because he yearned to be sent home to his bride of six months. Blond, husky Sgt. Charles T. Curry of Longwood, Mo., was sentenced to two years imprisonment when he pleaded guilty to a formal charge of malingering.

Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

The mining men and women of the Siskiyou Chapter of the Western Mining Council held a "Mining Rally" in Yreka June 6 to discuss the trials and troubles facing the small man in the mining industry. One of the Siskiyou county supervisors speaking to the meeting stated, "I thought that it was only farmers who had troubles until I listened to this meeting. This statement expressed the thoughts of several of us who attended a meeting of the Council for the first time.

The rank and file of the Western Mining Council is composed of small operators who do not have any connection with the American Mining Congress; the powerful organization whose Washington lobby is always out in front acting as the spokesman of the mining industry. I learned that the objectives of these two organizations are not always in agreement. The Council speaks for the small independent mine operator while the American Mining Congress is the active voice of the rich and powerful group of corporate mining interests.

The Western Mining Council makes the charge that the American Mining Congress, the voice of "big business," is doing everything possible to drive the small independent producer from the mining field while posing as the defender of the prospector with his trusty burro. J. C. Hall, the Kingpin, of the Council did a very neat job of hanging some corporate hides upon the fence for the boys and gals to gaze at. I greatly doubt that the clever publicity men of the American Mining Congress could erase the obvious intent expressed by statements of corporate leaders and skippers of the American Mining Congress.

The Western Mining Council likewise charges the agencies of the federal government who deal with mining problems as lending a sympathetic ear to the desires of the corporate interests, and as a result, have adopted policies that do not treat with the problems of the independent miner upon a realistic basis.

The Council being largely made up of independent gold producers speaks up against the "managed currency" boys who they charge with attempting to destroy the Council complains over the federal government holding gold values at $37 an ounce when the world market is $75 or greater. They demand that we again return to a free gold standard and take the profit out of gold smuggling.

They demand that congress make a formal investigation and a direct report to the American public, why it was possible that 16 gold smugglers could purchase $25 million of Fort Knox gold from the government at $35.10 an ounce and sell it in the open market for $75. They feel that the federal government is merely financing a world wide "racket" by letting foreign countries have gold at our low controlled price and letting others reap the harvest which rightfully belongs here at home.

The case of the 16 so-called "Gold Smugglers" would be a most interesting investigation for Congress and the American public should be informed the truth of the matter.

The Western Mining Council requested the members of the Siskiyou Chapter to endorse the D'Ewart bill (H.R. 4983) which was proposed as a substitute for the Regan bill (H.R. 4983) and carries the endorsement of the American Mining Congress. The Siskiyou Chapter, however, went on record as being in opposition to both measures and appointed a committee to work out measures that would accomplish the objectives of the D'Ewart bill yet at the same time give due protection to the independent miner.

The D'Ewart bill seeks to separate surface rights from sub-surface rights and eliminate the fraudulent location of mining claims for purposes other than mining. The D'Ewart bill seeks to eliminate the location of claims for "green gold" instead of "yellow." The miners endorse the aims of the bill as far as this part of the bill goes, their interest centers upon the mineral in the ground and not upon the forest.

They admit the yogic of having the forest service manage the timber and remove the over mature, diseased and wind-fall trees. However, they would like the D'Ewart bill to state the miner's rights in his new association with the federal government and not place the discretion of a federal bureau. here seems to be a feeling that while the D'Ewart measure easily satisfies the interest of the large corporations who are able to command strong political pressures upon the federal government it does not leave the small independent operator in any secure position. The Chapter's Committee will attempt to resolve this difficult.

HAL BOYLE

LONDON (AP) — Last pages in a London notebook:

A Queen's husband needs more of a sense of humor than does a Queen—particularly if she wears the only crown in the family.

The Duke of Edinburgh has this saving quality in good measure. He's a cheerful husband, and keeps his perspective in a tough role, one of the hardest that can fall to a man.

It isn't easy for a fellow to be required by law to kneel and pledge his loyalty to a woman—and salute her on formal occasions afterward—when he married her on his two feet and is the father of her children. It wouldn't be easy even for a modern-minded wife to have to do this for her husband, if their positions were reversed. In life it isn't customary to be required to salute the same person you kiss by choice.

But the Duke is a blithe spirit in a trying job. He goes through his palace paces in a completely gracious way, but he doesn't take royal duties as much to heart as does his Queen-wife. They weigh upon him less heavily.

There is a high seriousness about Elizabeth, this young woman whom millions felt looked so small and lost and lonely in great Westminster Abbey as the crown of empire was placed upon her head.

She has a developing firmness, the regal discipline exemplified by Queen Victoria and taught to Elizabeth herself as a girl by her grandmother, the late Queen Mary. She isn't as merry as her husband, and perhaps will be even less so as time bends more duties on her.

Shortly before the coronation, an allied officer said to the Duke during an inspection tour:

"I suppose you are looking forward to June 2"—the coronation day.

"No, I'm looking forward to June 3," replied the Duke, smiling.

His various titles—he is a field marshal as well as an admiral—provide the Duke with a wide variety of headgear besides the coronet he wore on coronation day.

Once he told of putting his admiral's cocked hat on sideways, thrusting his hand into his shirt-front, and strolling about the palace as if he were Napoleon. Asked what his wife thought of this, the Duke is reported to have admitted wryly:

"The Queen was not amused.

But the serious young Queen and her handsome light-hearted Duke are perhaps the best-matened couple in British royal history.

A palace can be a mighty dull place, and a Queen is lucky to have a husband around who knows how to laugh, and can brighten it with a little horse play.

The greatest moment of suspence in the coronation ceremony in the abbey came when the 69-year-old Archbishop of Canterberry started to lift the heavy St. Edward's Crown and put it on the Queen.

His fingers lifted. . . hesitated . . .lifted more strongly and up came the crown safely, thus avoiding the greatest bobble in history.

I had a nightmarish feeling that if it had slipped, fallen, and rolled across the floor, the archbishop would groan aloud:

"Oh, no! Now they'll sell me to the St. Louis Browns!"

The coronation was an all-British production, and the British are still immensely proud of how well they carried it off.

"In one way this is the greatest anti-American demonstration of the century," one Englishman joked. "It proved we could get something done without help either from Washington or Hollywood."

Grain Meet Slated In Tulelake

TULELAKE — Directors of the Tulelake Growers Assoc. have approved plans of the grain committee for the two day grain improvement meeting here, July 30-31, that will bring grain marketing and shipping experts, representatives of railroads and others prominent in the field to this area for study of problems of both grain producer and buyer. Emphasis will be on the handling of Hannchen barley.

Don Potter, chairman of the committee has announced that tickets are on sale for the banquet to be served by members of the auxiliary of Tulelake Post No. 164 American Legion and for entertainment.

Serving on the dinner committee will be Marion Palmer, Wesley St. Peter, Wendel Schey. Ticket sales will be in charge of Ray Baker, Chester Stonecypher, Bill Powell, Glen Arthur. Program entertainment is being planned by Gewin McCracken, Harry Rose, Barry Donnelly, M. V. Schoonover.

Clark Fensler, Ivan Kandra, Dick Henzel, Dick Cook, Jerry Sharp, Joe Lassett, Wayne Fisk, A. D. Sayler and John Hardin are the committee members in charge of the social hour that will precede the dinner and the tour committee working out an itinerary for a basin tour are Wayne Fisk, Ivan Kandra, Ben Henzel, Ken Baghott, Pete Hardy, E. L. Strack, Jerry Sharp and Dick Cook.

Klamath Cow Starts Record

PETERBOROUGH, N.H.—A registered Guernsey cow, McDonald Farms High Maline, owned by Est. F. C. Adams, Klamath Falls, Oreg., has completed an official Advanced Registry record of 9137 pounds of milk and 516 pounds of butterfat on twice daily milking for a ten-month period, starting her record as a five-year-old.

"Maline" is the daughter of the famous Guernsey sire, McDonald Farms Hightime, that has 53 sons and daughters in the Performance Register of The American Guernsey Cattle Club.

This record was supervised by Oregon State College and was reported to The American Guernsey Cattle Club for approval and publication.

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