

Herald and News

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HAL BOYLE

By BELMAN MORIN
(For Hal Boyle)

NEW YORK — Look, boss, let me cover a typhoon. Assign me to climb Mt. Everest, walking backwards. Throw me in with Marciano for a how-it-feels story if you want. But, please, no more coronations for a while!

Mind you, it was a fascinating story to watch, and I wouldn't have missed it. But for sheer, bone-aching, muscle-maddening torture, that story was the worst I have ever encountered. In fact, it was pure misery, and there is one small, hard spot of bench in Westminster Abbey that will be forever American. I left so much of myself there.

The odd thing about this ink-stained trade of ours is that a reporter seldom needs either a strong back or cast-iron ankles in stirring around for a story. The cross you bear is made largely of words, waiting and worry. Then, every so often, comes one plain hard labor.

The coronation was worse than that. It was a medieval ordeal. Coronation day began at 5 o'clock, A.M. that is, I had given my rented white-tie-and-tails a dry run the night before, just to be sure it was all there, and I expected nothing more than a short, sharp struggle in the morning.

But of course the collar was only waiting to rip apart. The lone spare was too tight. A shoelace broke. The shirt bent outward in a manly bulge. I engaged my hand on a concealed pin and bled all over my notebook.

Ah, the things you do for that man with the green eyeshade, the shears and the bright blue pencil!

The reason for this early start was the crush of people and vehicles in London. I figured the trip to the abbey would take an hour, even with that fancy sticker on the windshield. Sure enough, at 6 o'clock, great rivers of people were flowing through the streets. However, the bobbies had traffic so well channeled that, in fact, it was only 15 minutes to the Poet's Corner, port of disembarkation.

Thus it was that, at 7:30 of a cold grey morning, Little Lord Fauntleroy, dressed to the teeth, eased onto that hard bench in the almost empty cathedral. Feeling a

BRUCE BLOSSAT

As result of the Italian general elections, Premier De Gasperi and his center coalition may be said to have won a creaky working margin in parliament.

It is a sad thing that he came so close to winning much more decisive control. His coalition of parties drew 49.7 per cent of the popular vote in the important Chamber of Deputies, gaining a narrow 16-seat edge. Had he captured just 50.1 per cent, Italian election law would have given him 64 per cent of the seats.

That advantage would have assured Italy of reasonably stable government for the next five years. As it is, it will be touch and go, with De Gasperi having to be on his mettle every step of the way.

His margin in the Senate, 14 seats, is no greater comfort.

Yet the disappointment over this outcome must not be allowed to obscure the fact that De Gasperi is in control. With skill and ingenuity, which he most certainly has, he may be able to carry on his programs pretty much as before.

The most vital of these, naturally, is approval of the European defense pact, plus general support of NATO and western policies. The West has no firmer friend than the Italian premier and it would be a serious loss if somehow his hands were to be tied.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

The fear of polio often becomes so great that parents often mistakenly feel that any illness in a child is likely to be that dread disease. Although they are usually wrong, one should be alert to the danger, and should not ignore any suspicious symptoms.

The first symptoms of polio may be like those of other infections. Consequently it is doubly necessary to make sure that polio is not the cause.

The beginning signs of polio are likely to last for a few hours or for three or four days. A low fever is common. The victim may complain of feeling dizzy, slight muscular twitchings are common and the child may seem unusually irritable. A slight stiffness of the neck is particularly significant.

However, parents should be careful not to call too much attention to the possibility of stiffness of the neck because this might cause a suggestible child to complain of something which is not really there.

As time goes on, stiffness becomes worse in the neck and in the back. The skin is likely to be sore and tender. The muscle weakness or paralysis usually does not show up for several days.

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Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

The "discoverers" of Crater Lake, as well as the first workers who brought this marvel of the Cascades to the attention of the public, were all denied the honor of having the names they attached to it accepted and handed down to posterity. One would have thought that such an outstanding natural creation would have inspired an imaginative pioneer to devise something better. However, Crater Lake is and for "all time" to come. It joins the host of other Crater Lakes scattered around the world and the legion of prosaic names so often applied to Nature with monotonous regularity. Perhaps we may find some consolation in the fact that Crater Lake, but even in our brazen age we may find ourselves challenged by some people who "down under" from the land of New Zealand.

The application of a name to some terrestrial object is a solemn thing requiring thought because we may have to live with the name for many years to come. In the older days we applied names and abandoned them at the pleasure of the moment, but as civilization takes a firmer grasp upon the country, the ease of change or abandonment become increasingly difficult.

There have been famous battles in the past over the names of mountain peaks as witnessed by the Mt. Rainier-Mt. Tacoma argument of Western and Eastern Washington, and in our own country we have witnessed the Mt. Pitt-McLoughlin struggle. In science the conflict in the field of natural science at one time was tremendous. In fact, so confusing did it become that an international code was established. The scientists decided that priority of names should be based upon the order of publication and the work of a plant or animal had the honor of giving it a name and other names became synonyms.

Under the law of priority, as far as we now know, the name of "Lake Majesty" would take precedence over the name "Crater Lake" since Captain Sprague published the facts of the discovery of the lake and proposed the name "Majesty" in the Oregon Sentinel of September 9, 1855, whereas, John Suttou did not apply the name "Crater" to the discovery until his story was published in the Oregon Sentinel four years later in September, 1859.

It is probably just as well that the law of priority by publication does not apply to place names as it does to names in the fields of natural science, when we contemplate the numerous changes that would be required in the Klamath Basin because many changes have taken place since the pioneer days in the region.

These changes have not caused confusion in the local mind but they have created confusion for the student of history because the changes have gone unrecorded. Many a reader of early day history of the Klamath country has looked at present day maps and searched in vain for the places spoken of so prominently by the early pioneer. Name changes taking place down through the years have followed no law of order and with a wanton disregard for precedence. Some changes have taken place due to public fancy and common usage, however, many have come about by sloppy work on the part of makers of maps. Surveyors working for the early Forest Reserve have probably been the greatest offenders in the disregard of historical accuracy. In fact, so many conflicts were created that a special board to handle geographical names had to be set up by the federal government and all new names must be justified before they can find their way into the map of the federal government.

Last year when the United States Geological survey was completing a series of topographic maps of the Tule Lake basin, the subject of proper names was one of the important tasks assigned to the cartographers who were doing the field work. The surveyors interviewed

Sen. Mundt Says He's Been Threatened 10 Times In Year

By G. MILTON KELLY
WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Mundt (R-S.D.), who heads investigators of an alleged Communist plot to kill Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis), said Saturday his own life has been threatened at least 10 times this year.

Mundt said in an interview he thought most of the threats, signed with fictitious names, came from "screwballs" and he isn't worried about them. But he said he would not be surprised to learn his name is on the same Communist "liquidation list" as McCarthy's.

Mundt, who heads a Senate investigations subcommittee task force handling the inquiry into the reported plot to kill McCarthy, said he believes further public hearings on it at this time would be fruitless because the only additional witnesses he could call are Communists who would refuse to answer questions.

"Their refusals," he said, "would amount to a good show, but not a productive one. I am inclined to believe we should not call further hearings on it at this time, but I'll discuss it with Sen. McCarthy before deciding definitely."

McCarthy, chairman of the subcommittee, is out of the city.

Joseph D. Mazzel, former FBI counterspy, testified Thursday he

McCarthy 'Double-Crossed Nation': Journalism Head

GEARHART — Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy "may not yet have reached the peak of his lying, cheating, sinful path," Gordon Sabine, dean of the University of Oregon School of Journalism, said Friday.

"But when he does, it will be up to us—the press—using the best available weapon of truth, to push him over the brink into obscurity," Sabine told the 66th annual meeting of the Oregon Association of Newspaper Publishers.

In his talk, "Journalism, Journalists and Joe McCarthy," Sabine said McCarthy has alerted voters to more interest in their government and "thrown a spotlight on the general matter of loyalty to the United States."

"But there ends this man's service to his country and to us as citizens," he said. "I think he has done more to confuse and divide and betray us than all our Communists. I think he has double-crossed our nation in time of need," Sabine added.

Of McCarthy's recent investigation of James Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, Sabine said: "This is not the first time a powerful group has attempted to intimidate editors and curtail our freedom. It will not be the last time. But we must identify these efforts and we must strain to snuff them out, for they have burned too deeply."

The press, Sabine said, "is our main strength in times of stress like these—the strength that in the long run offsets the weakness of democracy that permits demagogues to flourish."

William F. Tugman of the Eugene Register-Guard, who presided at the noon luncheon, reported that Eric W. Allen Jr., city editor of the Medford Mail Tribune, was the winner of the second annual Eric W. Allen memorial fellowship at the University of Oregon. He is the son of the long-time journalism dean, Roy Brown, senior at the University, was given a \$100 scholarship from money donated by Henry Lucas, editor of Time, Life and Fortune.

Charles Stanton of the Roseburg News Review, presided at the morning session and W. Arthur Steels of Clatskanie at the annual banquet Friday night. Principal speaker was Lowell E. Jensen, of the Beverly Hills, Calif., Citizen. Steels is the new president, succeeding Stanton, Lucien P. Arant or the Baker Democrat-Herald was elected vice president; Glen Charles of the Lakeview Examiner, treasurer, and Carl C. Webb of Eugene, was reappointed secretary manager.

These directors were elected: Phil Bladine, McMinnville News Register; M. J. Frey, Oregonian; C. L. McKinley, Junction City Times; Hal Schiltz, Myrtle Creek Mail; Robert Penland, Heppner Gazette Times; and Fred Weybret, La Grande Evening Observer.

FRANCE IS EXPENSIVE
PARIS (AP)—France is one of the most expensive countries in the world, and here, from the newspaper, Le Figaro, are some examples of why: Unloading of a cargo of coal from a 7,500-ton ship costs \$1,000 in Holland, \$1,700 in Belgium, and \$3,200 in France. Automobile shock-absorbers cost 13,000 francs in Britain, and 26,000 in France. Nickel costs 375 francs in Canada, 450 in Germany and Britain, and 775 per kilogram in France.

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Few Wanted To Talk After Rosenbergs Were Executed

By WATSON SIMS
OSSING, N. Y. (AP)—A guard walked out on a catwalk circling a tower on the north wall of Sing Sing Prison shortly after 7:15 p. m. (EST) yesterday.

The guard criss-crossed his hands below his waist, his palms turned downward. It was the traditional unpremeditated signal for "safe."

This was his way of signaling to the hundred or so prison guards and state troopers below that atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had died in Sing Sing's electric chair.

The guards, who stood in a blocked-off area between the prison's inner and outer gates, relaxed. Conversation, which had been subdued, then hushed for a moment, flowed excitedly.

Nearly 30 minutes later, news reporters who had been summoned through the inner gate at 6:10 p. m. burst through the door of the prison administration building.

Freshly briefed by three news service representatives who had witnessed the executions, they hurried to telephones.

Rabbi Irving Kaplan, the prison's Jewish chaplain, who had accompanied both Rosenbergs to the electric chair, emerged from the prison.

His face was ashen.

"I'm sorry," he told newsmen. "I just can't talk now. I have to go."

Some of the guards started to leave. A regular shift of 50 normally would have taken over at 9:30 p. m., but even the night men had been on duty since mid-afternoon.

State troopers departed, too. There had been 300 of them posted on and around the 60-acre prison reservation.

City police removed barricades five blocks down the street from the prison's main gate.

"Well, nothing happened all day," said a motorcycle officer of the Ossining city police. "We

American Traitors From Gen. Lee To Rosenbergs

By GEORGE CORNELL
NEW YORK (AP)—American history contained a "new page today" after the execution of the atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and the first execution by the federal government of a civilian for either spying or treason.

Down through its 177 years, the nation has jailed many branded as traitors.

But not until the atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg walked to the electric chair last night had any civilian citizen ever been put to death for such a cause.

"From a historical viewpoint," said Historian Allan Nevins, "this is a case that will be long remembered."

Who were the accused betrayers out of America's past, and what was their fate? Here is a chronological account of some of the notable cases, beginning with the Revolutionary War:

Maj. Gen. Charles Lee, second in command of George Washington's Continental Army, plotted to aid the British. His punishment: relief from his command. Not until later was his full treachery revealed.

BENEDICT ARNOLD
Gen. Benedict Arnold, who made an abortive deal with the British to surrender the fort at West Point, fled to the British side, was paid \$18,000, and given a British command.

DAVID BRADFORD, leader of Pennsylvania's violent 1794 "Whiskey Rebellion" against a federal whiskey tax, escaped capture. Two underlings were sentenced to hang for treason, but were pardoned.

Matthew Lyon of Vermont, one of hundreds arrested for sedition under the harsh Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 to 1800, was elected to Congress as a hero while still in jail. The laws were repealed.

John Fries, who in 1799 led a 140-man uprising against a tax on houses in Pennsylvania, was sentenced to hang for treason, but was pardoned after popular sentiment rose for him.

AARON BURR
Aaron Burr, one-time vice president who killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, plotted with England and Spain to set up a separate empire in the Southwest. Tried for treason, he was acquitted. Full details of his conspiracy came out years later.

In the Mexican War, there was open defiance. Author James Russell Lowell advised soldiers to mutiny rather than fight. Henry Thoreau called for revolution, refused to pay taxes, and was jailed. Thousands of American soldiers joined the Mexican side and fought their own country. Of 80 of these caught, some were executed by a military court.

Joseph Smith, leader of the savagely persecuted Mormons, was charged with treason in both Illinois and Missouri, and finally murdered by a mob while in jail.

JOHN BROWN
John Brown, who led the unsuccessful 1859 raid on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry to capture arms and free slaves, was hanged for treason by the state of

Virginia—not the federal government.

After the Civil War, the U. S. Supreme Court held the entire South guilty of treason, and some 38,000, including Confederate President Jefferson Davis, were arrested, but later pardoned.

In World War I, sabotage of ships and war materials led to the arrest of five Americans for treason. None was convicted.

In World War II, 30 German-Americans were indicted for conspiracy to set up a Nazi-type government here. The case, brought under the 1940 Smith Act, dragged out and finally was dismissed.

It is the same law under which more than a score of top Communists have been convicted of conspiring to overthrow the government by force. They got prison terms.

FARNSWORTH
Max Stephen, a pro-German Detroit tavern keeper who ran a Nazi Bund meeting hall with a secret rifle range and shelter, escaped Nazi prisoners, was sentenced to hang or treason in 1943. But the penalty was changed to life imprisonment.

Five Americans, convicted of treason for broadcasting propaganda for the enemy during World War II, got prison sentences.

Extra Pound, prize-winning poet, tried for treason in Italy, was found of unsound mind, and sent to an asylum near Washington, D. C.

PROVOO
John David Provo, former Army sergeant, who switched to the Japanese side after his capture on Corregidor, was sentenced to life in prison for treason.

Alger Hiss, former State Department official convicted of falsely denying he gave secrets to Russia, was sentenced to five years in prison.

Philadelphia chemist Harry Gold, who pleaded guilty to being the courier in the spy ring with the Rosenbergs, got 30 years.

David Greenglass, former Army technician who worked on the atom bomb at Los Alamos, N.M., and whose testimony of espionage work doomed his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, drew 30 years.

Judith Coplon, former Justice Department employe twice convicted of stealing secrets for the Russians and sentenced to terms totaling 25 years, later won a reversal in one case, and the other is snarled in legal points. She is free on bail, newly married, and keeping house in Brooklyn.

OLD TOMBS FOUND
JERUSALEM (AP)—Three burial caves from the time of King Herod were discovered while the foundations of the new Klyshah (Israel Government Headquarters) to the west of Jerusalem were being dug.

House Okays Foreign Aid Bill Intact

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Vorys (R-Ohio) said today the House by approving intact a \$4,999,732,500 foreign aid program, has given President Eisenhower a 2-1 "vote of confidence to go out and make a record around the world."

Vorys led the administration fight yesterday to prevent slashes in the foreign aid program which finally was approved by a 280-108 vote.

More Democrats than Republicans voted for it.

Strong Democratic support also helped GOP leaders to slice the total by as much as half a billion dollars, Speaker Joseph W. Martin (R-Mass) and Rep. Rayburn of Texas, the Democratic leader, both urged support for the President.

The measure now goes to the Senate. There it may encounter less trouble than was created in the House yesterday by a coalition of Midwestern Republicans and some Southern Democrats. The bill would only authorize funds. Actual appropriations must presage another fight.

On final passage in the House, 119 Republicans, 160 Democrats and one Independent voted for the measure. It was opposed by 81 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

Vorys said only 78 Republicans voted for the foreign aid program last year with 85 opposed, and this time of 41 supporting votes "makes this a party matter for the long pull" to approve the appropriations.

Allies Lose Heavily In Air

SEUL (AP)—Allied air power suffered its heaviest losses of the Korean War the past week while helping to check the mightiest Red offensive in two years.

Nineteen planes—including Sabre jets—went down behind Communist lines, the Air Force announced. Fourteen were lost to anti-aircraft guns and five to unexplained causes.

None was lost in dogfights, in which Sabre jets shot down 19 Red MIG jets.

The worst previous Allied plane loss was 15 in the week of Feb. 5-11, 1952.

Saturday, the Communist push had slackened to platoon and company-sized assaults, while the Reds apparently probed for weak spots in South Korean lines on the East-Central Front.

In the center of the front, the dug-in South Korean 8th Division reported an intense shelling from Red big guns Friday.

To the west, Allied flare planes lit up three Red platoon and company assaults southeast of Communist-held Finger Ridge and the ROKs hurled them back.

Odds Against Douglas Ouster

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Celler of New York, ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee, predicts the House will never vote on a resolution to impeach Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

The resolution, introduced by Rep. Wheeler (D-Ga.) after Douglas gave Julius and Ethel Rosenberg a stay of execution, is now being studied by a special judicial subcommittee. Douglas' stay was overturned by the full court and the Rosenbergs were executed as atomic spies Friday night.

Celler told CBS radio interviewers he saw no merit in the resolution and, although he did not agree with Douglas from a legal standpoint, felt the Justice acted "in good conscience."

Celler said he believes the Judiciary Committee will pigeonhole the impeachment move.

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