

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Had occasion to call on Chet Irvine down at the PIRC (Pine Industrial Relations Committee) office yesterday and saw something new. Their brand new, to me, of office. Last time I'd gone to see the gang they were up in the air in the downtown building. Now they've moved into a new site at the Commercial Building and really done a job of decorating.

Every office done in pine, naturally, but all in a different style, tone and type of wood. Everything from knotty pine and clear sugar pine paneling to plywood. And floor ceilings put in for the acoustical advantages inherent in that product.

Big conference room, light, airy offices with plenty of windows and all the other trimmings that go to make such pleasant quarters.

All very nice.

In case you feel like getting out where the pine paneling is still in its natural state and you can feel the texture of bark instead of Res it might interest you to know that the Oregon state parks will be open some 30 of 'em, for overnight camping this year. This is the second year that such conveniences have been offered. Last year some 44,000 campers moved in on the accommodations. At least as many are expected for this year.

Three of the 30 are listed as improved camps. These include such fancy-day items as tent and trailer space, water, picnic tables, electric and "wood" ranges, restrooms, showers, laundry facilities and other little niceties of the great outdoors. These are to be found at Silver Falls, east of Salem; Wal-lowa Lake in Northeastern Oregon

and Emigrant Springs over between Pendleton and La Grande. All the rest of 'em are unimproved, which leaves you with only picnic tables, latrines and wood stoves. Pity the poor peons who have to put up with only those few roughing it gadgets.

You are limited to a one week stay at all camps and charges range all the way from four bits up to a buck and a quarter.

There has been a good deal of opposition in the past to opening up the parks to campers, but it seems to have died down. And figures prove, as well as figures ever prove anything, that the public has taken to it with a rush. In 1948 about 2,157,480 persons visited the state parks. In 1952 the figure has grown to a smashing 5,390,421 persons. So it would appear that people are going for the outdoor life in ever increasing numbers.

See you over at Sprague River Canyon just as soon as the gang feels ready to travel.

On our travels recently ran into Forrest Alter, the circulation man here at the paper and a National Guard captain. He drifted in over at General last Saturday night to a little relaxing and a little bragging about his battery. Seems that his group, the biggest at the camp, had scored the first hit on a guided missile target and they were pretty set up about the whole affair. Also seems that he kept right on popping the gimmicks down as fast as they were sent skimming over.

He looked rugged, sunburned and healthy, as well as a little drawn and tired from the rigors of command. But they were all having a fine time.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

FRANK MCCREARY'S version of the demise of Wild Bill Hickok is confirmed in the original account published in the "Black Hills Pioneer," or rather in a reprint from the original, that was mentioned here yesterday.

A salutary by the editor of the then new Pioneer said, "Without great hopes, without unreasonable expectations, we push our craft into deep water, hoping for a fair voyage, but we do not believe that we shall avoid many of the ills incident to a profession that is not known to be always a calm."

"With many troubles not incident to publishers in older communities, we intend to overcome them all; and finally, when this wild country shall become a state of the Union, we shall have the proud satisfaction of knowing that we have done our part in the mighty progress of empire."

Troubles "not incident to publishers in older communities" came thick and fast. Here's the story on Hickok:

"On Tuesday Wild Bill Hickok was buried by citizens of Deadwood, who although they had known him but a few days, were shocked and grieved by his brutal assassination by Jack McCall, the cowardly killer who was set free by a drunken and irresponsible group of men assembled as a jury for his trial."

"Probably Hickok was the only man we have yet had in our midst who had the courage and other qualifications to bring some semblance of order to the lawless element of our camp. The fact that he was killed by one of the most cowardly specimens of humanity to be found in the hills is significant. This editor feels that the true reason for his cowardly killing is to be found in that fact."

"The facts of the killing are as follows: Hickok was in the saloon No. 10 engaged in a poker game with three other men. For some unexplained reason he was not sitting with his back to a wall. This has been his rule for many years, since his career of law enforcement had developed a long list of men who would shoot him at the first opportunity."

"After they had been playing for some time, among the men in the saloon, Jack McCall appeared and approached the table from a point behind Hickok. No one paid any attention to him and when he was directly behind Hickok's chair, McCall drew his gun and shot Hickok in the back of the head. In the confusion which followed he made his escape out the front door and down our Main Street, disappearing in the backs of the store buildings across the street. He was found a short time later and the trial immediately originated with the disgraced ending which we have noted."

Other items reprinted from 1870 copies of the Pioneer, which had been a part of a disastrous Indian battle in the Big Horn country, to dope on the weather.

"The storm of Sunday will be a barrier to freights. It has been an impossibility for the past month for them to make more than three miles a day between Mountain City and Deadwood."

"There is considerable counterfeiting currency in circulation in Lead, and we are informed that the 'queer' is manufactured in our camp."

"Herrman & Treber received a carload of E. Anheuser's beer this afternoon."

"A large drygoods box on some dead-end street, with a cotton division in it, will rent in Deadwood for fifty dollars a month."

"400 pounds of butter was received yesterday from Iowa by way of Ft. Pierre, at the I X L Hotel."

"There was a man in town today who wore a beaver hat."

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Mrs. M. J. asks a question — "to settle an argument" — which is impossible to answer exactly, but which does deserve discussion.

"At what age should a normal child be started toilet training, and what percentage of doctors agree with your opinion?"

In small babies the process of emptying the bladder is automatic. As soon as the bladder is stretched to a certain point, the nerves carry the message to the spinal cord and the bladder is automatically emptied.

Rather gradually the sensation of a full bladder begins to be carried up to the brain, and when this develops it is possible for the child to control urination. Until the message is received in the brain, however, it is futile to expect a baby to have control over his bladder functions.

Bladder control comes slowly and parents should not be concerned if their child does not develop complete control as soon as some other child they know about.

Sometimes a child wets during the day or night at three or four years of age, or even older. Usually, this is a sign of either rebellion on the part of the child or a feeling of insecurity.

Sometimes such children have had the importance of keeping dry overemphasized to them and take a delight in frustrating their parents. When this is the reason, the parents ought to pay less at-



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN MCLEOD

In our last column we sketched the trials and tribulations of Superintendent Arant, Crater Lake's one-man National Park force, in getting the park ready for tourists from the time he was appointed on Oct. 13, 1902, till he left the job in 1930, which was available for park improvements on Aug. 8, 1903, and he discharged the crew. He remained in the park "for the protection of the property and maintenance of rules" until Nov. 18, at which time the snow had become so deep that any kind of travel or existence in the park was impracticable.

He reports that after having closed the work for the season and properly housing the boat and tools for park use, he continued to make trips to and in the vicinity of the park during the winter months (1903-04). June 1, 1904, he found the snow solid enough to walk on and so was able to follow the road to the lake and found the snow approximately 15 to 18 feet deep at the lake, and from four to 10 or 12 feet deep along the roads.

He was able to set up camp at Bridge Creek Springs on July 6 and with the aid of five men and two teams started improving the road from the south boundary to the head of Anna Creek. Around the middle of August he was able to start construction on the new road to within one mile of the lake. On this road he reported he had built ten bridges, ranging from 16 to 104 feet in length. On Sept. 20 he thought he would be able to complete the road to the lake.

Arant reported that at the beginning of the present season (1904) he found all of the property belonging to the park, "including tools and implements, the lumber, and the boat to be in good condition after weathering the winter snows. He makes the remark, "I believe this is the first instance where a boat has survived a winter at Crater Lake, and in this instance the boathouse, all except the foundation, was swept away, and so far as I have been able to find out of existence, though the boat remained practically un-injured."

From Arant's remark we can conclude that the Cleetow, which launched on the lake in 1886, failed to last the winter of 1886-87 though I have found no published statement as to the fate of the first Cleetow.

When Arant made his report to the secretary of the Interior in the fall of 1903 he made an estimate of the cost of the basin improvements that should have been made in the 1904 working season.

As I have remarked, Arant was a one man National Park organization. In 1903 he asked for the assistance of two patrolmen to serve during the fire and tourist season, however the government failed to see any merit in the request so he did not get the help he requested. However, when he made up his requests for the 1904 season he repeated the request. Other suggestions for the improvement of the park was for a suitable residence and office (\$1,200). He begins to show signs of weakening as tent life in the snow becomes trying and so he puts up a strong argument for a building.

Next to the house, a suitable barn and stable for the horses as he states "In behalf of man's best friend, the horse, I recommend very earnestly that means be provided for building a comfortable barn and stable." (\$400); also \$100 for the erection of a tool house. Then he goes on to enumerate necessary improvements to the roads and other facilities for the convenience of visitors. When he totals up his requests he comes to a total of \$7,200. What did he get? You have probably guessed it—\$3,000.

Arant continued his road work until Oct. 31, when snow conditions made him stop work for the 1904 season. However, he was forced to suspend operations for the period Oct. 5 to Oct. 10 because of a severe snow storm. Closing the park after the end of the working season was quite a ritual. The boat had to be hauled, the tools hauled to a safe place at Fort Klamath and all the flooring on the bridges taken up so that the snow would fall through the bridge frames and not break them down. After every one else had left the park Arant stayed on until deep snow forced him out of the park on November 20.

Letter From Washington

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M.C., 4th District, Oregon

Figures I have just received, after the passage by the House of all regular appropriations bills except for Defense and Mutual Security, indicate a reduction from the Truman budget by House action of more than 25 per cent. Money requested in the bills acted upon by the House, totaled \$19 billion. The House knocked off \$5 billion. If the House does not reduce further the Eisenhower budget figures for Mutual Security, Foreign Aid and Defense, the reduction in those two bills will total another \$7 billion. I would consider it certain that the House will not increase those items.

On the basis of these figures, the original Truman budget will be cut at least 10 billion and possibly as much as 12. It seems that the Congressional objective of balancing appropriations for fiscal year 1954 estimated income for that year is in sight. Understand, however, that even if the Congress does reach this goal there will still be a deficit because actual expenditures previously obligated will run somewhat higher than estimated income.

For several weeks all members of Congress have been receiving vigorous protests from veterans all over the country who anticipated that drastic cuts would be made in appropriations for the Veterans Administration. The interest of veterans naturally centered upon the question of money available for medical treatment and hospitalization. Some premature predictions Committee was going to recommend proved to be very inaccurate. The complete and simple truth is

that the House passed the bill as reported by the committee—without any material amendments. That bill had the complete endorsement of all of the big Veterans organizations. The bill provides for the maintenance of more hospital beds in Veterans Administration hospitals than have ever been appropriated for before.

The action taken by Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court toward staying the execution of the Rosenbergs created quite a stir in Capitol Hill. At least one House member, Wheeler of Georgia, felt so deeply about it that he introduced a resolution to impeach Justice Douglas. Several bitterly critical speeches were made on the floor of the House regarding the Douglas action. It is not at all likely, however, that any serious attention will be given the idea of impeachment. After all, Justice Douglas certainly committed no "high crimes or treason" in doing what he did. Think as good lawyers declare his decision to be, it was, nevertheless, within his rights to make it.

The Rosenbergs were convicted under the Espionage Act of 1917 because they betrayed—or at least were found guilty of betraying—atom bomb secrets to Russia in 1944 and 1945. Douglas based his action on a question as to whether or not they should have been tried and sentenced as required in the Atomic Energy Act which was not passed until 1946. Even though I am not a lawyer, it is easy for me to understand that a person cannot be tried for the violation of a law which was not in existence when the alleged crime was committed.

Unpredictable Elements In Farm Fight: Weather, Public

By OVID MARTIN
and DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The two most unpredictable elements in the battle over a new farm program are the weather and the now-silent voice of public opinion. Either could have a potent influence in the fight.

They are factors which cannot be ignored in any speculation about the kind of farm program to be written by Congress when the present fixed high-support laws expire next year.

So far, there's been little indication that the general public, which consumes the farmers' products, is choosing up sides in the conflict over fixed high-support prices vs. flexible farm price props. But it could happen should people become aroused as they did against the potato support program a couple of years ago. More recently there has been some grumbling over heavy government buying of butter, cheese and dried milk to support prices of these products.

In the case of potatoes the federal government had this crop under acreage control. But farmers increased potato yields per acre to record-breaking heights through generous use of fertilizer. Then they dumped the surplus on the government at a heavy cost to taxpayers.

The market couldn't absorb the supply. Tons spoiled. Neither lawmakers nor farmers could argue effectively against the public's outcries, and the potato price support program was knocked in the head.

The weather can go a long way to make or break the administration drive for a flexible system of price supports for basic crops such as wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts.

These crops are now supported under law at 90 per cent of parity. Parity is a return estimated to be both the farmer and consumer.

Up to this time, the weather appears to be on the side of the Eisenhower administration's arguments against continued rigid high-price supports. The prospects are for good crop weather—which would mean more surplus piled up in government warehouses.

The Agriculture Department already is a bit frantic trying to find storage for wheat and corn surpluses on hand and in view. They are piled in bins, warehouses, old hangar sheds, and even ships. And in these surpluses are the seeds of public discontent over the present farm program.

The department has slightly more than three billion dollars tied up in farm surpluses. This investment may well approach five billion by the end of the 1953 marketing year if crops turn out well. This would be nearly a billion dollars more than the previous peak reached shortly before the Korean War.

The larger the surpluses, the greater is the danger of heavy taxpayer-financed losses through deterioration and sale at less than cost.

A bad crop year would strengthen arguments for continued fixed high supports. In bad times, the nation would be fortunate in having surpluses for human and animal consumption.

The present farm program was designed to keep a reasonable surplus of grain and other staples on hand in case of prolonged drought or war emergency. But some surpluses have climbed beyond the point many consider reasonable and are embarrassing the government and farmers alike.

The wheat surplus is around 600 million bushels, the corn surplus about 800 million. Good growing weather will boost these totals.

But despite such bountiful farm production, the farmer has been edging toward trouble for two years—trouble he hasn't experienced since before World War II.

Farm prices are down but farm costs have not declined correspondingly. The farmer's share of the consumer dollar spent for food and fiber is at the lowest level since 1941, just before the war boom lifted him into his greatest period of prosperity.

He isn't yet in deep trouble, but the trend in that direction has been so steady as to sound alarming. Washington and in the farm country. Many people recall vividly the bleak days of the '30s that came after a farm depression.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson thinks the way to reverse this trend is to use a flexible price support system to encourage crop production shifts. This would be done with efforts to find new farm markets, cut farm costs, and increase the purchasing power of the dollar.

Benson's opponents argue the answer to the farm problem is not in cutting down on production or tampering with high price supports. They see in surplus production a sign of healthy agriculture—and contend the nation should have surpluses as a backlog.

They argue the cost of these surpluses is not too great a price for the taxpayer to pay for assurance of abundant food and fiber. They also argue that the farmer's surplus is getting more food for one hour of labor today than he did in 1939, or in 1929 before the farm program started.

A chart from the Department of Agriculture supports this argument. It shows one hour of factory labor in 1929 bought 6.4 loaves of bread—but now buys 10.4 loaves; 7.8 pints of milk against 13.2 pints now; 2.6 pounds of bacon today or exactly twice the amount it would have bought in 1929. Other comparisons between 1929 and 1953: steak 1.2 pounds against 1.5 pounds; 1.1 dozen eggs against 2.3 dozen; 17.7 pounds of potatoes against 21.9 pounds; 1.3 dozen oranges against 5.3 dozen.

But the big problem facing Benson is how to dispose of surpluses. Most farm and administration leaders see the foreign market as the logical outlet. Benson has set up an advisory group on this problem and has raised the department's foreign agriculture service to a new position of authority and prestige.

This office is headed by Romeo

Vet's Mailbag

Nearly nine times as many veterans now have the special Korea G.I. term life insurance policy as had it a year ago, according to the Veterans Administration. This is an increase from 2,363 a year ago to 19,006 at the present time.

Life insurance policies now held by Post-Korea veterans represent a worth of over nineteen million dollars, the VA said.

The policies are five-year non-convertible, non-participating term life insurance for which eligible post-Korea veterans must apply to the VA within 120 days of their discharge from service.

Veterans eligible to apply to the VA for this insurance are those with service in the U. S. armed forces since June 27, 1950, who were ordered to active service for a period in excess of 30 days and who were entitled to the free life insurance protection of the law.

Policies may be renewed every five years at the premium rate for the then-attained age. They may not be converted to any other type of G.I. life insurance, nor are they entitled to dividends under the law. The premium cost for most ages is the lowest of all other types of G. I. life insurance.

Veterans who apply for this insurance within the fixed 120 days of their discharge are not required to take a physical examination. The Servicemen's Indemnity and Insurance Acts of 1951, which set up this insurance, also provide another type of special life insurance for disabled post-Korea veterans, discharged with service-connected disabilities that would be compensable of 10 per cent or more in degree.

This insurance includes both term and permanent plans of coverage with conversion rights, but with no entitlement to dividends. Disabled post-Korea veterans may apply to the VA for this insurance within one year from the date the VA finds their disabilities to be service-connected, but a medical examination is required.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Q. I was released from service in July, 1952. By what date must I start training under the Korean G. I. Bill?

A. Veterans such as yourself, released from service before Aug. 20, 1952, must begin their training under the Korean G. I. Bill by August 20, 1954. Those released after August 20, 1952, have two years from date of separation in which to begin.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers point out that the easing of the money market may be only temporary.

Many investors, however, interpret the Federal Reserve Board's action in lowering bank reserve levels as a switch from its previous anti-inflationary policy.

And they back up their interpretation by bidding up bond and stock prices, in the belief that interest rates won't climb higher and money will be easier to come by.

In banking circles, however, a second look is being taken at the Federal Reserve action—in releasing a little more than one billion dollars to the banks which could be used as a basis for five times that amount in loans to business.

Bankers remember that next week the U. S. Treasury is going to start calling in from them around one billion dollars. That will leave them about where they were, they argue.

The Treasury needs the money to pay back funds it had to borrow recently from the Federal Reserve when the Treasury cash balance got uncomfortably low.

With the time tax payments going into the commercial banks in the form of Treasury deposits, the Treasury can now call in this money and use it to get out of hock to the Federal Reserve.

Under this view, what the Federal Reserve is doing is not a reversal of its earlier policy of making money tight and forcing up interest rates to curb the boom and mildly to deflate the economy.

Bankers believe that instead the Federal Reserve wants to keep money just about as tight as it is now. This view concedes, of course, that more money is likely to be made available to the banks from time to time as the demand for business loans starts its seasonal climb late next month. But they believe the money will be doled out as it is needed.

The banks will want money for loans because crops are moving from the farm to the grocery on credit, because manufacturers produce goods for full consumption on credit, because stores stock up for fall and winter trade on credit.

When the consumer finally buys the goods, everybody gets paid, right back to the banker.

VISIT ENDS

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—India's Prime Minister Nehru left for New Delhi early Friday after a four-day visit to Egypt. He was seen off at the airport by President Mohamed Naguib.

Telling The Editor

FATAL WRECK

SPRAGUE RIVER—About the car wreck on Highway 97 near Collier Park on the morning of June 11... From what the paper says the car the boys were driving was weaving a mile down the highway and if they reasons, The wreck driver could have stopped or slowed down... He should have had plenty of time to do this. Was the transport truck on their side of the road? Or were they blinded by its lights? If my son was driving he did not fall asleep at the wheel. He read every night until 1 or 2 a.m. From what I read it was their fault. After all, these large transport truck drivers are supposed to show all every courtesy of the highway. I have a good reason to believe that they did not.

Mrs. Esther Wilson

(Editor's Note: This letter was written by the mother of Roy Wilson Jr., who with Elmer Smith was killed early the morning of June 11 in the collision of a car in which they were riding and a highway freight truck. The accident scene was about 10 miles north of Collier Park on U.S. 97. Elmer Foster, Portland, told a State Police officer who investigated at the scene, that he first observed the car approaching him in the center of the highway. Foster said the car then veered over onto his side of the road and he swung in an attempt to avoid collision. But the car also swung, back to the right and the collision ensued. There apparently were no other witnesses to the accident.)

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COMING MONDAY!
ANOTHER OF RADIO'S
FINEST FEATURES!
LOWELL THOMAS
AND THE NEWS
8:30 P.M. KFLW-CBS