

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
Just back from the annual Hart Mountain jamboree, which was its usual good time, what with meeting old friends and acquaintances and talking over old times. Probably the only party of its kind in the world. And more fun than most.

Herb Hadley, out at Bly store, where he bosses the ranger station, was caught in the warehouse in overalls, along with his crew working over equipment. They knocked off long enough for a chat and to shoot the breeze with Bob Cooper, the Rogue chieftain, about forest conditions. According to Herb all the roads in the Fremont have been paved. My only comment is that either it's awful thin paving or Herb hasn't traveled as extensively as he might have. Or maybe he was just needing Cooper. Suppose that could have been it?

On to the Loggers Club where we found Nora Gavin standing ready to welcome the travelers. Said Martin was out irrigating the bean patch or something like that. Anyway, we spent a pleasurable few moments there before going on.

Out the Dairy Creek road and on to Finley Corral. Dust and dirt and rocks and beautiful scenery. The Mitchell Monument a stop for a couple of guys who hadn't seen it before. Found a fish truck just past the corral that had ostensibly been planting legal sized fish in Deadhorse Lake. Since that's where we had originally planned to go anyway we beat our way up through the hills past Camel Lake and on to the fabled spot. Whoever spread that rumor about catching all the fish right out of the truck was a liar. We didn't even see a rise or get a nibble.

Swam out to the middle of the lake where I found Ray Billings floating around in an ancient duck. He wasn't having any luck either. So I guess the fishing just ain't what it should be. But it was a nice camp, a beautiful sunset and sunrise and a good time for all. George Clark, Yellow Cab, discarded his driving gloves and donned the chef's hat to turn out the steak, hash browns with onions and salad. Nothing but good.

Up early and on our way to Paisley. Suffered nothing worse than knocking a hole in a housing of some kind on the truck but it didn't stop us. On up to the campsite and three days of shooting the breeze with old friends. Dick Johns, Chief White Tail, Art "Rimrock" Fish, who has a quit review for the warmer climates of Grants Pass where he can be found at his motel if he isn't fishing. Bob Wier, another CWT had old friend, Marion Walker, the publisher from Red Bluff, Leith Abbot from Portland and his crowd including Ernie Williams and Pat Hunt, both old timers on the mountain. Fred Brenne from Eugene, introducing himself all over the place and drumming up business for the Eugene chamber of commerce. Also a few well known characters from Oregon, including Governor Paul Patterson, who told some of the best stories of the meeting before he had to shove off to make the Collier Park GOP picnic. Lew Wallace, Earl Newby, Giles French, Hank Semon and the rest of the political crowd. Very little politicking done this year. Too early.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DER ADDISON
IT'S A SPOIL-SPORT sort of attitude to mention it (to the youngsters at least) but the leaves of the calendar just keep on turning, and the fashion notes are about back-to-school wear.

For instance, "Women's Wear Daily" says that when our Junior girls go back to school this fall, she'll be sporting garments featuring the pretty, the soft, the light touch.

Some highlights: Cotton dresses in new prints and stripes reflect the new in young fashion. Pastel shades are replacing white for regulation trimming on coats. Little ladies will have a wide choice of a new crop of coat fabrics—cashmere, furry fleeces and zibeline. Sportswear will feature a new theme of dressier, more feminine casual togs.

Labor Day will be a week later this year than last—Sept. 7 instead of Sept. 1—and so there'll be that much more good 'ol summertime before the school bell rings, but the time approacheth.

The annual Herald and News Back-to-School edition has been scheduled for Aug. 12. You'll be able to read about these new colors and fabrics in the ads then.

WE'VE ENJOYED looking at the summertime Levis ads, with their Western and Dude Ranch atmosphere—particularly that 24-sheet poster on the lot just north of the H&N building, in particularly good focus from the boys' room window on the second floor.

There's just one thing about them that jars a little though. This billboard (just now replaced with Wrigley's chewing gum) was typical. Several "cowhands," young and old and of both genders, were perched, wearing Levis of course, on a corral fence. Every one of these poor Levi wearers had purchased his, or her, trousers too long. Six or eight inches of pant leg were turned up on each.

You picked them for greenhorns at once when the intent obviously was for authentic buckaroo wear. A working buckaroo buys his pants to fit in the first place, unless he's on his uppers to the extent of having to wear hand-me-downs.

Any buckaroo attempting to enter a kitchen or bunk house with a load of outdoor trash in each turned up pants cuff would instantly be run off with a broom to deposit the accumulation at some distant spot.

The only time a real buckaroo turns up a cuff on the bottom of his Levis is when he's taking his ease after supper and doesn't find any other kind of an ashtray handy. Then he pussy-foots carefully outside and brushes it out before turning in.

It had been a mystery for a long time why a few retailers, service station people and such, were extra special keen on billboard advertising. Then it occurred that these folks spend the better part of their lives working in the shadows of one or two billboards. Naturally they're impressed.

That's not the reason for bill-

boards, of course—the impressing of people who live in their shadows. They're placed along arteries of especially heavy traffic where a great number of people will catch glimpses of them as they speed by.

TIPS AND TRENDS in the retail news:
Double-duty newspaper advertising got a tryout by Southern California super chain. Along with a two-page list of food bargains, the company has included a coupon inviting readers to write for information on the offering of 5,000 shares of common and preferred stock, both traded over the counter.

Push-button pressure packed cans have widened the market for cosmetic and chemical specialties. Consumers can now buy 40-odd products ranging from insect sprays to paint, including shaving cream, in these squirt cans.

Food freezer plans are wanting. Two years ago, some 2,000 were in operation. Today, fewer than 500 survive.

Freecer sales though, haven't suffered. Domestic sales of freezers the first five months of '53: 419,852 versus 261,219 same months a year ago.

COST OF LIVING MEMO:
The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index for 30 basic commodities was 284.18 on Thursday, July 23, against 282.92 a week before.

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, rose one cent last week to \$6.75. This is 2.4 percent above the corresponding level of last year.

Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History
University of Oregon
No. 24

Today's question: What predictions regarding the Oregon country were made during the debates of Floyd's bills?

During the Congressional debates on the bills and resolutions mentioned in the preceding article several long and eloquent speeches were made by John Floyd, Francis Baylies and others. For instance, in 1822 Representative George Tucker of Virginia asserted that nothing could stop the movement of American population to the westward. "It marches on, with the increasing rapidity of a fire," he declared, "and nothing will stop it until it reaches the shores of the Pacific." He was opposed to Floyd's bill of that year, however, because he believed, as did some others including President Monroe, that if American settlers moved into the Oregon country they would separate from the rest of the nation.

American newspaper editors paid comparatively little attention to the agitation in Congress relative to the Oregon country although a few western editors were favorable to

the proposed American occupation of the Columbia River region. In 1825 an Ohio editor made the prediction that "one-fourth part of this territory, that part which contains the Oregon harbor, will, at a future day, enter the Republican Confederacy as Oregon State; and the City of Oregon will arise on its banks, which shall rival New York or Philadelphia in their wealth and population. Then the busy hum of commerce and the shouts of freedom will re-echo from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean." Of course Oregon did eventually become a state, as this editor predicted, but no city within its borders has fulfilled the other part of his prediction.

Next question: Why was the joint occupation agreement renewed in 1827?

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—The biggest problem in the world today is people, and the biggest problem about people is that there are more of them in the world every year.

In the middle years of the most enlightened century in history, a century in which science has saved more lives than in any three previous centuries, the human race is still increasing at the rate of 30 million a year.

This is on the basis of a United Nations estimate that roughly 80,000 more new mouths open for food each day than death closes. From a global point of view mankind is in a race between the brain, the belly, and the reproductive process. The task is for the human mind to increase the world food supply enough to fill all the crying new empty stomachs that result from the oldest known mathematical formula — "Boy meets girl: Result, children."

Here in America, however, we have a special situation. The motor car has been outbreeding people. The human population in the United States, according to one recent estimate, is growing at the rate of 2 million or more a year, with some 300 potential voters being born every 13 seconds.

But this is a wide open country still, with plenty of food and space, and there is more than enough room yet for millions of Americans still unborn.

The same isn't true of the motor car. In recent years the automobile here has been outbreeding people two to one. But the threat of a slowing down in its birth rate is upon us.

Nearly 3,500,000 cars already have been delivered so far this year (although not all to customers), and the head of General Motors is quoted as being hopeful the market will absorb 5,500,000 by the end of 1953.

But the automobile industry is running into a real over-population problem. A newly married couple today can still find a place to park a new baby, and know that there will be room for it to play as it grows older. But the same couple no longer is sure, if they get a

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—That the Communists wanted truce in Korea was apparent. But why they wanted it, and what they hoped to get out of it, can only be guessed at. There has been a lot of guessing.

One thing is certain. Because they hold North Korea, they have an ace card in the diplomatic poker game—the peace talks—which began within 90 days of the signing of the truce.

The United States and the United Nations want both parts of Korea unified. They didn't feel they could do it themselves by taking North Korea from the Chinese on the battlefield.

What they couldn't make the Chinese yield by force they will now ask the Chinese to give up by request, since there can be no unification unless the Red Chinese withdraw from North Korea.

This would be quite a request. The Chinese could hardly be expected to grant it unless they got in return something they prized more than North Korea. It may be wishful thinking that they would consider it at all.

Here in Washington there has been a belief that the Chinese might agree to unification of Korea if, among other things, they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

For one thing, the South Koreans far outnumber the North Koreans now. If the election were between the forces of South Korean President Syngman Rhee and pro-Communist North Koreans, there wouldn't be much doubt about the outcome of all-Korea elections.

With the Chinese forces withdrawn and South Koreans elected to control of the country, what would be the fate of those North Korean Communists who had been faithful allies of Red China and enemies of South Korea?

Telling The Editor

ALGAE
KLAMATH FALLS—After reading your Billboard of July 20 in regard to upper Klamath Lake, I just wonder if you think we always had algae in the upper Klamath Lake. Not by any means was there algae prior to 1939, and it was not noticed for several years later. I spoke of it and the California Oregon Power Company with a party looked at some in the Creek or canal at my place where some of it was gathered where I held some piling for the company. They told me it was what I had contended it was—a vegetation—and was brought in by the logging company on hay shipped from outside and it originally came from Germany.

Surely John Totton has not forgotten how we could see the trout off his boat getting away when the lake was raised and held up and let the water rot. And it no doubt makes a good fertilizer. Let us not blame nature for the condition of upper Klamath Lake. Almighty God never did that. It's man that is to blame for all that. Man seldom leaves the trail better than he found it.

There are so many people moved in and changed things the same as the lake has been changed, and they think it always was as it is.

M. H. Wampler
Rt. 2, Box 321L

MILT RETURNS
RIO DE JANEIRO, Argentina—Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower left by plane Tuesday for Washington after concluding a 36-day fact finding tour of 10 Latin American countries for his brother, President Eisenhower.

But this country, backing Nationalist China, which is a U. N. member, has consistently opposed membership for Red China. Both houses of Congress have expressed opposition to such a move.

And Secretary of State Dulles has said the question of Red China's membership in the U. N. has no place in the peace talks about Korea. That might seem to slam the door on China's chances.

Not necessarily. Even with the United States opposed, it may get into the U. N. That problem could be handled at the U. N. instead of at the peace talks.

Since there can be no unification of Korea until the Chinese—and the United Nations—withdraw their troops from all Korea, the peace talks could limit themselves to the question of withdrawal only.

After the foreign troops leave, the Koreans—North and South—could hold a national election to choose a single government. But this by itself is such a complicated problem that solution of it seems unlikely soon.

For one thing, the South Koreans far outnumber the North Koreans now. If the election were between the forces of South Korean President Syngman Rhee and pro-Communist North Koreans, there wouldn't be much doubt about the outcome of all-Korea elections.

With the Chinese forces withdrawn and South Koreans elected to control of the country, what would be the fate of those North Korean Communists who had been faithful allies of Red China and enemies of South Korea?

Would Rhee permit them to roam around, reorganizing their party, first in North Korea, then infiltrating South Korea, and eventually trying to take over the country once more by force or subversion?

If China abandoned its Korean Communist allies to the mercies of South Korea, it would lose face with its Communist friends in the rest of Asia. It could, of course give the Korean Communists asylum in China.

Eventually these Korean Reds could filter back into Korea, set up an underground, and work for the overthrow of Rhee or, after his death, of his friends in control of the government.

Since the Chinese haven't tipped their hand yet, there can be nothing but guessing there.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

You may wonder what a group of outdoor writers would find to talk about at a convention and so it may be of interest to record the program which was presented on the first working day of the National Outdoor Writers Association held at Missoula, Mont., on Monday, July 20. Two workshop periods, a forum and a seminar kept the attending writers busy from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The first workshop period was presided over by Seth Myers of the "Herald" of Sharon, Penn., and chairman of Group A who presented Thomas D. Drye, executive director of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission who spoke on "How the Outdoor Writer can Aid his State Conservation Department."

Group B then took the floor and Henry F. Davis of Bridgeport, Conn., Director of Information of the Remington Arms Co., and chairman of Group B, presented L. A. Danse of Detroit, Mich., representing General Motors Corp., who spoke on "Big Business, Industry and Finance and Their Relation to the Conservation of our Natural Resources."

The second workshop period was under the direction of Group C. Its chairman, Thomas Chesley of Kansas City, Mo., who is also chairman of the Land Use Committee of the National Coal Association, presented Gen. Merritt A. Edson, USMCR of Washington D. C., executive director of the American Rifle Association. He spoke on "Gun Safety through Education rather than Legislation." General Edson was then followed by Sherman R. Barnett, of Chicago, sportsman and conservationist, who spoke on "Fish Tagging as a Sport as Well as a Means for Fishery Conservation."

The forum which followed the workshop periods had the theme "Conservation Education Program Possible only through Team Work." Farley F. Tibbs of Lansing, Mich., director of education for the Michigan Conservation Commission, was chairman of the forum and L. A. Danse of the General Motors Corp., discussion leader. There were five speakers on the panel.

Dan Saulis of Jefferson City, Mo., chief, information section of the Missouri Conservation spoke on "The Warp and Woof of Conservation."

Mrs. Carolyn Madden, Director of the Northwest Conservation League, Montana Conservation Council and Montana Conservation Club, spoke on "Getting the Pattern for Conservation."

Ernest Swift, of Madison, Wis., conservation director for the Wisconsin Department of Conservation spoke on "Education, the sharpest Tool for Conservation of Resources."

Bruce Kigore, national wildlife fellow in Wildlife Journalism, University of Oklahoma, spoke on "Participation by Lay and Senior-official Groups in Sponsoring Conservation Education Programs."

Jack Van Coevering, Oudoor columnist of the Detroit Free Press and producer of the "Woods and Waters" TV show, spoke on "Conservation Objectives through Print-

New Rotation Setup In Effect

TOKYO (AP)—The U. S. Army today announced a new rotation system which will make the normal tour for all soldiers in Korea 18 months beginning Oct. 1.

The tour for U. S. soldiers in the Philippines will be 24 months. Married soldiers in Okinawa who have their families with them and unmarried soldiers will serve 30 months, and personnel in Okinawa whose dependents do not accompany them will serve 20 months.

In Japan, soldiers accompanied by dependents and unmarried soldiers will serve 36 months, while soldiers whose dependents do not accompany them will serve 24 months.

In the past, rotation has been a system of "points" for "constructive months service."

A soldier at the front got four points a month while a soldier in a rear area in Korea got two.

The new system of 18 months in Korea will send the rear area soldier home sooner but the soldier who would have been at the front lines will have to stay in Korea longer.

Before, a soldier who spent all of his service at the front could go home in nine months, or after he had 36 points. But most units spent at least part of their time behind the lines, so there were only a handful of soldiers who went home before serving 11 or 12 months in Korea.

Army Forces Far East Headquarters said the new policy would not affect personnel who would be ready for rotation under the point system before Oct. 1.

They will return home on schedule, under the old system.

For soldiers who are in the Far East now—but will not rotate until after Oct. 1—the points they have already will still count. The Army will give them credit for 1-36th of their tour for each point they had. Thus, a soldier in Korea who has 27 points prior to Oct. 1 will have completed three-fourths of his tour, or the equivalent of 12 months. He would have four more months to go.

Soldiers will still be allowed to volunteer for another post in the Far East after completing 12 months service in Korea. They would have to complete a minimum 12 additional months in Japan or Okinawa after their transfer.

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