

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The sporting scene is filled with a great number of things these days. Talked to Sol Wirth, the Vanity Cleaner chap, the other day. He's about as enthusiastic a sportsman as we know around these parts. He hunts and fishes and water skis and goes up to Sun Valley for the winter sports and all that sort of thing. He told us he had just gotten a bigger boat, with a convertible top, yet, for better water skiing. He was also telling us of a number of pack trips he's taken back in the high Wallows. Got a lot of film about 'em, too. I wonder how his golf game is?

Saw Scott Reed tearing along the street the other day in his black MG with a pair of ski straps to get around to asking him where he was going on a blistering hot summer day with a pair of ski. I've been losing sleep over it ever since. Scott, by the way, will be going back to school this fall. Studying law.

At all the various parks around town we find the small fry out in force making use of the slides and swings. Could be building up muscles for future participation in more mature sports.

The ball diamond out at Conger Field is getting a big play, too. Every time the small fry, the small fry are out there pitching 'em over the plate. Or at least somewhere close to it.

Service station men report a heavier road travel this year than last. And more cars from the Western states. Used to be a lot of Midwest and Eastern plates show up, but they seem to be staying closer to home. But the Westerners are making up the difference. There are an awful lot of strangers on the creeks and filling up the camp spots. But, heck, that's what they're for.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—The greatest boon to matrimony since the invention of the wedding ring is the 1953 bridegroom. He is a banner product in a vintage year. The husband crop has been larger in previous seasons, but never of finer quality. Any girl who managed to harvest her man this summer is probably a mighty lucky girl today.

For bridegrooms, like vines, do vary from year to year. One year they lack either brains or personality. Still another year they lack a sense of marital responsibility.

"You are right about that, Rover," said my wife, Frances. "And every once in a while a bridegroom lacks everything—such as 1937."

"1937?" I asked. "Isn't that the year we were married?"

"Why, so it was," said Frances. "So it was."

"Well, anyway, to get back to the 1953 bridegroom, he seems to lack nothing that comes in a male package. He's got a good job, a car and money in the bank.

And he will do anything to please his bride, from sewing on a button for her to baking a cake. Never mind if the gas stove breaks down. This all-around boy can cook a dinner for two on his hot little tail.

Don't take my word for it. Here is what I overheard one June bride say to a friend:

"My Bill won't even let me help do the dishes. He says I don't scald them enough. With him everything has to be done just right. He keeps a house much neater than my mother did. Simply won't let a pin get out of place."

Well, now to the point. Recently I wrote an article in which some older husbands gave "ten golden rules" to guide a post-honeymoon bride. I never bothered to offer similar advice to young bridegrooms, frankly, for the same reason. I wouldn't write an article entitled, "Why Ministers shouldn't Steal from the Church Poor Box." It just didn't seem necessary.

But a number of indignant lady readers wrote in to complain that if anybody in a marriage needed advice it was the husband and not the wife. And so, in the interest of fairness but against my better judgement, here are "Ten Golden Rules for Bridegrooms," compiled by a Columbus, Ohio, housewife: Meet your bride half way. Don't always insist on having your own way. Remember she has wishes, too.

"2. Don't be hot-headed and ill-tempered when one of her former

And, along the athletic line, stopped in at Lucky Lanes, the bowling alley out on South Sixth to see how their work was coming along. They're refinishing all the alleys in case you didn't know. Found Sarge Moss up on a chair with a vacuum cleaner gripped in his mighty fists getting some of the dust and shavings off the scoreboards. If that's what you call 'em. He says they'll be back in business Monday, all slicked up and ready to go.

If you belong to the spectator side of sport, you could have had a lot of fun down at the corner of 11th and Main lately where a new tank (gas?) was being installed at the Union Station there. There was a lot of advice being given, but as to whether Gene Durant was taking any of it at the time I saw him dangling a hose down into the monstrous hole or not I couldn't say. Anyway, it was a pretty big hole. Plenty big enough to attract a few people out of the hotel as well as locals to the scene.

Strange and disturbing new signs are going up around town. Television antennae are beginning to sprout on some of the dealer buildings. Future dealers, that is, not to mention a handful of them on private homes. Terrible things to come. The signs along the highway that used to advertise Herman Schnapps radio repair service now says Herman's for radios and television. Looks like Klamath Falls is bound to be progressive.

From all reports it would seem that with the exception of some fringe reception from out-of-area TV stations it will be a matter of a good many months before the Klamath Basin can have its own station. But it'll be coming along. Of that there is no doubt. In the meantime, watch the antennae go up!

suitors drops in and she pays him a compliment.

"3. Don't spend your paycheck on liquor or lend it to no-accounts, or come home light as a beer keg and expect her to be all smiles.

"4. Don't swear every time you speak, even though you don't happen to be religious. This is very annoying.

"5. If you smoke, don't flip matches and ashes all over the place.

"6. Be neat when going out with the wife. Always wear a necktie unless it's 100 in the shade.

"7. Don't be a grouchy about your meals. Learn to live a simple life. You'll look better, feel better, and live longer.

"8. You are probably a boss in some capacity in your job. But don't be too much of a supervisor after you get home. Suggestions are appreciated, but not criticism.

"9. A woman loves to brag up her husband at all times. Live up to her high ideals. Give her some reason to brag.

"10. Never forget that, although woman is supposed to be the weaker sex, time has proved differently. We realize you need our love and cooperation, but how about a little from your side?

"Well, I took these ten rules over to show them to a young bridegroom. I hated to disturb him. He was cooking dinner. He looked over the list, murmuring as he stirred a pot. "Quite right. True indeed. Very sound."

Then he said thoughtfully: "Tell me sir, are there really husbands who go out in public without a necktie, swear out loud, try to boss their wives, and stay out late at night and spend their money at bars?"

I had to admit that, here and there in dark periods of history, such husbands existed, and there might even be a dozen or so in his own neighborhood.

"H-m-m-m-m. Now tell me, sir," he said, musingly. "Do they... uh... do they get any relief, pleasure, fun or relaxation from such things? A young bridegroom does have so many, many things to learn."

Well, that is when I backed out the door fast. For I recalled the old story of the woman who on leaving her kids at home while she went on an errand, warned them sternly. "Now, whatever you do, don't put any beans up your nose." The kids had never heard of such a thing. But naturally when the mother returned every child had a nose stuck full of beans.

That's why I am against the

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History,
University of Oregon

No. 27
Today's Question: To What Extent Did the Hudson's Bay Company Engage in Agriculture?

It was the desire of Governor Simpson, when he issued instructions to John McLoughlin in 1825, that the trading posts should be made as nearly self-sustaining as possible with respect to food by farming and the raising of livestock. Immediately after the building of the original Fort Vancouver in 1825 farming was begun on a small scale. The returns at first were small, partly because the seed sent from England had been damaged in transit.

By 1832, however, McLoughlin was able to write that the crop on the farms around the fort would exceed 3,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of peas, 2,000 bushels of barley, 1,500 bushels of oats, 80 bushels of Indian corn, and 6,000 bushels of potatoes. When William A. Slacum visited Fort Vancouver late in 1836, he found a farm of "about 3,000 acres, fenced and under cultivation," on which had been raised crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes that greatly exceeded those reported in 1832 by McLoughlin, together with turnips, pumpkins, and other vegetables.

Farming and gardening were also practiced at some of the other

Hudson's Bay Company trading posts in the Pacific Northwest. The most extensive of these operations at the inland trading posts were those at Fort Colville on the upper Columbia. Joshua Pilcher, an American fur trader, who visited the post in 1829, reported that sixty or seventy acres of land were under cultivation, and that "wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, Irish potatoes, peas and garden vegetables" of excellent quality were grown. Within a few years the farming area around Fort Colville was expanded and much larger crops were raised.

Among the other trading posts where agriculture was carried on was Fort Langley near the mouth of the Fraser River. Gardening was begun in 1828, and two years later a fine kitchen garden was planted, including potatoes, turnips, radishes, carrots, and red and white currants, but unfortunately a spring freshet washed out everything. By 1840 crops of fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, peas and potatoes were being raised at Fort Langley.

Next Question: To What Extent Did the Hudson's Bay Company Engage in the Raising of Livestock?

Clip and paste in your history you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest history, mail to Dan E. Clark, care of this newspaper.

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—The answer to this question—what nations will take part in the Korean peace conference?—is of great concern to the United States. But no one, including the United States, has the answer yet.

On one side of the peace table will be the Chinese and North Korean Communists. On the other will be the United States and South Korea, and some members of the United Nations.

But just who those other U. N. delegates will be is to be decided some time between mid-August and late October.

Secretary of State Dulles was reported to have told a Senate foreign relations subcommittee behind closed doors recently that one of his gravest problems is how to prevent this country being outvoted by other U. N. members at the conference.

Whether the United States would be joined by its friends would depend on the issue being considered. For instance, should the Communists and the United Nations withdraw all their troops from Korea?

One State Department official said he thought the United States would do in the peace conference what it does regularly in the U. N. itself.

It tries to iron out differences between itself and others before there is any formal open voting. The peace conference opens about Oct. 28. On Aug. 17 the U. N. General Assembly meets in New York to pick a place for the conference and consider the composition of the U. N. delegation.

The U. N. has 60 members. The fighting against the Communists in Korea was made in the name of the U. N. but only about one quarter of the 60 contributed any fighting forces.

Besides the United States and South Korea, which is not a U. N. member, there were only U. N. members who provided ground or air forces: Britain, Australia, France, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Greece, Turkey, Ethiopia, The Philippines, Thailand and Colombia.

Some of these 15 contributed only a tiny fraction of the fighting force. Should all of them sit down with the United States and South Korea? And what of others which didn't contribute any fighting strength at all?

India, for instance, might be given a delegate's seat at the conference because it had worked for an armistice.

Would Russia be included in the U. N. delegation? Russia not only didn't help the U. N. forces but contributed supplies for the Communists on the other side.

At the General Assembly meeting next month the United States no doubt will fight to have at the most only those nations which contributed fighting forces allowed to take part in the conference.

Perhaps it will try to get the assembly to authorize an even smaller peace delegation.

But there is no indication at the State Department that officials there yet know what their position will be in the assembly meeting. They don't seem to have made up their minds yet.

No decision is likely until after Secretary of State Dulles returns from South Korea. He is flying there this weekend to confer with

Bruce Biossat

As the days roll by, more and more of us get a feeling of being pressed in upon. It's common to blame this on the tensions of the cold war, the frustrations of the unsettled little wars, the strain of the high cost of living.

No doubt all these things contribute. But we don't have to look to such mental harassments for the whole answer. For, in fact, we are being subjected to more and more actual physical pressures all the time.

They come from population increases, and everything that follows in their train. From the last official census on April 1, 1950, to June 1 of this year, the U. S. population has shot up an astounding 8,341,000, according to federal estimates.

If this pace were to be maintained until the next regular census in 1960, the decade's gain would be upwards of 25,000,000. Most population experts still are gasping from the 19,575,000 increase that took place in the past 10 years.

During the previous decade, the rise was just a bit over 9,000,000. So today's 19,000,000 may be 175,000,000 in another seven years. Some of the guessers have been talking about 200,000,000 at the turn of the century, but unless the rate of increase slackens materially, that figure may seem a trifle silly when the time arrives.

The point of it is that we seem to be in the midst of a veritable population revolution. Since most of the gains are reflected in the country's great cities, these are literally overrun with people.

Walk the streets of New York, Chicago and many another metropolis on any business day and you feel like a chip in a millrace. Get in your car—but why talk that familiar story? Housing goes booming along, but in lots of cities, try to find a place.

We have to understand that, with present trends continuing, all these pressures upon us are going to get worse, not better. Perhaps much worse.

President Eisenhower likes to name commissions. Well, maybe it's time we had a commission pay some hard-headed attention to this prime fact of American life: we're growing so fast we're outdistancing the plans we make to cope with our future development.

In field after field—highways, schools, hospitals, countless types of municipal facilities—we not only are not keeping pace but are falling farther and farther behind. Our plans are too small, too limited, too unimaginative. By the time they are cast in stone and steel, they are long out of date. And because of that, they are, in the long run, more expensive than more ambitious plans.

We need plans big enough to fit the commanding facts of population growth. If we don't get them, and the money to pay for them, a lot of us will be looking around for new nervous systems to take in trade for the ones we have now.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Business profits as judged by 378 of the first corporations to report on net income after taxes—are running 17 per cent ahead of the first six months of last year.

Nearly three out of every four corporations show a brighter profit picture in the first half of 1953. Only 98 of the firms this year are trailing behind the profits they reported a year ago. Five report a net loss. Last year five did.

Reasons for the earnings spurt this year differ among the industries. Many owe their gains to larger sales, reflecting the general booming business conditions. But a few report slightly lower sales this year and still have higher profits—due in some cases to successful paring of operating costs.

The steel industry—running a whopping 62 per cent ahead of a year ago—owes much of the bright comparison to capacity production this year as against strike-crippled output last summer.

Oil companies who were struck for a time a year ago show better profits this year. Some oil companies, who had no strikes last year, are running behind this year. Most oil corporations in both categories show better sales in 1953.

Aircraft makers show the greatest gains—profits more than double this year due to the defense spending program. Airlines are up this year by 50 per cent.

Other big gainers are railroads.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

By KEN McLEOD

Ernest Swift, Director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, speaking before the annual meeting of the Outdoor Writers Association at Missoula, Mont., took as his subject "Education, The Sharpest Tool for Conservation of Resources." On the subject he states:

"I have found that most people agree to resource conservation as an academic principle. More and more the idea is advanced that conservation should be stressed as a way of life and injected into our scheme of living as a social attitude. That is truly a noble philosophy, but just how does it actually work out?"

"This week in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the United States, thousands of up-right and honorable citizens are attending their weekly service club luncheons; and to give them proper atmosphere, are standing up and lustily singing, 'I love my rocks and rills, my woods and remoted hills. And what are they going to preserve these things they profess to love? Mostly nothing. It is just a tuneless lie, or at this late date can organized groups of civic leadership still believe that the outdoors is indestructible? It is going to take more than sweet music to prevent gullies from carrying us out to sea. Does anybody think that personal fortune will buy him safe anchorage when the land goes?"

"Quoting Ding Darling on a statement he made regarding public attitude toward the use of these resources, he said, 'Any attempt to restrict or limit obvious abuse is about as easy as trying to take a jar of honey from a grizzly bear.'

"I am in no way attempting to imply that the right to make a living—that free enterprise, that industry, that building a better civilization—are wrong, but building a social structure without regard to consequence in relation to resources and their destruction is a wrong and a sin. The pages of history repeat and repeat again this stark and ugly truth.

"Today, in this superhuman age when luxuries and creature comforts have become the graves of ourselves—when these luxuries and comforts are created from life-sustaining resources without any thought of cost of those resources, there must be a point of diminishing return, spiritual as well as material. Today, by subtle but pernicious inference, we are being spoon-fed the philosophy that man's moral character can be determined by whether he is fortunate enough to own an electric refrigerator, an oil furnace, or his ability to buy furniture on the installment plan.

"If I am to believe the advertising of modern industry and pronouncements of present day social workers, my existence in an era when every electrical contraption can be bought at the corner drugstore, of better living by chemistry, has guaranteed me a more pretentious place in heaven than is occupied now by my grandparents who came West from New York State by ox team in the 1850's following a vision.

"My grandparents always read a few verses of scripture before they ate their morning gruel and started the day that did not end until long after dark. Today, as I drink my breakfast cup of orange juice—without benefit of scripture—I have to listen to some jerk on the radio with the musical tick of a dying clock. I presume that makes me a better moral risk and a better citizen than my grandparents.

"Again I ask, is there a point of diminishing return? 'Gentlemen, my constitutional right to the emotional ecstasy in seeing a flight of mallards through the marsh mists in the eerie light of a rising sun, the serenity of a flower strewn meadow, the awe-inspiring grandeur of the mountains, the peace of the wilderness places, and the privilege to risk my life on white water, is as much a right as the demand for paved highways, television and bathtubs. It is my observation that too many people have construed the federal Constitution as a document which guarantees them the inalienable right to raise hell, and if their construction leads us all there, they accept no responsibility.

"Democracies are not noted for long-headed planning, nor are Robert's rules of order going to win the conservation battle. I have become sick at heart and disgusted at watching conservation forces gird themselves in tin armor and swords to fight an enemy who realizes we are living in an atomic age.

"There is one solution and one only—educating the public to this obligation, and in particular, the future crop of citizens. If we cannot do that, then some day we will conserve by orders of a dictator or we will pay for our neglect by poverty, degradation and decay."

Chicago Police Outdo Themselves

CHICAGO (AP)—For the first time in Chicago police records, authorities have seized every person wanted for questioning about every murder committed in the city in a 30-day period.

The record was set with the seizure yesterday of David Moreno, 35, wanted for questioning about the July 24 slaying of Mrs. Isabella Briseno, 35. Police said he admitted the crime. He was held without charge.

In the first 30 days of July, 20 persons were slain in Chicago.

appliance makers and suppliers of the auto industry. The motor industry itself is 13 per cent further into the black than a year ago. Utilities are running about 15 per cent ahead of last year.

Some industries fall behind in the profits parade. Coal companies were hurt the worst, the industry trailing by 28 per cent. The drug industry as a whole is off by 13 per cent (due in the main to a big drop by one large company); liquor and beer by 3 per cent and farm equipment by 1 per cent.

The combined profits of the 378 corporations comes to \$2,863,373,421 in the first six months of 1953. The previous year the same companies had combined net income after taxes of \$2,445,088,208.

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