

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
EditorBILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906 under act of Congress, March 3, 1879

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 month \$ 1.35	1 month \$ 1.35
6 months \$ 6.50	6 months \$ 6.10
1 year \$11.00	1 year \$10.30

Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History
University of OregonNo. 29
Today's question: What was the Puget Sound Agricultural Company?

Shortly after the arrangement with the Russian-American Company, by which the Hudson's Bay Company agreed to supply the Russians with agricultural products, the London authorities of the latter company created a subsidiary organization to be known as the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. This was a joint stock company closely tied in with the parent company. Its main purpose was to raise the supplies promised in the contract with the Russians and thus relieve the Hudson's Bay Company itself of a burden which, it was felt, would detract too much from the fur trading activities for which the company was chartered.

Two farms were established, one of which was on the Cowlitz River and was to be devoted mainly to the raising of agricultural crops. The other farm was at Fort Nisqually around the southern tip of Puget Sound, and here attention was centered on the raising of sheep and cattle, with only such farming as was necessary to provide food for the personnel. Such sheep and cattle and agricultural implements of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver as could be conveniently dispensed company, the transfer being largely a matter of bookkeeping. Late in 1841 a large party of British colonists arrived. A few settled in the Cowlitz region, but before long

most of them removed to the Willamette Valley, where they found conditions better suited to agriculture.

Under the personal administration of William Fraser Tolmie and the general supervision of John McLoughlin, the flocks and herds at Nisqually thrived and increased, and large quantities of wool were produced. Substantial crops were also raised at the Cowlitz farm. In 1847, after the Oregon boundary question was settled, there were 1,920 acres in the Cowlitz farm, of which about 1,432 acres were under cultivation. Around Fort Nisqually the company claimed 11,520 acres, of which only 220 acres were under cultivation. Apparently the figures for Nisqually did not include a much larger area over which the livestock grazed.

In spite of this apparent progress there is reason to believe that the Puget Sound Agricultural Company was never quite the financial success its founders had envisioned. Later, when American settlers moved into the region north of the Columbia, there was much antagonism on their part because the company still occupied its holdings until they were purchased by the United States in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of 1846.

Next question: What was the nature of the export trade of the Hudson's Bay Company?

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dan E. Clark, care of this newspaper.)

BRUCE BIOSSAT

NEW YORK (AP) — The greatest period of heartbreak in the Korean war starts this week.

For the slow process of returning American prisoners of war must inevitably bring sadness to more homes than it does joy. This is because the last Department of Defense casualty report listed more than 11,600 soldiers as captured or missing, but the enemy admits having only 3,313 American captives.

Gen. Mark Clark thinks the Reds haven't told the full story—that they hold more of our troops prisoner than they have yet said. Whether they do or not, the probability is that most of the soldiers officially listed as missing are dead.

That is the blunt fact of any war in which both sides exchange information on the number of their prisoners. The majority of those still listed as "missing in action" will never return.

The percentage of dead will certainly be higher in such a savage war as that fought in Korea. Many of the missing died upon the battlefields and were buried by peasants in unmarked graves. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of helpless American prisoners were slaughtered by the enemy during retreats. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of others froze or starved to death in forced marches north.

It will be years before the final toll will be figured. And since the enemy still holds a vast portion of Korea, the fate of many soldiers will never be known — "missing in action" forever.

But, judging from the experience of previous wars, the present estimate of slightly more than 25,000 battle dead will almost certainly be increased to more than 30,000. This means the candle of hope

that has burned in thousands of American households for the return of a missing son or father will be extinguished in the next few months.

The tragedy is that many hearts will go on blindly hoping and hoping year after year. That is the greatest cruelty of war—for those behind never to know in their lifetimes the fate of someone missing they held dear.

But as the tension mounts unbearably in some homes, glad relief will flood others with each fresh batch of prisoners.

How should these returning men be treated? A handful may have actually defected to the Communist side during their long imprisonment in order to gain better treatment. More may be confused, doubtful, or feel respectfully that the nation demanded too great a sacrifice of them.

It is normal for combat men to feel a bit angry about the lush living of the homefront when they first get back. And it is quite likely some POWs will secretly resent the fact that their friends at home never had it so good while they themselves never had it so bad. That is only human.

But most of these men will come back to a hero's welcome in their old neighborhood or home town, and the warmth of that welcome probably will determine how they feel.

It is unfair and unwise, however, to prod a returned prisoner with questions and platitudes about his attitudes unless he feels like talking about his experiences. Many men back from a war cannot tell what is locked within their hearts because they feel that people who have never shared their ordeal can not fully understand it.

They have undergone a terrible

They'll Do It Every Time



The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

The mother of today is safer in childbirth and less likely to suffer severely than ever before in the history of the world.

Only 75 years ago child-bearing was a risky business: child-bed fever was widespread and highly fatal, blood transfusion which now saves so many lives was non-existent, and Caesarean section was too dangerous to contemplate.

Today, in the United States, fewer than two mothers die in each thousand deliveries, and this can be even further reduced as facilities are extended. Not so long ago most babies were born in the home. Today more than four out of five are born in a hospital, and this ratio is even higher in the cities.

This change is partly responsible for the great improvement because many safeguards have been built up in good hospitals for maternity care, and, obviously, hospitals and their facilities can offer aid in emergencies of many mothers.

This is particularly true, perhaps, for blood transfusion which can be given promptly in a hospital for bleeding in delivery which formerly took so many lives.

Equally gratifying has been the great improvement in the results of Caesarean section, that kind of operative delivery in which the baby is taken directly from the womb. The methods of performing this operation and the skill with which it is done have so improved that in many places thousands of operations have been reported with out a single death to the mother.

But it is not only in saving the lives of mothers during childbirth that progress has been made. The pains of giving birth have through all history been viewed with varying amounts of dread as the date approached. This fear is no longer justified.

Fear itself tends to increase the pains of labor, and consequently, the establishment of a calm approach to this natural event is to be cultivated by both prospective mother and physician alike. Increased recognition to abolishing tenseness as labor approaches is one of the advances of recent years.

But today, also, the mother in childbirth does not have to rely on calmness and fortitude alone since many excellent methods of reducing the pain are available. It is not necessary for the mother to try to select her favorite pain-reliever as the result of gossip because several methods are almost equally good and the physician in charge of delivery can suit it to the occasion and his own experience.

winter of the spirit, and they will thaw only in their own time. You can't hurry them.

What most prisoners want is to feel free.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Anyone who ever sat in the Senate gallery and watched Sen. Taft at work—and it agreed with him—could not but think: "The people whose views he represents are lucky to have him fighting for them."

In his 15 Senate years no one worked harder or more earnestly there for what he believed than the Ohio Republican. And what Taft believed represented the views of many millions of people. Not necessarily always the same people. But always many millions on any issue.

In those years, perhaps the most critical in American history, there were enormous and often bitter differences of opinion in this country—ranging from the pre-war draft and aid to Britain to the postwar problems of the United Nations, the Atlantic Pact and sending troops to Europe.

Taft was in the thick of all those issues. He was a healthy force in a Democratic society which, if it is to survive and escape tyranny, must depend upon the vigorous airing of opposing views in order to arrive at intelligent majority decisions, and, when necessary, reasonable compromises.

But while it seems impossible that anyone could dispute his energy or his earnestness, there can be no such unanimity on his judgment. On some of the most far-reaching Senate decisions a majority of his colleagues voted against him. They respected him, listened to him attentively, and disagreed with him.

The stand he took on some of those issues poses important, but unanswered, questions of history. For example, where would this country—or the world be now if Taft had won out in his opposition to a draft in 1940—when this country had an ill-equipped army of only 278,000 and the Nazis were over-running Europe by the millions?

And what would have been the result for this country and the world if Congress had listened to Taft one year later and killed the draft just four months before Pearl Harbor?

Taft sternly denied he was an isolationist. But the effects of some of his views, if they had prevailed, would have been to isolate this country far more than it is now.

For one thing, he opposed the

Largest Stock leading make pianos in this part of the west. Rent a piano. Buy a piano. Buy a piano.

LOUIS R. MANN PIANO CO.
120 N. 7th
Hammond Organ Chord Organ

"WOULD YOU SPEND that necessary \$25 or \$30 on your car if you could pay for it on a budget plan?"

You can do just that on our budget plan. Come in and ask me about it!

DICK B. MILLER CO.

7th & Klamath

OLDS-CADILLAC

Phone 4103

TELLING THE EDITOR

OLDTIMERS VISIT

MANTECA, Calif. — On a recent trip to Klamath I was amazed at what had taken place since I left there 40 years ago. The fine highways and county roads second to none and the irrigated fields where formerly sagebrush and jackrabbits grew.

And up in Langell Valley going out of Bonanza I noted a roster of

Legion Commander Off To Fact-Find

NEW YORK (AP)—Lewis K. Gough, national commander of the American Legion, flew to Europe yesterday for a tour of England, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

He said he wanted to look into the psychological warfare program and American information services. The purpose, he said, was "to further unity and strengthen a unified defense." He did not elaborate on this.

Although the trip was unofficial and primarily "for the legion," he said, it was also a "fact-finding tour which President Eisenhower requested I make last November."

'Europe Doesn't Like McC's Mode'

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, home from a 10-week tour, said Europeans find the investigative methods of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) "symbolic of Hitler and Stalin."

Talking to reporters at Idlewild Airport yesterday after a flight from Paris, Mrs. Roosevelt stated: "It is most interesting—in Europe, where they are all familiar with Hitler and Stalin methods, they look on his (McCarthy's) methods as symbolic of Hitler and Stalin."

His nomination and went on to win the election.

He buried any injured feelings he may have had—he could not have escaped a deep emotional reaction when he realized finally he could never be president—and worked earnestly with Eisenhower.

The President lost a strong right-hand man when Taft died last Friday. More than any Republican now in the Senate, Taft could swing that body into line behind the man in the White House job which Taft had yearned to have for so long.

ask TODAY'S Question?

If not... JERRY THOMAS

this question: The other day my son bounced into the house with a tale about a tennis match in which his opponent was hit in the eye with a tennis ball. My son thought it was a joke, but it occurred to me I might have been liable if the other boy had really been hurt. What kind of a policy would cover such an accident?

ON ANY QUESTION ASK...

Jerry Thomas
INSURANCE
6th & Main — Phone 6465

SHOP!! COMPARE!!

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
AT TREMENDOUS SAVINGS!

2 FOR 1

BUY ONE PAIR AT THE MARKED PRICE... THE SECOND PAIR IS ABSOLUTELY FREE!...

...CONTINUES!

P.S.... Don't forget the 2 for 1 on CHILDREN'S SHOES at the TOTS TO TEENS... next door...

which is watered and mowed regularly. The Bonanza cemetery once was a field of sagebrush but now there is a caretaker there who works full time and it is in fine shape. I should like to see an improvement in the Merrill cemetery when I come for my next visit next year.

Very Sincerely,
Thomas G. Wilson



We Deliver Money Quick on a handy TRAVELON

Yes, it takes about 30 minutes to arrange a loan of \$50... \$500... \$1500 or more for your vacation or any other worthwhile need! Forty-five days until your first payment—and 24 months to pay in full. See us now—then TAKE THAT TRIP!

COMMERCIAL FINANCE CORP.

107 No. 9th Ph. 7711
M-223 S-231

Loans above \$300.00 are made through our Industrial Loan License

FOR BEAUTIFUL TEETH...

New Holsum gives you 93% of your daily requirement of Vitamin D



FLUHRER'S

"Take it from me..."



KLAMATH BASIN GRADE 'A' PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

BIG NEWS AT DREW'S

READ YOUR FRIDAY PAPER... BIG NEWS FOR BACK-TO-SCHOOL!