

Herald and News FRANK JENKINS Editor BILL 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.

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo GRIPEWELL WAS ALWAYS STOMACH-ACHING ABOUT HIS JOB (3RD ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER) ... RAT RACE!! NEVER GET CAUGHT! NEVER GET CAUGHT! NEVER GET CAUGHT! ... NOW HE'S BEEN UPPED TO 2ND ASSISTANT... LISTEN TO THE SPIEL HE GIVES THE GUY WHO TOOK OVER HIS OLD POST... BOY! YOU GOT A CATCH! I DIDN'T KNOW WHAT WORK WAS TILL NOW!! YOU GOT THE SOFTEST RACKET IN THE PLACE!! THE CRUMMY JOB I GOT WHEN I TOOK THE WORST JOB!! BREAK IT EVER HAD!!

The Doctor Says In 1940 the population of the U. S. was close to 132,000,000; in 1950 it was just over 151,000,000; and in July, 1952, was estimated at almost 157,000,000. For the United States this represents an increase of 1.47 persons per hundred each year from 1940 to 1950, and 1.71 persons per year from 1950 to 1952. Similar increases, some of them even considerably larger, are occurring in other countries as well.

JAMES MARLOW Atomic Energy Commission confirmed the Russian claim to the extent of indicating the Russians had managed an explosion of a hydrogen nature, similar to earlier American tests. And yesterday, just a few hours after these statements by Russia and the United States, the U. N. Disarmament Commission held a brief session in New York and adopted its annual report.

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS Embarrassing moments come to us all, but the chap we saw stalled halfway around the corner at Eighth and Main during the morning rush hour yesterday was in as bad a spot as we can think of at the moment. He was out in front, the hood raised and valiently pottering with a dead engine, apparently, but still stalled. Our hearty sympathies went out to him. And to prove it we refrained from offering to help. Having all the mechanical aptitude of a four-year-old any help from this quarter would have resulted only in a further balling up of the situation.

Had our own moment of embarrassment coupled with a slight feeling of age and remorse when we stepped into a local haberdashery to be measured up for a fresh pair of slacks. Every year when we go in we find that our girth has gained a bit. Still the growing boy type, I guess.

Charlie Reed, the saddle maker of Klamath Avenue, will probably gain a little in girth next Sunday, too. He tells us he's slated to head for Lakeview and the cowboy breakfast over there served by the Lakeview Roundup gang. It's a wonderful deal. I know, Lakeview, in fact, is a wonderful town.

There's always plenty to watch from the porch, anyway. A bald eagle soaring over the lake, occasionally dipping to grab a fish or something, the hawks and owls that haunt the thick brush waiting for a crack at the quail that live there, the big pheasants that sun themselves along the tuces bordering Frank McCormack's grain field and finally disappear down in a tangle of trees and brush to the north of us. It's lots of fun to watch them.

Hunting season will soon be here again. You know that for sure

HAL BOYLE

By REELMAN MORIN (For Hal Boyle) NEW YORK (AP) — It was like old times in New York this week. First, the President came to town for a day, and then Adlai Stevenson touched down, returning from his trip around the world. Before you could say "national committee," a fair copy of the spasms and convulsions that shake this republic every four years was taking shape all over town.

The hotel corridors were neck-deep in politics. The newsmen hoarse voiced and croaking, pleaded with people to get out of their foreground. Patient New York gardeners were trying to keep order, usually with a wisecrack, sometimes with an arm. The usual crank and hanger-on invaded the news conferees. And there was that pleasantly familiar sensation of trying to take notes on a carefully worded statement with a photographer's elbow in your eye.

Yes, sir, it was exactly like last year when Eisenhower and Stevenson were warming up for the decision that came in November. Neither seems to have suffered much from the effects of election day.

The President was bouncing around in his suite on the 32nd floor of the Waldorf with the easy, free-wheeling grace of a professional athlete. He was still wearing a pair of Army-issue officer's shoes the buckle-over type they sell in the PX.

He looked a little thinner, much sharper, and very much more sure of himself. He sat, talking deeply with Col. Harold Riegelman, the GOP candidate for mayor of New York, apparently oblivious to the bedlam going on around him.

In fact, it seemed to amuse him when Jim Hagerly, his press secretary, gave the newswire men "just two seconds more" for their pictures. "First Sergeant Hagerly," he said, "Hagerly'd make a great first sergeant."

Adlai Stevenson looked a little tired, as well as a man might after six months abroad. He said he would be glad to unpack now. But he had the same bubbling, spontaneous wit — which may have been a political handicap last year — and he got the laughs, just as he always did.

When somebody asked him to comment on the situation in Israel, he said he understood that Moshe Dayan had fled the country, pondered for a moment, and added: "There might be a good opening there for a politician."

And when the radio men asked him to sit down, to be nearer the microphones on the desk, he said, "Certainly, a politician always likes to keep his seat."

He stuck a thin stiletto between the sixth and seventh ribs of Sec-

Warden Says High I. Q. Con Bossed State Pen Before He Took Over Control Himself

SALEM (AP) — Prison Warden Clarence T. Gladden told the State Emergency Board here Friday that a convict had been boss inside the walls until he put an end to it. He said the convict had assigned jobs, taken money from convicts' leather goods sales and run an illicit liquor business. "Some of my men surprised one of his henchmen at one time with \$200 in cash, in \$10 bills, in his pocket," the warden told the board.

HUGH PRUETT

The frequent suggestion that men will soon reach the seemingly airless moon, brings the question of what life would be like without our atmosphere. Even should we overcome all physiological discomforts due to lack of air-existence would be very difficult — the optical effects would be so weird as to make us feel we were in another world. How changed would be the appearance of a familiar sky without the gaseous sea which covers the earth to a depth of a few hundred miles, should its molecules suddenly be released from gravitational attraction and be dissipated into the great spaces beyond.

Without our covering of air, we should miss the twinkling of the stars, which makes the clear, cold winter skies so charming. The stars would glow with a steady, non-fluctuating light and in intensified brightness which would be a joy to astronomers but a genuine sorrow to poets. The stars would be just as bright on the horizon as in the zenith, instead of the dimming we now know near the skyline.

Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK Professor Emeritus of History, University of Oregon No. 44 Today's question: What were the so-called "Wolf Meetings"?

In a previous article it was indicated that Lieutenant Charles Wilkes discouraged the movement toward the formation of a provisional government when he visited the Willamette settlements in the summer of 1841. Interest in the subject was revived during the fall of 1842, after the arrival of more than one hundred American settlers led by Dr. Elijah White. A lyceum or debating society organized at Oregon City debated the subject during the winter of 1842-43.

On February 2, 1843, there was held at the Oregon Institute, within the present limits of Salem, what is usually called the first "Wolf Meeting". The ostensible purpose, and one which appealed to most of the settlers, was to adopt measures for the protection of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs against predatory animals. It was agreed that a general meeting should be called for the first Monday in March at the home of Joseph Gervais, and a committee of six men was appointed to inform the settlers and prepare a report.

The second "Wolf Meeting" was held at the home of Joseph Gervais on March 6. A treasurer and a committee were appointed to receive subscriptions to a fund with which to pay bounties, according to a specified schedule, for the killing of wolves, panthers, and other animals known to be destructive to livestock. Since there was little or no money in the country, "drafts on Fort Vancouver, the Mission, and the Milling Company at Oregon City were to be accepted in payment of subscriptions of five dollars by each settler who wished to participate.



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ITU to Keep Union Papers

DETROIT (AP) — The International Typographical Union closed its 85th convention Friday after decisively beating down a second attempt to kill the union's multi-million-dollar Unitytop program. As they had done on Thursday, the 400 delegates overwhelmingly rejected a proposal to take the union out of the publishing business.

K. Falls Man On AFL Board

PORTLAND (AP) — Results of mail balloting for officers of the Oregon State Federation of Labor were announced Friday. Most top positions were not contested. Alice Westing, Portland, defeated Dean Smith, Portland, for second vice president.

Gen. Wainwright's Condition Serious

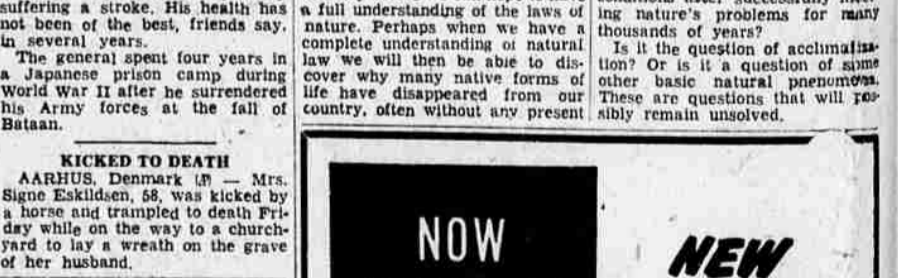
SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP) — The aging hero of Bataan, Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, was still in a serious condition here today. He was admitted to Brooke Army Hospital July 6 after reportedly suffering a stroke. His health has not been of the best, friends say, in several years.

KICKED TO DEATH

AARHUS, Denmark (AP) — Mrs. Signe Eskildsen, 58, was kicked by a horse and trampled to death Friday while on the way to a churchyard to lay a wreath on the grave of her husband.

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Man Thinks He Can Beat Defective Rap

DENVER (AP) — Norman L. Peterson thinks he has a chance to beat a charge he is facing in Denver traffic court. The ticket handed him last week says he ran through a signal light at Tennyson street and West Colfax Avenue Feb. 23, 1953.



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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD "Acclimatization" is a good five-syllable word frequently used in the discussion of the possibility of the introduction of some particularly desirable species of plant or animal. However, all too frequently there has been a great deal of confusion of this word with the terms "naturalization" and "domestication."

Many of our domesticated and most extensively cultivated plants have never come acclimated to our weather conditions — that is, they can not stand all the vicissitudes of the seasons without protection — a fact many a farmer and city gardener has learned to his sorrow when an early frost strikes the harvest and susceptible plants are destroyed by the cold.

On the other hand we have a great many plants and animals introduced into the country that have become naturalized and are able to withstand the severity of the seasons without protection. In many of these cases there has been no evidence of the necessity to become acclimated. In fact, many seem to find a more congenial abode here than in their native land and have flourished with surprising results.

Acclimatization implies that an animal must gradually adapt itself to conditions that are at first inimical to it. Naturalization merely means a transfer from one place to another without climatic conditions exerting any check upon the growth of the species. A great deal has been said about upsetting the so-called "balance of nature," by the process of naturalization and the adverse problems created by exotic species.

Many of the sad experiences in the past have made us cautious in trying out new plants and animals in our already naturally balanced economy, even though we know that naturalization experiments fail as often as they succeed. Science has learned much from these failures yet there are still many things to study before we can hope to have a full understanding of the laws of nature. Perhaps when we have a complete understanding of natural law we will then be able to discover why many native forms of life have disappeared from our country, often without any present assignable cause.

As an example, we might turn to a study of the geological past of the Klamath country. Not so many years ago, as geologists reckon time, the Klamath country abounded with truly "big game." Such an animal as the mammoth roamed the Klamath plains. The mammoth, an elephant, was a species that is closely allied to the present elephants that now inhabit tropical regions; the mammoth, however, was not a tropical species but lived under climatic conditions somewhat cooler than what we experience today.

Along with the elephant we find that other animals were a common sight in our valley basins. Native horses and camels apparently were quite numerous upon the plains of Lower Klamath and Yulekar. Yet for some reason these animals became extinct in our country even while they flourished in other remote parts of the globe.

The horse came back to us with the Spanish conquest of the New World. The elephant and camel are merely occasional visitors with some touring circus. There were other odd forms of big game roaming the country back to those olden times — the giant buffalo, the saber-toothed tiger, oreodon, ground sloth, the giant short-faced bear and many others. Just why they all should suddenly disappear from the lush plains of the Klamath country, as well as from the rest of their extensive native ranges will always be a subject for scientific speculation.

We realize that as geological history has developed there has been great changes experienced in climatic conditions, yet certain animals have been able to show great powers of adaptability and have thrived and developed in this ever changing geological scene. Even they suddenly vanish from the land leaving a scientific riddle the question of speculation. Why does a race become incapable of facing new conditions after successfully meeting nature's problems for many thousands of years?

Is it the question of acclimatization? Or is it a question of some other basic natural phenomena? These are questions that will possibly remain unsolved.

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