

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, 1905 under act of Congress, March 8, 1879

MEMBER 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	\$ 1.75	1 month	\$ 1.35
6 months	\$ 6.50	6 months	\$ 8.10
1 year	\$11.00	1 year	\$16.20

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

One of the most popular phrases we meet with these days when conservation and management of resources is spoken of is "multiple use" of natural resources. The Great Dam Builders were the first group to actually go "all out" with the use of the term in their attempt to justify the enormous cost of their monumental structures.

The engineers have talked quite glibly in terms of power, irrigation, flood control, navigation and recreation as being fields of human endeavor to be greatly benefited by their proposed construction. The "gimmick" which they use, however, is that they do not like to be frank as to the actual over-all cost to the public, so under the guise of the phrase "multiple use" they have an opportunity to split the cost of the project by charging blocks of expense to various uses. Thus the ultimate cost of the structure will not appear to be exorbitant to John Q. who finds the bill. Some of the so-called "benefits" which are so proudly lumped together under the enthusiasm of the engineer politician are anything but harmonious together, for the uses are antithetical to each other but by some process of engineering magic they are supposed to function as if no conflict existed.

I believe it was back in 1947 when the first clear statement regarding this term "multiple use" was written by the Society of American Foresters. This Society is the National Professional Society composed of graduates of forest schools who are working in the fields of administration, research, utilization and teaching, both in government and industry. The forester's state:

"Multiple use of our forests and other wild lands is based upon a conscientious effort to manage each unit of land for its highest sustained productivity. In some cases this may mean utilization of an identical area for several purposes at the same time; in others, utilization of different parts of an administrative unit for different single or limited purposes. In all cases the development of management policies and plans require adequate recognition of all resources and benefits, with due consideration of the relative social economic values of each resource present and of the effect of utilizing one resource upon the stability, value and appreciation of the others."

In effect by this definition we have the professional foresters joining the national conservation organizations in demanding that full consideration should be given all uses of our national out-of-doors

resources before any definite plan of management is adopted. The foresters have been well aware of this problem for a great many years prior to their adoption of a statement of policy—in fact, forest schools had been teaching this same ideal from the moment the first class in forest management was never too anxious to face up a statement of policy that would in effect have a bearing upon the professional conduct and policy of its membership.

The effect upon professional conduct is set forth in a paragraph which states: "Foresters as managers of wild lands have a professional obligation to keep abreast of scientific findings on characteristics and interrelations of forest resources, and of the effect of developing any one of them upon the others."

The adoption of the statement met some opposition within the membership of the society, as there are members who believe in the single-purpose concept of their profession but their objections were overridden by a large majority. In carrying out the policy, the foresters have made a few pertinent statements, like: "plans and policies governing the use of the principle resource, such as timber, should take into account and make specific provisions for all resources capable of use or appreciation, not just the principle resource alone."

Being foresters, they naturally use timber as an illustration, but there are many other resources, such as the soil, the water, the wildlife and so on, all of which must be considered in the adoption of any plan of management. I like the way the forester's use the word "appreciated" in their statement of policy because the greater part of the value of outdoor recreation's value comes from the "appreciation" of natural things and from the aesthetic sense rather than from materialistic dollar and cent issues. There is also thought in this statement for any one who urgently rushes in to acquire lands of recognized recreational value.

Yet recreation also can be carried too far and this is likewise covered by a statement: "Methods and intensities of practices in our big game grazing, recreation, road and trail construction, which may bring about soil instability or adversely affect runoff and stream flow conditions, should be modified or avoided." In other words, no use should be adopted that will be detrimental to the three basic subjects—soil, cover and water flow.

NEW YORK (U.P.)—The switch in business sentiment to the more cheerful side is more evident this week.

Fear of a bad slump with many jobless, profits vanishing and stores half-empty was banded around last summer when businessmen got together. Today the fear mongers are in the minority. The majority is now saying: "Only a mild dip which our own particular company ought to be able to master handily."

Sentiment, of course, can change again just as quickly if a business dip begins to pinch harder.

The switch in sentiment comes, strangely enough, just when the statistics are beginning to reveal that a business slump is underway.

An industrial production dip is beginning to show. Those selling to farmers are well aware of what the drop in farm income is doing. Retail sales in general haven't risen as sharply this fall as in either autumn. Bank loans aren't up as much as usual.

Even buying - on - the - cuff isn't growing at its old rate, and payments are getting a little hard to collect.

The silver lining that businessmen are now spotting in those clouds they found so disturbing a couple of months back are of several types: A new look at profit prospects; hopes of tax relief; belief that prices won't slip much; the apparent change in government policies.

For months many businessmen feared that deflation was to be allowed to take its course, with tumbling prices, plant shutdowns, and a general marking of time by business until consumer demand spurred again. The idea: to stiffen the purchasing power of the dollar and to adjust production rates to consumer demand.

Now it appears that Washington is going to move fast to cushion the dip, to forestall it if possible. East credit has supplanted tight. Budget balancing becomes a long-term, not a short-term, goal.

Price supports for farm prod-

ucts apparently will keep a firm floor under them. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts today that cattle prices will rise. Its parent, the Department of Agriculture, has been under sharp attack from the cattle raisers and from farmers in general.

Manufacturers are lining their silver linings in other ways. Fairly high sales of most goods continue. Productivity is rising for many firms, thanks to the better plants and equipment they are starting to put into operation. That means they can produce goods more cheaply and with less labor. Various cost-cutting drives have helped others.

The brightest hope for profits, however, is for those companies who will come out from under the burden of the excess profits tax at the end of the year. For many that will mean that even if their sales dip, net earnings after taxes will be as good as or better than now.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (U.P.)—The switch in business sentiment to the more cheerful side is more evident this week.

Fear of a bad slump with many jobless, profits vanishing and stores half-empty was banded around last summer when businessmen got together. Today the fear mongers are in the minority. The majority is now saying: "Only a mild dip which our own particular company ought to be able to master handily."

Sentiment, of course, can change again just as quickly if a business dip begins to pinch harder.

The switch in sentiment comes, strangely enough, just when the statistics are beginning to reveal that a business slump is underway.

An industrial production dip is beginning to show. Those selling to farmers are well aware of what the drop in farm income is doing. Retail sales in general haven't risen as sharply this fall as in either autumn. Bank loans aren't up as much as usual.

Even buying - on - the - cuff isn't growing at its old rate, and payments are getting a little hard to collect.

The silver lining that businessmen are now spotting in those clouds they found so disturbing a couple of months back are of several types: A new look at profit prospects; hopes of tax relief; belief that prices won't slip much; the apparent change in government policies.

For months many businessmen feared that deflation was to be allowed to take its course, with tumbling prices, plant shutdowns, and a general marking of time by business until consumer demand spurred again. The idea: to stiffen the purchasing power of the dollar and to adjust production rates to consumer demand.

Now it appears that Washington is going to move fast to cushion the dip, to forestall it if possible. East credit has supplanted tight. Budget balancing becomes a long-term, not a short-term, goal.

Price supports for farm prod-

ucts apparently will keep a firm floor under them. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts today that cattle prices will rise. Its parent, the Department of Agriculture, has been under sharp attack from the cattle raisers and from farmers in general.

Manufacturers are lining their silver linings in other ways. Fairly high sales of most goods continue. Productivity is rising for many firms, thanks to the better plants and equipment they are starting to put into operation. That means they can produce goods more cheaply and with less labor. Various cost-cutting drives have helped others.

The brightest hope for profits, however, is for those companies who will come out from under the burden of the excess profits tax at the end of the year. For many that will mean that even if their sales dip, net earnings after taxes will be as good as or better than now.

PILES
HEMORRHOIDS

and other rectal disorders.
• COLOR AND STORAGE ALMENTS
• SUPPLE (Barna)
Treated: Medical, Hospital Operation
165-2188

FREE Diagnostic booklet
with each box.

THE DEAN CLINIC
Over 10 and 15 Monday through Friday
1001 S. W. 4th St., Miami, Fla.
Chicago: 1001 S. W. 4th St., Miami, Fla.
2324 EAST 15th AVENUE, HAVANA, CUBA
Telephone East 2812, Parody 133, Ore.

RYBUTOL
FREE when you buy the 100-size!

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE! You must feel stronger, peppier in 7 days, or return 100-size for full cash refund. In any event, keep \$1.98 size as a gift. Offer limited. Act now!

PAY LESS DRUG 808 Main

They'll Do It Every Time



Northwest History Highlights

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

No. 55

Today's question: Why was Dr. John McLoughlin retired as chief factor at Fort Vancouver?

The main reason for McLoughlin's retirement as Chief Factor at Fort Vancouver late in 1845 was the fact that relations between him and his superior officer, Governor George Simpson, had become strained to the breaking point. Beginning in 1841 the two men disagreed in regard to the relative merits of trading posts and ships in the operation of the coastal trade. McLoughlin vigorously maintained that trading posts were more useful than ships, and Simpson as definitely supported the opposite viewpoint. When Simpson ordered the closing of a number of coastal trading posts, McLoughlin was much displeased, but he was obliged to obey.

A second subject of controversy between the two men was the San Francisco store in the Company. McLoughlin felt that he had been fully authorized to establish the store, and for a time Simpson was evidently satisfied with the venture. By 1842, however, Simpson seems to have changed his mind and rather arbitrarily ordered the store to be closed. McLoughlin stubbornly refused to obey this order, and the store remained in operation until the time of his retirement.

The event which caused an irreconcilable break between McLoughlin and Simpson was the murder of John McLoughlin Jr., at Fort Sitka, on the present site of Wrangell, Alaska, in April, 1842. Young McLoughlin's early career had been rather checkered, but he had settled down and had been stationed at Fort Vancouver for some time. In 1841 he was placed in charge of the lonely post at Fort Sitka and its personnel of about twenty unruly men. Accumulating dissensions between him and these men culminated in his murder during the night of April 20-21, 1842.

Simpson arrived at Fort Sitka on April 23 and learned of the murder. Two days later he wrote a harsh and unsympathetic letter to Dr. John McLoughlin, and this was the first news that the latter received of the murder of his son. Simpson too readily accepted the depositions of the men responsible for the murder, he called the episode a "drunken fray," and stated that if the case could be tried in a regular court of judgment of "justifiable homicide" would be the result. Dr. John McLoughlin was understandably grieved, shocked and angered by this letter. He immediately began to investigate the

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U.P.)—How should a husband kiss his wife?

A safe rule for husbands to follow that romance means more than bread to a sturdy woman, and that if he but learns how to kiss her so as to stir a thrilling echo in her bones she willingly will go out and tote home the bacon herself.

The nice thing is we live in a world where there's a job waiting for every able-bodied woman as well as every able-bodied man.

The big trouble here is that 9 out of 10 husbands are sure they know how to kiss their wives, and 9 out of 10 wives think their husbands are wrong.

The truth lies somewhere in between.

A safe rule for husbands to follow is to assume that no wife really knows how she wants to be kissed. She just wants to brag afterward that she was.

Then all he has to do is give her—at least once every five years—each of the following standard kisses:

- (1) The I-love-you-truly family kiss—Peck her on the cheek and run for the door that leads to your job.
- (2) The little boy kiss—Spread jam across your mouth after breakfast and then rub your face all over her face tenderly until she cries "uncle."
- (3) Little girl kiss—You come home, pick her up, shake her shoes off, bend over, press your lips at the point where her hair dye leaks across her sloping forehead. Count five before asking, "What's for dinner?"
- (4) The bear hug kiss—do as above, except you squeeze her until her backbone crackles like popcorn.
- (5) The caveman kiss—As above, except don't shave for two days before, and growl during performance.
- (6) The torrid latin kiss—Suntan your lips until they blister, press them feverishly against your wife's, whisper "what is money to art?" The next morning ask her for four bits more for lunch money and you'll know the answer.
- (7) The pale reproach kiss—You have done something wrong, and your wife knows it, so you must make her feel guilty. Purse your mouth like a guppy, and as she quivers forgivingly toward you circle around her (stopping gills, brush against her jowls and swim off, whimpering, "life... life... life...")
- (8) The melting kiss—To be used only by poets. You take a lump of butter in your mouth, grab your wife and bend her over like the glad rag doll she is. Kiss her madly. When the butter has melted, let her drop to the floor. Any wife is sure to fall for a husband like that.
- (9) The out-of-bounds kiss—This one is for husbands kissing another husband's wife in the kitchen during a cocktail party. Open your mouth in surprise and pretend you bumped into her by mistake. Caution is the better part of ardor.
- (10) The all-purpose kiss—Attach your face to the object of your affection and then 10 times softly mumble, "Mississippi... Mississippi... Mississippi... like an outdoor motor. That'll wake her up. Whichever way you kiss your wife, be sure to close your eyes, then open them gradually and murmur, "You... you..."—and, as you pull back,—"you?"

Fellows, it's that question mark that does it!

It leaves her with a great big doubt whether lightning like that will ever strike twice.

Non-Operating Unions Poll

WASHINGTON (U.P.)—Fifteen unions started the machinery today for polling one million telegraphers, clerks and other nonoperating railroad workers on whether they want to strike for a health plan and other nonwage benefits.

But the union leader indicated a strike is unlikely, at least for several months.

The unions—which do not cover engineers, firemen, trainmen or conductors—announced the strike vote yesterday after they said, the railroad failed to accept an invitation to begin conferences here.

Auto Dealer Takes Cow Pair As Trade-In

TROY, N.Y. (U.P.)—Farmer Arthur Chouinier has swapped cowpower for horsepower.

His two-tone, black-and-white trade-ins are on display in the show window of an automobile dealer, who billed them as down payment on a truck for Chouinier's farm in nearby Waterford.

Mechanics and salesman who attend the two cows say the deal is about to pay an extra dividend. One of the cows is expecting.

McCarthy To Quiz Convict

WASHINGTON (U.P.)—Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) said today the Justice Department has agreed to let him question the confessed atomic spy, David Greenglass, in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

Greenglass is the man whose testimony helped to send his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and her husband Julius to the electric chair last summer as spies. He is serving a 15-year sentence for espionage.

McCarthy had asked permission to question him in connection with a new investigation of what he has called security leaks at the Army Signal Corps' Ft. Monmouth, N.J., radar laboratories.

Winema Social Club

TULELAKE—The Winema Social Club will meet Thursday, Oct. 22, 3 p.m. at the Winema Elementary School, W. E. Roberts, Siskiyou County school superintendent, and Mrs. T. L. Holland, chief observer of the Tulelake Ground Observer Corps, will be on the program.

Bruce Blosser

Special congressional elections off years always create a commotion. Inevitably they are looked to by politicians as a trend might carry into the next election.

We have just had the first test of real consequence. In the congressman's Ninth Congressional district, a farming area in the west portion of the state the voters elected a Democrat for the first time in history. The race was a vacancy caused by the death of a Republican representative. Democrats naturally are happy about the result as a sign of "change" and as proof that farmers are displeased with administration agricultural policies. The losing GOP candidate viewed the outcome as a slap at the present government.

It might be true. But one would not make a summer of it. It would be foolish either to congratulate politicians on their victory or for Democrats to count on a race won as result of this election.

Some observers point out that the winning Democrat predicted the pattern of the previous election, which was a Republican comeback to all of the policies dear to the Adlai Stevenson Democrats.

It could be that the election of a maverick Democrat to replace a maverick Republican is a meaningless shift of labels—or in an event hardly more than a slap at the farmers at administration policies.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was President, the Republicans developed quite a habit of winning special elections. Once in a while the even pulled off a real shocker, as the established Democratic district in New York City. Now and then the victories seemed to build into a marked trend.

But it was always different presidential years, and even in presidential general elections, with the exception of 1946, the GOP never went over the top.

So these special races have to be taken with a grain of salt. They may read into victory or defeat almost anything it wishes. It had better read with caution, for there is no way of being sure it is till the big event comes along.

Hans Norland Auto Insurance
Phone 2-2515.

SEARS

Big Jacket Gambolee

more comfort - less money!

Lustre Twill Surcoats

Let it rain. Let it blow. You're ready for winter's worst in this water repellent jacket. New neat looking zipper front style. Wool lined body and sleeves. Action back. Sizes 36 to 46

10⁹⁸

Horsehide Flight Jackets

Double leather collar and epaulets. Zipper front. Rayon quilted lining. Snap - flap pockets. In sizes 36 to 46. Brown only.

19.95

Wool and Nylon Surcoats

Warm wool woven with 10% nylon for added wear. Zipper front. Quilted rayon lining. Plaids in sizes 36 to 46.

18.98

Houndstooth Check Surcoats

Popular houndstooth treated to repel water, moths. Quilt lined. Zipper front. Red and black, tan and brown in sizes 36-46.

12⁹⁸

Men's Reversible Warm-up Jackets

100% wool melton outer reverses to 7-oz. acetate satin. Maroon, blue, green or black. Sizes 34 thru 46.

8.90

Rich Ombre Plaid All Wool Surcoats

Outstanding value! Especially with wool costs soaring! Beautiful ombre plaids with rayon quilted satin lining.

18.98

Chafed Skin
Smarting misery, amazingly relieved when medicated Resinol—rich in Lanolin—is applied to chafed skin. Lubricates, medicates, helps to heal. Battle tender skin with mild Resinol Soap.

RESINOL OINTMENT and SOAP

"TOO TIRED" TOO OFTEN DUE TO LACK OF THIAMIN and RIBOFLAVIN!

Feel stronger, peppier in just 7 days!

We'll give you \$1.98 bottle of **RYBUTOL** FREE when you buy the 100-size!

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE! You must feel stronger, peppier in 7 days, or return 100-size for full cash refund. In any event, keep \$1.98 size as a gift. Offer limited. Act now!

Closely woven... sheds rain

Shuts out cold winds

Deep fur pile collar.

Cotton knit wristlets.

"Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back" SEARS

Store Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
133 So. 8th Phone 5188