

Herald and News

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

Our last column ended the Sheridan story as far as he was concerned with the history of the Klamath Country. Sheridan, however, has left his imprint much stronger in the annals of the history of the Willamette Valley, and the city of Sheridan, Oregon, obtained its name from him. He spent the period from 1855 to 1861 in the Oregon country.

Sheridan's narrative contains some interesting comments upon Indian life as he encountered it; his experience at Yaquina Bay gives some account of this Indian life.

"In the summer of 1856, the Coquille Indians on the Siletz, and down near the Yaquina Bay, became, on account of hunger and prospective starvation, very much excited and exasperated, getting beyond control of their agent, and even threatening his life, so a detachment of troops was sent out to set things to rights, and I took command of it. I took with me most of the company and arrived at Yaquina Bay in time to see the agent who for some days had been besieged in a log hut by the Indians and had almost abandoned hope of rescue.

"Having brought with me over the mountains a few head of beef cattle for the hungry Indians, without thinking of running any great personal risk I had six beavers killed some distance from my camp, guarding the meat with four soldiers, whom I was required to post as sentinels, around the small area in which the carcasses lay.

"The Indians soon formed a circle about the sentinels, and impelled by starvation, attempted to take the beef before it could be equally divided. This was of course resisted, when they drew their knives—their guns having been previously taken away from them—and some of the interior chiefs gave the signal for attack.

"The principal chief, Tetootney John, and two other Indians joined me in the center of the circle, and protesting that they would rather die rather than that the frenzied onslaught should succeed, harangued the Indians until the rest of the company hastened up from camp and put an end to the disturbance.

"I always felt grateful to Tetootney John for his loyalty on this occasion, and many times afterward aided his family with a little coffee and sugar, but necessarily surreptitiously, so as not to heighten the prejudices that his friendly act had aroused among his Indian comrades.

"The situation at Yaquina Bay did not seem very safe, notwithstanding the supply of beef we brought; and the possibility that the starving Indians might break out was ever present, so to anticipate any further revolt, I called for more troops. The request was complied the greater part of my own company.

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SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (U) — Politics, economy and the Cold War have copper and other metal men up in the air today.

The politics is at the international level. An urge for economy has caused Uncle Sam to stop buying metal from U.S. producers for his defense stockpile. And the Cold War angle is the United States' urgent desire to keep Russia from getting any of Chile's surplus copper—a war essential.

The world demand and supply of copper is in fairly delicate balance at the moment, with the price holding firm at around 30 cents a pound while the United States and Chile haggle over what to do with the big stocks of copper backing up in the South American republic.

Copper men here say that the price is likely to drop, no matter how the present impasse between Washington and Santiago is resolved.

If Chile goes through with current threats to offer her more than 100,000 tons of surplus copper on the world market, the price drop could be sharp. The surplus piled up because Chile asked 35 1/2 cents a pound and could find no takers.

If Chile finally sells it to the United States for retirement into the U.S. stockpile of defense materials, the release of new Chile copper output on the world market seems likely to break the present delicate balance and tilt the price downward.

A rush of foreign metal has already caused price breaks in zinc and lead, breaks which have caused the shutting down of a number of American mines. Copper, zinc and lead are usually closely tied together in consumption and price trends.

Copper, lead and zinc men say the demand for their metals continues high, even if off a little from the Korean War peak. The trouble, they say, is first that the U.S. government has stopped buying for its stockpile, and second, that there is a big world supply and an increase in import volume here. This has eased a little in recent weeks. But the Chilean copper situation could easily upset this, metal trade sources say.

The break occurred 10 miles east of town on the city's main water line from the Naches River and brought an immediate plea from city officials that residents use as little water as possible.

Standby pumps were started to keep water flowing from two wells into storage reservoirs as workmen labored to repair the line. City officials at first thought the line could not be mended until Saturday.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U) — What makes America strong?

It's that fellow Jones — the guy the neighbors are trying to keep up with.

Who is he? What is he? What does he believe in?

Jones is the sparkplug of the great middle class, which is the bedrock strength of any well-balanced nation.

Depending on where he lives, Jones may be a farmer, a small businessman, a skilled craftsman, or a white collar office worker.

He probably has only a high school education, but he didn't quit learning after he enrolled in the college of experience.

Jones doesn't understand the cynicism of the idle rich or the envious poor. His own chief quality is an enthusiastic love of living.

He is proud he has fared a bit better in life than perhaps his father did, and he wants to do even better.

Money is not his god, but he has a healthy respect for it — and likes to spend it to make life more comfortable for himself and his family.

Jones is no intellectual and would rather be called a lowbrow than a highbrow, but doesn't want to be regarded as either. His basic ideas and virtues are old-fashioned, but still widely popular. He believes in patriotism, fair play, and thinks hard work is the best formula for getting ahead.

He owns a house and a car, and is in debt for both — but he is meeting the payments. He has a life insurance policy, belongs to a lodge and a church, and sometimes on rainy days feels guilty because he skips going to church more often than he misses a lodge meeting.

Jones clings to tradition in many ways. It makes him uneasy to see so many of his friends' marriages break up in divorce. He likes the idea of having one wife and one life at a time.

But he is an adventurer in his own way. He likes to try out new gadgets and new work methods. Farmer Jones was one of the first in his county to employ contour plowing. Skilled craftsman Jones won a company bonus for a simple time-saving idea in his plant.

In every community it is Jones who is first to buy a television set, a new kind of motor car, or air-conditioning machine for his home. It is one of his vanities that he wants to take the first step in his neighborhood toward anything he thinks will make life better.

Jones thinks of himself as a fairly nice guy, and he is. He doesn't turn away when the solicitor for the Red Cross or the community fund comes his way. He crabs about the income tax, but his biggest ambition is to get his income into a bracket that will give him

the right to holler even louder.

Sometimes Jones wishes he saved more and didn't have to live quite so close to each payday. He'd like to be piling up a bigger nest-egg to leave his kids when he goes, but, after all, what's life insurance for except that?

There are days when worry over the atom and hydrogen bomb shadows his thoughts, but actually his greatest fear is hard times, because he has known them in the past.

At heart Jones wants most to go on being a social pioneer of the 20th century, doing his part in making America more prosperous — and enjoying a rich full life. He is an eternal optimist.

If old age and illness ever catch up with him, Jones will be the first guy in his neighborhood with a jet-propelled wheelchair.

Who is Jones? There are five million Joneses in America. Look around you. Jones is the guy you probably envy because he gets more things done — and a great kick out of living — than you do.

Jones is simply the man you could be if you had the sense to give yourself a booster shot.

Call-Off Irks Firm's Board

SPOKANE (U) — The board of directors of Washington Water Power Co. Friday charged the Puget Sound Power and Light Co.'s decision not to extend a merger agreement between the two firms was "certainly inconsistent" with previous statements.

Puget Thursday announced its withdrawal from the agreement with WWP and also from an agreement to sell all its properties to five public utility districts.

"Puget's change of mind yesterday concerning the merger," WWP's directors said in a statement, "comes as a complete surprise, and is certainly inconsistent with its numerous statements over the past several years, when it has repeatedly asserted that it was practically impossible for it to continue as a private entity."

The Washington Water Power directors, in another action, declared a 10 cent dividend, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 25, bringing total payments for the year to \$1.57 1/2 a share.

Telling The Editor

Dear Sir:

Referring to the article in the November third Herald by Patti O'Connor concerning the possible sale of the Naval Housing Units, in which a local realtor objected to such a sale because an outside owner might make tenancy available to anyone regardless of race, creed or color.

We, the Klamath Falls Chapter of The National Association For The Advancement For Colored People (NAACP) wish to go on record as opposing statements or attitudes that occupancy of these units are too good for certain religious or racial groups, or that such use will turn the units into slums.

It is our purpose to see there is no discrimination in public housing. And will publicly oppose any such actions.

Due to the realtor's doubt as to the liberality of local owners, it would be best for outsiders to purchase the units. His inference that local owners would discriminate disturbs us, and it is our hope that possible local owners are as liberal and democratic as outsiders.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Annie L. Barnett,
Secretary

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The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

A little more than two years ago a new development of considerable value to children suffering from cerebral palsy was brought to the attention of the medical profession. This was not a new and remarkable operation, nor the discovery of a new drug.

It was the recognition that children who have certain physical difficulties can be helped by slight modification of what they would be doing if they were perfectly normal.

Since there may be readers of this column who are not familiar with the use of special toys for children with cerebral palsy a discussion of this subject may be helpful.

A few children are born with muscular difficulties resulting from injury to their brains before, during, or immediately after their births. The thinking processes may not be damaged, but they have muscular difficulties, principally of the arms and legs. These prevent them from developing normally as other children do.

At the 1951 meeting of the American Medical Association there was an exhibit on the use of special toys in the treatment of children with cerebral palsy. The study was sponsored by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and the American Toy Institute. In addition to the exhibit, an article on this subject was published in the June, 1951, issue of the Crippled Child magazine, and a list of toys used as aids was prepared by the two organizations mentioned.

A toy used for this purpose must be safe to handle, without sharp corners or rough, splintery edges. It must be easy to clean and not apt to rust or stain after washing.

These toys must be strong to withstand much abuse as they are frequently knocked off tables and thrown around. Finally, an ideal toy, if possible, should be adaptable for different uses at different ages.

That the perfectly normal activity of playing with toys can also be useful for many of these unfortunate youngsters as a means of muscle training is most encouraging. If the therapist in charge of the training of the child selects the toys which he thinks will be helpful, the latest information I have is that local toy dealers can supply them.

Alf M. Landon Snubbed At GOP Victory Meeting

KANSAS CITY (U) — The Kansas City Star said last night that Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential candidate, was not invited to sit at the speakers' table at the Kansas party's harmony meeting and victory dinner in Topeka.

In a special dispatch from its Topeka Bureau, the Star said Landon "sat inconspicuously among other party members" and quoted him as saying:

"I have had hours which come to few men from the Republican party. I am conscious of my obligations and responsibilities to my party, and I am deeply grateful to the several million Democrats who voted for me."

"Whether I sit on one more dais or not is a matter of indifference to me. My only concern is to be of some use to my country first and my party second."

Fraternal Order of Eagles

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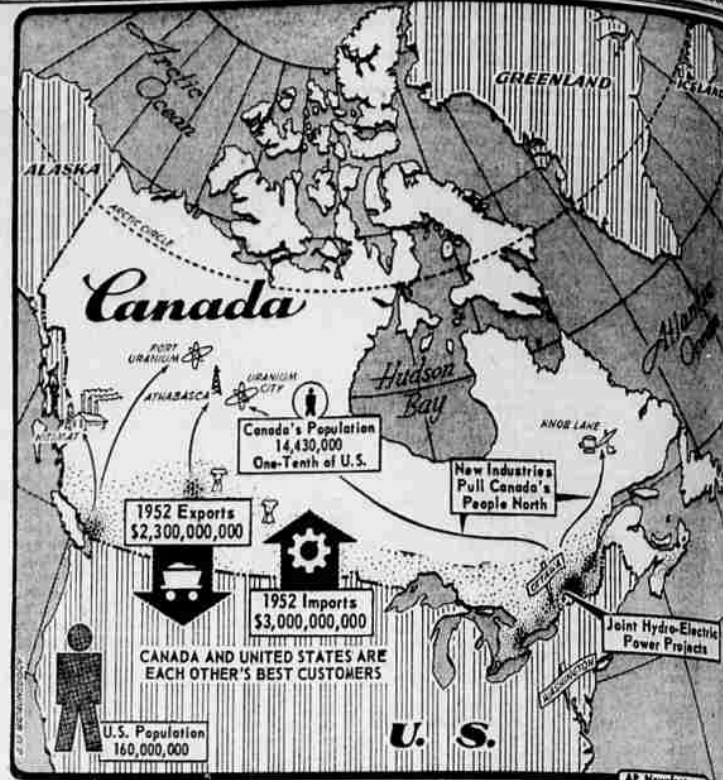
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PUBLIC INVITED



Canadian-U. S.-Mexican Lines Longest Unfortified Borders In the World

By WARREN BENNETT

AP Newsfeatures Writer

Nowhere on the globe are there such good neighbors as the three great nations on the continent of North America. Borders of the United States with Canada (4,000 miles) and with Mexico (1,500) are the longest unfortified national boundaries in the world.

In mid-October, President Eisenhower joined with President Cordell Hull in dedication of the \$9 million dollar Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande serving both their countries.

Last week, Eisenhower cleared the way for construction of the 600 million dollar hydroelectric power project in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence. This international boundary river is being harnessed by Ontario for Canada and by New York State for this country.

This weekend, President Eisenhower addresses the Ottawa Parliament and confers with the Canadian Cabinet on mutual problems of military and economic security. Officially, Eisenhower is returning the visit to Washington last May of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent.

This hands-across-the-border relationship with our northern neighbor brought about a permanent Canada-U.S. Board of Defense during the war. Canada's minister of defense is C. D. Howe, a Waltham, Mass., boy who went north instead of west to seek his fortune.

Last month in Washington, Howe met with U.S. Treasury Secretary Humphrey, Commerce Secretary Weeks and Defense Mobilizer

\$26 Million GM Deal Handled In Telephone Booth

DETROIT (U) — One of the automotive industry's biggest deals, the \$26,000,000 purchase of the Willow Run plant by General Motors, was completed in a pay station phone booth it was learned here.

Negotiations between Kaiser Motors Corp. and GM were under way last Tuesday and Harlow H. Currier, president of General Motors Corp., waited for confirmation of the purchase from Edgar F. Kaiser in Washington.

Meanwhile, he was scheduled to make a luncheon address before the Fisher Body management group at a downtown hotel.

Currier refused to cancel the speech and left his office to attend the luncheon. The phone call from Kaiser caught him there and the two executives closed the deal in a hotel phone booth.

YUGO TALKS SOON

ROME (U) — Speculation that Yugoslavia and Italy may agree to early talks on the thorny Trieste issue mounted Saturday following hush-hush meetings of western Big Three diplomats with Rome and Belgrade authorities.

U.S. ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce, French ambassador Jacques Fougues Duparc and British charge d'affaires Archibald Ross called separately on an Italian foreign office undersecretary representing Premier Giuseppe Pella, currently on a trip to Turkey.

Fleming to reaffirm the principles of joint military and economic cooperation. Two basic points were emphasized:

1. The United States and Canada can better defend themselves and do justice to their worldwide commitments by viewing defense problems as continental rather than national.

2. Effective utilization of joint resources is fundamental to joint defense and economic strength of both countries.

Canada and the United States are each other's best customers. Trade between the two countries is the largest in the world. In the past Canada sold primary farm and forest products to this country and bought manufactured articles in return. It always bought more than it sold but this traditional trend is changing.

Americans need to know more about Canada and its spectacular economic and industrial growth, particularly during the past decade.

Although Canada has always occupied a great deal of space on the map, as an effective nation it used to consist of a narrow populated band, no more than 200 miles wide, just above the U.S. border from coast to coast. What has happened since the war is that Canada has been adding effective breadth to its great length.

New industries—oil, iron, lead, zinc, uranium and aluminum to mention a few—have been luring Canadians north. The Klondike project in British Columbia lies 400 miles north of Vancouver; Great Slave Lake with its mineral resources is 400 miles north of Edmonton; Knop Lake is 360 miles north of the St. Lawrence. Radar stations are being set up in what was once considered uninhabitable Arctic wastes.

Canada's population, although growing fast, is still only a little one-tenth that of the United States. Canada has only 10 cities with a population of more than 100,000 and its largest, Montreal, has 1,021,520 residents. Toronto in second place has 675,754 people, according to 1952 tabulations.

There is a sober realization on both sides of the border that a very real economic sense, American and Canadian eggs are all in the same basket.

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