

# Herald and News

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## BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Mrs. Charles Thurman, who lives out at 3307 Hilyard, called in yesterday to say that there were some 25 or 30 starlings in their yard. Mr. Thurman had spotted them last Monday and they had spent a couple of days going through all the bird books trying to identify the birds before finally calling on Jim O'Donohue. He put them right on the question, and advised them to go out and shoot the invaders, if possible.

I heartily second that motion. A scourge of starlings can be as bad or worse than an invasion of locusts. When they come, they descend in clouds, strip the country clean as the proverbial hound's tooth and then sit around in the naked trees and pick their bills while waiting for things to grow again.

A menace in Europe for generations they were only recently intro-

duced into the Eastern United States. Their gradual infiltration of the West is a matter of cause great alarm. They should be put on the bounty list. If necessary I imagine that we can get a few of the businessmen and sportsmen around the Basin, as included, to offer a small reward for starling carcasses.

Go out in your Russian olive trees, Mrs. Thurman, and let 'em have both barrels.

The students of the Roseburg high school are to be congratulated on their recent March of Dimes Drive. They raised a total of \$4716, which is an average of \$3.85 per pupil. A nice job all the way around.

The school challenged all other schools in the state. Only Brockway accepted the challenge. They raised \$827 for a \$2.20 average. Just goes to show what you can do if you really put your mind to it.

## CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

HERE ARE 10 FACTS which should make 1954 a good business year. The facts, or factors, were given to the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association in Chicago by Arthur (Red) Motley, president of "Parade," the newspaper magazine supplement.

- 1) The country has the highest employment in history.
- 2) The country has the highest national income in history.
- 3) The country has the highest profits in history.
- 4) People have the highest disposable income.
- 5) Tax cuts are assured.
- 6) We have accelerated the pace at which new ideas, new designs, new products and new services reach the retailer.
- 7) We have had a population growth that has confounded the experts.
- 8) We have the broadest income base in our history—the widest distribution.
- 9) There are more liquid assets in the hands of the people than ever before.
- 10) We have what the economists call "a rolling readjustment."

Philip E. Graham, publisher of the Washington, D. C., "Post," also sounded an optimistic outlook for business (and newspaper business) in 1954 at the same meeting.

He said there are more people in America, more jobs, more money, more education, savings going up, people eating better, more leisure and more learning.

Among the principal needs of the nation, he said, is the fact that our schools must be almost doubled in the next 10 years; highways are antiquated and need rebuilding; housing needs are staggering; plenty of city improvements are needed; our hospital system hasn't kept pace with our growth as a nation; and industry, generally, needs modernization.

There has been considerable talk

## BRUCE BLOSSAT

The majority recommendations of the Randall Commission on foreign economic policy are liberal, as they were expected to be. There was no surprise, either, in the conservative proposals of the commission minority.

Advocates of greatly expanded foreign trade will be disappointed that the majority's suggestions are not more sweeping than they are. But the commission, operating under the able guidance of a top industrialist, Clarence B. Randall, was clearly concerned with drafting a program that might have some chance of passage.

Thus its chief recommendation on trade is a three-year extension of the now annually renewable Reciprocity Trade Act, which gives the President wide discretionary power in negotiating tariff concessions with other countries.

Within this frame, the commission advises successive tariff cuts up to 15 per cent.

The existing "peril point" feature would be maintained. Under this provision of the law, the U.S. Tariff Commission informs the President of the outside limit to which a tariff may be cut without doing "serious injury" to American interests.

Also undisturbed would be the "escape clause" which allows interested parties to protest tariff rates in effect. On a finding of injury to a domestic industry, the Tariff Commission can recommend higher duties to the President. He can ignore the advice, but if he

does he has to give Congress his reasons.

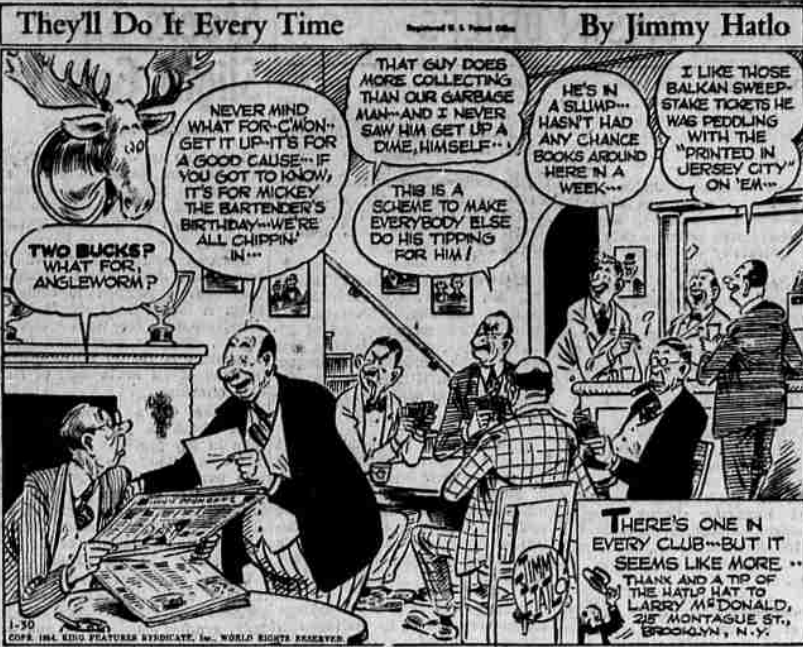
These two items represent past victories of the "high tariff" forces and their retention measures the caution with which the Randall Commission approached the question of specific new trade proposals.

Nevertheless, the tone of the report is encouraging to those who believe that this country must steadily lower its trade barriers as a contribution to the lasting economic health of other friendly nations which live by trade.

If the Reciprocal Trade Act could be renewed for a three-year span instead of the one-year period, time would be gained for more exhaustive study of fresh ideas in the foreign trade field.

Furthermore, a three-year renewal would introduce an unaccustomed note of stability into our foreign trade relations. Uncertainty is always a bugaboo with our friends abroad, and they would be happy to know they could count on some basic arrangement for more than a year.

The Randall Commission wisely submitted its report at an early date to give Congress ample time to study the recommendations before the usual summer expiration of the reciprocal law. A responsible Congress can have no excuse for not giving this issue thorough attention. The proposals are modest enough. Even with their liberal bent, they ought to satisfy a body of lawmakers which likes to declare that everybody in the world should be self-supporting.



By Jimmy Hatlo

## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

The simple, straight forward story of the Miller family crossing the plains to Oregon is a story that many families in the Oregon and California sections of the Pacific coast can duplicate. Tales of hardships intersperse amusing incidents. Fears and hopes are things that go to make a living dramatic story. Perhaps it is not as a scientific historian would like to see it written but it goes to illustrate that many families which faced the long hard grind of the wilderness has something of interest to hand down to those who came after them. Unfortunately much is lost because it has never been recorded and the world is poorer because someone did not take the pains to write down the story of the trail through the wildwood and across the plain.

Some might think the incident of Wagoner's daughter a bit of fancy, yet, wagon trains were wiped out for incidents of even more minor character. The pioneer held much respect for the potential danger they faced in passing through much of the Indian country and made no move that would offend the Indians, lest retaliation might follow for an affront.

I vividly remember my mother's mother telling the story of the crossing of the plains when she was a young girl of eight. Each night the train camped, the friendly (?) Indians would visit the camp, and, with childlike inquisitiveness, had to look at and handle everything that attracted their fancy; often to the embarrassment of the harassed pioneer who dare not move to protest. One evening grandmother was in the family wagon with the rest of the children for they were not allowed to be around when the Indians were in camp. An exploring red hand came reaching under the canvas and the little girl was quick to rise to the defense of the younger children, snatching up a table fork she let the hand have it. The cry of pain and the commotion that followed was an incident she never forgot. The party leaders were sorely worried in the party of reprisal. Every able man spent an anxious night with his rifle ready at hand. Even before dawn had broken or breakfast started, the oxen were hitched to the wagons and the train was underway with anxious eyes constantly scanning the horizon. Yes, trains had been wiped out for incidents such as this, as well as for no incident at all.

Joaquin Miller's mention of the wagon load of Comstock clocks which went over the cliff during the tornado that struck them just before they reached the summit of the Rocky Mountains is a queer load for a pioneer school teacher to have upon the Oregon Trail. Yet the fact that papa Miller had the load of clocks was one of the reasons he was upon the migration to the Oregon Country.

Hulings Miller, Joaquin's "papa" was born in Cincinnati about 1812 and where he received his early school training. As Joaquin phrases it: "A good education -- for that time -- and where he afterwards became a merchant." This gives us a bit of understanding of Joaquin's remark that papa's wonderment when he considered the success of the Jewish boys from Alaska, "why he, too, could not have been such a merchant."

Joaquin writes about papa, "But his singularly shy and sensitive nature quite unfitted him for commercial intercourse with his fellow men and giving this up, he retired to the little village and settlement called Liberty, Union County, Indiana, and began life in the wilderness as a school teacher. Here he married. My mother's name was Wilt. But my quiet, Quaker-like father did not seem destined to prosper in this world's ways, anywhere, or in anything at all. After vibrating between Cincinnati and the little village on the Ohio and Indiana line for three or four years, during which time I and my two brothers were born, he set out, with his wife and three infant children, to push his way still farther into the wilderness.

"He settled in a dense forest in what was then called the Miami Reserve, near the Mississippi River, Marion, Grant County, Indiana. Here alone, and with his own hands -- quite unused then to such toil -- he, with the help of his mother, built a little log cabin and cleared off a little patch of ground. The first recollection of my life is that of waking up suddenly one night and looking out of the little open window at the burning brush heaps, where my parents, side by side, were still toiling away while the world rested. And from that time forth I search my memory in vain for one day of rest from hard manual toil for these two patient and uncomplaining people, outside the Sabbath, which, of course, was always kept sacred."

"What happened to this little bit of land so hardly won from the wilderness is the story of the clocks. Joaquin states, "Hardly had it been paid for and a good foothold established when a clock peddler, with his son, came along with a wagon load of clocks. This sort of incident Jim Fisk professed to fall ill, and, being so very eager to get rid of his clocks and return to Boston, persuaded my sympathetic and simple-hearted father to give him a mortgage and take the load of clocks. And so it was the little home was lost and we set out for Oregon. But, being still poor, we had to stop in one or two other places and work for teams and supplies before venturing across the Missouri."

## The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.  
S. P. writes: "A lot has been said about too many white cells in the blood, but what about too many red cells? Is this common?"

This is an interesting inquiry, and brings up the subject of a disease known as polycythemia. In contrast to anemia in which there are too few red cells, or too little iron in the blood, polycythemia is characterized by too many red cells, often twice as many as normal. This is not a common condition.

The symptoms of polycythemia vary considerably from person to person. Headaches, dizziness, and inability to work well are fairly common. A brick-red flushing of the face and hands is often present. The disease cannot be diagnosed from these symptoms alone, but rather from counting the red blood cells under the microscope. This is not a newly discovered disease. Many kinds of treatments have been tried, the most common one being repeated removal of blood from a vein. Such repeated small bleedings do not, of course, cure the condition but do get rid of some of the extra blood cells. Other treatments are the use of drugs aimed at destroying some of the excessive red cells. In some cases, this kind of treatment has been quite successful.

In recent years phosphorus, which has been made radioactive, has been used with considerable success. Phosphorus is one of the elements, and like many others, it can be charged to give off radioactive rays. Because the phosphorus loses this radioactivity quite rapidly, it is safer than some other radioactive substances.

When given to patients with polycythemia the phosphorus unites with the red cells and destroys some of them, thus bringing the number down toward normal. This method of treatment for polycythemia seems to be the best so far developed. Polycythemia is one of the first diseases for which beneficial results have been obtained as a result of the discoveries in nuclear physics and atomic research.

**NEW NAME**  
MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va. (AP) — Residents here have another name for Camp Fair Chance, the state penitentiary's new honor camp from which five prisoners have escaped since it was opened Monday. They now call it "Freedom Village."

## Telling The Editor

CRAWFORD CHARGES

CHILOUIN—On the 15th day of January, the Klamath General Council approved an amendment to a main motion to provide for absentee balloting on the election to be held January 25.

I have written to Congressman Sam Coon and requested a joint Congressional investigation about the manner in which the absentee ballots were handled.

There were no absentee ballots sent to the enrollees in the seven towns, namely: Klamath Falls, Merrill, Malin, Bonanza, Bly, Lakeview and Dorris, California. There are enrolled members living in each of these towns.

To confirm the facts, I have a memorandum, dated January 27, 1954, signed by T. W. Sanders, chief clerk, from which I quote: "No absentee ballots were mailed to eligible voters enrollees within the Klamath Basin."

I am informed by the Klamath Agency that 57 eligible voters live in the Klamath Basin who did not receive absentee ballots. The absentee ballots that were mailed, left the agency office on January 19, 1954. I am informed by Mrs. Sanders.

One absent member Mrs. Tom Lang, who is in Smith River, California, phoned her vote in on the day of the election to the election board because she had not received an absentee ballot. The election board refused to take the vote. The chairman of the election board was informed by an office clerk that an absentee ballot had been mailed to Mr. and Mrs. Lang on the day of the election.

According to the election board and the agency office, the polls would be officially closed at eight o'clock and no absentee ballots would be counted unless they were in the agency office at that hour. In spite of this decision by the office, they mailed the Langs' ballots when they knew they would not be counted.

Mr. Sanders showed me nine absentee ballots that came to the agency January 20 and 27 and they were not accepted and counted.

One individual made up his own ballot and sent it in to me because he had not received a ballot. I presented it to the board and it was accepted.

I do not want the public to think I am complaining because I was not elected, but I want the public to know that the absentee ballots were not mailed out in time to be returned to the agency and counted with those voting in person on the election day, and absentee ballots were not mailed to the voters in the seven towns I have mentioned.

This is an irregularity because these people are entitled to an absentee ballot.

The situation that concerns me about the bill now in Congress to terminate federal supervision of the Klamath Reservation. The people who did not receive an absentee ballot are denied the right to vote for a representative to represent them and their families on this important piece of legislation.

Very truly yours,  
(s) Wade Crawford

ANSWER

Indian plea, written by Glen S. Lopez, January issue of your paper practically curled my toes. I too am a member of the Klamath tribe and I can assure you there are many who do not share that opinion or have the same aversion assuming our share of the burden of taxation, were but the shackles removed.

Supposing some of us do fall flat on our faces, at least we've tried, and who hasn't learned through trial and error.

A good example of the crippling effect the reservation has on our people can be judged by that article. There is evidence of a reduced desire or requirement to think. Glen is a young man possibly in his mid twenties. In these troubled and dangerous times people in all walks of life are contributing of labor and earnings until it hurts. Yet Glen sees no benefit in paying taxes. After all these

## HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Never mind whether cigarettes give you a cough.

Science is already musing over such problems. Let's take up today another tempestuous issue in the world of tobacco, which is:

If a man smokes a pipe is he less likely to rob a bank, strike his wife, or saw his mother-in-law in half?

The nation has an estimated 18 million regular or part-time pipe smokers. Are they a more law-abiding class than other type smokers?

To get the answer to this great social question Morris L. Levinson, president of the Kaywood Pipe Co., polled 200 police chiefs.

We have the results at hand. The statistics—like most statistics—seem to prove pretty much whatever you want to believe anyway.

To begin with, 131 police chiefs didn't reply at all. This proves something we have thought all along: You not only can't find a cop when you really want one—you can't even attract his attention through the mail.

Of the 69 police chiefs who did respond to the poll, 22 ducked the issue by saying they had no figures on the smoking habits of their local criminals. Just why not, they didn't say. But it would seem easy enough for the police, in grilling a suspect, to slip in a leading query, such as:

"We know you went to a progressive school as a boy, Butch, but what really led you to hijack that truck? What were you smoking at the time—pipe, cigarette or cigar? Come clean now—if you know what's good for you."

The remaining 47 police chiefs more or less bore out Levinson's hopeful faith that pipe smokers make good family men, rarely cause the cops trouble, and seldom kick small dogs around.

A few comments:

The prefect of police in Paris, France, regretted he had no statistical data but admitted he smoked a pipe himself.

John McGraw of the New York Giants put thumbs down on ball-players that smoked a pipe because they were the "peaceful type," wrote Chief of Detectives George Loquist of Sacramento, Calif. "McGraw claimed they lacked that fighting spirit and I believe he was right to a large extent."

"Older men are pipe smokers, and crime reports reveal that the youngsters age groups predominate in crime," said Chief Roy D. Kerr of Tacoma, Wash.

"I do not smoke at all myself," said police officer L. M. Hilton of Ogden, Utah, but acknowledged pipe smokers committed few homicides in his area.

"We have had dealings with thousands of criminals here, and I cannot recall one of the 'big time' criminals smoking a pipe," commented Chief C. A. Booke of Meridian, Miss. "On the contrary, they chain-smoked cigarettes; many of them taking only a couple puffs before stubbing it out and lighting another."

"Pipe smokers seem to have less nervous tension," wrote Police Supt. Leo Kuddy of Scranton, Pa. "It would appear pipe smokers come from the more stable social group," observed Chief S. G. Haudckedahl of Kenosha, Wis.

"Pipe smokers are generally older, more settled persons than are the cigarette smokers, and it naturally follows that the cigarette smokers will be more numerous among the law violators," said Chief Ray Bankership of North Little Rock, Ark.

Frankly, it seems to us this poll raises more questions than it answers.

years of the reservation, when a young man wears blinders to the danger surrounding him off the reservation, something is drastically wrong. We have not been prepared to take our rightful place in this great country of ours. We have been cruelly short-changed, then it is time for a change and should be welcomed and demanded.

I see absolutely nothing wrong with having to go to work or learning to cope with the white man in business and etc. In fact I think that would be exactly what is required for the salvation of so many wasted young lives on the reservation and the competition encountered would stimulate a desire for an education.

As for the freedom, those of us with land even purchased property, do not have the freedom of choice, but must lease through and only with the approval of the agency office.

With due apology to the parents of service men who have gone through the horrors of war. To the service men and the overburdened tax payer, who may have read the article, judge us not too harshly. We're shackled and blundering, but eventually we hope to find our place and contribute as Americans to justify our existence.

Ken Hunter  
Beatty

**PROTECT YOUR HEALTH**  
Do you and the members of your family check with your dentist twice a year?  
Carter's Collection Agency  
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411 Main Phone 6121

What shape of pipe and what brand of tobacco will make pipe smokers even more lovable citizens?

Would pipe smoking by wives make them more peaceful in the home?

Does the country really need a good five-cent cigar, or would it just create new worries for the police?

Who commits the most crimes—the regular cigarette smoker, the filtered cigarette smoker, or the guy who likes 'em king size? Will police chiefs appear on television saying, "Why don't you smoke my brand—you don't see me being arrested, do you?"

Yes, and how about snuff? A lot of people take snuff secretly, and who knows what else they may be up to?

## Vet's Mailbag

Veterans Administration, in cooperation with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, reminds veterans and their dependents that time for filing income tax returns is at hand. Deadline for filing 1953 tax returns on an annual basis Internal Revenue reminds, is March 15, 1954.

VA has received a ruling from Internal Revenue that the following payments made by VA to veterans and their dependents for benefits administered by VA are tax free and need not be reported in computing income tax:

- Dividends on GI insurance policies;
- Subsistence payments and training allowances for World War II and post-Korean veterans training in schools, on farms and on-the-job;
- Subsistence payments to disabled veterans training under Public Law 16;
- Gratuity payments by VA applied on veterans' GI loans (4 per cent of guaranteed portion of loan) (payments ceased on all loan commitments made after August 31);
- Disability compensation and pensions, both service-connected and non-service-connected; grants to seriously disabled veterans for special homes; World War I emergency officers retirement pay; and
- All death benefits paid by VA, consisting of compensation, pension and GI insurance to families of deceased veterans.

The six-month death gratuity paid by the Armed Forces to beneficiaries of servicemen who lost their lives in service, Internal Revenue said, is not taxable and need not be reported as income.

**QUESTION OF THE WEEK**  
Q. I have a permanent National Service Life Insurance policy. Would it be possible for me to change it to a term policy?  
A. No. Permanent plan policies may not be exchanged by term policies, under the law. However, N.S.L.I. term policies may be converted to permanent plans.

Federal mediators set new for today after meeting first one side and then with the over a six and a half hour last night.

The talks were to start at 10:00 a.m. EST.

Mediator Leverett Edwards flew here yesterday from Chicago to help fellow conciliator Frank Forman, said that "The talks look explosive."

However, Edwards reported a tentative agreement on several items in last night's meeting which the mediators submitted proposals and then asked the sides to think them over at the night.

Remaining unsettled were key issues of wages and work hours with the union asking a 54-hour work week, time saved for overtime and holidays a year.

The railroad workers, conductors and other operating personnel whose pay averaged about an hour, now have what the seven-day work week, nine a day, straight pay for overtime and no paid holidays.

William Weyer, trustee of the bankrupt line, says the most he got a guaranteed monthly pay for being available for work days a week even if they are called for work.

The trustee, who says the demands would cost \$5,000,000, has appealed to President Eisenhower to appoint a agency fact-finding board in order to postpone the strike date.

**LONG WALK**  
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Four-year-old Leroy Eckbold Jr. decided this day nursery business wasn't for him—so he put on his galoshes and snow suit and started for home.

The sobbing, shivering little boy was found by a motorist yesterday eight miles from the day nursery—half the distance to his home in nearby Bristol. He was dragging the middle of heavily-traveled U.S. 1, dragging his leggings behind him.

**BEER SUBS FOR COFFEE WHEN PRICES SOAR**  
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The price of coffee is getting so high, reports that the management is offering American-made beer as a substitute (at the same price) on its menus.

The hotel said that customers at breakfast, lunch or dinner can order a glass of beer as the beverage—or, if they still prefer, get milk, tea or coffee.

"But we're trying to discourage coffee drinking," a hotel spokesman said, pointing to this bit of verse now on all menus:

"There is an awful lot of coffee in Brazil,  
"Too much centavos, let them keep it if they will."  
"Like your pa and grandma and your mother dear  
"For health and strength drink American beer  
"With your meal, blow off the foam  
"And quaff the brew that's made at home."

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2 TUBE NEW PENICILLIN FREE  
When you buy this today...  
"DASH BOX" (Penicillin)

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\*Nelson Ratings



**LEE HENDRICK**  
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## Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—The who's used to going around the corner to the small loan company when pressed for cash may find a little tighter with this year and asking some questions.

And the finance companies, turn, may find fewer people quite so eager to borrow to pay those, at least, are the conclusions drawn from a survey of the 1,000 members of the National Consumers Finance Association.

"Fewer loans will be made this year because of more rigid screening," Paul L. Selby, vice-president of the organization, predicts.

Screening will include about prospects of factory and the amount of installment payments already on family budget. On the outside will be hesitancy to take new debts because of the overtime pay.

"When business in general is good, so is ours," one president says in answering an association's poll.

"But a softening of our economy causes the consumer to move cautiously and to buy price decreases before buying."

The majority of the nation's executives polled believe, however, that after a downturn in the second quarter, a summer surge will bring conditions all around.

Even if times get hard for folk, the number of those who are on their payments won't change, the executives feel pretty sure. 1953 the companies lent more than three billion dollars to area million persons. Bad debt came to only 1.2 per cent.

"The American public cases out of 100 is there, however, in its financial ability," Selby says approvingly. "The sure is about the same year year whether times are good or bad."

**Commuter Line Strike Threatened**  
NEW YORK (AP)—Federal labor worked against the today to avert a threatened strike on the Long Island Railroad world's longest commuter line 300,000 daily fares.

The Independent Brotherhood Railway Trainmen has called a walkout at 4 a.m. (EST) tomorrow if there is no agreement on wages, hours and other terms. The railroad has said it would try to operate if the strike is not called.

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OFFICES OF  
John D. Merryman, M.D.  
Moved to new location at  
303 Pine Street on February 1  
Same Telephone, 4410

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