

# Herald and News

**FRANK JENKINS**  
Editor

**BILL JENKINS**  
Managing Editor

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## BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS



All of a sudden there has been a real rash of information coming in on the picture of "old blue" which was published some weeks ago.

First information came in from Mrs. Joseph Abner of 5021 Harlan Drive. She thought the engineer shown in the picture might have been her father, T. R. Skillington. The face of the man in the cab was very indistinct and hard to make out. That's Mr. Skillington for sure, however, in the picture at the head of this column. Taken on the day of his retirement in 1938 following 43 years of service with the Southern Pacific. His grandson, Thomas Abner, is in the cab of a much more modern engine than "old blue" with him.

It could have been. And we are glad to have the lead. Running down the names of people that fall back in the history of our country is quite a chore with nothing but a dim picture to go on.

Then, following Mrs. Abner's suggestion, Mrs. H. L. Inman called in that she was pretty sure that the engineer on the run at that time was Jack Inman, although again the dim print made it hard to say for sure. But friends and others as well as her own family had pretty definitely identified the man at the head of the engine as Jimmy O'Bryan, an early day operator.

More thanks to Mrs. Inman. It is truly heartening to find so many people anxious to help in our search for names.

Then to wind things up, someone called in yesterday and talked to Ott in my absence and said that in all probability the tall chap standing at the head of the engine was the fireman, a chap named Joe Prizzel, that the man on the fire was the brakeman, named George Burgess.

Again no identification on the man in the cab.

So you can see that we have

## Vet's Mailbag

With spring just around the corner, and thousands of veterans planning to take the initial step in buying their own home, Veterans Administration passes on a few words of advice to the prospective home buyer.

GI loans, guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration are on the upgrade in most sections of the country, VA reports, and lenders are actively participating in the program.

From long experience, VA knows that it is the hope of every homebuyer to get a "perfectly" satisfied with his new home," but, VA says, it is not possible for the Agency to guarantee the veteran will like his home—it can only guarantee the loan. But VA can help guide the veteran in his choice, with a handy booklet entitled "To the Home Buying Veteran."

The booklet, which may be had without charge at any VA office, has many check points which prove valuable in choosing a home. Some of the things to be found point out the value of the proper neighborhood, the lot, details about inside and outside construction—about the foundations, cellars or basements, how to get an appraisal on the property... things to look for in signing a sales contract.

The best way to protect yourself in signing a sales contract VA said, is to obtain competent advice from an attorney or someone who understands legal details and the requirements in your particular area. VA is not permitted by law to perform that service for veterans.

VA also has available at any of its offices a pamphlet "GI Loans for Veterans" which answers most of the questions about loans. It is also supplied without charge to prospective home buyers.

"If you are planning to buy a home," VA warns veterans, "be sure you get all the advice and facts available before you sign a sales contract. Know what you want, how much you can afford to pay, and you'll be happier."

**QUESTION OF THE WEEK**

Q. I'm in a VA hospital, and I want to transfer to another one. Will VA furnish me with transportation?

A. VA will provide transportation only if the transfer is approved and determined necessary by VA for medical reasons.

## They'll Do It Every Time



## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

When we read the stories written by the old pioneers of the area I often wonder about the abundance of wildlife because it is seldom that wild game is mentioned in any of the writings. Perhaps this is due to the fact that wild game was so common an incident in the lives of these early settlers, it became such a commonplace subject, they simply failed to mention it.

This column has carried the story of Sheridan and his observation of the effect of mining upon the fish life in the Pit and Sacramento Rivers. The rolling of the waters destroyed the fish runs and in this turn left the Indians, who were utterly dependent upon the annual runs of fish in a sorry state of affairs and faced with starvation and death.

Joaquin Miller writes of this same condition in his book "Unwritten History," in the following manner: "There was a tribe of Indians camped down on the rapid, rocky Klamath river—a sullen, ugly set were they, too; at least so said The Forks. Never social, hardly seeming to notice the whites, who were now thick about them, below them, above them, on the river and would meet one on the narrow trail; he would gather his skins about him, hide his bow and arrows under their folds, and, without seeming to see any one, would move past us as still as a shadow. I do not remember that I ever saw one of these Indians laugh, not even to smile. A hard-featured, hard-starved set of savages, of whom the wise men of the camp prophesied no good."

The Forks was a mining camp at which Joaquin spent a winter, possibly his first on the Klamath. Its chief claim to fame was its saloon, "The Howling Wilderness."

"The snow, unusually deep this winter," writes Joaquin, "had driven them all down from the mountains, and they were compelled to camp on the river, as it had been driven by winter from the mountains. Yet I do not know that any one thought of all this then. I am sure I did not; and I do not remember hearing any allusion made to these things by the bearded men of the camp, old enough, and wise enough, to look at the heart of things. Perhaps it was because they were all so busy and intent on getting gold."

"Another thing that made it rather a trick-red colored face. During all this period from the epileptic cry on, the patient is unconscious. At the attack, however, the patient recovers consciousness without recollection of what has happened.

Today there are methods of testing the electrical waves in the brain which have shown that the brain waves of someone with epilepsy are different from those of a normal person. This method of testing has already proved to be of great help in finding out what people are most likely to develop epilepsy, how seriously the disease is, and what treatment is best for that particular patient.

More has been learned about epilepsy in the last few years than in the preceding three thousand years of human history. With the drugs and management now available, many victims of the disease can be greatly helped, so the outlook for Mrs. T.'s daughter is not necessarily dim.

## THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Mrs. T. writes that her 13-year-old daughter, who has never been sick in her life before, has taken three epileptic fits in a week. She says she is bewildered and afraid to let the little girl go out at all, and feels as though her life is ruined.

This distress on the part of the parent of a child who develops epilepsy is certainly understandable, and one can give deep sympathy to the mother, while telling her that she must not despair, but rather take what steps she can to aid her daughter.

Epilepsy is primarily a disease or condition of the brain. It is commonly divided into two main varieties. The less important kind is called petit mal, in which there is a brief loss of consciousness without convulsions. The severe type is called grand mal, in which there is loss of consciousness with typical convulsions.

Before an attack there is usually a peculiar sensation in some part of the body. This is known as an aura. The sensation is hard to describe, but an "uneasy feeling" in the stomach area is one of the most common. Those who have epileptic attacks learn to recognize this aura and to know that an attack is on the way.

At the beginning of a major attack the patient may give a loud scream or yell, which is called an epileptic cry. When an attack first begins the head is usually drawn back or to one side, the jaws are fixed, the hands clenched and the legs extended straight out. This is quickly followed by muscular contractions, noisy breathing

## James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower is the living symbol, and one of three custodians, of a basic principle laid down by the writers of the Constitution 153 years ago: the separation and balance of powers between the President, Congress and the courts, opposition to congressional enactment upon the powers given them, explicitly or implicitly, in the Constitution—have had wide latitude in handling foreign affairs.

The power is not absolutely, thanks to the constitutional checks and balances. A president cannot make a treaty with a foreign government unless two thirds of the Senate approves.

But a president can make an agreement with a foreign government. It may have the effect of a treaty out, being an executive agreement, doesn't need Senate approval.

If money is needed to carry out such an agreement, Congress could effectively veto it by refusing the money, since Congress controls spending. In other agreements a president carries out laws laid down by Congress.

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But Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) and others who share his views looked with misgiving upon such presidential latitude and reasoned this way:

Someday some president might get this country into trouble by unilaterally making an agreement—instead of a treaty which would have to be examined by the Senate—with the result that certain citizens' rights would be lost.

Further, the Bricker group argued, even the Senate might someday approve a treaty which might mean a loss of some states' or citizens' rights.

Therefore, Bricker proposed a constitutional amendment that would specifically give the Senate the right to regulate all executive agreements. It would also provide that treaties dealing with matters the Constitution reserves to the states could be valid as domestic law only if the individual states gave their assent in keeping with the treaties.

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In 1953 the same committee—composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats—held exhaustive hearings on it from February to March.

A long stream of witnesses, including constitutional lawyers and their reasons for being for or against it. Then the committee weighed the issues from April till June before coming up with the final version—now known as the Bricker amendment. The committee, in doing this, had the help of its staff of lawyers.

The George and Knowland proposals, based generally on the same arguments, were the products of the past few days.

## Bruce Biossat

The ousting of Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani after a mere 11 days in office is a painfully familiar pattern. Italian politics begins to look altogether too much like French politics.

Until last summer, Italy, essentially a weak and a poor country, had shown a surprisingly strong front to the world in the postwar period. The leadership of Alcide de Gasperi was an important element in this performance.

But in the June elections, De Gasperi apparently failed to win a sufficient popular victory to give him and his center coalition the necessary wide margin of working control in the Italian parliament. We say "apparently" because, ironically, a subsequent partial recount showed he actually had won enough votes for a suitable parliamentary majority.

Long before this became evident, however, the frail post-election De Gasperi government had gone down. In a matter of months, the successor government of Giuseppe Pella collapsed, too. Fanfani was the next to try.

All these men are members of the powerful Christian Democratic Party. But strong as their party is, it cannot operate except in coalition with other smaller center parties. Since the June elections, certain of these have been more reluctant to join with the Christian Democrats.

In the actual voting tabulations of last June were now to be headed by the center group would automatically be stronger. It would not stand or fall on the ability of the Christian Democrats to make fragile pacts with the small parties. Evidently, though, the leading Italian moderates do not intend to seek this remedy.

Fanfani went down before his program ever was born. This is not an encouraging thought for any who would consider taking up the reins in his place.

Inasmuch as the moderates do not feel the true June results can be applied and fear a new election which might increase Communist strength, they appear to have but one avenue left open: to try again to patch together a center coalition that can resist the ravages of Communist attack and stand up under the pressing burden of Italy's perennial problems.

Naturally this picture is highly pleasing to the Reds, who are waiting to pounce. Any alert politician in Italy must understand this. Those who are really concerned about the freedom of their country, whether they are of the Center, the Right or the Moderate Left, ought to consider which is more important: to preserve their hair-splitting intellectual integrity at the cost of inaction, or to submerge these differences in the common cause of strong free government.

## Shoplifter Likes Ladies Slips

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Out came a slip. They pulled again. Out came another. After nine pulls and nine slips they jailed the man for investigation of shoplifting.

"It was like pulling tissue paper from a box," officers said later.

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## QUICKIES



## Hugh Pruett

Astronomers are not the only ones who observe and ponder over celestial phenomena. Quite recently a correspondent stated that he had noticed sunrise came later each morning for some time after December 22 (some years December 21), the winter solstice and the shortest day of the year. A few years ago an office worker wrote as follows: "I distinctly noticed that January 12, three weeks after the solstice, it was very much lighter as I was going home from work than on December 1, three weeks before the solstice. Please explain." Similar questions have come from others.

It is generally known that the days begin to lengthen immediately after the solstice, although by only a matter of seconds at first. Almanacs giving sunrise and sunset to the nearest minute often seem to show irregularities. But keen observers find that old Sol shows his face above the horizon constantly later and later each morning for fully two weeks after December 22 and that it is three weeks before he appears as early as on this shortest day.

Using data I compiled a few years ago for 44 degrees north latitude on a standard time meridian, we find that Dec. 22 had the sun above the horizon 8 hours 54 minutes, and both December 1 and January 12 were of equal length, 9 hours 10 minutes. But on January 12 both sunrise and sunset occurred exactly 20 minutes later than on December 1. So January 12 had a darker T. A. M. and a lighter 5 P. M. than Dec. 1.

The complete causes of this seemingly irregularity cannot be fully explained here. The 23 1/2 degree inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit makes the sun appear very low in the south in winter. After December 22 it rises and sets slightly farther north along the eastern and western horizons each succeeding day. This tends to result in earlier sunrises and later sunsets; a day longer at both ends.

But since the earth moves most rapidly on its orbit around the time of New Years when nearest the sun—this makes the sun seem to move most rapidly eastward among the stars—it is charging through space throughout December and January with greater than its average speed. At clock noon it is farther east by a greater amount over the previous noon position than at any other time of year. This delays both sunrise and sunset. It shortens the day at one end; lengthens it at the other.

The tendency toward the sun's earlier appearance due to rising farther north each day, is for two weeks after the solstice more than neutralized by its excessive eastward shifting. But these two effects add together favorably at the other end, causing abnormally delayed sunsets. There is enough to spare to make the sum total of daylight hours increase immediately after the solstice.

## Telling The Editor

Dear Herald and News. The coffee problem is now solved you can make 400 cups to a pound. If you use my formula, just tie a grain of coffee on a string, put it in the coffee and there it is out. This makes 400 cups and is called jerk coffee served hot by many restaurants.

Love to all,  
Friend, Harry Wiard

If you need help call on me, as Gabriel Heater says, money, money, money, money, who has the money, Wall Street.

Ha. Ha.

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## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — If there is one thing every woman feels she knows for sure, it is how a husband ought to behave to hold his wife's love.

Be she coed, housewife, old maid or grandma, she can rattle off extemporaneously at least 999 easy ways a husband can make himself more of a shining knight in his wife's eyes.

These lists make about as much impression on the average stubborn husband as a headstrong mope trying to butt down the Empire State Building. He notices that no woman ever endorses that famous old masculine prescription for maintaining a wife in health and happiness—"Keep her barefooted."

Yet this rule worked pretty well for centuries. It probably could be proved even today that in those areas of the world where wives go barefooted the divorce and ulcer rate is lower, the families are larger, than in lands where they wear shoes. Tight shoes actually may upset more wives than tight husbands.

The latest entrant in the husband-approving derby is Mrs. Veronica Dengel, a lecturer who also tells women how they can be charming and beautiful and how they can hold their husbands. (Why doesn't some woman write a book telling wives how to let go of their husbands? There might be a fortune in it.)

The virtue of Mrs. Dengel's list of suggestions on how hubby can win his wife's love forever is that it is surprisingly small. Just these five: Serve his bride breakfast in bed once a week; spend 15 minutes a day courting her; do the heavy housework himself; let her take a vacation by herself each year; surprise her with little attentions, such as a phoning her from the office to tell her how much he misses her.

Frankly, I can't think of five surer ways to break up a reasonably happy home than for a husband to carry out these suggestions literally.

Take that breakfast in bed routine. All most men can cook is canned chili. What wife is going to put up with a husband who tenderly compels her once a week to lie in bed and eat canned chili before she has even brushed her teeth? On the other hand, if she gets up and cooks the breakfast herself, what sense does it make for her to make a running broad-jump back to bed and wait for her husband to bring it in?

And what wife really wants her husband to hold her hand for 15 minutes every evening while he tells her what a pretty doll she is? She knows he is lying by the clock, and would rather have him come home and snort. "For Pete's sake, baby, what happened to you today? You look like you'd been run over by a steamroller."

How about the heavy housework? How better can a wife show how really strong she is for her husband than by holding a sofa on her back while she muses over where to put it? It is a heartless man indeed who would take from his wife this girlish joy in showing off her muscle.

A separate vacation for the wife? Try and make her take one. Most wives I know wouldn't take a vacation alone unless their husband was in the hospital with a broken leg and attended by a nurse who was sweating out her old age pension.

This business of courting to your wife over an office phone may win her—but it also is a great way to lose your boss. No boss I know likes to have the switchboard tied up by several hundred employes making love moans a day running up the office phone bill.

If you can't surprise your wife by mailing her a "wish you were here" postcard from your desk, maybe you'd better let her go. Let's face it, boys. If a man has to choose between losing a wife or losing a boss, what can he honestly do except say, "Godspeed, baby. After all, kid, a wife is only a woman—but a job is a lot of cigars."

After brooding over Mrs. Dengel's list, I have decided to forget it. Most wives have rather set opinions of their own on what the man in their life ought to do to make them happy.

What wife can be made happy by a husband who takes advice from another lady?

## James Marlow

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**KFJI COMMENTARY**

The KFJI COMMENTARY is meant to do one thing: Present a much-needed analysis of local, Klamath Basin news. Here's something the Basin doesn't have now... A look into and behind local news events. And predictions of things to come.

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