

Herald and News

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

Occasionally an accident happens in this column in its printing in which a slug carrying a line of type is lost from a paragraph and its absence may be noted by the fact the sentence from which the words were lost doesn't make sense. Such accidents are the bane of any column, and, oh happy day! when the omission fails to disturb the continuity. At times, however, the lost words are very apt to change the whole meaning of a sentence and the author holds his head in anguish. A few days ago, however, something new was added, a helping hand showed this writer out into a pool of deep water he had purposely refrained from diving into, not because he had any fear of the plunge, only his source of reference material was not sufficient to meet the occasion.

After all, I greatly doubt if anyone noticed the item that made my eyes bulge for this time. It was not a lost slug, we merely gained one. The missing word was "Joquin" in the account of the Battle of Castle Crags and in his narrative he stated that with Mountain Joe, he took possession of the ranch now known as Soda Springs. To my dismay a helping hand had added "now the home of a religious sect," without any qualifying punctuation.

My well intentioned editor felt that the term Soda Springs was not sufficient to identify the location of the site of Lower Soda Springs and so to make the sentence a little more clear added the innocent words that shoved me into deep water. There seems to be some controversy whether the Soda Springs mentioned by Joquin were the Soda Springs that later became famous under the name Shasta Springs which in the last few years has become the home of a religious sect, or another group of Soda Springs further down the Sacramento River.

For my own part I am inclined to accept Shasta Springs as the location, since Joquin's narrative indicates that this is the place, however, the California Guide definitely places Mountain Joe at the site of Lower Soda Springs at the present Castle Crags station of the Southern Pacific. The editors of the Guide had a much better reference collection to draw upon than do I, yet, I wonder at this variance in interpretation of Mountain Joe's location.

Such questions occur many times in our excursions into history, we have the evidence of a building existence but the place of its exact location appears to be in controversy. Often there is an explanation for the confusion for quite frequently we discover two places being used by one individual at different times in history and naturally the same name would appear. Perhaps the interval of time has been lost in the local mind and so some old timers point to one location, while others point to another. Under the circumstances the arguments can wax long and feelings on both sides can become ruffled for both unknowingly were right.

The Guide, therefore, undoubtedly has the evidence to place Mountain Joe at Lower Soda Springs, even though Joquin places the location at Soda Springs. There is no confusion in the matter of location in Joquin's narrative because he very clearly makes the distinction Soda Springs and Lower Soda Springs. Perhaps Mountain Joe had a cabin at a later date at Lower Soda Springs. This is the deep pool of conjecture into which my helping hand has plunged me and now that I have been committed to the deep water I will have to find the answer.

Joquin writes of Soda Springs in 1874 as being "today the most famous summer resort in northern California." This very definitely sounds like our present Shasta Springs, though Lower Soda Springs had a hotel for a number of years and also was a summer retreat. Joquin writes of the location in another paragraph: "a band of hostile Indians living in and about the Devil's Castle, some 10 miles away on the opposite side of the Sacramento." Such a descriptive location very definitely eliminates the Lower Soda Springs location, though both springs are "on the opposite side of the Sacramento." Shasta Springs would be some 10 miles away while Lower Soda Springs are practically at the foot of the Crags.

The California Guide speaks of a settlement at Lower Soda Springs which Joquin fails to mention; the Guide states the settlement was abandoned and the Indians burned it; this being the cause of the battle of the Crags: "In anger the miners left—only after they had killed or driven away the fish and game on which the Indians lived. Modern warriors swooped down on the little settlement and burned it in reprisal."

Joquin definitely speaks of Lower Soda Springs as being a different location from where he and Joe built their cabin, for when wounded in the battle of the Crags, he was carried down to the Sacramento bank of the river, "about a mile below the site of the present hotel on the Lower Soda Springs ranch." It is one of these questions that adds the spice to history.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

Everyone is agreed that one of our greatest health problems is chronic illness, including those diseases which lead to abnormal change or behavior in some part of the body, and which last for a long time. Included among the chronic disorders are tuberculosis, mental disease, diabetes, asthma, the effects of polio or accident, and many other things.

Some of these chronic disorders are more serious than others. A person with hemorrhoids, for example, is generally hampered only slightly in occupation, whereas someone with severe rheumatoid arthritis may be completely disabled for a long period of time.

In any event, chronic illness of all kinds is most important. Three out of every four patients in hospitals are there for this reason, and 60 per cent of all disability is accounted for by chronic illness. The time lost each year from productive activity because of chronic disease is believed to be more than a billion days, or the same as if nearly four million people were unable to work for a full year.

The problems of chronic illness include, therefore, both the medical and the economic aspects since a person of working age, severely disabled by chronic illness, is often unable to do much toward the support of himself, the family, and the community. Furthermore, a severe chronic illness too often leads to the exhaustion of available funds, so that the continued care becomes an enormous burden on the family or the community. All this is fairly well known, but there are encouraging features also about this problem. For example, there is now a commission on chronic illness established by the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the American Public Health Association, and the American Public Welfare Association which is studying this problem.

The advance of medicine itself, particularly in the detection and improved treatment of many diseases which formerly became chronic and disabling, has added to the improvement of the situation. The increased emphasis on what is known as rehabilitation of the chronically ill—that is, fitting those who are partially disabled into jobs for which they are suited—is also a step forward of the highest importance.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Clarence E. Manion is a great talker. He seems to think, now that President Eisenhower has hired him, that he talked himself out of a job.

He said recently that in the two years since he resigned as dean of the Notre Dame University Law School he has been in every state making speeches to so many business groups "I have called the roll of American industry."

Last Sept. 4 Eisenhower picked the 57-year-old Manion as chairman of the Important Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. On Feb. 17 Manion announced the White House had sacked him.

The White House gave no reason. Manion implied it was because he had made public speeches supporting the Bricker amendment on treaties, which Eisenhower opposed. The President said it would tie his hands in foreign affairs.

Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) proposed a constitutional amendment to limit the scope of treaties so they don't override powers reserved to the states and to give Congress power to regulate other international executive agreements.

Manion is a crusader for decentralized government and more self-reliance on the part of the states. And in the field of foreign affairs he has strong convictions which may seem unique to Eisenhower in handling Communists.

Although Russian and the Chinese Communists, as disciples of Karl Marx, operate on the theory that the United States and other capitalist countries are doomed, Manion, in his 1950 book "The Key to Peace," suggested:

"Those in charge of our national defense must be made to realize that if the fascinating American story is made plain to our actual and potential enemies military opposition will liquidate itself in did. And at the gangplank came the inevitable question:

"Who's got the tickets?"

"Not me," said Boyle as if he had just been accused of a capital offense. Frances, of course, produced the tickets while her husband apologetically directed the stewards with the baggage.

"Most of this is trinkets to trade with the natives," he explained.

Finally in their stateroom, Frances set about making the baby comfortable while the stewards unloaded bags.

"Who brought this along?" Boyle asked, scowling at his portable typewriter.

And only change under the Korean GI Bill?

A. The shift from one bachelor's degree to another would not constitute a change of program, provided that no more training time is involved than was originally required to complete the course.

Question of the Week
Q. I enrolled in college under the Korean GI Bill for an AB degree in English. After being in class for a few weeks, I've come school diploma.

Schwabe Inquiry Unfolds Story Of Abuse, Cruelty, Brain Washing Of Prisoner

By ED CREGG

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of those 20th century stories that stagger the imagination and sicken the heart is unfolding in a drab, improvised courtroom on a hill overlooking the Pentagon.

It is the story, as told by men who saw it happening, of a brave man goaded to fury and gradually broken by his Communist captors under a load of abuse, pain, humiliation and physical wretchedness.

Frank H. Schwabe, a flying Marine with a brilliant record of combat experience, is the central figure. He was a war prisoner in Korea 14 months. Midway in his captivity, he signed a false confession he took part in germ warfare activities which, in fact, never were carried on.

The Reds made noisy propaganda use of Schwabe's "confession." Now a four-member court of inquiry is trying to decide whether the 45-year-old Schwabe, a slender, alert man with thinning and graying hair, should face a court martial.

Four Marine enlisted men and one Army sergeant who caught glimpses of Schwabe in POW camps during his ordeal told their stories yesterday—halting fragments that added up to a harrowing picture of what "brain-washing" does to a man.

Some told of seeing Schwabe in September and October, 1952—emaciated, unshaven, jittery but nonetheless defiant. He'd been thrown into solitary confinement, harassed by constant questioning, deprived of food. But his attitude toward his Red tormentors was: "Go to hell."

Former Marine Corp. William N. Shockley of Denver, Colo., testified he heard those words ring out in a firm American voice on one occasion when a browbeating, firing rate increases—which, the companies complain, lag behind the rise in operating and distributing costs.

Utility customers, of course, may feel that rates are high enough now to cover costs and reasonable profits and return on investments, and still leave enough for needed expansion facilities.

The central industrial region, perhaps significantly, is the only one in the United States today where power usage is falling behind that of a year ago. This region extends from Pittsburgh westward through Ohio, into Indiana and lower Michigan. It is a region of much publicized layoffs, production cutbacks and rise in jobless totals.

Elsewhere, the Edison Electric Institute reports, power output still outruns the year ago figures, even if the spread is smaller now than a few weeks ago.

The utilities did very well in 1953. With 63 companies reporting so far, all but five showed gains in net income after taxes. Combined the 63 had earnings of \$1,433,881,854, a gain of 37.7 per cent in profits over 1952.

Utah was second with a 15 per cent cut. Washington reduced its traffic deaths 14 per cent, California four per cent, and Idaho nine per cent.

Newby said, however, that Oregon had a two per cent increase in traffic injuries.

The state's death rate last year was 5.5 persons killed for each 100 million miles of travel, compared with a rate of 6.2 in 1952.

Woman Leaves Large Estate

CHICAGO (AP)—More than 20 million dollars of an estimated 35 million dollar estate was designated for charitable purposes by Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine in her will filed for probate yesterday.

Mrs. Blaine, who died Feb. 13 at the age of 87, was a noted philanthropist and the daughter of Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the farm reaper.

Mrs. Blaine, who during her lifetime gave millions to educational and charitable institutions, left one-third of the total estate to her granddaughter, Mrs. Anne Blaine Harrison, of Washington, D.C., her only direct heir.

There were, however, grants to relatives, close friends and employees. These included \$500,000 to Mrs. Eleanor Gooding Lawrence, widow of Emmons Blaine Jr., Mrs. Blaine's only son who died in 1918.

The only definite request to a charity was \$333,000 to the Yenching University in China for establishing a memorial to Mrs. Blaine's mother, Nettie Fowler McCormick.

The will, dated June 25, 1937, specified that the more than 20 million dollars be administered by three trustees for charitable purposes. Trustees are Mrs. Harrison, Dr. Roger I. Lee of Boston, a Harvard University fellow and former president of the American Medical Assn., and Richard Bentley, Mrs. Blaine's legal adviser.

According to local legend, when steers were brought into Valley Forge, Crouse would convert the horns into combs in his spare time.

The unique combs were marketed by a New York dealer.

Named hunter of the year, he'll preside over the 17th annual sportsmen's and vacation show starting today at Madison Square Garden.

At a news conference yesterday, Pete was photographed with a pretty model. Modern women, he said, are all right—"if they keep their place."

Pete, who will be 102 on June 7, gave this prescription for a long life:

"Take a little Indian remedy every spring. It's made of bulbs and roots and other things they mix up."

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Red Cross Practice Held

Klamath County's first disaster institute brought out fifty people at the Veterans Memorial Building February 16.

Richard F. Gordon, disaster specialist from the San Francisco office of the American Red Cross, presented a hypothetical situation that could occur locally and the answers to the problems that would arise.

Gordon asked the audience to assume that a commercial gas storage tank, located in a combined residential and small business area, explodes with terrific concussion.

Representatives of local government, Civil Defense and Red Cross volunteers participated in the question and answer session which followed.

The institute opened at 10 a.m. and 150 representatives of the community were present. Information on disaster legislation from 1905 when the American Red Cross was granted a charter by the Congress which made disaster relief a legal responsibility of the organization. Civil Defense became active in disaster preparedness during World War II and in 1950 Congress created the Federal Civil Defense Administration to provide a legal method for government to extend its obligations to meet disaster and obtain funds to govern disaster expenditures.

Gordon delineated the Red Cross responsibility during disaster to include provision of emergency food, clothing, shelter and supplemental medical aid, and rehabilitation to victims on the basis of need. Civil Defense, which represents government, is responsible for evacuation, warning, rescue, fire, police, etc. in the event of enemy attack. Red Cross continues in its same responsibilities but only as a part of Civil Defense.

The lunch was supplied by volunteers of the American Legion Auxiliary and Bloodmobile canteen workers. Within forty-five minutes the group was fed and ready to return to the afternoon session.

Otto L. Smith, disaster chairman of the local Red Cross, was in charge of the meeting.

Released were Harold J. Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of Local 688 and director of the warehouse division of the International Union, and Louis Berra, his assistant.

Gibbons spent two nights in jail. Berra was jailed Thursday after both had defied an order by Federal Judge George H. Moore to turn over the records to the grand jury.

The grand jury is investigating alleged labor racketeering and also has been directed by Judge Moore to inquire into whether union funds have been used for political purposes in violation of federal law.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The first jog in the upward march of the utilities is being recorded on the selenographs in the industrial centers.

But the electric and gas peddlers count on the homeowner to flip more light switches and turn on more gas jets than ever this year—enough more to overcome any slow down in industrial power, light and heat usage. The stock market apparently concurs. Utility stock prices have risen moderately this year.

This industry's plans to expand still further in 1954 are untouched so far, at least publicly, by recession talk.

Industry spokesmen contend that profits in 1954 should be as good as in 1953, when an outside majority of companies registered gains, with an average increase of 14 per cent. But the spokesmen are counting on more rate increases to make this forecast work out.

The few gas and electric companies to report a drop in earnings in 1953 say this trend should be corrected as soon as public authorities get around to allowing rate increases.

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The utilities did very well in 1953. With 63 companies reporting so far, all but five showed gains in net income after taxes. Combined the 63 had earnings of \$1,433,881,854, a gain of 37.7 per cent in profits over 1952.

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Newby said, however, that Oregon had a two per cent increase in traffic injuries.

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Oregon Traffic Fatalities Down In '53; Injuries Up

SALEM (AP)—Oregon's 10 per cent reduction in traffic deaths last year was the largest in the nation, the National Safety Council advised Secretary of State Earl T. Newby Thursday.

Utah was second with a 15 per cent cut. Washington reduced its traffic deaths 14 per cent, California four per cent, and Idaho nine per cent.

Newby said, however, that Oregon had a two per cent increase in traffic injuries.

The state's death rate last year was 5.5 persons killed for each 100 million miles of travel, compared with a rate of 6.2 in 1952.

Newby said that Sherman County was the only one of Oregon's 36 counties which had a death-free traffic record in 1953.

There were 391 traffic deaths in the state last year, and 222 of them occurred in Multnomah, Lane, Douglas, Clackamas, Klamath, Marion and Jackson counties.

Multnomah County led with 80 deaths, of which 55 occurred in Portland. Lane was second with 36, and Douglas third with 27.

The totals for each county: Baker 9, Benton 5, Clackamas 24, Clatsop 5, Columbia 3, Coos 9, Crook 2, Curry 6, Deschutes 6, Douglas 27, Gilliam 2, Grant 3, Harney 3, Hood River 2, Jackson 17, Jefferson 5, Josephine 6, Klamath 21, Lake 2, Lane 36, Lincoln 8, Linn 12, Malheur 14, Marion 17, Morrow 4, Multnomah 80, Polk 6, Sherman 0, Tillamook 2, Umatilla 14, Union 4, Wallowa 3, Wasco 10, Washington 9, Wheeler 4, and Yamhill 8.

Having decided to dispose of his 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha rivers, George Washington placed a Want Ad in the first issue of the Maryland and Baltimore Journal, which began publication Aug. 20, 1773.

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