

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, 1906 under act of Congress, March 3, 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 \$1.35	1 month \$1.35
6 months \$6.50	6 months \$6.50
1 year \$11.00	1 year \$11.00

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

RETAIL MEMO:
A whopping total of \$171 billion in retail sales were rung up in the country in 1953, an increase of 4 per cent.

The books are closed on '53 and the Department of Commerce reports: Estimated sales of all retail stores in the United States amounted to nearly \$171 billion. The previous high year was 1952 with \$164 billion.

Largest increase was recorded by motor vehicle dealers up 20 per cent, compared with the 18 per cent gain posted by the entire automotive group (including gasoline service stations, and tire, battery and accessory dealers).

The food group was up 2 per cent; eating and drinking places gained 3 per cent, general merchandise group moved 2 per cent ahead; and the furniture and appliance group rose 2 per cent.

The apparel group was down 4 per cent for the year.

How did Klamath retail business compare with the national total? No one can say exactly because the figures aren't available for retail stores here as a group. It wouldn't be far off the general experience though.

So far 1954 business, with some exceptions, definitely has been less than a year ago. That has been true for two reasons. One is a psychological "wait-and-see" attitude that seems to be in effect everywhere. The other is the complete breakdown of the potato market.

Aside from the big drop in income to Klamath potato growers, the present business condition is mostly psychological and waiting that it could change very quickly. There can't be any change in potatoes until the 1954 crop goes to market.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN MCLEOD

The Joaquin Miller story of the Lost Cabin Mine has been given in this column so far is a romantic but prosaic account of building a cabin in the wildwood and the discovery of a small vein of ore. Hundreds of similar accounts could have been written by the various prospectors who have sought gold in the Jefferson land. In our last column, in Joaquin's fancy, the Indians came with Paquita and looked at the mine where they camped beside the Mumkin. The Indians became apprehensive over this discovery of gold in their country and Joaquin has them speak:

"If you bring men and dig gold here, we must all die. We know how this is. You may stay here, dig gold, hunt, live here all your lives; but if you let this be known, and bring men up here, we will shoot them from behind the trees, steal their horses, and destroy them every way we can."

Paquita herself repeated this, interpreted what we did not understand, and told us emphatically that what her brothers said was true. Noble Indian woman. She was right.

"The Prince answered, very kindly and earnestly. He told them they were right. He told them that no one should hear of his mine; and at the last he lifted up his hand to Mount Shasta, and before the foot of the white man and the red man, promised that no white man should come there, with his consent, while he remained."

Paquita returned soon after this with her people to the village, and it was lonely enough to be sure. The Prince grew restless; and at last, after we had carried away some few specimens from the ledge, we mounted our horses, and set out for the settlement to procure supplies. We went by a circuitous way to avoid suspicion.

"The Indian boy, our strange manner of dress, and the Prince's lavish use of money soon excited remark and observation. New rich mines were becoming scarce, and there were hordes of men eagerly waiting in every camp for some new thing to come to the surface. We were closely watched, but did not suspect it then."

"One day the Prince met a child in an immigrant camp, the first he had seen for a long time. He stopped, took from his buckskin purse a rough nugget, half quartz and half gold, gave it to the child, patted him on the head and passed on. A very foolish thing."

"After obtaining our supplies, we set out to return. The evening of the last day in the settlement we camped under the trees by a creek close by some prospectors, who came into our camp after the blankets were spread, and sat about the fire cursing their hard luck, long-haired, dirty-haired, and ugly looking men they were. One was a sickly-looking man, a singularly tall, pale man, who had but little to say. There was some gold left. It was of no possible use to us. The Prince took him to one side, gave him the purse, told him to take it and go home. Another extremely silly thing. This man, meaning no harm of course, could not keep the secret of the few hundred dollars' worth of gold dust, and soon the whole affair, wonder, fully magnified too, was blown all over the country."

"When we found we were being followed, we led a sorry race indeed, and went in all directions. Klamath entered into the spirit of it, and played some strange forest tricks on the poor prospectors."

"We eluded them at last, and reached the cabin. But we had laid the foundation for many a mountain venture. What extravagant tales were told! There was a perfect army of us — half Indians, half white men. Our horses were chained backward in an old story. Then, again, our horses' feet were bound up in gunny-bags, so as to leave no track."

"The mine did not promise much after all. We began to have a strong suspicion that we had only chanced upon a pouch in the rock containing a little 'chink' that nursed a few thousand dollars' worth of dust above the flue, and nothing more — with the quartz rock back of this, as barren and hard as flint. A common thing this, and the most disappointing of all things. Years ago, before the miners began to leave, many a fortune was squandered in erecting mills on ledges that never offered any further reward than the one little pocket."

"The cabin was abandoned in the narrative when the Prince feels the undercurrent to return to the land of the south and Joaquin is left at the village of the chief."

"We will find the cabin, yet," said the chief. "If it is allowed to stand. They will search till they find the mine, then a crowd of people will come, like grasshoppers in the valley; my warriors will be murdered, my forests cut down, my grass will be burned, my game driven off, and my people will starve. As their father to whom they look for protection and support I cannot allow it to stand."

market. Almost all other things that affect business are on the affirmative side and most retailers are looking for another big year when 1954 is totaled up.

Locally, the opening of the Weyerhaeuser hardboard plant, the opening of the Carlton Products plant, the imminence of the jet air base, and the probability of other industrial developments will have a stronger impact on conditions than anything that has happened in quite a number of years.

There can't be anything finally official about the air base until the defense appropriation bill goes through congress. Most individuals are wary, and waiting. They're thinking of the slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

There's a danger to business firms in this attitude. They have to be wary but the danger is in letting that become a fixed attitude.

They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Harlo



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — A charming \$600 tax exemption I know recently had her first date.

We'd better call this girl Jane since that isn't her name. But as she is now 11 and knows her rights, her father can no longer write so freely. She might sue for invasion of privacy.

Most girls in her class went to the square dance in the school gym with other girls. But Jane was invited by a real, live boy, name of David, age 12, "and what's more," she said, "he's paying the 35 cents for my ticket."

For years, Jane has been a willing target for any dollar diplomat.

By way of preparation, she fought for and won a new, full-skirted skirt "that twirls out in a heavenly way." She fought for and lost a pair of silk stockings. She asked for and got 50 cents to buy David a soda after the dance "since it's only fair."

On the big day, she had her hair washed and set and for the first time in her life tolerated the curlers long enough to make order out of chaos.

An hour before David's scheduled arrival, she was fully dressed and shining like a new queen. With royal majesty, she refused to let any but herself peek through the front window curtains to see who was coming up the front walk.

She was especially adamant that her eight-year-old sister, a pig-tailed pixie called Kathy, be held under strict surveillance throughout.

"When's he gonna slip the ring on your finger?" Kathy said. "Ma, make her shut up!" Jane shouted.

"When's he gonna pop the question?" Kathy persisted. She is clearly a girl who has watched too much television, has an exalted notion of her sister's age and, besides, harbors a secret desire to share her room with no one.

Kathy was wrestled into silence and Jane ran up to her room, announcing that we were to tell David she'd be down in a few minutes.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Washington is a plumber's paradise: it's full of leaks.

Somebody, some place—inside or outside the Army—seems to be leaking information to Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) about what happens in one of the Army's most secret operations: its own hunt for Communists.

Army officials have pointedly told him the information he has made public so far is nothing they didn't know about already.

How does he know about it? He isn't saying. But since he does know, the Army now may be spreading nets in Pentagon corridors to catch any spies carrying messages to the senator.

Twice now within a month McCarthy has held hearings on cases in which the Army apparently made decisions only a few days before the senator began talking about them publicly.

The first was the case of Dr. Irving Peress, a New York dentist, who, the Army says, refused to answer questions about subversive organizations to which he might have belonged.

The second was that of Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, a 48-year-old typewriter operator in the Pentagon. A former FBI informant described her as a Communist. McCarthy says she handles secret messages. The Army says she doesn't, and never did handle any she could decipher.

He was commissioned a captain in October 1952 and that same month refused to answer questions. Nevertheless, in January 1953 he was called to active duty and in October 1953 was promoted to major. On Dec. 30, 1953, the Army decided to discharge him. Why? The result of an investigation of him, the Army says.

At any rate, on Jan. 18, 1954, the Army told Peress he'd have to get out by April but could quit sooner. Twelve days later, on Jan. 22, McCarthy called Peress to answer but says Peress refused to answer on grounds he might incriminate himself.

utes. The door bell rang and Jane was down before the echo died.

"Hi, David."

"Come meet my father and mother." There was no mention of her sister.

David was a solid young man with curly blond hair and smart, Navy pea jacket. Remembering my own self-consciousness at his age, I resolved to set him at his ease.

"I'm very glad to meet you," he said, and shook my hand with startling firmness. I was about to mention the Dodgers' chances this year, when David, looking me squarely in the eye, inquired about my health, encouraged me to talk about my odd jobs around the house and assured me his father had much the same problems. In no time at all, he had me at my ease.

As they were leaving, Jane's mother asked (somewhat timidly, I thought), "What time can we expect you back?"

"About ten," David said. "I always bring my dates back about ten."

There seemed to be no arguing with that.

At 10:08 (it just happened to no-lice), they returned. David said, so long, and Jane said, so long and "Gee, I had a wo-o-nderful time!"

There was something so direct and fresh about their goodnightings. How long, I thought sadly, will it take before she learns to be devoted, to say not quite what she means?

About her evening, Jane told us only a little: That the dance was wonderful, that David insisted on paying for the sodas and she used her money for comic books, and then she rushed upstairs to write in her diary.

Two days later, it was all over. David wanted to buy her stamp collection but Jane thought the offered price was outrageously low. They still aren't speaking, and I keep worrying that Jane keeps worrying that he never really loved her for herself but had his eyes, all along, on that stamp collection.

Three days later Peress asked the Army for an honorable discharge and got it. That was Feb. 2. On that day McCarthy announced he had just sent a letter to Secretary of the Army Robert McNamara. He apparently didn't know Peress was being discharged.

On Feb. 16 Stevens replied, telling McCarthy Peress had left.

On Feb. 18 McCarthy called Peress back, got no answers, and then the same day quizzed Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, who had been Peress' commander at Camp Kilmer, N.J.

Citing orders against giving out security information, Zwicker refused to answer most of McCarthy's questions. But, before finishing, the general told the senator he hadn't produced anything new.

Mrs. Moss, the telegraphic-type-writer operator in the Pentagon: On Feb. 5, the Army says, it shifted Mrs. Moss from one kind of job to another as a result of an earlier investigation.

Yesterday McCarthy held a hearing on this case. It was only after the hearing that the Army gave out the information on the investigation of the woman.

A former FBI informant, Mrs. Mary S. Markward, testified she had known Mrs. Moss as a Communist in the early 1940s. Mrs. Moss' lawyer, George E. C. Hayes, told reporters Mrs. Moss takes the position she is "not now and never has been a member of the Communist party."

McCarthy said that as late as yesterday she was handling "top secret" messages in the Pentagon. The Army promptly said she not only didn't have access to secrets yesterday but never had.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

VERVIERS, Belgium (AP) — A Verviers judge refused Friday to hear the testimony of a woman in a legal case because she was wearing trousers. The judge said he considered the trousers a contempt of court.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

Expertly Prepared By:
N. J. ROSENBAUM
Commerce Bldg.
1111 Walnut St.
Phone 5901 or 5863

Telling The Editor

NAME MENTIONED

KLAMATH FALLS—Since my name was mentioned in tonight's "Tuesday" paper by a Mr. Berkshire, it is hoped that a few lines in reply will not be an imposition on your letter column.

Don't believe I can qualify for, or accept, the accolade of "reformer" or "crusader," because I have little or no interest in the moral behavior of the private citizen. Am quite willing to leave that to sincere members of the clergy and other qualified teachers of faith and morals.

I am also quite content to leave the presentation of the case for prostitution to people who are admittedly very familiar with its operation and history.

My vital concern is the official behavior of people in public office. If an "account 30" can be set up on our door step here at home, it is certain to be proportionately greater in scope by the time it reaches the state capitals or Washington.

Quite the reverse of "sweeping dirt under the carpet," my efforts however feeble and "stilted" they may seem, have been devoted to bringing official misconduct into the open for all to see—a privilege still open to any citizen.

The length of time this privilege is available may depend greatly upon the extent of its use.

J. P. (Jack) Linman

Vet's Mailbag

This year — 1954 — marks the tenth anniversary of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, plus the amendments strengthening this important piece of legislation.

Ten years ago, the Congress enacted legislation designed to ease the rocky road back to civil life for World War II veterans, and surveys show that the far-reaching legislation have made it an important factor in the economic life, not only of the veterans, but of the nation itself.

Nearly eight million veterans received vocational rehabilitation and educational training under the GI Bill. On the basis of a study made by the United States Census Bureau, Veterans Administration reports that the average income of veterans increased by 40 per cent during the past five years. The average income of non-veterans, during the same period, advanced only by 10 per cent, the figures show.

The Census Bureau attributes the increase largely to GI Bill training, for the trained veteran labor force was distributed throughout the entire economy of the nation, reaching every part of the professional, industrial and business life.

The survey shows that eight of every ten veteran-farmers in the U. S. took training under the GI Bill, or a total of 735,000 farm trainees. Nearly a million veterans took training in the field of business administration, and many have moved high up in business circles.

Engineering has expanded by leaps and bounds since World War II, thanks in part to approximately 440,000 veterans who took GI Bill engineering courses.

With competent teachers always at a premium, 237,000 veterans have helped fill the demand, and 168,000 veterans were assisted in reaching medical or dental degrees by the GI Bill.

Also an important contribution has been made by the 1,400 veterans who trained in nuclear physics and now are engaged in furthering atomic research and application.

In the field of trades, some 461,000 trained in some field of mechanics and 100,000 obtained training as metal workers, all adding to the nation's trained labor force, and strengthening the general economy of the country.

Relief You Need for Child's Cough

For coughs and acute bronchitis due to colds you can now get Creomulsion specially prepared for children in a new pink and blue package and be sure:

- (1) Your child will like it.
- (2) It contains only safe, proven ingredients.
- (3) It contains no narcotics to disturb nature's processes.
- (4) It will aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed throat and bronchial membranes, thus relieving the cough and promoting rest and sleep. Ask for Creomulsion for Children in the pink and blue package.

CREOMULSION FOR CHILDREN

Relieves Coughs, Croup, Cold, Acute Bronchitis

Northwest History Highlights

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

Today's Question: What were the effects of the California gold rush in Oregon?

The economic situation in the Oregon country at the beginning of the year 1848, if not desperate, was at best far from promising. The population had steadily increased and farm production had advanced proportionately. There were sawmills and flour mills, but scarcely any markets for their products. In the absence of an acceptable circulating medium nearly all trade was conducted by means of barter. Then, during the summer, came news that suddenly plunged an easy-going, rather apathetic community into a turmoil of excitement and energy. This was news that gold had been discovered on the American fork of the Sacramento River by James W. Marshall, an Oregon immigrant of 1844 who had gone to California in 1846 and had become an employee of John A. Sutter.

Peter H. Burnett organized a party of 150 gold seekers who, with fifty wagons loaded with mining tools and provisions, set out for California where, in 1850 Burnett became the first civil governor. This was only one of the better organized groups in the mad stampede which, before the end of the year, took fully two-thirds of the able-bodied men out of the Willamette Valley. There were gloomy

predictions that this meant the end of Oregon settlements, that the country would be deserted, and that the Indians would take advantage of the opportunity to exterminate the remaining white settlers.

All these fears were groundless, for exactly the reverse proved to be true. California gold saved the Oregon settlements, if not from disaster, at least from indefinite stagnation. Those who remained at home soon found that the road to prosperity led to their very doors. An unexpected and exceedingly profitable market was opened for their products. In 1849 as many as fifty sailing ships entered the Columbia seeking cargoes of lumber, grain, flour, and other provisions. The piles of lumber around the sawmills and the stacks of flour at the mills disappeared as if by magic, and operations were resumed and expanded in feverish haste. Prices rose to what seemed fabulous levels. The gold-seekers began to return to their homes, accompanied by newcomers, many of them bringing bags of gold dust, which became a medium of exchange in certain types of transactions. In fact, between 1848 and 1850 the entire life of the Oregon country was transformed by the magic of California gold.

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. If you have a question you would like answered on Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dan E. Clark care of this newspaper.)

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Railroad traffic and earnings have been bumping along on flat wheels now for five months—and February seems likely to make it six straight down months in a row.

Yet rail stock price averages have been gaining remarkably in recent days—the most strikingly bullish battalion on the Stock Exchange this year.

Contrarywise, during 1953 rail earnings rose notably (almost five per cent for the whole year, the averages sank (almost 17 per cent, according to the rail section of The Associated Press' stock price index).

A lot of this apparently cross-purpose movement can be laid to the special problems the railroads face these days—what with such bugaboos as planes and trucks and commuter hordes growing in rabbit-like progression.

But of late most of the gain in rail stock prices (about 12 per cent since the first of the year, as registered on the AP's seismograph) may be traced to the public's reaction to the glamor of battles between personalities who want to get the chance to run, or continue to run, particular rail-

roads—as what man didn't when he was a youngster—or, for that matter, since?

Rail earnings last year look rosy, viewed against the year before's backdrop. The Assn. of American Railroads estimates 1953's net profit after taxes as \$75 million dollars, compared with \$36 million the year before.

But it points out that in the last four months of the year income was 25 per cent behind the same 1952 months. And in January this year car loadings were 11 per cent below those a year earlier. The drop was more noticeable in the East than in the South or West.

Rail stock price averages have had their big boost of late because of the battles to gain control of outstanding railroads. Share holders—and therefore voters at the upcoming stockholders' meetings—importance and raised the price at which they'll sell.

But there was strength in rail stock prices even before these battles for control broke. Gains were born of pleasing reports on earnings, and of progress in tackling some of the particular problems the rails have faced of recent years.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Today's first question reminds me of one of my pet peeves: Reference to "running a temperature" when what is really meant is having a fever. Everybody has a temperature.

Q—How can one tell whether one has a normal temperature? Can the temperature be normal if it is less than 98.6? I have taken my temperature when it registered 99 and at other times 98 or below.