

# Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

Editor

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## BILLBOARD

BY BILL JENKINS

The highway department evidently has faith that there won't be another four foot fall of snow this year. At any rate there are crews out now picking up the orange snow poles and taking 'em in to be worked over for next winter.

A thought we'll gladly leave for the moment. Somehow I've a hunch this beautiful weather can't last until next November. Seem to remember a few harsh periods in March and April before.

But it was sure enough spring for one hardy soul on Sunday. He was out water skiing on the Upper Lake. While it was a lovely day, we doubt if that water was as warm as the air above it.

Talking to Charlie Stanton from Roseburg the other day and he mentioned some new chemical development he had heard about recently that has proven helpful in cleaning out some small lakes in the East. Seems that it costs much less than any other method developed to date. All we forgot to do was find out the name of the stuff.

I suppose that as long as we live there will be talk of cleaning out the Upper Lake. Getting rid of the algae that fills it during the summer months and changes it from the clear lakes category to a

thick fluid filling a hollow in the ground.

But in the meantime let's not ever forget that even with the algae in the lake it's a fine place for sport, for fishing, for boating and for just plain looking and good living.

Speaking of fishing, Bill Harless, an ex-OTT student, dropped in yesterday to shoot the breeze and pass along the information that the bass fishing over on the coast is really out of this world.

Bill, who attended the sports repair class when Johnny Hobson was still instructing in that department, now owns his own spot, Harless Sport Shop, in downtown Empire, which is right next to Coos Bay.

Bill tells us that 15-pounders are not at all unusual, are the average, in fact, and that 40-pounders and better are being hauled in quite often.

If you get in the mood for the live fishing drop in on Bill and he'll tell you all the best spots—and sell you the tackle to haul the big ones in.

Harless also reports that another OTT grad is doing well over there. Hugh Irvine, who now owns his own jewelry store and is doing okay with it. He'll be remembered as a hoop star when he was here a few years ago.

## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

A few days ago this column bemoaned the troubles of a columnist in the matter of lost lines and such, but chiefly I wished to point out how easily one can be misled in the pursuit of history, as well as how cautiously one must pick up statements which easily can turn out to be booby traps. I was perfectly content to let Mountain Joe and Joaquin Miller run their roadhouse at Soda Springs. In a country abounding in soda springs this location could have been any one of a number of places. The California Guide however, placed them at Lower Soda Springs across the river from Castle Crags but Joaquin very definitely makes it clear in his story that this was not the place, his Soda Springs were further up the canyon.

The writer in the California Guide considered Miller such a liar that in the writer's opinion, Joaquin didn't know where he was, and the Guide's writer made the statement that Joaquin was not even in the country at the time of the battle of the Castle Crags but was in school in Oregon. This column makes no pretense at being an "authority" in the field of historical research, but even so, I would never dare climb out on that kind of a limb unless absolutely positive of my facts. It is far better to let the question dangle than get your neck out too far in making flat statements concerning history. So it was with a little consternation that I read the additional line a helping hand had inscribed in Joaquin's narrative to the effect that Soda Springs now "was the home of a religious sect." The helpful person could have been much more explicit and have said "Shasta Springs."

I had considered Shasta Springs first, then rejected them in favor of an indefinite locality because Shasta Springs is no place to have a farm. However, since the helping hand plunged me into these waters, had to feast up and though unhappy about the affair, say that Shasta Springs fit Joaquin's description far better than the California Guide's Lower Soda Springs. So there was splashing around in deep soda water, not knowing where the shore was located, when along comes Mrs. Charles Masson of Dunsmuir and tosses me a life preserver. She clears up this Soda Springs question and further increases my faith in old Joaquin, as I have said before, you cannot read Miller for history in a casual fashion, the facts are there but you must sift them out from his fancy.

Mrs. Masson states: "My husband's grandfather, Ross McCleod, bought the property then known as 'Soda Springs' in 1855. Rather, he bought the squatter's rights to the land—about 180 acres from two brothers, twins, for about a hundred dollars. The two men had a cabin near the soda spring and a corral for the mules of the wayfarer or traveler going through. Mr. McCleod built a two-story house of shakes and logs in order to care for the only route up the Sacramento River to the 'northern mines.' The alternative route was from Old Shasta over the Trinity Mountains.

"In 1864 a better building, made of plaid lumber, was erected and still operated as an inn. Then in 1874 a large two-story hotel with verandas, was added to the place by his partners to whom he had sold his interest.

"By then the place was more or less a summer resort and was sometimes called 'Upper Soda Springs' to distinguish it from 'Lower Soda Springs.' It became a very popular summer resort and was the only one in the vicinity until after the railroad came here in 1886. The Shasta Springs resort didn't enter the scene until a few years after the railroad appeared.

"The mineral spring at what was later called Shasta Springs, is down near the Sacramento River and not where the old Trapper were visible through it. It was probably only known by early day Indians.

"The following are excerpts from Wells History of Siskiyou County: 'The old Hudson Bay Company's Trapper' Trail crossed the Sacramento River three times. The last being at Soda Springs which passed through Berry Valley, down Shasta Valley, across the Klamath about one-half mile above Bells Ferry and then over the Siskiyou Mountains.'

"My husband's mother, who spent her life at Upper Soda, showed us the spot where the Sacramento River was forded—just a west of the present highway bridge in North Dunsmuir. And for many years the wheel tracks of wagons were visible down in the meadow between the River and the mineral spring."

Mrs. Masson quotes further from Wells History: "Soda Springs—These health giving springs are situated on the upper Sacramento River near the boundary line of Shasta County, and the stage road to Redding. They have been alluded to several times in the early history and were known to the trappers as early as 1815, being one of the regular landmarks and camping places on the trail from California to Oregon."

## SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Wallpaper makers say they are going to take on the paint people in earnest this spring.

Citing what they believe to be a swing back to papered rooms—ever since the American public rediscovered Williamsburg, Va., paper makers announce today they've got up a half million dollar kitty for the newly formed wallpaper council to use in promotion.

They are out after a larger share of the growing do-it-yourself market—with methods which they claim make it all but impossible for you to wind up with more paper on yourself than on the wall.

They will tout plastic-treated papers which they say can be scrubbed many times, and therefore last much longer than older methods

of covering walls.

And, along with the classic American designs, they have some fancy new ones—such as a forest of television antennas on roofs, roosters sitting at a bar presided over by a chicken, or a cocktail shaker, or one playing up the antique car fad. Let your taste be your guide.

Decorators trace the revival of interest in wallpaper to the many projects of restoring colonial houses and towns around the country. The thousands of visitors to these places get a better idea of how wallpaper looks in a house than ever they can by viewing it in rolls in the store.

The early wallpapers first were then offered to the public by the wallpaper companies. High-styled gave the industry a big boost.

The makers, however, stress

that much of the recent gain in their business is due to what they call "more technical improvement in wallpaper in the last two years than in the previous 30 years."

Paint manufacturers aren't too frightened, however. They can point to a rise in annual sales of interior wall paint from 100 million dollars before the war to 400 million or more now, or eight times the volume of paper.

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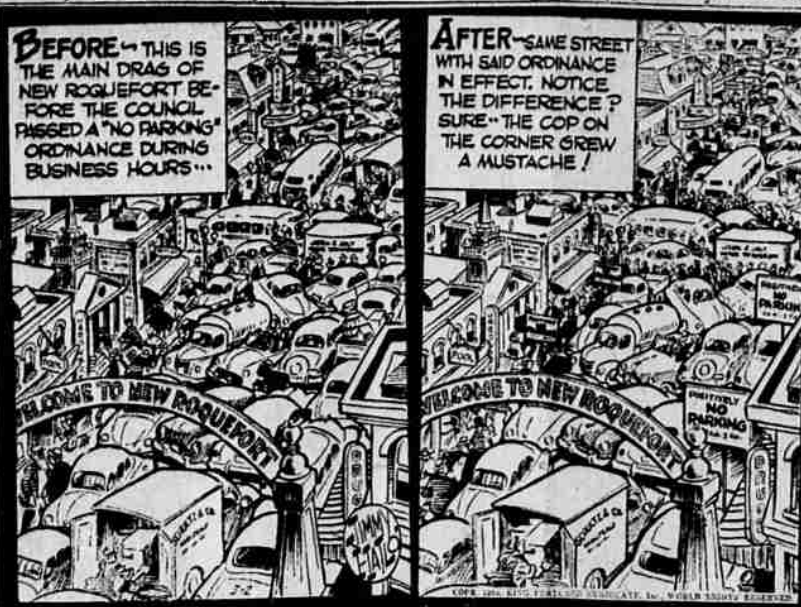
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## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



## JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. McCarthy's treatment of a general did more than get the Wisconsin Republican into a row with Robert T. Stevens, secretary of the Army. It helped revive an old question: Should Congress lay down mandatory rules for its committees, which now make their own as they see fit—guaranteeing witnesses who appear before them fair play and more rights than they have now?

Congress has batted that one around, in one shape or another, for more than 100 years while doing practically nothing about it. If the past is any criterion, it won't do much now.

Various committees, including McCarthy's, have rules for procedure and reasonable treatment of witnesses. Whether they're lived up to depends in each case on the committee members who made them.

Last year and early this year members of both houses suggested Congress as a whole tighten up on its committees.

Then, after the McCarthy-Stevens feud erupted a week ago, Sen. Morse (Ind.-Rep.) and Sen. Lehman (D-Lib.-N.Y.) offered a detailed set of rules they call a "code of fair committee procedure." In many ways they'd give a witness the basic rights he needs in court, but doesn't have before a committee.

Then the Republican family division between McCarthy and the Eisenhower administration got so much public attention it worried the Senate's Republican Policy Committee.

This group, which sets Republican Senate strategy, unanimously decided it was time to look into the possibility of changing the rules for investigating committees.

President Eisenhower was reportedly anxious to see a tightening up. Rep. Javits (R-N.Y.) proposed a single committee of House and Senate members to do all Congress Communist hunting.

Such a joint arrangement would mean abolishing the House Un-American Activities Committee, headed by Rep. Velde (R-Ill.), the Senate's internal security subcommittee, headed by Sen. Jenner (R-Ind.) and taking such responsibility from McCarthy's subcommittee.

The arguments on both sides might be boiled down this way:

1. A congressional investigating

committee, sometimes in a hurry, can't be bound down by the procedures of a court. Besides, a witness before a committee is not on trial. Sen. Mundt (R-S.D.), for example, said over the weekend court rules for an investigating committee would hamstring it.

2. But—a witness before an investigating committee is so much at the members' mercy that he can be just as thoroughly ruined as if tried and convicted in court, but without full court protection. Therefore, he needs such protection.

The changes proposed in the past week vary widely and overlap in some cases.

McCarthy, because other members of his committee did not show up, has been able to conduct one-man investigations. Eisenhower was said to want other members, particularly Republicans, present in the future. McCarthy has said it isn't his fault if other members don't show up.

The President reportedly wants a witness to have the right to counsel in fact as well as theory. In the disputed Army case, McCarthy ordered the Army's legal counsel out of the room.

Javits, Morse and Lehman urge that a witness, hit by adverse testimony, should have the right to cross-examine the accusing witness, a right he doesn't have now but would have in a court trial.

Javits would let a witness, whose reputation is at stake, decide whether his hearing would be televised. Further, under his plan, no committee member could release information from the files without approval by a majority of the committee.

McCarthy has often questioned witnesses behind closed doors and then given newsmen such information as he chose. Morse and Lehman would prevent that by requiring a majority vote of the committee before such information could be released.

Now a witness can be forced to answer questions only, without a chance to put a full statement of his case in the record. Javits would see that he could do this as a right.

A defendant in a court trial has a right to counsel, and his lawyer can cross-examine witnesses and hear a witness in. At a committee hearing a witness is entitled to a lawyer only. Morse and Lehman would give him other rights.

Why "Fat Tuesday"? Because, unless the dictionary in front of me is wrong, it was and still is in some parts of Northern France the custom to parade a fat ox ceremoniously through the streets.

It also was the custom to use up on Shrove Tuesday the fats which couldn't be eaten during Lent, and that may be why they called it "Fat Tuesday." But if you're not going to get me into any argument with a dictionary.

In the south of France, of course, all sorts of revelry burst out at this time of year—which does not distress the tourist industry in the least. In Nice, on the Riviera, a huge king carnival is trotted through the flower-decked streets, and pretty dark haired girls pelt you with posies.

In Finland some people believe there'll be no next summer if a woman spins on Shrove Tuesday. In Belgium some say if you eat cabbage on Shrove Tuesday the caterpillars won't bother your growing cabbages.

Nobody, I suppose, has it quite so good as the kids of Denmark, where for some dark Danish reason Shrove Tuesday is observed on Monday. Anyhow, the kids are let out of school and go around beating on their elders with brightly decorated "Lenten birches," all the time shouting "give buns!"

whereupon the elders massage their bruises and dole out "fat-slavesbollet," or Shrovebuns. These are said to be delicious, and this is every blessed thing I know about Shrove Tuesday except that it still sounds like a good idea.

Perhaps some time, a method will be discovered of preventing prostate enlargement or of treating it with hormones or drugs. Although studies along these lines have been made, at present surgery is usually the preferred method of treatment. Several different and good methods of operating on the prostate gland, aimed at relieving some of the excess tissue and relieving the symptoms, are available. These are done frequently and successfully and should not be dreaded.

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## Hal Boyle

By ED CREAGH

(For Hal Boyle)

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eat, drink and be merry Tuesday. It's Shrove Tuesday, and Lent lasts a long time.

Shrove Tuesday? It's little noticed in most parts of these United States, though there's Mardi Gras in New Orleans and the golden brown potato doughnuts, or fastnachts, sugar the teeth and gladden the spirit in Reading, Pa.

And, after all, aren't the rest of us a pretty long-faced lot to be passing up a celebration which heartier folk have been enjoying since the middle ages?

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, has long been a time to store up warm memories—to say nothing of calories—for the Lenten days to come.

In England, where it used to be called "Pancake Tuesday," it was a day of general merry-making—the Kentucky Derby day, so to speak, of cock fighting among other pastimes. Church bells summoned one and all not to worship but to wining and dining, and there was even a song about it:

"But hark, I hear the pancake bell  
And fritters make a gallant  
smell;  
The cooks are baking, frying,  
boiling,  
Stewing, mincing, cutting,  
broiling,  
Carving, gormandizing, roast-  
ing,  
Carroquading, cracking, slash-  
ing, toasting."

I don't know who made up that happy catalogue of cooking noises, but he could name his own salary as a writer of television commercials today.

France still makes much of Shrove Tuesday, and in fact invented the name "Mardi Gras" or "Fat Tuesday" for the high jinks.

Why "Fat Tuesday"? Because, unless the dictionary in front of me is wrong, it was and still is in some parts of Northern France the custom to parade a fat ox ceremoniously through the streets.

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## Telling The Editor

APOLOGY

Last Tuesday, February 23, you extended me the courtesy of publishing my letter on a controversial subject.

Evidence brought to my attention since has made me realize that much of what I wrote, particularly that in defense of our past city officials, was prompted by sentiment rather than fact.

I wish at this time to formally apologize to Mr. Linman for using his name and making statements which might have been construed as insinuations against his character.

If you will be indulgent enough to publish this, it is my sincere hope that the same persons who may have read my previous letter will also read this.

Thank you  
Alvin Berkshire  
3306 Blehn St.

## Square Dance Newsnotes

By CLAIRE ELLIS

Allemande left and head couples star.

Slieve walk around but not too far. Allemande left and the side couples star.

Heads walk around but not too far. Allemande left with your left hand. And go right into a right and left grand.

March roared in with jamborees and workshops on the calendar. The Medford YMCA is inviting dancers to participate in a World Fellowship dance program, Friday March 26, at 8 p.m. All proceeds will go to the YMCA to train American leaders to help other YMCA's in 87 countries. The invitation is extended by Ruth Goldschmidt and is the type of project dear to the hearts of square dancers.

The Camp Corral at Camp White is also inviting guest callers to help celebrate their anniversary with a fun filled weekend the latter part of March. Minnie Robertson is top personality at the Corral and the large crowds that fill the hall attest to her popularity.

The Willamette Valley Caller's Association is sponsoring Ed Gilmore for a two day session of instruction to callers and a fun dance for all on March 19, 20 and 21. This workshop will be held in Portland in the WOW Hall at S. E. 6th and Alder. Friday evening dancing will be from 8:30 to 11:30 p.m. Saturday will be an all day session beginning at 9:30 in the morning with Sunday's party to be held at the Oaks Pavilion from 2 to 5 p.m.

John and Virginia Tofel were hosts at a farewell party for Catherine and Jack Gillette who are moving to a ranch at Ft. Rock. The Circle Eighters were in full attendance with J. D. Stanley calling the squares. The Tofels who live at Bonanza are among the lucky ones that have a handy place, in their own back yard, to have a hoedown at the drop of a foot.

The Newell Belles and Beaus is the communities newest promenade group and are a whooping, stomping bunch of beginners. Members meet in the Newell gymnasium and the club is limited to families of the Newell elementary school district.

This club meets every Saturday night and a committee made up of members serve as hosts for each dance. Ray Phillips is the president and Frank King secretary-treasurer of this new club. Jim Bradshaw is caller for this group.

Friday, March 5 is family night at the YMCA with polka at 6:30 p.m. and square dancing at 8 p.m. Saturday, March 13 is also family night with the same schedule of events and guests are most welcome to attend the YMCA activities.

For immediate coverage call Hans Norland Insurance Agency, 2-2515.

# Klamath Tribe Draws High Praise From Coon While Liquidation Hearing On

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Joint Senate and House interior committees which have been holding hearings on legislation to terminate federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe were told by Representative Sam Coon of Oregon's second congressional district, in which the Klamath Indian reservation is located, that the standard of living of the Klamath tribe is high and that their standards of education are well above the average.

In his statement to the committees, he said:

"For a number of years the Klamath Tribe has been considered one of the most advanced Indian groups in the United States, and much consideration has been given to the possibility of ending federal control over them. Letters I have been receiving from the Indians have expressed the belief that most of them are ready to run their own affairs, without further special government assistance."

"I am told that the standard of living of these Indians is high. I understand that all of them can speak English, and nearly all can read and write. Ten children of the tribe are now in college, and many of the adults are well-educated."

"According to information I have received, of the 627 families of tribal membership, nearly all are self-supporting. One hundred individuals have incomes in excess of \$5,000 annually, and some of them considerably more. One hundred families reside off the agency, and the only service given to them by the government is to forward their income from tribal lands."

"The Klamaths as a tribe have considerable wealth. I believe both tribal and allotted lands comprise more than a million acres, most of it in timber and rangelands. The overlands are the most valuable tribal asset, with a value estimated at \$77 million or more, and an annual income of around \$2 million a year. Providing for proper management and safeguarding of this wealth during a transition period is a major factor to be considered in passing termination legislation."

"These Indians themselves have been urging for a long time that they be freed from control and given the privilege of managing their own affairs. As you well know, President Eisenhower has promised to see that these people are freed from government control as rapidly as they are ready for it. I want to add my full support to the President's program."

"Hearings were held on this