

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
There really isn't much to say today except that last night's snowstorm was hardly what one would call an ideal sign of spring.

Rather a sort of reminder of winter. If it isn't still winter.

See where a couple of politicians have presented plans to change the name of Armistice Day to Veterans' Day. It would still be celebrated on the same old Armistice Day date.

I suppose the reason for it is to get away from celebrating an event that happened thirty five years ago—in view of the fact that we've had a couple of pretty fair little squabbles since.

As far as we're concerned it doesn't make any difference what they call it. If you are the kind that likes lots of holidays and lots of excuses for taking the day off and celebrating why you'll celebrate no matter what they call the day. If you aren't you won't care one way or the other.

The major effect of changing the name will be a fairly costly program of reprinting a lot of government pamphlets, history books, announcements and what have you to bring the days up to date.

Just about the same principle as

what will happen when we eventually take Alaska and Hawaii into full statehood. Millions of the old 48-star flags will be a drug on the market, but still a symbol of national pride, unity and majesty. They won't be any good, but you can't just go out and pitch 'em into the ash can. Nor can you fly one without being an old fogey and way behind the times.

It will pose more than a problem of party control. It'll be pretty much like the little boy who went crazy trying to throw away his old boomerang.

Speaking of boomerangs. I happen to have one, but to date have been unable to make it do anything except sail for incredible distances—in a straight line—and then bury itself completely in the grass so that finding it is quite a chore.

The next time I am tempted to fare forth with this ancient weapon of the Australian aborigine I'm going to borrow someone's trained retriever, preferably a Chesapeake, to go along.

It'll make the whole thing so much simpler. For me, at least. I'll let the dog worry about his end of things.

Northwest History Highlights

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

Today's Question: What and where was the first gold mining in Oregon?

The effects of the California gold rush were not temporary in duration. Gold continued to pour out of California into the currency of the country in succeeding years. Even more important was the fact that the gold fever, which took hold of men in the California mines, did not remain localized. It was a contagion that caused men to search every possible gold bearing region throughout the great west. Thus it was that gold mining came to the Pacific Northwest.

It was in Southwestern Oregon that gold mining in this region began. Oregonians, hastening to California in 1849, are said to have found gold along the Rogue River near Table Rock, but they did not stop to exploit their findings. The following year gold was found and mining was done near the junction of Josephine Creek and the Illinois River by a party of prospectors who had crossed the California line. It was an accidental discovery, however, which led to the stamped to southwestern Oregon. Two packers carrying supplies to the northern California mines camped on Jackson Creek, near where Jacksonville now is, in December 1851. While washing their tinware one of them saw a small nugget. They were not sufficiently impressed to stake out claims, but they later told Jim

Chuggage and J. R. Poole about their find.

These two men visited the spot in January 1852, and found coarse gold in what came to be known as Rich Gulch. During the next few weeks and within a month men from the Willamette Valley were heading for the gold fields, California miners were abandoning their claims to rush to the new diggings, and sailors on ships touching the coast deserted their ships to join the search for gold. Soon Jacksonville became a thriving mining camp and the county seat of the newly established Jackson County.

Simultaneously rich strikes were made at "Snailers Diggins" (now Waldo) and Kerbyville (now Kerby) along the upper waters of the Illinois River. These discoveries attracted such a rush of miners and others that a new county named Josephine was created in 1852. During the next few years prospectors spread out in all directions and found such productive mining camps as Bunkton, Applegate, Copper Creek, Phoenix, Althouse, Canyonville, Sterling, Slug Bar, Texas Gulch, and Poor Man's Creek. Most of these camps disappeared as soon as the gold was exhausted.

Next Question: What was the nature of placer gold mining and what were its effects in Southern Oregon?

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

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (U) — Proxy is on the way today to becoming one of the biggest names in industry.

That's because this spring is shaping up as perhaps the top season for outstanding proxy battles.

Proxy is the name for the little stockholder who isn't there. Proxy is his stand-in when there's a squabble over management.

More and more companies are getting into the act. And the annual stockholders meeting this spring should be a dilly.

It comes about this way! Stockholders own the corporation—let's say in the fine print. Management big shots are just the hired hands.

But more often than not the small stockholders (usually the majority) are pretty easy-going about it and don't bother to attend annual meetings. So management goes out beating the bushes to get their proxies.

This is because management has to get a majority of stock represented at the annual meeting. Otherwise, there wouldn't be a quorum and then how would management get re-named to manage next year?

Most of the time, the chairman of the board of directors walks into a stockholders meeting with proxies for considerably more than a majority of the stock in his pocket. He got them by setting forth in a statement what management has done, proposes to do, or objects to doing, and asking that shareholders sign over to him the right to vote along with the line.

Shareholders who have different ideas about how the company should be run can send letters to other shareholders and ask to be allowed to vote their stock at the annual meeting, with the promise that things will be run better—and dividends be higher.

More often than not such revolts turn out to be pretty minor. The chairman listens to the minority's propositions with varying degrees

They'll Do It Every Time

HORACE HAMM'S AGENT GOT HIS CLIENT THE FIRST NIBBLE IN A LONG TIME—BASED ON ONE CONDITION...



By Jimmy Hatlo

So—HE GOT THE PART ON HIS OWN SAY—SO...BUT WHEN THE SHOOTING STARTED—THEN THE FUN BEGAN!!



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (U) — A man dazed by a direct hit on his head with a political coconut stays flattened and gets back on his feet and pitches some of his own coconuts. Robert T. Stevens got back on his feet.

Now he is Jack, the would-be giant killer, the only man among the Republicans in Congress on the Eisenhower administration who ever took on Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) in a life-and-death struggle.

This 54-year-old wealthy businessman who came here to be secretary of the Army was leading an actively but seemingly quiet life in the Pentagon until McCarthy hit him square on the head, and in public.

Most men might have felt the bump right away. Stevens, perhaps because he was a political novice, seemed not to know he was hit and spoke at first as though he had scored a victory.

He soon learned his action was generally considered a surrender. It was reported he sobbed. Then he got indignant, then mad. It was hard to see, though, how he could fight back after the shelling he took. But he did.

The public didn't know at first that he had been dealing with McCarthy long before he got the bump.

Late in February Stevens, accusing McCarthy of abusing Army officers, refused to let the senator question any more of them until he had first faced him in a public, televised hearing.

But the day before this meeting Stevens accepted an invitation to lunch with McCarthy and three Republican senators on his committee: Mundt (SD), Dirksen (Ill) and Potter (Mich).

In a "memorandum of understanding" which came out of the meeting, Stevens agreed to let McCarthy quiz his generals. McCarthy agreed to nothing, at least in writing. Stevens went back to the Pentagon and told his generals he had won his point with McCarthy.

Army officers henceforth would be treated fairly, Stevens aides got a look at the memorandum; where did it say anything about fair treatment? It didn't. But Stevens said, he had a verbal understanding on that.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.
"Every so often," writes Mrs. S., "men from the State Department of Agriculture come to trap and poison squirrels in our vicinity. The reason they give is that these squirrels harbor fleas which carry bubonic plague." Mrs. S. therefore asks for a discussion of the dangers of this disease.

Bubonic plague which was known as the Black Death during the Middle Ages, is a constant source of concern to our health authorities. This is a disease which carries many explosive possibilities. At present, on the North American continent, single cases do occur from time to time but the real hazard is from some sudden, great outbreak.

A vivid description of this disease was given by Daniel Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe, in his "History of the Great Plague." The frightful epidemic of which Defoe wrote occurred in London in 1664.

He said, "The many dismal objects which happened everywhere as I went about the streets had filled my mind with a great deal of horror, for fear of the distemper itself, which was indeed very horrible in itself, and in some more than others. The swellings, which were generally in the neck or groin, when they grew hard, and would not break, grew so painful that it was equal to the most exquisite torture; and some, not able to bear the torment, threw them-

Hugh Pruett

"What is that gorgeous one high up overhead?", recently asked a friend who had been commenting on the splendor of the stars in the south. A few nights earlier another observer had telephoned to ask, "Why is that brilliant star which is almost overhead simply glowing steadily while all the other bright ones around it twinkle so energetically?"

A hospital patient wrote: "I don't know what it is, but a very bright star shines through my window at night and keeps me company when I can't sleep. This star leads me to think of universes unknown, and heaven and treasure that may yet exist for us. It gives me comfort—and peace."

I am sure that all these enquirers were referring to the brilliant planet Jupiter, which so far this year has excelled in splendor all other star-like objects in the evening sky. We simply state that, in general, planets and the moon do not twinkle while stars—distant suns—do. The twinkling is due to atmospheric disturbances. The stars are so extremely distant that they are merely points of light to us, so their rays are easily disturbed. The width we see is due to imperfections in our own eyes. The brighter the star, the wider it seems to us.

Tonight, if the sky is clear a little after sunset, look almost overhead—very slightly south to be more exact. While the twilight is still quite bright, there should be not much trouble seeing a small, yellow spot of light in the blue. This is Jupiter. As the sky darkens, this fine planet will gradually brighten and move westward. By the time the heavens are quite dark, it will glow with great splendor.

Jupiter is one of the worlds which encircle the sun. It is about five times as distant from the sun as is our earth and requires almost 12 years to make a round trip compared with the one year for us. Also, like our earth, it shines only because the sun illuminates it. The stars, like the sun, are extremely hot and self-luminous.

In the early 1600's, Galileo through his newly-invented telescope discovered that Jupiter had four large moons revolving around it. Others, still smaller, have since been discovered so that at present 12 encircling moons are known. Number 12 was found only recently.

A few years ago when the "flying saucer" excitement was running high, I was often called out of my bed by some excited observer who was sure Jupiter was a hostile craft from a neighboring planet. I always appreciate telephone calls even in the midst of sleeping hours when there is some unusual display in the heavens, but I did get a little tired being called out so often to observe Jupiter.

be used so that airplanes, ships or persons coming from areas in which plague still exists do not bring with them new seeds of the Black Death.



RED SKELTON-KFJI-7:00

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

RETAIL MEMO:

In the space of 14 years—from 1939 to 1953—disposable income of American families has tripled, the rate of personal savings has doubled and the number of spending units (families) with annual incomes of four thousand dollars and over has increased 12 times, according to Sales Management Magazine.

The money is there; it now takes the "hard sell" to pry it loose. Spendable income has changed this way in those 14 years: in 1939 only 2 percent had over \$4000, in 1953 it was 26 percent. In 1939 only 4 percent had over \$3000, in 1953 it was 33 percent. In 1939 only 10 percent had over \$2000, in 1953 it was 16 percent.

On the other end of the scale, in 1939 a full 53 percent of American families had less than \$1000 spendable income. By 1953 only 11 percent had that little.

A big chunk of this extra money has gone into the new appliances which make housekeeping and home living more enjoyable.

Eleven appliances that were not even for sale in 1949 accounted for more than a billion dollars' worth of business in 1953—more than the entire appliance business total in 1940, according to figures from W. I. Buchanan, Western regional manager for Frigidaire Sales Corp. in Retailing Daily.

He presented sales statistics, which, he said, promise more and bigger sales to keep pace with ever-expanding population, keener interest in home ownership and modern living.

He listed electric blankets, food blenders, broilers, deep fat fryers, steam irons, dehumidifiers, attic fans, dishwashers, food waste disposers, clothes dryers, food freezers and television as products not yet on the market in 1940.

"You've heard quite a bit about 'business climate' in past months," Well, Sales Management, in ana-

lyzing the business climate of 1953, has found seven specific reasons for feeling optimistic:

1. Farm prices seem to be stabilized after a three-year slump (The potato market was not individually mentioned.)
2. The construction industry continues to boom. (Building permits boomed up 336 percent in February in Klamath Falls.)
3. Inventory correction is making rapid progress.
4. Total spending power is increasing.
5. The easy money policy is back in full force.
6. Chances are 8 in 11 that business this congressional election year will be equal to, or better than, the preceding year.
7. This administration has chosen as its thesis, business spending and capital investments to thwart a recession.

Talk of tax cuts is in the news and the question inevitably rises: When taxes are cut, what do people do with the extra cash? To retailers the answer should bring cheer.

A. W. Zelonek, president of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., says 86 percent of that money is channeled into spending on retail products and services, according to Printers' Ink.

Only four percent is saved and the remaining 10 percent is spent on homes, farm machinery and other equipment. As taxes come down, the potential for business will go up fast.

COST OF LIVING MEMO:
The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 30 basic commodities was 277.81 on March 11, against 277.54 a week before.

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, rose four cents last week to 87.25. This is 15.4 percent above the corresponding level of last year.

Letter From Washington

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M.C.

4th District, Oregon

During the past week the House of Representatives has considered and passed more big and important bills than I have seen acted upon in a similar period of time since I have been a Member of Congress. Majority leader Halleck, of Indiana, was right when he predicted that the week would make legislative history.

Heading the list for the week was the Highway Construction bill involving the expenditure of some \$75,000,000 annually for two years on roads and highways throughout our country. For the first time the amount to be spent on highways will be just about equal to the amount of money paid by highway users in the form of the Federal tax on gasoline. Of particular importance to our region was the adoption by the House of an amendment by Oregon's new Representative, Sam Con of Baker, to increase the amount to be allocated for Forest Highways.

Next came the first of the bills to carry out President Eisenhower's recommendations on the subject of health. This was a bill to extend the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act which provides aid for hospital construction. The new hospital construction bill will permit similar grants for the purpose of building non-profit hospitals for the chronically ill, for the construction of nursing homes, rehabilitation facilities and diagnostic or treatment centers.

Then came the Excise Tax Reduction bill which sharply reduces all of the nuisance taxes such as the tax on theater admissions, telephone calls, train and on women's handbags. By rough calculation the passage of that bill will reduce Federal taxes on such expenditures paid by residents of our Fourth Congressional District nearly \$2,000,000 a year.

As I was driving home from the office the evening after we passed the Excise Tax Reduction bill, I turned on my car radio and heard two different "commentators" moaning over what they alleged to be the fact that Republicans in Congress are in bitter dissension—that we are fighting among ourselves and that our ranks are divided into two or more warring factions. At any time this year or last such statements would be funny, but that evening they were especially ridiculous. It happened that on a very controversial roll call on the tax bill that afternoon the Republican side of the House of Representatives voted unanimously—not a single Republican voted with the opposition. That has not happened before in more than ten years.

We will shortly have another tax bill on the floor. This one is really a whopper in more ways than one. It is a complete revision of the entire Federal Tax law structure. The printed text requires 875 pages. I am told it is the most voluminous bill ever considered by Congress. That may or may not be so but certainly it is the largest bill I have ever seen.

The House Ways and Means Committee began working on this bill in 1951. As completed it involves some 3,000 changes in the law. A total of 300,000 man hours of work by staff members and experts were required to put it together. The Committee heard testimony from more than 600 witnesses in hearings on the bill.

In addition to simplifying and organizing the Federal Tax laws which have just sort of grown up like "Topsy," the legislation stops more than 50 loop-holes, provides specific relief and a fairer taxing basis for retired people, home owners, annuitants and others who are unduly penalized under existing laws.

Telling The Editor

PRaise
I just heard the recommendation of "the Civil Service Commission" regarding the proposal reorganization of the police department. This to my thinking (which of course is unimportant) is one of the wisest and most logical recommendations brought to the attention of the city. Commissioners, I salute you.

We all know the local department is undermanned, the present setup one detective working a city of this size is ridiculous. We as citizens never stop and think what our police department has to contend with, and let something happen and we all are too willing and ready to take the chief apart every day the news is full of law violations ranging from petty theft to murder and in many cases as of floor gets killed. In his life, his family and everything associated with him is just as dear to him as ours is to us. His uniform and equipment are bought and paid for by him and believe me it represents a neat sum. Anything that can be done to improve the working conditions and better the living standards of the police officers is certainly a move in the proper direction to invite a higher standard of personnel and a more efficient organization.

Give the chief the men he needs, the necessary equipment, the encouragement and support he justly deserves and you'll be amply rewarded in efficiency. Your city police department is one of your best advertising agencies you have, I repeat "Commissioners, I salute you."

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