

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By **BILL JENKINS**

A short time ago this column made brief mention of a California state guide and allowed as how it wouldn't be a bad idea for Oregon to follow suit.

We are now pleased to announce that Oregon has done something about it. A publication put out by the travel information division of the Oregon state highway department called the "Oregon Outdoor Guide."

A neat little brochure that unfolds to a rather impressive size and lists a really amazing roster of the outdoor attractions to be found within our borders.

All major Oregon and US highways are listed separately in the booklet and carry tag lines for historical markers, state parks and other points of interest.

State parks are listed along with a thorough roundup of facilities to be found in each; viewpoints, US forest camps and all the other attractions offered by the state are served up in a handy package.

A fine job of putting together and very well executed. We think it does the state proud. And we certainly hope that many, many people will avail themselves of the opportunity to find out a little about their own state. We don't have to limit the booklet to outsiders only.

Collier Park is getting to be quite a pictured spot. The brochure mentioned above also carried a pic-

ture of the bridge there with its fishing walks built around the piling. Seem to see that picture quite frequently lately.

A letter in the mails this morning from M. R. Laird of Tulelake which might be of interest to those who are following the old time pictures. He says:

"Do not profess to be a real old timer but would like to offer a little comment on the picture at the old Dorris ranch in your paper. I think this picture was published in the Herald a few years ago (editorial note: one very similar was published) and some of the individuals named. Possibly Milt Richardson, Lou Allen, Henry Picard and some of the Straw brothers.

"I think probably the 'buggy' was a buckboard and also Press' team consisted of a small mule and a much larger horse, as he seemed to be famous for this sort of a combination team, as I recall the story.

"Apparently this photo was taken on the east side of the D meadow a short distance south of where the present Sheepy Creek road crosses, as there used to be some old split rail corrals at this location.

"If your correspondent at Sprague River could contact Bill or Dave Skeen I think they might be able to identify some of the hands.

Thanks, sir. We appreciate your interest, and we'll do our best to keep the old timers coming.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—It is getting so that when Secretary of State Dulles makes an important speech he is called on for an encore—not to repeat it but to explain it.

It happened after his New York speech Jan. 12. Questions were asked about that for weeks. It is happening again now after his speech in New York March 29.

On Jan. 12 Dulles said:

"This government, as a deterrent to further Communist aggression, had made a basic decision to 'depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate, instantly, by means and at places of our own choosing.'

The word 'instantly' got special attention in the questions which arose at home and abroad.

Was Dulles saying this country would answer any kind of Communist aggression, no matter where or how, without consulting its allies, although the action might touch off World War III, dragging them in?

If, for instance, the Chinese Communists intervened more directly in the Communist-led war against the French in Indochina, would this country at once storm-bomb China, whether American allies liked it or not?

Dulles and President Eisenhower were both repeatedly quizzed.

Dulles' replies, including explanations given in a magazine article, came to this:

He avoided being too specific, to keep the Communists guessing what this country would do. But, if there was aggression, it didn't necessarily mean China or Russia would be bombed. What this country did depended on what they did.

Dulles said the key word in his speech about instant retaliation was "capacity" and had been overlooked. The heart of the basic decision, he said, was to have the "capacity" to retaliate instantly.

It didn't mean the retaliation necessarily would be instant. And assurance was given that American allies would be consulted before this country took action which might involve them.

Eisenhower seemed to knock down the idea of any instant retaliation by saying Congress would have to declare war before this country got into one.

Dulles and Eisenhower later were called on to explain this too. They said: The President didn't mean in every case he would not act before Congress declared war. In some cases, such as an attack on this country, the President might have to order immediate counterattack.

Meanwhile, the United States kept getting deeper into the Indochina war, where it already had sent the French billions of dollars in equipment. Air Force men were sent there to service, but not fly, U.S. planes for the French.

Some Senate Democrats won-

dered whether this country wasn't getting too deep.

Eisenhower told a news conference: It is his policy to keep the United States from getting involved in a hot war; everything this country does to help the French is intended to keep it from getting in too deep; and there could not be a greater tragedy than American involvement in all-out fighting in Indochina.

He conceded there was some risk in everything done in international affairs. The word "risks" had an important place in the speech Dulles made March 29. He said:

"Under conditions of today, the imposition of Southeast Asia of the political system of Communist Russia and its Chinese Communist ally, by whatever means, would be a grave threat to the whole free community.

"The United States feels that that possibility should not be passively accepted, but should be met with united action. This might involve serious risks. But these risks are far less than those that will face a few years from now, if we dare not be resolute today."

Now Eisenhower and Dulles will be asked about that statement. What "risks" was the secretary talking about? Was he saying this country would jump in if the French began to lose?

And just what "united action" did Dulles have in mind: United with France alone, or with France and other allies?

Once more Dulles raised more questions than he answered. If he soft-pedals this one, as he did the other, the Communists may begin to feel he talks tougher than he is.

OUT-OF-JOB

DENTON, Tex. (AP)—Floyd Green, who has trapped or killed from 3 to 10 coyotes each month for two years, is out of a job on July 1. The county wolf trapper is being dismissed, the Denton County Livestock Assn. said yesterday, because the cattlemen's organization has no funds to pay his salary.

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By Jimmy Hatlo



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by **KEN MCLEOD**

John Muir's narrative of hunting mountain sheep in the Mount Dome and Lava Beds area emphasizes the attention one must give to history when he enters any discussion of re-establishing mountain sheep in the Klamath Basin. There have been many people express wonder why the National Park Service does not import mountain sheep to the Modoc Lava Beds National Monument so that the public can have an opportunity to once again get a view of this marvelous animal. Mountain sheep are being introduced to the Hart Mountain Wildlife Refuge in Lake County and if the introduction is successful there will be even greater interest to bring them back to this section of the country.

Success in the Klamath Basin, however, could only be assured by a cooperative program involving a areas used by the mountain sheep in the Lava Beds would be only just a part of the land necessary for the success of the venture. Mount Dome (Van Brimer Mountain) would be required as the key unit for the program, as well as the great stretch of rough lava country stretching from the base of the mountain eastward to join with the Modoc Lava Beds. Most of this land is now public lands in the hands of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, private lands that might be touched in the venture are in the hands of cattlemen.

The area involved is basically a great grazing unit and at one time domestic sheep herds dominated area, with the decline of sheep industry the grazing of the area has been devoted chiefly by livestock. Mountain sheep were never so numerous as to become a problem for the ranchers who used the area. It is to be expected that any introduction of sheep into the Mount Dome area would not conflict with the present livestock management program of the federal agencies. The basic area required to give protection to the sheep would have to be established as a cooperative program as a sanctuary for the sheep, though this would not exclude other forms of livestock use. The management of the program would fall upon the various land owning groups and some form of organization would be required. If the area came under a soil conservation district that would function upon the plan of the Langell Valley Pilot District such an organization would be ideal. The success of a program of bringing mountain sheep back to the Klamath Basin cannot be attained by any single agency working alone.

I believe that all the land owners in the area would be receptive to a realistic program but it will take some organization to spearhead the program and bring the various land management units together for a discussion of the feasibility of establishing such a program and how it will be managed. Here in the Klamath Basin, the Klamath-Modoc Chapter of the Izak Walton League is willing to

join with other interested groups of the Klamath Basin in a discussion of this Mountain Sheep problem. The sheep that formerly roamed the mountains of the Klamath Basin were called the Lava Bed Sheep or Rimrock sheep in the common names recognized by biologists. The scientific name was *Ovis canadensis californiana*, Douglas.

On Sunday, August 27, 1826, David Douglas on his way down the Columbia River, from Walla Walla to Fort Vancouver, traveled to a point 15 miles below the mouth of the Deschutes River. Earlier in the day at the "Great Falls of the Columbia," which he located about six miles from The Dalles, he procured the horns of a mountain sheep from an Indian and tried to barter for the skin of one of these animals which the Indian was wearing as a shirt. Three years later, these horns and his notes on this skin furnished the foundation for his description of *Ovis californiana*, which he reported as "said to be found in subalpine regions of Mts. Wood" (sic), St. Helens, and Vancouver, but more numerous in the mountain districts of the interior of California." This reference to California was probably from Hudson Bay Company records of explorations in and around Mount Shasta and the Klamath Basin.

From his journal it is evident that Douglas never saw a mountain sheep alive and his information in regard to their range was all second-hand and more or less at fault. It is not improbable that the horns which became the type specimen for the species name were taken within a mile of where he procured them. The subalpine range may have been borrowed from Finley, of Spokane, who described to him the range of the northern Rocky Mountain form of the sheep, which are found in the high ranges east of that community, and promised to try to get a specimen for him.

His attributing their range to Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens, and Mount Adams, where no one has found them since seems questionable as the heavy winter snowfalls would permit them only a short summer occupation of the high parts of these peaks.

Options Taken On Mineral Deposits

PORTLAND (AP)—The Great Lakes Carbon Co. and the Johns-Manville Corp. have taken options on hundreds of acres in southeastern Oregon hoping to develop diatomite deposits.

The mineral, a chalky substance, is used as an absorbent in making nitroglycerin, as an abrasive and for industrial filtering.

Ranchers in the area said Tuesday they understood the firms planned to exercise the options and build refining plants if enough diatomite is found for a 20-year supply.

KUHS

Newsnotes and Comments

By **GINGER MARTZ**

Pat Taylor and James Bubb represented KU in a discussion held at Chiloquin Wednesday, March 24. Mr. Carlson accompanied the speakers and 16 other students to the meeting. The next discussion will be held at KU in April.

A Mother-Daughter Potluck was held at the YMCA last night by the Freshman Tri-Hi-Y. I hear the food was good.

Twenty cents was a small price to pay for the Boys Alliance-K Club Smoker last Friday. It was a rough and tumble affair with Mr. Simons refereeing and Mr. French keeping time. Half time entertainment was provided by Gene Mettler and Martin Kerns who gave a judo exhibition.

Keep tuned for the time and place of the style show to be presented by the Pep Peppers.

The April Fool "Calamity" Krater will be out Thursday this week. Don't miss getting your copy of this poor crazy little mixed up paper.

The Krater staff isn't the only bunch celebrating April Fool's Day. The senior drama students are presenting a one act comedy in the Little Theater, followed with mad music by the Salt and Pepper Combo with Gene St. John as visiting guest artist.

Beverly Marts and Joan Meador were at the microphone to describe the formal models at the Girls' League assembly today. Models were Sallie Burke, Nancy Drew, Linda Poyck, Susan Geary, Mary Harlan, Joann Hayford, Lillian Mahan, Ginger Martz, Roberta McCoy, Shirley Moore, Sharon Taylor and Nadine Wilkerson. They were escorted across the stage by George Brands, George Knight, David Maxwell, Jack Prock, Vaughn Schneck and Gary Williams.

Bev and Joan explained the different types of flowers supplied by Klamath Flower Shop to go with each gown. They had flowers to be



... with the prices of used cars in the Herald & News Want Ads - we can't afford to steal 'em anymore!"

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Everybody is familiar with the average millionaire's success story.

He stuck his nose to the grindstone as a boy and kept it there 24 hours a day until, years later, he suddenly found his pockets heavy.

This dull formula probably explains the average man's steadfast refusal to become rich, and for some time I have been searching for a politician willing to blame his wealth or fame on something besides hard work.

The search ended with Julius Stulman, 47, a tall, white-haired Brooklyn multi-millionaire lumber dealer who looks and talks like a university dean.

Stulman made his first million before he was 30—that first one always is the hardest—and then the really began sawing wood in the big leagues.

"I averaged \$10,000 a year selling lumber from the time I was 17 to 21," he recalled. "In those days that was a lot of money for a kid."

Stulman thinks hard work alone is a pretty poor way to try to labor yourself into the millionaire class. But his own system sounds even more frightening to a man with a painful outlook.

"Hard thinking!"

"It isn't the time you spend working that's important. It is the thinking you do."

"If you find yourself feeling overworked, you have become the slave of a routine that isn't letting you get the most out of your talents."

Stulman made his fortune, by and large, by a mental game. He pretends he is living in the year 2,000, he says, and this helps him make long-range business decisions.

"People too often make themselves prisoners of the values accepted in their own time," he said. "But much of what was accepted as true 200 years ago today is regarded as false, and much of what we accept as so now will be regarded as wrong by 2,000."

"A good businessman should be a good philosopher. He shouldn't lose himself in contemporary values, or old ways of doing things. He should engineer his thinking to catch the trend of the future, the feel of tomorrow, when the values will be changed and business

worn in the hair, as a necklace, wristlets, shoulder straps and regular corsages. Carrie Heilbroner did a hilarious job of presenting the do's and don'ts of attending a formal.

methods different."

Stulman thinks that an executive who gets too bogged down with detail needs to "step out of his own frame of mind" in order to get the different slant needed to solve his business problems.

"Success in business or in life cannot be measured with a clock," he remarked. "Time itself is not important. For many years I carried a watch with me wherever I went, but I never wound it. I did this to remind me not to be bound by time."

Stulman feels the possibility of a depression in America at this time is "utterly ridiculous," and that the world is at the door of an ever-expanding economy that will raise the living standards of all.

His idea of how to achieve this goal: For you... and you... and you... to start thinking now as if you were living in the year 2,000.

Hawaii Rocked By Earthquake

HILO, Hawaii (AP)—Two strong quakes Tuesday buckled floors and broke windows in Hilo and stirred speculation on the possibility of a volcanic eruption.

Huge dust clouds rose after the quakes from the fire pit of Kilauea volcano which last erupted in the spring of 1953 after a series of such tremors. The dust rose from landfills inside the crater.

The new Hilo Tribune - Herald building shook so much that newsmen had to hang on to their desks. In one section of Hilo some floors of older buildings buckled; windows were broken; and dishes fell off shelves.

Dr. G. A. MacDonald, volcanologist at the Hawaiian volcano observatory, said the first shock at 6:40 a.m. (8:40 a.m. PST) registered five on a scale of 12 and the second at 8:42 a.m. was six on the scale.

The quake apparently was not felt in Honolulu.

Blackhahn said he had no report of injury from either quake.

DELAY

DENISON, Tex. (AP)—The M-K-T Railroad's crack Texas Special was delayed 15 minutes yesterday when a large red ant got into a semaphore mechanism and blocked the electrical contact, showing a danger signal.

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The Doctor Says

By **EDWIN F. JORDAN**

Few of us go through life without at some time encountering a serious illness or a major operation. If the disease or operation has been severe or long-lasting, good health does not return at once, even when the symptoms have all gone. Robust vigor and pep may take a long time before coming back.

The period of time between the end of the active symptoms of a disease and the recovery of good health is called convalescence. People are often somewhat discouraged when convalescence seems to drag on so long. Yet convalescence from a disease or an operation is an important part of the picture and requires understanding and good medical care.

An unusual amount of rest is almost always necessary. At first much rest in bed with only short periods up and about is generally required. The person who tries to do too much too soon may suffer a relapse which delays the return of perfect health. The motto for convalescence should be, "Do everything gradually."

At first a short period out of bed in a chair is in order. The period out of bed can be gradually extended to other rooms, other floors, and the outside world. The amount of fatigue shown after the periods of being up is a good sign as to whether activity has been of the right degree.

In addition to gradually increasing the activity, plenty of sleep and soft but substantial foods are desirable. Most convalescents require frequent small meals rather than a few large ones.

Of course, the inclusion of special foods at this time depends on the disease or operation experienced and must be individually prescribed. The principle of small frequent feedings of easily digestible food is almost always the same, however, regardless of the type of illness suffered.

Relaxation and realization of the fact that convalescence may be slow is an important factor. Many people are impatient to get well and tend to take chances too soon. The gradual increase of activity, proper diet and resumption of normal life is the best guarantee that convalescence will progress as rapidly as can reasonably be expected. The care used during this period has a great deal to do with eventual complete recovery. Nature does not permit hurried convalescence.

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