

# Herald and News

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## BILLBOARD

By **BILL JENKINS**

More people going fishing these days! Every time you look around you see another bunch pulling out. Latest addition to the crew was Hank Hansen, who says he's off on an indefinite trip — as soon as some warm weather shows up.

When he comes back he'll be available for a spot behind the mahogany somewhere. Hope him luck on both counts.

also lives in that elegant location, and thereby earn ourselves high praise and maybe a raise in pay.

Good news in yesterday's paper about that parking lot going in. Any move toward the solution of that problem is certainly a step in the right direction. What started out as a chicken in every pot campaign in this country turned out to be three cars in every garage, and plenty of members of the family to drive 'em.

If there had ever been as many horses and buggies in the early days as there are cars now this country would be buried a mile deep.

Another sign of spring (still in the same department): Bert Hall, the sage of poverty flat who has been so frequently quoted here the past few days, says that it isn't spring after all. He hasn't hung up his overcoat for the year, nor has he broken out his Palm Beach suit as yet.

"Longies should be kept on hand, if not on, until July 3rd," says Bert. "And then you'll probably put 'em back on the fourth."

"Take of woe department: Frank Tucker, who is one of those persons who live on hot springs hill and is also the chamber of commerce manager, is having his springtime troubles. He's trying to grow a lawn on a small portion of that gumbo clay that is laughingly referred to as dirt up on the hill. Says he's poured tons of peat moss on the area, fertilized with everything except guano dust salvaged from an inca ruin, sprayed with every form of nitrogen known to man, and still can't raise anything but billiard balls.

Sorry, Frank, but we don't know the answer. If we did we'd tell the publisher of the newspaper, who

down town, trucks need to be taken off Main and Klamath.

That property values both downtown and along the truck route would be enhanced by the move; and that the truck route would still be needed for trucks doing business here after the Westside Bypass is completed . . . "we're building a city."

Those against the proposal say: That growth of the truck terminal-warehousing business will be outside the built-up town, where there is more elbow room.

That practically all big trucks will come to at least \$300,000 and will give the city a longer route to maintain and will rob other streets of state gas tax money.

That our taxes already are too high and that they don't like bond issues.

And that we need to save our bonding capacity for the larger, most urgent job of increasing our outgrown and inadequate sewage disposal system.

Those are the principal arguments. Each citizen must cogitate, hash this over with his cohorts, make up his mind, and then vote. If you don't vote, don't say we didn't warn you — and don't let's hear anything from you once it's decided. The election is May 21.

## CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By **DEB ADDISON**

What was written here yesterday about streets, roads and highways had to do with matters which already are committed, which are in the planning stage, or which are being worked on.

Those things are being taken care of, but the residents of Klamath Falls must make a decision on the proposed truck route. If built, the state builds and maintains highways but not separate truck routes through towns.

There will be a measure on the ballot for a 10-year bond levy to raise \$180,000 to do the new construction of a truck route through the commercial district. It would add \$1.45 to each \$100.00 of taxes now being paid.

The truck route has been pictured and discussed at great length. The arguments for and against go something like this:

Those in favor of the truck route point out:

That Klamath Falls is the fourth largest distributing center in the Northwest and that to help retain and build up this position the route is needed.

That late afternoon homebound bound auto traffic from the Mills on the south to the South Suburban residential districts would use it as a quick by-pass of the downtown district, thus relieving traffic congestion.

That for those in retail business and those doing retail shopping

## Northwest History Highlights

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

Today's Question: What were the principal Indian wars during the territorial period?

The principal Indian wars within the borders of the present State of Oregon during this period were those with various Indian tribes in the Rogue River region. Governor Lane's peace treaty in 1850 with these Indians has been mentioned in a previous article. Nevertheless, there were frequent minor disturbances during the next few years. Early in August, 1853, Indian trouble in the Rogue River valley became serious. It was a concerted effort on the part of the Indians to rid the upper valley of white people. Murders were perpetrated and houses burned all through the region. The uprising led to a military engagement with the Indians, fought largely by volunteers, and the Indians were decisively defeated late in August. Early in September a treaty was made with the Indians at Table Rock by Joseph Lane, and peace was temporarily restored to the region.

The most important Rogue River Indian war occurred in 1855-56. This time the war was brought by volunteer forces assisted by regular army troops. At first the victories in the upper valley were mostly on the side of the Indians, who possessed superior firearms. In February Ben Wright, Indian agent at Gold Beach at the mouth of the Rogue River, was treacherously murdered by a renegade eastern Indian by the name of Enos, who had once been a guide for John C. Fremont. Twenty-five other settlers at Gold Beach were also massacred by Enos and his followers. Finally in April the coastal Indians were subdued by a force of regulars and volunteers. In the upper Rogue valley the war came to an end after the Indians were defeated in a battle that lasted through most of May 27 and 28, 1856.

The Rogue River Indian War of 1855-56 was closely connected with the Yakima Indian war in Eastern Washington and an Indian uprising on Puget Sound. There is evidence that there was a plan of concerted action among the tribes

of the Pacific Northwest to exterminate the whites. The war in Eastern Washington continued until 1858 when Colonel George Wright decisively defeated a number of hostile tribes. It was unfortunate that during this period of widespread warfare the commandant of the regular army on the Pacific coast, General John E. Wool, was disdainful of the volunteers and refused to furnish them with arms and supplies. Bit by bit complaints were made against him by the governors of both Washington and 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.)

## Telling The Editor

**PROTEST**

I am writing in the interest of parents whose children may have been told man's "theories" of evolution.

Upon hearing from my children what they had been told at school concerning this, I searched the Scriptures and was given this answer, I Corinthians 15:39. Which is as follows: "All flesh is not the same flesh; but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds."

Thank you, sincerely,  
Mrs. Aleva Collins  
Midland

## Merrill High Elects Officers

**MERRILL** — Thirty-four boys and girls entering the first grade next fall, attended the pre-school clinic Wednesday morning at the Merrill elementary school. Each child is given a medical check-up by one of the two doctors in attendance, Dr. Seth Kerron or Dr. F. E. Trotman. The doctors were assisted by members of Merrill Parents Patrons members, with Mrs. Charles Cunningham, chairman.

## Remember Memorial Day

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## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by **KEN MCLEOD**

John Muir called the colorful display of wild flowers to be seen every year across our land "bee pastures," and surely no better simile could have been expressed for every flower is a competitor of every other flower for the attention of the honey loving insects. Each competitor spreads its wares for the customer. It hopes to attract with attractive colors, aromatic odors, and sweet syrups. If you have read what John Muir had to say about the vast flower plains he knew in the early days of California, you may have been slightly dismayed at the host of family and generic names he so easily enumerated, there are many more, for there are literally thousands of plants in Nature's gardens, and the only names they have may only be those given to them by science.

"Of all the upper flower fields of the Sierra," writes Muir, "Shasta is the most honeyful, and may yet surpass in fame the celebrated honey hills of Hybla and Hymettus." Hybla was one of the ancient cities of the Old World famous for its production of honey, its location was in Sicily though its exact site is uncertain. The name, however, apparently was applied to several different Sicilian communities. Hymettus was another famous producer of honey in the ancient days of Greece, a mountain in Attica, bounding the Athenian plain on the southeast. Its height, 3370 feet, it was famous for its honey of a peculiar flavor which the bees obtained from its aromatic herbs. The same persists even into our modern days.

Speaking of Shasta, John states: "Regarding this noble mountain from a bee point of view, encircled by its many climates, and sweeping aloft from the torrid plain into the frosty zone, we find the first 5000 feet from the summit generally clad in snow and therefore about as honeyless as the sea. The base of this arctic region is girdled by a belt of crumbling lava measuring about 1000 feet in vertical breadth, and is mostly free from snow in summer. Beautiful lichens grow on the faces of the cliffs with their bright colors, and in some of the warmer nooks there are a few tufts of alpine daisies, wall-flowers and penstemons; but, notwithstanding these bloom freely in the late summer, the zone as a whole is almost as honeyless as the icy summit, and its lowly succession comes to be taken as the honey line. Immediately below this comes the forest zone, covered with a rich growth of conifers, chiefly Silver Fir, rich in pollen and honey-dew, and diversified with countless garden openings, many of them less than a hundred yards across.

"Next in order of elevation comes the great bee zone. Its area comprises that of the icy summit and both the other zones combined, for it goes sweeping majestically around the entire mountain, with a breadth of six or seven miles and a circumference of nearly a hundred miles.

"Shasta as we have already seen, is a fire-mountain created by a succession of eruptions of ashes and molten lava, which, flowing over the lips of its several craters, grew outward and upward like the trunk of a knotty exogenous tree. Then followed a strange contrast. The glacial winter came on, loading the cooling mountain with ice, which slowly flowed outward in every direction, radiating from the summit in the form of one vast conical glacier — a down-crawling mantle of ice upon a fountain of molting fire, crushing and grinding for centuries its brown, flinty lavas with incessant activity, and thus degrading and remodeling the entire mountain.

"When, at length, the glacial period began to draw near its close, the ice-mantle was gradually melted off around the bottom, and, in receding and breaking into its present fragmentary condition, irregular rings and heaps of moraine matter was stored upon its flanks. The glacial erosion of most of the Shasta lavas produces detritus composed of rough, sub-angular boulders of moderate size and of porous gravel and sand, which yields freely to the transporting power of running water. Magnificent floods from the single fountains of ice and snow working with

## Pollination Of Clover Reported

**TULELAKE** — Alsike and Red seed clover producers should plan now on how many colonies of bees will be needed for pollination purposes and contact their beekeeper to be assured of an ample supply of strong bees, suggests Ken Bagholt, Tulelake farm adviser.

All clover seed producers will need domestic bees whether they plan on producing red or alsike clover, he reports. Several years of testing by the University of California and the Tulelake farm adviser's office has proven conclusively that domestic bees are needed in Tulelake for pollination of clover.

Bagholt says that in the early days of the basin undoubtedly a sufficient supply of wild bees were living throughout the Tulelake Basin. As a result, the clover were readily pollinated. This is no longer true for very few wild bees now live in the basin; they have been killed by cultivation of fields and by insect sprays.

The farm adviser suggests using at least one strong colony of bees for each acre of alsike or red clover. The seed grower who tries to get by with fewer colonies may sacrifice a considerable amount of seed at harvest time.

Clover growers should also be aware of the dangers of indiscriminate dusting and spraying of insecticides which will tend to kill clover. The seed grower who tries to get by with fewer colonies may sacrifice a considerable amount of seed at harvest time.

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## Sacred Heart Civic Club Reports On KF History

Editor's note — The Civics Club at Sacred Heart Academy has completed the seventh in a series of studies entitled, "Know Your Community." Their most recent project was a study of the "firsts" of Klamath Falls. Results of the study, written by Patricia Druliner, follow:

By **PATRICIA DRULINER**

Klamath is a comparatively young community, having been formed from a portion of Lake County in the year 1852. Its development has been rapid and its industries varied. As we study its history many questions arise, such as: Who were the first white men to come here? Who started the first business establishments? What events made Klamath grow both socially and economically? We shall attempt to answer some of these.

First in the county began with Finan McDonald of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was the first known white man to visit what is now Klamath County between 1823-24.

Over the first roads, the South Emigrant Road and the northern Ranchero Trail, 1863, came the pioneers to Klamath County, led by the first settlers, among whom was Wendolen Nus in 1866 — although Wallace Baldwin had pastured stock here in 1852. The year 1867 brought the first homesteaders, O. A. Stearns and Lewellyn Colver.

The first white child born in this region on December 25, 1868, was Ernest Union Lee. To include the fairer sex let's take a look at the first women visitors to Klamath County. These seem to have been Mrs. O. T. Brown and Annie Gaines, for whom Annie Greel was named. Mrs. Brown was also the first white woman resident living at Fort Klamath. On March 14, 1873, Emma Evelyn Wilson was born, the first white girl in Langell Valley.

In the city proper the first business house was the George Nurel Store and Hotel, on May 10, 1884. Klamath received its first newspaper, "The Linkville Weekly Star," edited by Bowdoin and Curtis. The year 1884 also witnessed the first church in Linkville, the Presbyterian Church, organized by the Rev. Robt. McLean. In 1885 C. C. Low started the first restaurant in Linkville.

Apparently social life was not wanting for we find the first women's club was organized as

## NAACP Speaker To Be Heard

Franklin Williams, San Francisco and Palo Alto, attorney and secretary-council of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, will speak at the May Fellowship of the Council of Church Women, May 7 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The meeting will start at 7:30 p.m. and is open to any interested man or woman.

Officers — Mrs. Kenneth E. Lambie, president; Mrs. Brooks Cluser, first vice president; Mrs. Elsie Burton, second vice president; Mrs. Eli South, secretary; Mrs. R. H. Reeves, treasurer; and Mrs. Fred Karlson, historian, will be installed immediately after the meeting opens.

The service of worship will be led by Mrs. H. L. Koertje. Music will be in charge of Mrs. Earl Sheridan. The address of the evening by Mr. Williams will start at 8 o'clock.

Williams who has been admitted to the bar in both New York state and California has been with the NAACP since 1945 when he was appointed to its legal staff immediately following graduation from Fordham School of Law. He assumed his present post in 1950. In his present capacity he is in charge of all NAACP structure and program in Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona as well as the territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

For rent, three room unfurnished house. Phone 4318.

## Rainfall Said Good In '54

**TULELAKE** — Weather conditions in March and April have been very favorable for California field crops, according to Farm Adviser Ken Bagholt. Temperatures averaged normal, and rainfall during the month has been well distributed over most of the state, though rainfall is slightly below normal.

The April forecast for California wheat was 327,000 tons, which is somewhat less than the 338,380 tons produced last year. The 10 year average is 335,340 tons.

California barley production in 1954 is forecast at 1,612,632 tons, the largest record for the state. This compares with the previous high of 1,440,240 tons produced in 1950. Last year 1,270,512 tons were produced.

The indicated 1954 yield on barley is 20 per cent larger than the harvested yield in 1953. The large increase in barley this year is due to the growers substituting this crop due to the cotton and wheat allotments.

## Lee says . . .

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## Published Population Of Klamath Said Deceiving

By **AL JACOBSON**

Bounded off the other day about some of the things, good and bad, that I saw and went through when I first came to Klamath. Well, I'm at it again—I have to eat too.

The more I look around Klamath's downtown business district the more surprised I am at its extensiveness. It's big, really big considering the city's population. Looked up the population before I came to town so was expecting to see what you usually see in a town of some 16,000. Curious, I dropped into the office of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce . . . and did I get an ear full!

Met their manager, Frank Tucker. He's sure a nice guy — real friendly and helpful in case, you haven't met him. Of course, he's a little like most C of C people, always bragging about what a wonderful, out-of-this-world place their town is. He's sharp tho' . . . a smart cookie. Sat me down and brought out all the facts and figures to back up everything he said. Gave me a lot of information on Klamath and the country on the downtown business district and on all the other districts—enough dope to fill a whole volume.

Found out the actual population of Klamath is more like 30,000 — the close-in areas are almost like part of the town. Thought at first he was going Los Angeles on me. You know how it spreads out for practically hundreds of miles and how they annex everything in sight. Such was not the case however, because he pulled out a map and showed me these districts which have so much in common with Klamath proper.

According to all this stuff Frank dug up, the downtown business district is larger than you'd expect because for one thing there's a lot you can't buy within a hundred miles as there's no other really big town in Klamath County. It covers 6,000 square miles — more than you would find in a couple whole states put together that I could mention.

Anyway, Klamath has a big retail trading area. "Retail trading

area" I found out is the area folks come to town from to buy all the things they want. Well, this trading area extends over a hundred miles to the north, east and south. I imagine it would probably reach out just as far to the west if the Cascades weren't in the way.

All together, better than 70,000 citizens in Southern Oregon and Northern California come to Klamath to buy. Naturally it takes a lot of stores to keep all these people happy. And, since this city is better situated than most, here's where most of the stores are. Naturally it wouldn't mean anything if these stores were empty. But since most of 'em have more stuff than you could shake a stick at, everybody agrees Klamath's the place to spend you hard earned money.

I wasn't going to say anything more about this but the boss came around and snipped over my shoulder. "Gripes Al," he says, "you left out a lot of things that are important. First, you got to consider that according to Standard Rate and Data Service, the buying power of this trading area annuity amounts to \$35,285,000. "Another thing," he adds, "the per capita buying income is \$1681.00 which is \$129.00 more than the state's average."

All the time the boss was giving out with this dope about how much money everyone around here has, I was thinking about how much I didn't have and wondering if it was a good time to hit him up for a raise. He snapped me out of this nice dream by snapping, "Don't forget to say that all the stores you've been talking about need advertising in the paper, too. So people will know all about everything they have to sell."

I knew of course, I'm half smart, that the paper he meant was the one you're reading right now. He goes on about how everyone worth while for miles and miles around reads the H and N, including the ads, and so you don't need to advertise any place else. I was going to leave this stuff out of the column figuring everybody knew all these facts of life anyway. Then I just happened to remember what an easy way this is to make a living so I did exactly what you would have done.

Portland (AP) — Howard Alvin Pius, 30, of Eugene Friday was sentenced to one year in prison and fined \$5,000 after being convicted of cutting and selling timber from a government-owned tract near Cottage Grove.

He also received a five-year prison sentence but this was suspended and he was placed on probation for that time with the provision that he repay the government the cash value of the timber.

Federal Judge Gus Solomon said the timber was valued at about \$30,000.

## Man Convicted Of Timber Theft

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## THE KLAMATH BASIN ROUNDUP ASSOCIATION

is requesting bids for grounds concessions.

Bids must be submitted to P. O. Box 364 not later than May 14. Concession fee is 50% upon acceptance of contract and 50% on July 1. The Roundup Association reserves the right to reject any bid.

Queen's Tryouts JUNE 13 at the Rodeo Grounds

1954 ROUNDUP JULY 3, 4, 5 Fairgrounds—Klamath Falls

## Farm Use Of Child Labor Told

Farmers and commercial growers whose crops or products go into interstate or foreign commerce, either directly or indirectly, can avoid violating the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal Wage and Hour Law) by refusing to employ children under 16 years old to work on farms during the hours when school is in session.

This advice was offered today by John P. Dille, regional director for the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor in the Western States, with offices in San Francisco.

"The child labor provisions of the law make it illegal to employ children under 16 years old in agriculture during the hours when school is in session in the school district where the child is living while working," he said. "The law applies to children hired either as individuals or as part of a family group, either by the farmer direct, or by a labor contractor, processor or other person."

"The law applies to all children, whether natives of this state or any other state or country, except the farmers own children working on their parent's farm."

"The law sets no minimum age for the employment of children in agriculture before or after school hours, on Saturdays or Sundays, or during school holidays or regular school vacation periods."

"The farmer is responsible for finding out the correct age of each young worker, and the farmer is protected from unintentional violation of the child labor provisions if he has on file an unexpired certificate of age acceptable to the U. S. Department of Labor which shows the young worker to be at least 16 years old."

"The farmer is also required to maintain certain records for every worker in his employ who is under 16 years old. These records must include the minor's name in full, date of birth, and the address of his permanent home and where he lives while working if not at his permanent home. Such records must be retained by the farmer for three years."

One can't help but wonder if the young people gathered at the first soda fountain in the Chitwood Drug Store in 1859.

Hooray! Cement walks in May, 1911, ended the era of boardwalks and its legendary rattlesnakes.

The Elks Temple held its first social function on January 16, 1916. This consisted of a coasting party on Third Street followed by refreshments served inside.

The Ingersoll-Stoeser murder case was the first trial held in the present courthouse. It took place on December 10, 1920, with Judge Campbell presiding.

No doubt you are wondering why nothing has been said about lumber, one of the greatest factors in the high economic standing of the county. It had its humble beginnings at the sawmill at Old Fort Klamath 1863-64. The industry grew from then until establishment of the first box factory in 1907 by the Lake Lumber Company. Two years later the same company organized the first large sawmill on Upper Klamath Lake.

We have been able to mention only a few of the prominent pioneers to Klamath County but we all know that without these courageous men and women Klamath County would not be looking forward as she is doing to such a bright and promising future. May the Klamath of tomorrow always be a credit to the hopes and ideals of its forebearers.

**DOCTOR'S DRAFT**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy issued its first draft call for physicians yesterday, asking for 460 doctors during June and July. Previously only the Army and Air Force had issued doctor draft calls.

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