Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The picture at the head of this column carries a word of good advice.

Although this sign, confusing though it may seem, was meant for pedestrians, it probably wouldn't be a bad idea if a lot of motorists would pay some attention to it.

Seems that quite a few cars have tried to make a passage through a train lately.

A blast in favor of the salmon was being leveled around town this week when Roy Orem, now vice president of the US National Bank of Portland, was in town crying in a loud voice for fish ladders at the Copco dams, including the old one, on the Klamath River.

The history of that dam and the lack of fish ladders is a dark and blood splattered one which we won't go into now. But we enthusiastically back up Mr. Orem in his contention that it is only fair to the public to bring back the salmon run to the Klamath River.

In the years to come the old Klamath is not only going to prove to be the second biggest power stream on the West Coast but it will afford untold hours of recreation to the outdoor-minded.

No one can sit and listen to the tales of early day fishermen without getting a gleam in his eye.

Hooray for Orem. Up with the salmon. Let's get them there fish ladders built, boys.

At last we've heard everything. Bill Lorenz, the big wheel of Chiloquin, has admitted that his fair city is taking second place for a change.

In a recent letter to this writer he stated, and I quote, "The Chiloquin Capers are at it again and are going to give Klamath County the second best show of the show year on May 26th."

What Bill is referring to is the Barbershop program slated for the new gym at Chiloquin on that night. The funds, all contributed by the barbershoppers, will go toward a wading pool for the youngsters up in Chiloquin.

If you like harmony, then that's the place for you on the 26th.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

As summer in the Northern Hemisphere progresses the frequency of polio as well as the fear of that disease increases by leaps and bounds.

While it is not strictly correct to speak of the "polio season," warm weather almost invariably brings an increase in the number of cases of polio.

The chances that a youngster will not be stricken by polio are much better than that he will. Nevertheless there are few if any diseases which cause as much fear or near panic as polio, principally because of the severe effects which it so often produces and the mysterious way in which it appears to strike.

One of the most important steps in combating polio is to make the diagnosis as soon as possible so that treatment can be begun promptly. This is particularly difficult because the first symptoms often resemble those of an ordinary cold or mild infection. Paralysis is usually delayed for several days.

No two patients who contract polio show exactly the same symptoms. The best results from treatment, therefore, require judgment, skill and experience in order to choose those methods best suited to the particular victim.

Not only is medical care important, but good nursing, physical therapy and other treatments are necessary to get the best results.

Many hospitals are now well equipped to handle patients with polio. Much of this has been made possible by National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis funds. Thanks to this, every victim of polio requiring hospitalization or other care need not lack it because of financial reasons.

The muscular paralysis which comes on after the first few days of the disease is accompanied by painful muscle spasms. These can be greatly relieved by hot wet packs, properly applied, and by nursing care. The skin tenderness which is so common is also helped by such treatments.

When the disease is acute every effort has to be made to keep the muscles in the best possible condition so that they will respond to the later treatments and training. Bed rest is, needless to say, important, as are plenty of fluids, which are used for any infectious disease.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

". . . it's not a snake—you've killed the garden hose I got in the Herald and News Want Ads!"

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They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

In yesterday's column we were following the story of O. A. Stearns telling of the rescue of Mrs. Brotherton and her story of the massacre of her people as far as she knew it, and, of course as far as Stearns remembered it. Stearns concludes his narrative as follows:

"We were at a loss to account for there having been no rescue party from the soldier camp ten miles above on the supposition that the Indians were in force somewhere between the two places, but as it was imperatively necessary that the survivors of the massacre be taken to a place of safety, we decided to attempt to get them through to where the soldiers were camped.

"Accordingly, two of our party dismounted and finding an old set of harness and the running gears of a wagon, we put on some boards and loading the clothing and a few provisions aboard, the women and children on the load, and with the horsemen advanced as a skirmish line, we started up the valley.

"When about five miles away and rounding a small butte, we saw away off to the north a party of horsemen who seemed to be heading in our direction. Not knowing whether they were Indians or whitemen, we sent Kilgore, who seemed to be better mounted, to reconnoiter, with instructions to signal by waving his hat if they were whites, but in the event they were Indians to return as fast as his horse could carry him.

"Anxiously we awaited, until we finally saw the welcome waving of his hat, when we hurried along the road and soon came in behind a wagon preceded by five or six horsemen, who had come from the Juniper hills to the north of the valley, intersecting our road near where we first saw them, from whence they turned up the valley and we overtook them just as they reached the soldier camp. In the wagon were the bodies of Mr. Boddy, his eldest son, and his son-in-law, Mr. Shirra, with arrows still sticking in them, and other mutilations. Here we left our family and returned to Clear Lake reaching there after night."

This ended the Stearns narrative of the rescue of Mrs. Brotherton and her children, it was published in the Klamath Republican, December 1, 1909 and at a time that Stearns was active in building up a Pioneer Association which had been organized in 1909. I have been left with the impression that Stearns wrote more than one article on the Modoc War as he promised to write another chapter "of return and description of the first battle as given by several participants, with views thereon." This would have appeared in some 1910 issue of the Republican, unfortunately, we do not have issues of this year to consult, however, it is our hope that these articles by Stearns have been preserved elsewhere.

This account by Stearns possesses value to our historians since Stearns was there and while memory is dimmed of events occurring 37 years previous we will have to give his version some careful consideration when it is compared with other accounts of the same event written by others who were not present. Stearns has given us some new names in this account of people not previously recorded, likewise, he may have misspelled or the paper could have been in error on the spelling of some names. This is one of the chief complaints our historians have against newspaper accounts, yet, even the historian's pass on such errors to confuse the students who follow. Therefore it is never safe to just read one account and let the incident pass as being actually complete. In the Stearns narrative, Supt. Odeneal's name was spelled "Odenial." In the case of the "German sheep herder, named Seever or Soover" and Stearns apparently preferred the "Seever" spelling since he used this several times, we find that Bancroft has the spelling "Shroeder." Bancroft, however, is equally prone toward error. Thus we find Bancroft spelling Nurse as "Nourse" and Ticknor, as "Lickner," and so on to the discouragement of historical accuracy.

Bancroft, in his "Works" Volume XXXV, with the title "California Inter Pocula" gives a version of the Brotherton incident; after reciting the events of the massacre of the men of the Boddy family on December 1, Bancroft goes on to state:

"It did not appear that the party of Indians committed any further murders that day. On the following day they killed a number of persons about the border of Tule Lake, and among others their good friend H. P. Miller, just when and how there were no witnesses to relate. Living within seventy-five yards of Miller's house was a family named Brotherton, three men of which were killed. The remainder of the family would have shared the same fate but for the courage of Mrs. Brotherton, who defended her house and children until relief arrived, three days after the slaughter of her husband and sons."

So in Bancroft we find error since the relief came, according to Stearns, the morning after the massacre of the Brothertons of the day before and not "three days after."

POET'S CORNER

THE GREAT NORTH WEST

By F. Elsworth Pellett

The great north west is beckoning you
With trails and sparkling streams,
Through virgin forests, by mountain lakes
Where western sunset gleams.
The towering hills, the valleys wide,
The snow capped mountain crest
Affords you days of wanderlust
And hours of grateful rest.

Today go view the great north west
Where nature you will find,
And feel the vastness of the place,
As up the steeps you climb.
The salt winds from the mighty sea
Blow freshness into you,
And cares will drop like autumn leaves,
And fade like morning dew.

The great north west is calling you,
'Tis natures own play ground,
Its skies are blue, its fields are green,
Its lakes with fish abound.
Its highways wind through hill and dale
They span the canyons deep,
They'll take you to the ocean side,
Where tides and wavelets creep.

To those who feel the lust of thrills
Or an exciting trip,
Or sally forth with rod and reel,
The rippling streams to whip.
Or wander through the forests vast
Where silence is profound,
The great north west is beckoning you
'Tis nature's own play ground.

If you want the most good insurance for the least, see Hans Norland, 627 Pine St.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Do you have a simple, fool-proof retirement plan?

If not, I think I have one that may interest you. (Wait! Don't run away. This won't cost you anything.)

Here is what is wrong with most retirement plans:

1. A man retires and discovers his pension is really only peanut money. He then has the problem of convincing his wife that peanuts not only taste good but are even more nutritious than steak.

2. Or a man skimps all his life, figuring he will save enough money so that he can retire and do all the fine careless things he dreamed of doing when young. Then he makes the sad discovery that the dreams of youth lose their glamor and become nightmares in old age.

A man nearing 60 put his situation to me this way the other day:

"Retirement looks wonderful to a man in his 30's or 40's, but as you actually get nearer to it you begin to see it as a pitfall.

"Take my case. They tell you to prepare for retirement by developing a hobby. Well, I've tried conscientiously to build an interest in gardening. But—ugh—it simply isn't in me to be a wet nurse for a pansy bed. The only growing things I now have a respect for are weeds and poison ivy.

"For years I have been putting away dough so that my wife and I could take a trip around the world when I retire. But lately I've been thinking what a nuisance it would be going through European museums gawking at pictures I don't like being explained to me by a guide who learned his English by reading old copies of the National Geographic.

"Work has always been the real hobby of sensible men. The closer I get to retirement the less my daily routine looks like a rut, and the more it looks like a friendly bomb shelter. I even hate to tear the pages off my desk calendar anymore. It depresses me."

This man, it seems to me, has made the mistake of many men who plan for retirement by postponing small present pleasures in order to achieve some greater and more expensive luxury in the distant future.

My modified play-as-you-go retirement program simply calls for a reversal of these tactics. Instead of squirreling away dough so you can see Africa from a wheel chair at 66, you take a coach plane to Florida while you are still young enough to enjoy a swim and a sunburn. After all, you can always see lions and tigers at the nearest zoo.

The thing to do is to achieve as large a fragment of your dreams as you can while you are young and active, before your dreams turn into wistful regrets. Why not retire your dreams by living them up along the way?

But every sound retirement program requires that you postpone something. My plan is very sound on this point. But instead of postponing your pleasures, you go ahead and do as much of what you want to do as you can—and you postpone doing until retirement all the unpleasant things you feel you ought to do, or the things a well-meaning wife tells you that you ought to do.

I know I ought to get some other hobby besides cigar smoking. I realize I ought to learn to drive an automobile and, to please my wife, learn some dance steps newer than "The Turkey Trot." I realize also I will never leave an imperishable name in literature until I finish the book I'm working on (so far I've only gotten as far as the title, which is, "The Industrial Uses of the Monarch Butterfly in War and Peace").

But these things seem to me to be ideal retirement goals. And I know that at 65 they will still look so utterly repulsive that I will tell my wife:

"Honey, most fellows at our office do quit at 65, but in my case the boss said that 10 more years of putting my nose to the grindstone would give my face the polished look it now lacks. But, word of honor, the day I'm 75 I'll start taking dancing lessons."

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—Even Thurston the magician would get eyestrain trying to watch the rabbit to see what hat it was in in the Senate investigation of the Army-McCarthy fight.

The hearings, which started April 22, seemed all but dead last Monday after they were shut down for a week. They're supposed to start up again next Monday. That's no sure bet.

The inquiry began as an attempt to find out who was lying—Secretary of the Army Stevens and his aides or Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) and his aides—in their bushel basket of charges and countercharges.

But now McCarthy says that from his viewpoint "the all-important thing is the motive—who started this, who is responsible for the Army charges."

After some confusion on who did start it, Stevens yesterday said he was responsible. He'll probably have to repeat that under oath. If and when he does, McCarthy may say he's still not convinced.

If he insists finding the motive takes precedence over finding the truth or falsity of the charges, he may use it as a reason for walking out without testifying.

No one yet has explained how the Senate subcommittee making the investigation could force McCarthy to testify or even attend the inquiry if he didn't want to. He couldn't be arrested and brought in.

McCarthy is in Washington on Senate business. And under the Constitution no senator can be arrested while serving as a senator except for treason, a felony or a breach of the peace. However, he has never said he wouldn't testify, and he has taken the stand once briefly already.

Yet after all this time only two of the main witnesses—Stevens and Army Counselor John G. Adams—have been called on for full testimony and neither of them has finished yet.

Four main witnesses remain to be called: McCarthy; his subcommittee's chief counsel, Roy M. Cohn; his chief of staff, Francis P. Carr; and H. Struve Hensel, assistant secretary of defense.

Before they ever finish, if the hearing lasts that long, squads of other witnesses undreamed of now may be pulled into the case.

Nevertheless, Sen. Mundt (R-SD), acting subcommittee chairman who said the hearings will begin again Monday, predicted they'd wind up in about 10 days after that.

That may turn out to be as dreamy as the predictions made before the hearings started the first time: that they'd be over in 10 days or two weeks.

This investigation has taken strange twists and turns, including the many hours lost by the investigating senators in their search for a way to save time. The strangest came when President Eisenhower got into the picture:

He refused—on the constitutional grounds that the Senate had no right to nose into private conversations among his advisers—to let the Senate subcommittee question some of those advisers.

Adams said he had talked with them about alleged improper pressures from McCarthy's office, and was advised to list them in writing. The chronology later grew into the Army charges now before the senators.

McCarthy cried, in effect: "Who really pulled the strings? Did Stevens and Adams and Hensel make the charges against me and my staff on their own or were they pushed into it? Whom am I fighting here?"

The other senators said that was a good question. They wanted to find out, too, and suspended the hearings last Monday to see if Eisenhower could be persuaded to let them question his advisers.

He still said no yesterday and Stevens jumped in to say the Army alone was responsible for the charges. It was after hearing this that McCarthy, perhaps not convinced, said the motive behind the charges was the main point.

Telling The Editor

ANTIOCH MEET

The Antioch Cemetery Association will hold it's annual meeting at the Antioch Cemetery, Jackson County, Oregon, Saturday, May 29, 1954.

A business meeting will be held at 2 o'clock to elect officers for the coming year.

Out of respect for the many pioneers buried there it is hoped that interest will be shown by persons attending the meeting.

The present board is: J. H. Bigham, Eagle Point; Mrs. George A. Loftin, Sams Valley; M. B. Sweet, 624 E. 9th Street, Medford. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Charlotte R. Sweet, clerk.

Copco Plans Big Building Budget For Future Years

Editor's Note: This is the third and final article on The California Oregon Power Company, prepared by H. P. Bosworth, Jr., of Medford, a member of the board of directors of the firm.

By H. P. BOSWORTH

The $15 million annual construction budget for The California Oregon Power Company planned for the next five years compares with a total estimated school budget for the entire state of Oregon of $18 million per year.

To augment Copco's generation and to permit the sale of surplus power, there is an interchange of energy with the Bonneville Power Administration at three points and Copco continues to supply some of their customers as has been done for the past 11 years.

There will soon be a fourth point of inter-connection with the Bonneville Power Administration in Northern Klamath County.

Copco also purchases from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at one point in Lassen County, California, and interchanges energy at two points in Shasta County. Negotiations have been completed which will permit the purchase of power both from the Bonneville Power Administration and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to become effective this year.

Applications are now pending before the Federal Power Commission for licenses to construct hydro power plants on both the Klamath River, principally in Klamath County, and upon the McCloud River in California, with capabilities of approximately 250,000 kilowatts on each stream. Transmission lines, distribution lines and other facilities are included in this long range plan of development. In order to finance this huge program of development, which envisions doubling Copco's total investment in the next five to six years, it was necessary for Copco to petition for a general rate increase last winter.

Power for the Klamath Basin as presently contemplated shows maximum demands east of the mountains were as follows, as of January, 1954: Klamath County, 46,208 kilowatts; Butte Valley, 1,890 kilowatts, and Tulelake, 6,253 kilowatts.

This load increased from a demand in Klamath County in June, 1930, of 15,795 kilowatts to a demand in 1940 of 24,613 kilowatts and to its present maximum of 46,208 kilowatts.

The present and potential sources of power are as follows:

1. The area is presently served over two 66 KV lines (Lines 4 and 18) and from generation within the district, including Copco's East Side, West Side and Keno plants, and by purchased power from the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. A portion of the Tulelake load is served by purchased power originating at the Pit No. 1 plant of the PG&E over Copco lines 48 and 5. There is ample capacity at the present time to take care of the load.

2. Line 52 will be placed in service within three months and will receive power from BPA in exchange for power which Copco is now and will be delivering to its customers. The amount of energy which may be received from this source is determined by the capacity of the transformers, which are rated at 125,000 KW, or approximately 2½ times the present maximum demand in the area.

Copco's long range program contemplates an interconnection with the plants on the North Umpqua River so that it is possible that in the future this line may be supplied either from BPA or from Copco's own system.

3. The proposed development of the Klamath River, principally in Klamath County, contemplates the addition of approximately 25,000 KW of generating capacity, which is equivalent to five times the present demands of the area.

4. Engineering studies have been undertaken to determine the feasibility of extending the 230 KV line from Klamath Falls to interconnection with the system of PG&E. If such interconnection is made, an alternate source of power would be available in amounts yet to be determined, but limited to the transformer capacity in the Klamath Falls substation.

Upon completion of this program, Klamath County will be in the enviable position of having four independent sources of power. The first, which is entirely adequate for all present requirements, comes from existing Copco plants over two transmission lines. The second source can come either from the system of the Bonneville Power Administration or from the plants on the North Umpqua River, as a line will be built from the North Umpqua area to the transmission line now under construction from the north. The third source would be from plants to be constructed upon the Klamath River, and the fourth from the system the Pacific Gas and Electric Company over a high tension line to be located east of the mountains and extending northerly towards Klamath Falls.

Practically every community served by The California Oregon Power Company today can receive energy from two sources as a minimum.

FUTURE DEMAND

Where and how will this additional energy be used? Again, in order to look forward, we must temporarily look backward and see in which direction growths have occurred.

1. In agriculture there will be more land placed under irrigation, drainage of lands now under irrigation will be accomplished, labor-saving devices in greater numbers will be used on the farms and ranches, and more attention will be given to food processing.

2. According to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for the year 1952, 82.6 per cent of all lumber from Western Oregon mills was shipped "green." Remanufacturing will increase not only the value of lumber but also energy requirements employment and population will increase.

3. There is not a single wood pulp paper mill in the area, although this field has been investigated several times in the past, and we believe that eventually mills will be established. Plastic pipe is being made in Klamath Falls and metal fabricating and assembly plants will be located here because of the strategic position with respect to the West Coast markets. We believe that light manufacturing will increase materially during the next few years.

4. Interest in mining is on the increases.

5. More homes will utilize electric space heating and will install more labor saving devices.

6. With this growth there will naturally be an increase in population. Additional electrical energy will be necessary for the additional homes.

For about three years The California Oregon Power Company has been a member of one of the five groups who have contracted with the Atomic Energy Commission to carry forward certain studies at the expense of private industry. There is evidence that within the next 10 to 25 years that atomic energy will turn the wheels of a peacetime industry and economy.

Ex-Sailor Put On FBI List

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI Friday added to its list of "10 Most Wanted Men" Otto Austin Loel, 43-year-old ex-sailor charged with stabbing a woman to death in an Oklahoma City motel last Jan. 10.

The FBI said the victim had arranged, with the assistance of her husband, to travel in Loel's car on an expense sharing basis from Compton, Calif., to Newark, Ohio. Three days after they left California, her half-nude body, slashed with 19 stab wounds, was found. Loel had disappeared.

Of medium build, Loel has brown hair and eyes and the FBI said that although he has false teeth, he seldom wears them, giving his face a sunken appearance.

He went on the "Most Wanted" list as a replacement for Alex Whitmore, sought for a hatchet assault on a robbery victim at Norfolk, Va., who was picked up at Seattle earlier this month.

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