

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD



By BILL JENKINS

These pictures are wonderful when it comes to filling up space in this thing. The one shown here was taken several weeks ago and carefully saved up until we had a spell of warm weather. Just so we could look back and remember when it wasn't quite so nice.

This picture was taken on a clear but nippy day last month when five of us tried to find a way into King's Cabin. And got turned back by too much snow on the road. The gentleman testing the roadside mud is John Vogel, whose summer station is King's Cabin, and the fellow trying to back the truck off that snow bank is George Wardell, straw boss at Klamath Forest Protective Association. You'll be glad to know, of course, that he made it and that we were safely back in Chiloquin in a matter of minutes.

Also along in another truck, a pretty yellow WTC rig and brand new at that, were "Up" Uppington and Art Moore. They were looking around for a railroad grade or something like that and the rest of us were just along for the ride.

Had a lot of fun, got out of a study office for a little while and all-in-all couldn't call it a bad day. John and I wound up back at headquarters eating all the lunches. Great stuff.

Planning on going up there now that the roads are open and saying hello to John again. Pretty country.

Speaking of KPFA men reminds us that we just got word today

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

The Brotherton story as recorded by Bancroft, and being that Bancroft is an accepted authority, the Bancroft version clearly illustrates why the student of historical events has a problem of sifting fact from fancy even from the authorities; Bancroft states:

"The account Mrs. Brotherton gave when rescued was, that on Saturday, the 30th of November between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, she saw at some distance approaching the house, eight Indian men and eight women, who had the horses belonging to her husband. They surrounded the house of John Schroeder, in sight of her own, and shot Schroeder who was on horseback, and tried to escape by running his horse, but was overtaken and killed. Joseph Brotherton, fifteen years of age, was in company with Schroeder, but being on foot and only a boy, they gave all attention to the man on horseback. Mrs. Brotherton seeing her son running toward the house, went out to meet him with a revolver. A younger boy, Louis, fearing for his mother, called her back and ran after her, but she ordered him back to the house to get his Henry rifle, telling him to elevate the sight 800 yards, and fire at the Indians. He obeyed—his little sister, wiping and handling the cartridges. In this manner the mother was protected by one son while she rescued another. She returned safely to the house and the door was closed and fastened. The Indians then rode past, half a mile, to the tules, where they left their horses, and came back on foot, keeping Miller's house between them and the Henry rifle. Entering Miller's house, they pillaged it, having already killed him. Under Mrs. Brotherton's directions, there was a port hole bored on the side of her house toward Miller's. As the auger came toward Miller's, Indians saw it, and fired, but without hitting anyone. The boy at the hole returned the fire and wounded Long Jim. One Indian was killed by Mrs. Brotherton.

"While this was going on, an Indian woman who had been living with Seaver as his wife, came to Mrs. Brotherton's door, wishing to be taken in. The Indians ordered her away, and threatened to kill her if she refused to go. She told them to kill her, if they wished, being then in deep grief for her white husband; but they replied

They'll Do It Every Time



The Doctor Says

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

Gamma globulin is a substance obtained from the blood. It can be prepared in a form which is safely given to human beings. It has known value at certain stages of measles and infectious hepatitis.

Beginning about three years ago, studies were conducted on gamma globulin as a possible means of preventing the paralytic effect of polio. During the first two years the studies suggested that gamma globulin could reduce, though not entirely eliminate, paralysis from polio in children.

Apparently the gamma globulin was most effective in preventing paralysis between the second and fifth week following the injection.

Obviously this would not answer the polio questions, since it was by no means a sure preventive. Its effect was not considered lasting, and there simply would not be enough gamma globulin to go around.

During the past year the studies with gamma globulin have been continued with somewhat more discouraging results. The situation stands now gamma globulin must be considered at best to have only limited usefulness as a preventive measure for the paralytic forms of polio.

No doubt the studies will be continued this year, but certainly those who are unable to obtain gamma globulin need not feel that they have been deprived of some sure preventive measure.

More promising is the situation with regard to vaccination. Most forms of polio are known to be caused by one of three strains of living polio virus. After many years of work it has been found possible to prepare a vaccine containing three virus strains (dead virus) which can be safely given to human beings.

Many laboratory and animal experiments have already been conducted with this vaccine. It has also had limited trial on children.

This year the vaccine will be available for more extensive trial in certain communities. The outcome is planned to prove definitely whether or not the vaccine has the desired usefulness.

If it does, and if the good results are borne out in other years, it should be possible to prepare enough vaccine before long so that all children can be protected so that ultimately polio will disappear. Just as smallpox has been practically eliminated by vaccination for that disease.

The question of safety has been raised. I should like to answer this by saying that if any of my children were in the age group to be in the test I should be happy to have them vaccinated.

Reserve, Guard Policy Changed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nearly 5,000 college seniors who faced Air Force enlistment or the Army draft now have a new chance for Air Force reserve and National Guard commissions as second lieutenants.

The Air Force changed direction yesterday and offered commissions to 4,840 college men who had ROTC training. These were men who had been found to be physically unqualified or who were unwilling to become pilots.

Before the true story of the Modoc War is finally told, I note that Bancroft uses a different date for the battle at Captain Jack's Camp on Lost River than has been used by several writers. Bancroft places the day as being November 29, while some other writers have placed the day on November 30. Stearns likewise places the battle on the 29th for in his narrative he starts out "It was the night of the 30th of November, 1872, the second evening after the disastrous attempt on the part of Captain Jackson . . . to surround and capture Captain Jack and his band . . . Meacham in his date, the date as the 30th, though the 29th appears to be the proper date. Writers who have used Meacham's date, therefore, have been off one day, this again emphasizes how one must be careful in his choice of authorities as well as being careful in not being too ready to accept their statements until they have been checked elsewhere.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—If you are planning to go abroad this summer, why not take along something useful? Your wife, for example.

A good sound wife can often perform invaluable services that more than make up for the cost of her passage. She makes a fine talking crutch to lean on in those little emergencies that leave a man helpless.

"Women really do stand up better under travel than men, generally speaking," said Horace Sutton, who has written seven books for footloose folk and armchair tourists.

But this isn't necessarily because husbands are like some fine French wines, too delicate for far journeys, or because wives are like bottled ketchup, durable in any climate.

"I think the real reason is that a man usually goes on a trip for a rest," said Sutton. "He starts tired. But his wife is looking for fun, and she starts fresh and strong."

Under these circumstances a man often becomes short-tempered at travel hardships, whereas a woman, accustomed to getting her own way under all conditions, can evaporate most difficulties with her firm charm.

"A husband will do well to take his wife on his travels, even business trips abroad," said Sutton, "because through her he will be paid more attention."

"American women hold a fascinating tool for foreigners, who have heard of their independence and their power over men. They want to meet and talk to them. An American wife right now makes a much better good ambassador for our country than the average husband."

Horace, who is 35, red-haired, and married, served as an Army counter-intelligence agent in the last war. He is travel editor of the Saturday Review. To get material for his latest book, "Sutton's Places," he tripped 100,000 miles through some 20 states and 25 foreign countries, ranging from Finland to Japan. Whenever possible he took his wife, Nancy, along.

"She travels better than I do, too," he admitted manfully. "Wore me down on a hike through a snowfield in the Arctic Circle. On a mountain peak in Switzerland she skipped and danced around. I was panting and dizzy. You know—the altitude."

Horace dutifully samples the local dishes wherever he goes, including cactus candy in Arizona, cold oxtopus in Italy, dried reindeer and salted coffee in Sweden, Lapland, boiled seaweed in Japan.

"Actually, I have a lousy stomach," he admitted, "and I think anybody traveling purely for enjoyment can overdo this exploring of foreign foods."

Here are a few Sutton tips to travelers who want to go abroad, have a good time, and return in reasonable shape.

"Don't start off drinking wine three times a day unless you are used to it. It costs you money to be sick abroad."

"Don't eat three rich, heavy meals every day; in Latin countries limit the number of foods you eat that have been cooked in olive oil."

"Don't use ice cubes in drinks in countries where you must drink only bottled water. Bottled beer is usually all right."

"Travel light. At some railway terminals it is impossible to get porters. The best rule is never to take along more baggage than you can carry yourself without strain."

"Don't try to bring your own civilization along and isolate yourself from the country you're visiting. If you try to measure everything you see abroad by how it compares to what you have back home, travel will only narrow your understanding."

"Don't fret if you don't know a foreign language. It isn't necessary. You will always be able to make yourself understood, particularly if your wife is along."

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—When it comes time to step into the ring with the United States Supreme Court, Herman Talmadge, dark-haired governor of Georgia, may find he's overmatched.

He's itching, he says, for a knock-down-drag-out fight with the court which on Monday outlawed segregation in public schools. He says Georgia will defy the decision if it's the only Southern state which does.

Georgia defied the court in President Andrew Jackson's time. Jackson winked and let Georgia get away with it. No president nowadays is likely to follow suit.

Defiance would put Talmadge in the position of defying the nation and even undermining it since there can be no democratic society unless its members abide by the lawful processes, including the court, which they created.

Talmadge's determination to fight the court may be in direct proportion to the willingness of other Southern states to go along with him when the showdown comes. That's still months away.

On Monday the court said only segregation must end. It invited the attorney general from the states with segregation to argue here in October on terms of a decree which will fix a deadline.

What the government can do to make Georgia comply, if Talmadge balks, would depend on how he tried to frustrate the court or not.

What the government might do is neither clear nor predictable. A few steps, however, appear obvious.

Talmadge could say the ruling did not apply to Georgia because Georgia was not one of the states involved in the cases on which the court ruled, although its ruling does apply to all states.

If Talmadge took this stand, nothing would happen until some Negro parents in Georgia asked a federal court to make Talmadge end segregation.

Told by a federal court, as he would be, that the Supreme Court decision would be applied to Georgia, Talmadge could be jailed for contempt if he then disobeyed. He could be jailed indefinitely, or until he ordered segregation in Georgia ended. This would take months.

If, then, individual school superintendents in Georgia refused to follow the decision, they could be brought into federal court on contempt charges. More time. Or Georgia's disobedience might take some other turn.

In President Jackson's day the federal government, because of treaties with the Cherokee Indians, claimed exclusive jurisdiction over territory they occupied. Then Georgia claimed it.

When a Cherokee Indian named Corn Tassel killed another Indian, inside Cherokee territory, a Georgia state court, claiming jurisdiction, tried him and sentenced him to be hanged.

On an appeal, the Supreme Court ordered the execution stopped and told Georgia to explain why it had infringed on Cherokee territory. The Georgia State Legislature ordered local officers to ignore the Supreme Court.

Corn Tassel was hanged. Then Georgia ordered two New England missionaries, living in the Indian territory, to swear allegiance to Georgia. The missionaries refused on the grounds they were in Cherokee territory, not in Georgia.

They were tried in a Georgia court and jailed. The Supreme Court ruled the federal government had jurisdiction and ordered the missionaries released. Georgia refused.

Jackson is reported to have stood back and said, "John Marshall (the chief justice) has made his decision; now let him enforce it."

Gen. LeMay Says Air Power Ready

WASHINGTON (AP)—The boss of America's long-range bombing force says his planes and crews are set to strike at targets anywhere in the world.

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, chief of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command, said yesterday "the readiness of our strategic bombers to strike back on a global scale is a considerable factor . . . in discouraging the spread of a limited war."

Gen. LeMay told the Armed Forces Chemical Assn. that his bombers can take off in any kind of weather, "fly direct to within a few hundred feet above any designated point on the globe," and "hit their target when they get there."

The administration's military policy is based on the concept of "massive retaliatory power" as deterrent to Soviet aggression. LeMay said his command has been assigned the mission of "swift and certain retaliation" against an aggressor.

Should all-out war come again, LeMay said the strategic bombers would have the job of striking at enemy air bases and atomic installations, "destroying his striking power at its source," of systematically wrecking the foe's industrial capacity, and of trying to hold back the advance of enemy ground forces.

Federal Civil Defense Chief Val Peterson dealt in a speech with the other side of the coin—the problem of home front measures against possible atomic attack.

Peterson said military men have estimated 22 million Americans might be killed or wounded by an all-out Russian atomic, chemical and germ weapon assault. He said that from 40 to 100 of America's major cities could be struck at the outset of such an attack.

Peterson said the American people can "dig, die or get out of their cities." If such an attack should come and he urged the evacuation of some cities like Indianapolis, Ind., or Columbus, Ohio.

New Conflict Looms When McCarthy Probe Resumes

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration seemed headed today for continued conflict with Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) despite cautious moves from Republican quarters against broadening the senator's dispute with top Army officials.

Foreign Aid Administrator Harold E. Stassen loosed a fresh attack on McCarthy yesterday with an assertion that "we need less headline hunters and more Eisenhower backers for the good of America."

With what some lawmakers surmised was White House assent, Stassen asserted McCarthy had made a "region of false statements" in a Senate speech Wednesday in which the Wisconsin senator said it was "criminal folly" to continue to give financial aid to allies who ship goods to Red China. Stassen wouldn't say if the issue was discussed in his meeting with President Eisenhower yesterday.

Stassen used strong terms at a news conference in spite of what an influential Republican senator said was his advice to the White House: Let McCarthy's row with Secretary of the Army Stevens run its course without unnecessarily fanning further the flame of party disunity.

The GOP senator, regarded as one of Eisenhower's staunchest supporters, declined use of his name but told an interviewer of his counsel to White House officials.

"I just reminded them," he said, "that McCarthy is going to be a senator for four and a half years more and there will be a lot of occasions around here when we may need Republican votes."

Stassen, whose agency faces rough going in Congress on its \$3 billion dollar new foreign aid request, made clear yesterday he

does not expect to find McCarthy among those voting "aye."

McCarthy and Eisenhower are at odds over a presidential order cutting off testimony about a high-level administration conference at which the Army's dealings with McCarthy and his aides were discussed. Eisenhower issued his ban on the Senate Constitution Committee's executive and legislative branches of government, and he said the order was aimed at keeping the televised Senate investigation of the dispute "on its rails," not at hindering it. Stevens then said charges against McCarthy came from the Army and not higher up.

McCarthy, who has voiced the opinion that Eisenhower was acting without full knowledge of the situation, criticized the order again last night at a Chicago plane trip on his way to Wisconsin. He termed it "peculiar" because Eisenhower "wants the public to have all the facts—except those on the one meeting."

He said the Senate hearings are causing the Republican party's "slow and painful" decline before the television camera. He refused to disclose what course he would adopt when the hearings resume Monday, however, saying he would not discuss the matter until a speech he is scheduled to make tonight before the Fort Atkinson, Wis., Chamber of Commerce.

McCarthy said "I will not attack Ike" at Fort Atkinson, for what he termed the President's "Iron Curtain" order. But the senator said again he thought Eisenhower was acting on bad advice.

McCarthy also said if the hearings continue next week he would like to have subpoenaed for testimony five New York Times—Homer Bigart, New York Herald Tribune, columnist Joseph Alsop; Phil Potter, Baltimore Sun, and Murray Marder and Al Friendly, both of the Washington Post.

Army Counselor John G. Adams has testified he talked to these newsmen about alleged improper pressures from McCarthy's office before the Army charges became public. Adams said he gave the information to the newsmen in confidence, and they did not violate his trust.

Stevens, addressing a Montana Stockgrowers Assn. convention at Miles City, Mont., yesterday declined direct comment on the controversy but said "the President has given me all the backing that I could have asked." He said the matter was "a strong no" to questions as to whether he was sorry he had gone to Washington and whether he would resign.

Stevens has charged McCarthy and his aides sought favored Army treatment for Pvt. G. David Schine, a former unpaid consultant to the Senate investigations subcommittee headed by the senator. McCarthy countered that Stevens and his assistants used Schine as a "hostage" in efforts to sidetrack an investigation of Communists in the military.

Relief Column Aids

By LARRY ALLEN

HANOI, Indochina (AP)—The French High Command said today mobile relief columns smashed through to aid two encircled "Little Dien Bien Phu" outposts holding out in the southeastern Red River Delta.

A third outpost defended by a company of Viet Nam troops fell yesterday to a battalion of Communist Vietnamese attackers supported by 90 millimeter howitzers and heavy mortars. The last outpost of Anka had held out nearly three weeks.

The surrounded outposts of Yen Phay and Coquan are on the fringes of the strategic rice bowl delta where Communist activity has been stepped up since the fall of Dien Bien Phu.

The French command said the mobile columns included "extensive relief loads" on the Vietnamese. French casualties were "appreciable," they added.

The French are parachuting food and munitions to the beleaguered outposts.

Fire Destroys Race Horses

DETROIT (AP)—A disastrous fire late last night destroyed 40 to 45 horses stabled in a wooden barn at the Detroit Race Course track in suburban Livonia.

The fire, of undetermined origin, raged through the 250 foot long 60 stall barn located on the western side of the track.

Five stablehands and groomers suffered minor burns when they attempted to lead the horses to safety. Only two horses were seen to leave the barn before it fell to the flames.

The dead horses included "Just Made It" and "Foot Specialist" owned by Dr. Harry Lindy, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Thoroughbred Owners Assn.

Robert Leavitt, general manager of the track, which concluded its 1954 opening day program scant hours before the fire, estimated the total damage at \$200,000.

He said today's nine race program would go on as scheduled. Leavitt said 1,200 horses are stabled at the track.

Attendants turned loose hundreds of the horses in other barns fearing the flames would spread. The horses ran wild among the fire fighters until they were returned to their stalls.

Witnesses said the flames rose "like a mammoth Christmas tree" but quickly burned themselves out.

Track officials said the list of owners with horses in the barn included Jim McFarlan, Leo Wells, Charles Blazer, E. J. Smith, Lou Sierra, and Norman Owens.

Valiant Nurse In Good Health

HANOI, Indochina (AP)—The French army radio station announced today nurse Genevieve de Galard Terrauhe "is in good health" at captured Dien Bien Phu.

The announcement said 29-year-old Miss De Galard "goes on working ceaselessly for French wounded in the admiration of all of them."

Judging from reports by wounded flown out of the captured fortress, the nurse plans to remain at Dien Bien Phu until the evacuation operation is completed. The French hope to evacuate 753 wounded and possibly more later. To date they have brought out 167.

Jetliner Damaged In Taxi Tests

SEATTLE (AP)—The inbound wing flap of the Boeing Airplane Company's new 15-million-dollar 4-jet commercial transport plane was damaged severely yesterday when the craft's left landing gear buckled during taxiing tests.

Boeing officials refused to estimate the cost of the accident.

Legal Notice

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT For the year ended December 31, 1953

SAINLY PAUL-MERCURY INDEMNITY COMPANY

of Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon, relating to the ADMITTED ASSETS

Bonds	51,526,653.22
Real estate	3,967,389.00
Mortgage loans on real estate	0.00
Stocks	1,556,819.96
Cash and bank deposits	7,324,863.81
Receivables	487,103.19
Other assets	464,971.15
Total admitted assets	63,457,810.13

LIABILITIES, SURPLUS AND OTHER FUNDS

Losses	527,938,556.00
Loss adjustment expenses	4,207,418.41
Unearned premiums	23,905,405.94
All other liabilities	3,515,885.85
Total liabilities, except capital	557,567,266.20
Capital paid up	3,000,000.00
Special surplus	0.00
Unassigned funds surpl.	11,887,781.93
Surplus as regards policyholders	14,887,781.93
Total	672,417,103.33

SYNOPSIS OF INCOME

Premiums received	442,614,428.41
Interest income	1,976,175.00
Other income	23,819.00
Total underwriting gain	444,614,427.41
Net underwriting gain	2,856,841.18
Investment income	1,976,175.00
Other income	23,819.00
Total before federal income taxes	4,856,835.18
Federal income taxes incurred	4,709,181.81
Net income	1,405,653.37
Dividends to stockholders	3,780,101.91
Dividends to policyholders	4,600,000.00
Capital changes (net)	1,180,848.88
Plus (less) other	438,153.12
Increase in surplus as regards policyholders	3,539,648.88
Reserve in Oregon for the year	1,505,505.94
Net income paid	361,720.76
Dividends paid or credited to policyholders	None
None	None
None	None

FOR THE YEAR

Net premiums received	66,000.18
Dividends paid or credited to policyholders	44,111.00
Principal office in Oregon, Portland	

QUICKIES by Ken Reynolds



"No, not vacations—our Herald & News Want Ads said the job included vacations!"

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