Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

With summer here we have another menace to contend with — that of the various fire seasons and closures.

Unusually warm and dry spring weather has intensified the situation and most forests are already clamping down on their fire restrictions. The Modoc forest, according to Neal Rahm, placed restrictions on fire use in effect yesterday. The Shasta was shut down on the 21st.

These regulations mean that you'll have to have a fire permit if you camp anywhere other than a designated campground. Not much trouble, and it might result in preventing a fire.

And while all this hullabaloo about fires is going on the Mt. Shasta Ski Patrol was hosting the first annual outing of the Northern California Ski Patrols on the upper slopes of Mt. Shasta.

Fine thing, fire season below and this outfit holding a slalom race Sunday for the members and guests.

Great country, this.

Those who like to eat should make it a point to be in the vicinity of Spanish Lake camp near New Iberia, Louisiana next Saturday.

That's the date for the Ancient Order of Creole Gourmets to meet, dine on Court Bouillon and praise Creole cookery to the skies.

That's what the world needs more of. Gatherings to sample the simple things of life and the enjoyable rather than nothing but politics and business meetings.

Maybe we should organize an Ancient and Honorable Association of Mountain Oyster, Beef Barbecue and Beer Eaters of Southern Oregon.

At least I'll bet we'd have a full roster of charter members.

The good old days department: Matt Obenchain was in town the other day with an old hunting license issued to his Dad, Frank, back in 1913.

Very interesting. Such things, for instance, as five deer in any one season. But the limit on trout was way below the average. Only 25 a day in Klamath County as compared to 50 a day in other counties.

Them were the days, men.

Luckiest man of the week last week was Frank Fleet. Last Saturday he was on his way to the valley with a load of frozen food on his two ton truck when the brakes went out near the foot of the Greensprings grade.

Frank took to the hill to brake the rig down and succeeded in stopping it, at the expense of ripping out most of the under pinning.

We remember whizzing up the hill a few years ago one dark and black night when the lights suddenly winked out. There's no feeling in the world like it.

Unless it would be having the brakes go. And that is worse.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—It is not clear how far the United States Supreme Court intends to go at this time in outlawing segregation in places supported by public money.

Last week it said segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. In several cases yesterday it might seem the court was extending its ban on segregation to colleges and city-owned theaters and low-cost housing.

Yet, the court yesterday also let stand a lower federal court decision that Negroes must be permitted to play on public golf links in Houston, Tex., but can be segregated.

In its May 17 public school opinion the court said: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

The decision was revolutionary in a social sense. For the first time in 58 years the court said segregation is unlawful because it deprives Negro children of equal opportunity.

In 1896 the Supreme Court had said segregation itself was all right so long as Negroes got treatment equal to that given whites. Until now succeeding courts went along with the separate-but-equal doctrine. None banned segregation.

But the court traditionally never says its opinion in one case applies to this, that or the other kind of case. It waits until other similar or releated cases come before it.

For that reason, when the court said segregation must end in public schools but said nothing about segregation being unlawful anywhere else, this question naturally arose:

Will the court now say segregation must also end in colleges and other places supported by public funds, such as hospitals, bathing beaches, city-owned theaters and housing?

There was no way of knowing until cases in those fields reached the court. But the court was considering some of them when it gave its May 17 opinion. Yesterday the court acted on some.

Lower courts, in effect, had upheld months ago the barring of Negroes from the University of Florida, Louisiana State University and a municipally owned theater in Louisville, Ky. Yesterday the high court told the lower courts to reconsider their rulings in the light of its public school opinion.

Does this mean Negroes must now be admitted to tax-supported colleges and to city-owned theaters? It would seem so from the Supreme Court's advice to the lower courts to re-examine their thinking on segregation.

But, since the court didn't say so, the final answer will have to wait for futurs clarification, perhaps when the court is willing to be more explicit than it was yesterday.

The court yesterday handled three other cases dealing with segregation. And in them, too, future clarification may be needed before it is clear now far the court intends to go.

In one, a lower court banned segregation in low-cost housing in San Francisco. In a second a lower court banned segregation in a junior college at Wichita Falls, Tex. The Supreme Court let both the lower court decisions stand.

But the third case was a puzzler. This was the case of Houston, which had barred Negroes from the public golf links. A lower court held that, although Negroes must be permitted to play on those links, they can be segregated. It laid down no firm rules.

The Supreme Court let that decision stand. So while in the other cases the high court seemed to be turning thumbs down on segregation, in Houston it let a segregation ruling of the lower court go undisturbed.

BEES

MARYSVILLE, Calif. (AP)—Clarence Santry tried to smoke out a swarm of bees from a tree near his front porch and accidentally set the tree on fire.

The damage: a scorched tree and some bee-bitten firemen.

Auto Insurance rates have been reduced. See Hans Norland, 627 Pine St.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — "I don't mind crying now and then," said the youngest old lady in town, as she cheerfully put on some lipstick. "Tears keep the soul green."

This elderly belle, Georgiana Carhart, now in her 90th year, has become the toast of Broadway.

Five years ago at 84 Mrs. Carhart, a retired concert singer, appeared as a temporary panelist on "Life begins at 80," a DuMont TV network program. Her sage wit and wisdom made her an immediate hit, and now—an old star in a new entertainment medium—she has become one of America's most widely quoted widows.

Millions of old folk have been cheered and inspired by the gay courage with which Mrs. Carhart jests away time and age. But Broadway show people love her, too—both for herself and for the fine fun she is having out of her late-in-life success.

After each Friday night show, she likes to go to Lindy's Restaurant, where she holds court sometimes until 3 a.m., trading quips on equal terms with the fastest minds in show business.

The other day I had lunch with Mrs. Carhart, a serene grande dame with a patrician air resembling the mother of President Franklin Roosevelt. The resemblance ceased the moment Mrs. Carhart, a rose pinned to her ample bosom, sat down and, her sprightly blue eyes twinking, opened her shrewd Irish mouth and began to paint the world in philosophic wisecracks.

Nobody can picture "Georgie," as her friends call her, better than herself. So, tell us about yourself, Georgie:

"Well, I was born in Baltimore the month after they shot Abraham Lincoln. I've been a widow 35 years—or is it 40? I never was any good on details. My bump of concentration is just a hole in the head.

"Being an octogenarian has been so enjoyable I can hardly wait until I am a nonagenarian—that means you are 90.

"What was the most fun in my long life: Why, just living itself. People are too selfish. They love themselves too much—and too long.

"I try to live from the inside out. Every day is a birthday to me. I'm like a grasshopper, always ready to jump to something new.

"I feel I am a very practical woman, . . even though I do believe in fortune tellers.

"Death? I never think of it. Why am I not afraid? Darling, I am not very religious, but the most important things in the world to anyone are God and good health.

"I cling to my memories, but I am not a victim of them. We worry too much about yesterday and tomorrow. Today is ready cash.

"I've had a rich life, and that sustains me. If I don't bubble any more—well, I can still babble. I've had everything, and I've been down to nothing. But I don't believe in money—or alimony, either.

"You're happier if you get a little bit of everything in life, and not too much of anything.

"I wouldn't turn my hand to go back to where I was—in a big house with five servants. I live in a small apartment and take care of myself.

"I don't take maid service. I do my own cooking and wash my own hair. I sleep 8 hours every night, and eat two meals each day. That is all I need. I like a cocktail, but never before I've had morning coffee. A cocktail is no good on an empty stomach. My favorite food is fish.

"God has been good to me. I still have all my own hair and some of my own teeth. My hair didn't turn gray until I was 75, and it used to be gold. . . as gold as anything you ever saw. It is still gold at the ends.

"I never had circles under my eyes until 6 years ago. Now I call them social circles.

"The two most beautiful women I ever knew were Lillian Russell and Maxine Elliott. Poor Lillian. Her teeth weren't too good. They had little dark streaks in them.

"I would like to have my own lower teeth straightened, but the dentist just says, 'Good Lord, I don't even know another woman your age who even has any of her own teeth.'

"The last time he pulled one of my teeth—coming out it sounded like a footstep on crisp snow — held it out and said, 'Madam, here it is—75 years old' I told him, 'My, isn't it a bit small for its age?'

"What do I think about men? Poor dears, men aren't understood. We women are the aggressors, and this frightens them. Women too often turn love into an ugly thing. A man may have many roosts, but only one nest, and he'll usually come back to it. Husbands, like children, shouldn't be crowded too hard—or pushed too far.

"My pet peeve is against injustice. Too many people are unfair to each other. I try to eliminate two words from my vocabulary—hate and envy. I don't envy a human soul.

"There has always been something inside me that is singing, and I hope God will let me help make other people feel this something singing in them, too.

"I'll be young myself until I die. That I know. Youth is of the soul, and cannot be taken away. I feel the Lord will take me when I am no longer useful, and where He'll send me then I don't know."

"But I have friends in both places."

HOTELS
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QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

". . . I don't care what their Herald & News Want Ad said — I don't see anything magic about it!"

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

No one who has not gone through the harrowing experience of polio in a child of their own can fully realize the mental anguish which is involved. Nevertheless, the blind fear which afflicts so many parents should be avoided as it is utterly useless.

Although polio can and does cause deaths and severe crippling, the chances that it will not are good. It is now regarded as a disease in which only one in a hundred of those infected become paralyzed.

Another bright side to the picture is that only half of those in whom the diagnosis can be made suffer any permanent paralysis, and even in many of those who do, the paralysis is of a minor nature, and recovery can go a long way.

What then can be done to prevent it? Gamma globulin and vaccination have been discussed in another column. Polio is now known to be caused by a virus, of which there are three principal varieties or strains.

The virus is present in the discharges from the nose and throat, and in the intestinal waste of those who have the disease, and of others who are so slightly sick that a diagnosis of polio is not made.

These and other known facts bring polio into the class of contagious diseases, or diseases which spread from person to person. Almost certainly close association with infected persons accounts for the great majority of cases, but since many of these do not have active signs of disease, prevention of the spread of the virus is still exceedingly difficult.

At present, the most important measure in the control of polio is to make an early diagnosis of the disease and to hospitalize those who are affected.

In the presence of excesive polio in a community, children should be protected so far as possible against unnecessary contact with other than their usual associates. Avoidance of excessive physical fatigue also seems to be advisable.

With some exceptions, it does not seem to be of much value to close schools, nor to delay their opening.

It is usually recommended that polio patients be isolated; that is, kept away from others — for one week from the beginning of their illness or the end of fever.

The secretions from the nose and throat and intestinal discharges contain the virus and should therefore be disposed of as quickly and as safely as possible.

Knowland Backs Asian Action

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—Senate Majority Leader Knowland (R-Calif) says "the road to appeasement (in Asia) is not the road to peace . . . It is only surrender on the installment plan."

Urging a policy of "effective collective security" in Asia, the senator told the New Hampshire Federation of Republican Women's Clubs yesterday:

"The United States has the right to ask other nations 'What are you going to do to build a collective security system?' And we are entitled to straight answers."

People Do Read SPOT ADS —you are!

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

In yesterday's column I told of the garbled Boddy Massacre incident, in which Meacham appears to have deliberately distorted the facts of the case in attempt to make the incident more dramatic upon his lecture platform. This apparent changing of events by an early lecturer and writer to suit his convenience has been carried on by other writers who have used Meacham as a foundation source of information regard to events of the Modoc War. This does not imply that Meacham is not a good source of material, but, one needs to be able to accept or reject his version if evidence points his descent into the melodramatic.

A person who uses Bancroft must likewise be on guard as to potential error. Bancroft, however, can be excused for errors, since his material was gathered from many sources fourteen years after the events took place. In the Brotherton incident, Stearns has left us a more acceptable account than Bancroft. In the case of the Boddy incident, Bancroft leaves us a more acceptable record than does Meacham.

Bancroft after telling of the fight at Captain Jack's Camp on Lost River the morning of November 29, 1872 goes on to state:

"While these events were taking place, no one seemed to have thought of the danger that threatened the settlers in the lower country around Tule Lake. Captain Jackson was ignorant that there were any inhabitants in the vicinity who had not been warned; but on the morning of the 30th, having heard that there was a family named Boddy about three and a half miles below Crawley's, he sent a detachment, guided by Crawley, to ascertain their condition. At Boddy's house no one was found; but everything being in order, with no signs of violence, and the horses being in the corral, Crawley came to the conclusion that the family had been warned, and had fled southward, warning others, and he therefore returned with a corresponding report. Such, however, was not the fact."

There has been a considerable amount of comment as to why the settlers were not warned of Jackson's failure to take Captain Jack, in accordance with his instructions, "peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must." In this account by Bancroft it would appear that some one has made an attempt to clear up this question by implying that Jackson took for granted that some one had preceeded him to warn the settlers, this could well be as he may have depended upon the citizen's posse that had accompanied him to Captain Jack's camp to see the "fun" to send a messenger to warn the settlers if the expedition failed to accomplish its mission, Jackson's movement was a lightening jab on the part of the Army at Captain Jack and his band of Modocs, there was no opportunity to warn the settlers in advance since the intent was to take Captain Jack by surprise and with the smallest cost of dead or wounded to Jackson's command.

The settlers, however, became involved in their own little battle with Hooker Jim and so perhaps forgot their instructions, this is merely a guess on the part of this writer, it would be natural for who ever was charged with the task of warning the settlers to cover up his omission of duty and Jackson probably did not think of the detail further until the next day. That Crawley would report the Boddy family had fled, leaving their horses and household effects behind them does not strike a proper chord. However, it is probably true, everything was intact as reported since the relief party was a detail of soldiers, and had the house been ransacked as was Meacham's version there is little doubt but that Jackson would have been so informed.

To continue with Bancroft's record which states:

"While the fight was going on, during the morning of the 29th, a party of Modocs, escaping and making their way toward their afterward celebrated stronghold in the Lava Beds, had killed three men and one boy of this family (Boddy) who were found in the woods at work cutting and hauling fire wood. The women, two in number, were permitted to escape. The Boddy family consisted of William, his wife, his daughter and her husband, Nicholas Schira, and his step-sons, William and Richard Cravigan.

"Mrs. Schira's narrative was substantially as follows: On the morning of the 29th Mr. Schira was looking after some sheep on the border of Tule Lake, and came in during the forenoon with some ducks he had shot, changing his muddy boots, and afterwards taking his team and going to the woods for a load. Mrs. Schira subsequently took the wet boots out in the sun to dry them, and it being a quarter past eleven, she thought it time for her husband to be returning. Looking up the road she saw the team coming without a driver. She went up to the mules and stopped them, took up the lines, and saw that they were bloody. She informed her mother that something had happened to her husband, and after putting the animals in the stable, the two women walked up the road together."

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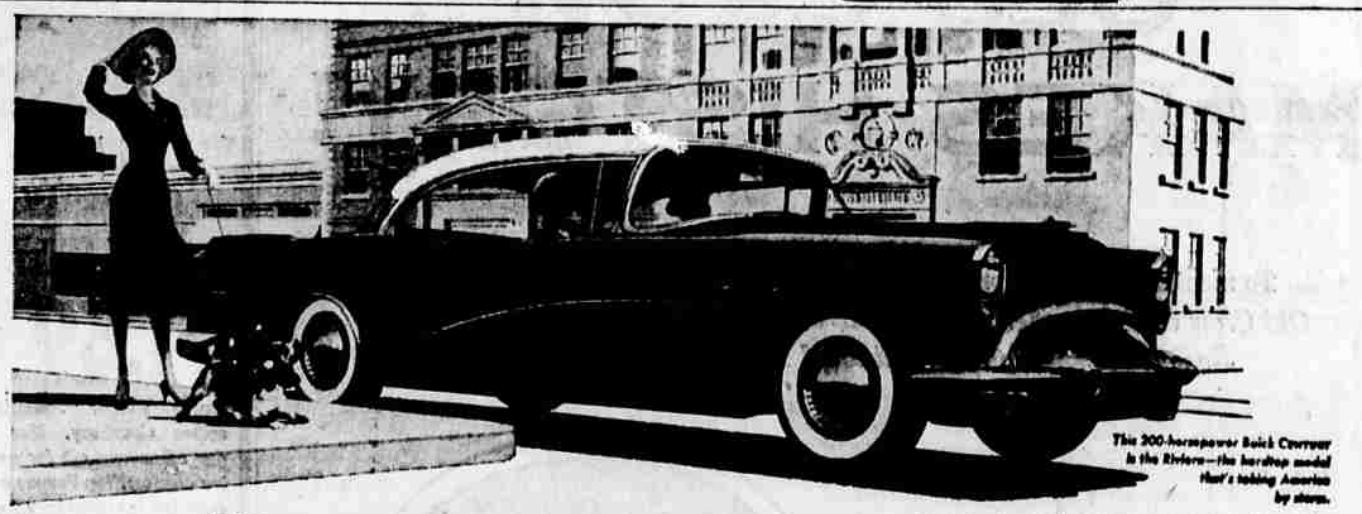

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Mr. Ray Bigger, guest soloist. Mr. Andrew Loney, guest conductor.
Mills Auditorium, JUNE 4th, 8:00 P.M.

The band is unique in that it is composed solely of brass instruments. It is also considered to be one of the finest brass bands in America. Each bandsman is a layman and does not receive any remuneration. The bandmaster is a barber by trade and has studied music and received his degree as an International Bandmaster.
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