

# Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS  
Editor

BILL JENKINS  
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 8, 1879.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 Month \$ 1.35	1 Month \$ 1.35
6 Months \$ 6.30	6 Months \$ 6.10
1 Year \$11.00	1 Year \$10.20

## BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS



Bird watchers now have something else to talk about. The picture at the head of this column shows a mallard hen's nest perched in a lodgepole pine just over 12 feet from the ground.

Some of this strange nesting instinct was the Fred Pope ranch up at Fort Klamath, out in a thicket in the west pasture where an irrigation ditch flows serenely along at the base of the tree.

Fred and his son, Steve, discovered the nest one evening when they were riding back to the ranch and flushed the hen off the nest as they rode by.

The old drake has also been noticed doing patrol duty in the ditch. When started from the nest, he flew and occasionally, the drake, lake refuge in a nearby dry spot hole further out in the pasture.

According to Steve, who is the naturalist of the outfit, this same hen has lost at least three nests along the ditch to wandering steers, falling trees and mowing machines.

While the picture here doesn't show a great deal, there are reasons. I suppose that if we could have had a picture of Fred and myself getting this shot it would have been more satisfactory from a readability point.

We took a six foot garden ladder out and balanced it on the class-

mocks under the tree, and then with Fred steadying it I clambered up to a precarious perch atop the tiny platform on top and tried to focus a camera. All the time with a wind blowing, several nosy steers whuffling and grunting around and being curious and Fred trying to steady the ladder.

Gad, what heroics. And not even a tumble to brag about.

Might add that if anyone doubts the authenticity of this picture I'll vouch for it. Saw the hen sitting on the nest and watched her fly off before I could get the camera lined up for a quick shot.

There'll be little ranch work done around the Pope place until they are, either. But watching for an event like that beats working or sitting in an office all hollow.

Congratulations to the Fremont Civics class and their contribution to The Basin Speaks. After all, it's the younger generation who are going to run the destinies of our country and it is highly encouraging to see the interest that is being evidenced by this group.

And their suggestions are sound. We would insert our personal observation here that it would be almost as great a task to change the name of Hogsback as it would to come up with a sure plan for world peace. But it's a step in the right direction, and their further suggestions are certainly well founded, well thought out and well intentioned.

It restores our faith in the younger generation. And we're still in the class where we are considered the "younger" generation ourselves.

## HUGH PRUETT

Bright planets, three of them and in a short line, are now appearing on the celestial screen in the west shortly after sunset. These, in order from the highest, are Venus, Mercury, and Jupiter. The line slants downward strongly to the right.

Since Jupiter, the lowest and second in brightness, now sets about an hour after sunset, we must look for these sky jewels as soon as the west is darkening. Venus, the highest and brightest, likely can be spotted almost as soon as old Sol has dipped below the sky line. It then is about due west, but will swing northward as it follows the others toward the setting point. All will finally disappear far over toward the northwest.

Mercury lacks the brilliance of the other two, but if it were high in a dark sky would appear as a very bright star. The best view of these planets will be obtained by those who have a clear and level horizon.

The brightest stars Castor and Pollux, the Twins, are near this planetary line. Orange Pollux is almost directly above Venus while Castor stands a little north of his twin.

An hour after sunset, yellow, un-twinkling Saturn is well up in the south. A little west of Saturn and at the same height, faithful Spica, a real star, twinkles. About this same time red Mars is rising in the southeast. This old god of war is now very bright but will be considerably more luminous by the end of the month when he will be nearer the earth.

While out planet gazing an hour after sunset, let us locate other bright stars not yet mentioned. Only a little south of the zenith and directly above Saturn, orange Arcturus is conspicuous at the bottom of the kite. High up in the west-southwest, blue-white Regulus holds forth at the end of the handle

of the Sickle. The blade of this sickle, made up of dim stars, extends toward the right and is open downward. Far over toward the north-northwest, yellow Capella twinkles near the horizon.

Turning to the eastern half of the sky, we find some interesting stars. Quite high in the east-northeast, bright Vega, the jewel in the Harp of Orpheus, scintillates with its white light. Lower than Vega and considerably to the left, the somewhat dimmer Deneb holds its place at the head of the large figure of the Northern Cross. This cross, made up of fainter stars, is now lying on its side with its foot extending toward the right. Low in the east, bright Altair in the Eagle just recently cleared the horizon.

Note the W-shaped figure of the stars of Cassiopeia just above the northern horizon. And near the zenith look for the Big Dipper—upside down.

### QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"The Bureau understands you've been monkeying around using the Herald & News Want Ads again!"

### They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

From a purely military angle we can see why both General Crook and General Canby had issued orders that at least 50 men be sent in any move made against Captain Jack's Lost River Camp. This Indian camp was situated on both sides of the river and any punitive force would have to divide itself into two units so as to attack the camp on both sides of the river at the same time. Without the promised aid of assistance from the settlers, Colonel Green could not have successfully moved against the camp with a small force of 36 men as his force would have had to be divided into two small groups either of which would have been outnumbered the superior forces of the Indians in either camp.

Colonel Green understood the situation thoroughly and would not have dared move to arrest Captain Jack and his well armed group with just 16 men, and without surrounding the camp on both sides of the river the chance of success would have been very small indeed. Therefore, the only conclusion one can draw from the situation is that Applegate, besides carrying the order from Odenael to Colonel Green to take action against the Modoc Chief must have carried the additional information that the settlers were forming a party to support his action.

Odenael and everybody in the country knew how many men would be available from Fort Klamath, they also knew of General Canby's instructions because the military had undoubtedly used his order in pointing to the fact that the fort was not sufficiently manned to make any move against Jack, when the settlers made demands that Jack be removed to the reservation.

Since Applegate had conferred with Jack in regard to Odenael's directives he was aware of the strength of Captain Jack and the disposition of his band and I am confident would not have advised Green to divide his force and attack Jack's Camp from both sides of the river with an inadequate force. After all we must remember that Ivan Applegate was to act as guide and interpreter and would by position be in the spot where the bullets were thickest. He was no foolhardy individual and he knew the tangle as well as the ability of each of Captain Jack's warriors. Bancroft has stated that Applegate advised Colonel Green that the Modocs would not resist a show of force and if we accept the generally told version of the affair, the Indians did not offer any resistance as Applegate predicted. Bancroft and all other writers, however, apparently avoided mentioning something that Applegate must have told the army commander and that would be any warning about overzealous conduct. I greatly doubt that Applegate's account might lead one to believe, to the point that if he did advise Green the Indians would offer no resistance he could not have neglected the other.

The Modoc Camp was divided by Lost River according to Meacham: "Captain Jack and fourteen men with their families, occupying the west bank, where the land slopes gradually down to the water's edge; the background being covered with a growth of sage brush. With Captain Jack was 'Schonchin John' so named as being the younger brother of the old Chief Schonchin; 'Scar-face Charley', so named on account of a scar on his face; 'Black Jim', so named on account of his dark color; 'One-eyed Mose', so called on account of a defect in one eye; 'Watchman', an Indian who was killed in the first battle; 'Humpty Joe', 'Big Ike', 'Old Tails', 'Old Tails Boy', 'Old Longface' and four others.

"On the east side of the river was the 'Curly-haired Doctor', the Indian medicine man; 'Boston Charley', named on account of his light color; 'Hooker Jim', who got his name because he had lived with old man Hooker; 'Siolax', and ten others, — men with their families."

Bancroft writes: "The superintendent (Odenael) met Jackson on the road about one o'clock on the morning of the 29th, directing him to say to Jack and his followers that he had not come to fight, but to escort them to Yainax, and not to fire a gun except in self-defense." Odenael, apparently did not have the courage of Meacham to send the soldiers in his place this leads Meacham to say:

"It was a mistake that he did not go in person, — either with the messengers in the first instance or after their return to Linkville. He might not have accomplished any good, but he would have prevented severe criticism, and much blame that was laid at his door; inasmuch as Jack subsequently asserted that he would not have resisted, had Odenael come himself to him and made everything plain."

Apparently Odenael felt that bullets were going to fly and he had rather remain a live bureaucrat than a dead one.

## The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.  
All too often I receive inquiries from people suffering from sciatica who want to know more about this distressing condition. Some of them have experienced pain for months.

Some of them have numbness and tingling as well as pain. All are eager for information on how it can be cured. I wish that I could tell them.

Sciatica is a term used to describe pain along the course of the sciatic nerve rather than a single disease. The nerve runs down the back of the leg from the buttocks to the heel. Apparently many different causes can irritate the sciatic nerve and bring pain. Some doctors claim that most cases of "sciatic neuritis" are caused by a hernia or rupture of the cartilage-like substances which lie between the vertebrae or small bones of the spinal column.

This substance is called the nucleus pulposus. At any rate, there is no doubt that many cases of pain in the sciatic nerve have been relieved by the surgical treatment of this rupture.

Pain in the sciatic nerve also may come from conditions elsewhere in the body. Such disease as diabetes, certain kinds of vitamin deficiencies and rheumatic conditions produce sciatic pain. Infection in an abscessed tooth or diseased tonsils also may cause sciatica. In such cases, removal or drainage of the infected areas often brings relief although many disappointments can be expected.

When the sciatic nerve is subjected to pressure from something in or near the spine itself, sciatic pain may result. Any disorder of the lower back, for example, can cause sciatica.

Many times the direct cause can be found. Sometimes the injection of a local anesthetic or salt solution relieves the pain. Manipulation, together with other measures of physical therapy, such as heat or diathermy, may be helpful.

X-ray treatments and special exercises have been used successfully in a few of the more difficult cases.

Until more is learned about what brings on the more obscure types, it will be difficult to successfully treat all cases of this condition. On the favorable side, almost all eventually recover or can be cured, even though the path is long.

## James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—This is a quick look at what Congress has done in 1954. What it hasn't done won't do, and may do, before the lawmakers go home to face the voters in the November elections.

They want to quit here by July 31, so they can campaign for reelection, but probably won't get away until some time in August. Eisenhower has said he wants his program, or what happens to it in Congress, to be the campaign issue.

His Republicans run Congress. He has leaned over backwards to get along with them. But he has put them on the spot. Last December he said the Republican party doesn't deserve to retain control of the government until Congress puts through his program. Last week he said he could think of nothing more important to the United States than its enactment.

The margin between Democrats and Republicans in Congress is so close that: (1) non-Eisenhower's program could be passed without some help from Democrats and (2) the Democrats could block passage any time they banded solidly together.

In the House there are only four more Republicans than Democrats. In the Senate the lineup is 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans and 1 Independent, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon.

So far Congress has passed only six measures which could be considered of major importance: (1) Joining Canada in the St. Lawrence Seaway; (2) a defense pact with South Korea; (3) creating an Air Force academy; (4) extending major excise tax rates and cutting others; (5) providing two billion dollars for federal highway construction; (6) increasing the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corp.

Because the Democrats stuck together, two of Eisenhower's proposals were shelved: revising the Fair-Play-for-Cuba Committee law and lowering the voting age to 18. Last week Congress started rolling toward passage of a wider social security program and the kind of housing program Eisenhower asked for.

The House approved a bill to add almost 10 million people to social security coverage while increasing both the benefits and the tax. The Senate is expected to vote for this too.

Meanwhile, the Senate okayed most of the Eisenhower housing program, including the building of 35,000 public units a year for the next four years, continuing government-insured loans on homes, and the use of one billion dollars for farm clearance. The House earlier had rejected the administration's proposal for 35,000 public housing units a year. There can be no final passage of a housing bill until both House and Senate agree, perhaps by compromise on both sides.

Three measures Eisenhower sought have little chance of getting through: (1) extension for three years of the reciprocal trade program; (2) flexible farm price supports; (3) Hawaiian statehood. The trade program will probably not be extended beyond a year, and in fact Eisenhower has indicated he will be satisfied with that.

Eisenhower insisted again last week he wants the flexible price support system on farm products but that seems out. Hawaiian statehood proposals got tangled with Alaskan statehood proposals. The probable result: Statehood for neither.

Here are some other major items upon which there has been no final action either because only one house, or neither, has approved: Increasing the limit on the national debt; overhauling the tax laws; easing restrictions on use of atomic materials; a 2½-billion-dollar foreign aid program; reinsurance on private health insurance; and an increase in the postal rates.

## Frank Tripp

An overzealous meddler in other people's affairs was lecturing a smoker about his smoking, and set about to prove the wastefulness of the habit.

He learned by questioning that the smoker had been smoking for 40 years, that he consumed an average of ten cigars a day, which were costing him currently 15 cents apiece.

"Mercy, think of that," said the nosy one. "That's \$1.50 a day. Have you always done that?"

"Not quite," said the smoker. "Once I could get a good five-cent cigar. Probably the average over the years would be ten-centers."

"Even so, that's a dollar a day for 40 years. Let me see — roughly speaking, with compounded interest, you've burned up a round \$25,000. That's disgraceful."

They were passing a lovely home at the moment. Children played in the yard and a Cadillac stood in the driveway. The bore pointed to it and spat out:

"Just think with what you've wasted you could almost buy a place like that."

"Do you own it?" asked the smoker.

"No, I don't," said the busybody. "Well, I do; that's where I live." smiled the wastrel, as he lit a fresh 15-center.

In spite of high prices, what Veep Tom Marshall said the country needed has come back — a good five-cent cigar. They're \$1.50 a day but once they're a real long smoke, the equal of three fags.

They're getting a smoked too, though it seems that relishing a cigar, to the average cigar smoker, is like teaching an Eskimo to eat Eskimo Pie, which was named for him but he never tried.

The cigar boys gave the little seegers a break. The "one of three" smokers so oft reminded of their allergy to "irritating tars" furnished a yawning market, into which the cigar lunged, like an all-star halfback into an open field.

Older smokers who have been through the mill find it quite easy to recreate a taste for a heavier and less frequent smoke. The ones brought up on the paper-wrapped milder tobaccos have to go through the choking and snorting routine ere they find real solace in a cigar or pipe.

Women smokers maybe never will try, though countless Latin seegers relish their cigarro and when I was a boy it was common to see sedate old ladies enjoying their pipes. So, who knows?

At the height of the nicotine scare I saw a note from a tobacco grower, the printable part of which read: "What's the matter with you guys? Since Walter Raleigh there's been no such ballyhoo till now. Tobacco ain't no diet for babies. Be your age, tobacco, like bourbon, is for folks who can take it."

The rugged grower of the weed crudely lit the nail on the head. "Folks who can take it" neither create scares nor become scared by uprisings against their favorite habits, even though looked upon by reformers as "bad."

They get pinched in crusades against misuse and overindulgence by folks who can't take it; weaklings, youngsters and slaves to one of nature's products that God intended to test the horse sense and will power of man. It seems there's always a "souse" to spoil a nice party.

What was it we started visiting about? Oh, yes, it was about our brother's keeper; the bird who does smoke and thinks nobody should.

## THE BASIN SPEAKS

Note: The following is the first contribution to come in for publication in The Basin Speaks. It was sent by the Civics Class, Room 12, Fremont Junior High School, and contains some thoughtful comment on Klamath's future.

Our Civics Class would like to make some suggestions for the town we all appreciate.

First, let us all put our heads together and find a better name for our highest hill than Hogsback. Think how exciting it would be to have a television broadcast from our town, with the announcement: "This is station So-and-So, from Hogsback in Klamath Falls!" Fine publicity for us!

Second, have a flower park, perhaps under the supervision of the garden club, where flowers which grow well here could be assembled and families could see which they could plant to make the town more beautified. We need more beauty.

Third, play up our little river. Have at least a footpath along it.

Fourth, have regular clean-up times. The kids would be glad to help, if some organization would take it over. The city should clean streets more often in residential districts, and should see that their lots are clean of weeds.

We would like to boast of our town's beauties, and if we all helped we could make our town famous for beauty.

## HAL BOYLE

OMAHA BEACH, France (AP)—What was it like on the beaches Americans still in St. Laurent Cemetery and those thousands of others who died here but are buried in their homeland?

French Tricolored decorated every small town to welcome visitors. More than 25,000 turned out to hear speeches at Utah Beach by France's President Rene Coty and U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., President Eisenhower's personal representative.

Gen. J. Lawton (Lightning Joe) Collins and Gen. Lee T. Gerow, commanders of the two American corps that landed here on June 6, 1944, were among the host of high-ranking Army, Air Force and Navy officers present from half a dozen countries.

There were bands, lines of marching men and speeches about unity at half a dozen celebrations in Normandy, but in the end it was the 948 crosses at St. Laurent, just behind Omaha Beach, that gave the deepest lesson in unity.

They presented, row on row, one of the major costs of the Normandy landing, a mighty Allied effort that saw 326,547 men, 54,186 tanks and vehicles and 104,428 tons of material poured across the beaches in six days.

In the first 24 hours of the assault, American forces suffered some 18,000 casualties on Utah and Omaha beaches.

Lt. Col. Russell R. Raab of East Orange, N.J., estimated 95 per cent of the visitors to the cemetery yesterday were French. They are still friendly to Americans, he said. Almost every French family in this area lost someone during the war.

Several veterans who fought on this same beach 10 years ago had returned for the pilgrimage. There also were dozens of Normandy veterans in the special honor guard of about 400 U. S. troops brought here for the ceremonies.

The feeling they seemed to share was expressed by Lt. John J. Moglia of Hempstead, N.Y., who said:

"I always wanted to come back to see this piece of terrain under different conditions. Now the places I could never forget are hard to find. If it weren't for the cemetery, the beach would look like a summer resort. Most of the obstacles that were here 10 years ago are gone now."

"Yes," said Lt. Col. Albert H. Smith Jr. of Baltimore, Md., who hit the beach in one of the earliest assault waves. "It's amazing there are so few of the scars of war left. The years have been kind to the hills that we beat up so."

When the speeches and ceremonies were over, the honor guard, still carrying rifles, began to wander among the rows of marble crosses. Each had been decorated with small French and U.S. flags, a few friends here," said Lt. Robert Lindorff of Chicago.

Under the chill, overcast sky, the soldiers walked about among the crosses. Some knelt at the name they had sought and found. Several took out their handkerchiefs and wiped away tears they made no attempt to hide.

One stood with bowed head, his rifle held downward with both hands, until it was time for the honor guard to go on to Utah Beach and the next ceremony. The men under the white crosses were alone again—but they had been remembered by men who fought side by side with them 10 years ago. That was more than speeches and blowing music and flying flags.

## BRUCE BLOSSAT

Senator McCarthy's recent tilting with the presidential authority was an astonishing performance in the eyes of the American people.

The senator said he believes the oath a government employee takes to defend his country against all enemies "lowers far above any presidential secrecy directive." That statement is worth analysis.

In the first place, when a government worker decides on his own to hand classified information to McCarthy or anybody else, he is not simply going against Executive orders. He is violating laws passed by Congress, and is committing a crime.

The Espionage Act of 1917 and the Internal Security Act of 1950 provide criminal penalties for any unauthorized person who divulges classified material affecting the national defense.

So, to the extent that McCarthy's invitation to government personnel covers material of this character, he is urging men to commit a crime to supply him with data. He even declared they had a "duty" to do this.

What, one may wonder, is their "duty" to the laws of the United States? Are these to be set aside whenever, in the judgment of particular individuals, they deem it wise and necessary?

If laws are to be observed only at the discretion of the men they affect, then they are not laws. They are simply rough guides, to be ignored according to individual dictates. But the Founding Fathers thought they were setting up a government of laws, not of men.

Alan Nunn May, convicted British atom spy, went to prison because he passed data to the Russians in obedience to a "higher law" than that set by Britain. He felt he had a "duty" to "civilization" not to keep atomic secrets. In other words, he substituted his personal judgment for the law of the land.

McCarthy is asking federal workers to do the same. It makes no difference that formation about alleged subversion is at stake. We are to conclude that we can only fight communism in America by urging government people to commit crimes?

But what if there were no laws standing in the way? There are still the various presidential directives barring outside access to security files of government workers. Are these really nothing but a "cover-up" for an administration?

The answer is, of course, that they are designed to protect the innocent. We all know that security files are a hodge-podge containing everything from solid information on subversion in some cases to the wisest, emptiest gossip in others.

The basic purpose of the security directives is in the best American tradition.

McCarthy's invitation seems to suggest, too, that a federal employee who believes that his superiors are lax in enforcing security or turning out possible or actual subversives, has only one recourse: McCarthy.

Now is that really so?

## Mr. Doe Is Dead

Geo. N. Taylor  
Why call Mr. Doe dead when he is walking around and at his daily work? Why call him dead? The Bible tells why. It says that all have sinned and that the wages of sin is death. — Romans 3:23. Yes, Mr. Doe has sinned and to God he is a dead man.

Now see God prove his love for Mr. Doe. God so loved Mr. Doe that if he were to believe on Christ as taking his sins and dying for him, then Gen. N. Taylor Mr. Doe shall not perish but have eternal life. God then takes the old label that reads "Eternal Life." And may you also believe on the Lord Jesus Christ as dying for your sins and you shall not perish but have eternal life. Put off; hesitate; wait and you die lost. This message sent you by a Portland family. Adv.

**SALE of Evergreen Shrubs**

Forced to close out all Evergreen Shrubs, at once. Sale of choice plants continued. Yew, Arborvitae, Cypress, 6-8 ft., 50% off!

Reg. 7.00	NOW 4.95	Evergreen Hedges . . . 40.00 per 100 ft.
Reg. 5.00	NOW 3.50	Privet Hedges 1/2 PRICE
Reg. 6.00	NOW 4.50	Finish your plantings at these great savings! Landscape plans free. Planting 10%.
Reg. 4.00	NOW 1.95	

**Malin Nursery**  
Homedale & Harlan—KLAMATH FALLS—Phone 5502

**PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT**

Tulelake Legion Post No. 164  
Tulelake Growers Assoc.  
Tulelake Farm Center

**- are NOT endorsing any candidates for public office.**

Pd. Adv. Bud Pettigrew, Ken Bessel, K. S. Buckingham

**Helps Heal And Clear Itchy Skin Rash!**

Zemo, a doctor's antiseptic, promptly relieves itching, stops scratching and so helps heal and clear surface rashes. Buy Extra Strength Zemo for stubborn cases!

**zemo**