

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

by BILL JENKINS

Slow boat to China routine: A letter mailed at the Klamath Agency on June 15 was delivered to the office here on the 29th. Figured out roughly that it would mean that it traveled less than four miles per day in its wandering way down the lake and into town.

Oh well, things usually go too fast anymore, anyhow, and it's sort of soothing to go slow for a change.

The letter, by the way, was from Tom Sanders with copies of his transfer to the Warm Springs station where he takes over as administrative officer.

Seems that the Indian service considers Warm Springs as one of their more favorable duty stations. Hope Sanders will like it there as well as he did here. Diehl, who has been superintendent here for some time, is now making his home in Ashland. W. W. Palmer has taken over his duties here.

Who says Hart Mountain isn't a potent force in the world today? Word comes down from Fort Klamath that their fourth annual western street dance has been put off for a week so it won't coincide with the affair on the hill.

Changing times department: Now, at long last, you can tell when you are buying a wool garment. A new seal has been designed which will be attached to all-wool clothing so that the buyer doesn't have to beware.

It reads "wonder fibre wool, a marvel of nature perfected by man."

Due to the press of office duties we haven't been able to get out and question any sheep on how they feel about the situation. But if I were a sheep I'd feel a little huffy over the whole thing. After all, it's the sheep who does most

of the work. It grows the wool, packs it around in good weather and bad, puts up with the mud that clings to it, sweats out the hot days, gets hung up on the buckskins and all the other trials and tribulations. Then the poor old sheep has to submit to the indignity of having his coat taken off in a rough manner, and being turned back out in the meadow looking like a poor wicker.

Tuea, along comes mere man and cops the credit for a wool jacket. I tell you, it's enough to make a strong sheep cry.

Wildlife in Oregon, the huntable kind, provides the equivalent of \$4,000,000 worth of edible food last year. That is the figure based on comprising weight of domestic meat and prices, with big game animals being compared to medium price beef, upland birds to chicken and ducks to ducks.

The figures, compiled by the state game commission, don't take into consideration the cost of getting the meat. Such minor items as guns, shells, gas, tires, time, snake bite remedy, etc.

It is interesting to note that on this scale waterfowl accounted for \$398,000. Which is quite a chunk of ready cash at that. Just goes to prove that our ducks and geese are a paying asset as well as sporting proposition.

If the figures on what it cost to get a pound of that meat were figured, which they will be shortly, it would be worth out at something better than \$6 per pound for every bite of duck.

Upland game birds accounted for almost as much as ducks and geese, however, racking up a total of \$348,382 not counting pigeons and doves.

Seems like Oregon's scatter gunners were a busy little bunch of fellows last year. 'Specially on those upland birds.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message last Jan. 7, proudly proclaimed this country had seceded the initiative in the cold war with communism.

Whatever happened to that initiative?

Here, six months later, instead of having the Communists on the defensive, this country has been baffled on two fronts: Diplomatically, at the Geneva conference and militarily, in Indochina.

The Eisenhower administration had 16 months—between the time it took office in January 1953 and last April when the Indochina War between the French and the Communist-led Vietminh reached a crisis—to work out a plan if crisis came.

In that time the President and members of his administration repeatedly had talked of the importance of keeping Indochina out of Communist hands, saying if it fell all Southeast Asia might go like so many dominoes.

But when the showdown came—the crisis in Indochina began to develop just before the foreign ministers' conference opened in Geneva April 26—it turned out the administration had no plan at all.

Instead, it scurried around trying to find a way to save Indochina. It urged the French and British to join it in united action in Indochina. The British wouldn't buy.

The administration has never publicly stated what form this united action would take. It may not know. Eisenhower's advisers were divided on what kind of action—and whether any action—should be taken.

It was Secretary of State Dulles who was the big talker. He spoke ominously of the "massive retaliation" this country would invoke if the Chinese Communists invaded Indochina to help the Vietminh.

This started America's European allies, who could envision themselves engulfed in an atomic war. But, instead of startling the Chinese, it may have amused them.

They didn't have to send troops into Indochina to help the Vietminh. The Vietminh had manpower. What it needed was supplies, equipment, and Chinese advisers and technicians. China sent them.

The net result: The Vietminh crushed the French at Dien Bien Phu and have been pushing them back since; rising Vietminh prestige probably won them new Indochinese recruits by the thousands; and the will of the French to win in Indochina was mauled.

Meanwhile, the administration set out to deal with the Communists diplomatically at Geneva where the foreign ministers of the United States (Dulles), Britain (Eden), France (Bidault), Russia, began their conference April 26.

Dulles opened with a disaster. This was his publicly known failure, on the very eve of the conference, to get the British and French to join in united action on Indochina.

The French, according to reports, sought American intervention but Dulles balked without British help. And the British didn't want to get into a shooting war before they had a chance to see

They'll Do It Every Time



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

The dying civilization of the Indian from Mexico through Nevada to his Columbia River home, in all probability brought him through the Modoc country since the main artery of travel between the Columbia and the tribes in Nevada passed through the Klamath Basin. In addition to this suspected view of the Prophet to the Modoc people, the Modocs came in contact with the cult and its leaders everywhere they attended the great Indian "fairs" on the Columbia.

The whites watched the spread of the teaching of Smohalla with a considerable degree of anxiety, for it was a religion of rebellion against their rule, and it was the religion of the free Indian who refused to be beguiled by the promises of security of life under the benevolent protection of the federal government. Few early writers have given attention to this basic cult and its influence upon the Modoc War. In Meacham's account of the Modoc War, however, we find in his writing of the days after the massacre of the Peace Commission.

"Extirmination to the Modocs!" says General Sherman. "Extirmination," repeat the newspapers. "Extirmination," says the echo over the Pacific Coast. Extirmination, that is a fact, with half a hundred upheaving graves filled with soldiers near the camp, a hospital overflowing with wounded an army demoralized... Saturday morning and Modoc emissaries are crawling into camps of the Klamaths, Snakes, and Wall-papa, endeavoring to induce these people to join the Modocs at war. They paint in glowing colors the great success they have had, and declare now is the time when red men should unite against a common enemy. It cannot be denied that in every Indian camp along the frontier line there were sympathizers with the Modocs.

The new religion proclaimed by "Smohalla" had found followers everywhere and was gaining strength by every victory won by Captain Jack.

Sitting Bull of the Sioux was another who was strongly attracted to the Dreamer religion. Sitting Bull distrusted the Americans. "It was very bad," he said, "to place any faith in the word of Americans." Sitting Bull likewise despised the Indians who had meekly submitted to confinement. "God made me an Indian," he said, "but not a reservation Indian." He gathered about him a growing company of irconcilables, Sioux who valued their traditional way of life and had no intention of abandoning it. Among Sitting Bull's beliefs was the idea that some day all the dead warrior would arise and help the living recapture their country.

The preaching of Smohalla was exceedingly popular and his wide-spread wanderings among the tribes of the West made all the Indian world familiar with the tenets of his preaching. To what extent Smohalla's teaching had in strengthening the will of Captain Jack and his leaders to stand before the triumphant march of the white man's civilization, we will never know, but that Smohalla gave breath to the Modoc's cause

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The Doctor Says

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

Among the enemies of man, the biting insects are in some ways the worst.

The rat flea carries bubonic plague, formerly known as black death, the tsetse fly of South Africa spreads the parasite of sleeping sickness. Certain ticks carry Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and other diseases of that group.

One kind of mosquito spreads the highly dangerous yellow fever; other forms of mosquito carry malaria. There are many other disease-carrying insects.

But it is not diseases alone which make insects our enemies; just the ordinary mosquito bite is bad enough.

The reaction to mosquito bites is not always alike. In some people a bite will cause swelling and severe itching, while in others the reaction is slight and lasts only a short time.

When the mosquito bites, it probably pushes something into the skin but just what this substance is still a matter of debate. It is generally believed to be similar to the substance which bees inject when they sting, the chemical nature of which is partly known.

Although attempts have been made to prepare extracts from the mosquito in an effort to create resistance or immunity in people, these trials have not been wholly successful.

Even if a satisfactory substance could be discovered and prepared for this purpose the resistance probably would not last very long and would have to be repeated each year and usually would hardly be worth the effort.

Hundreds of kinds of spiders are found in the Americas, but apparently only one, known as the black widow spider, is likely to produce severe symptoms by biting.

This is a shiny coal-black spider, usually marked with bright red or yellow or both. The female is the one responsible for the bites.

This spider measures about half an inch long on the average. When it bites it forces a poison into the wound which may make one extremely ill and can even cause death. Pain is severe.

Cutting into the wound and sucking on it are not of value as they are in some other kind of bites.

Neither is the use of drugs of the opium family, like morphine, of help. Hot baths, serum, and especially the injection into the blood of some substance containing calcium is the preferred treatment.

Fortunately bites by the black widow spider are not too common although it is a wise person who looks for these insects in dark places in sections of the country in which they are known to exist.

There are many other biting insects which space forbids mentioning in detail. Among them are the bedbug and the louse, both of which are fortunately becoming more rare under the more sanitary conditions existing today.



WILLIAM W. OLSEN is new assistant manager of the local J. C. Penney store, succeeding Harold Buck who left Friday to be manager of the Penney store at Ashland. Olsen, a native of Butte, Montana, started with the Penney organization 7 1/2 years ago at Hood River. He served in the Navy from 1942-45 and in 1950 was transferred to the Lebanon store in charge of the main floor. A year and a half ago he and Mrs. Olsen came to Klamath. With Debra Lynn, 1 1/2, and Edward Allan, six months, they live at 1824 Portland.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — The marital romance of movie star Laraine Day and Leo Durocher, manager of the New York Giants baseball club, is a victory of later love over dislike at first sight.

The first time Laraine, who looks like the girl every man hopes to wed, met Leo was in one of those velvet skip-rope Manhattan night clubs.

"Everybody crowded around to talk to him as if he were important," she recalled. "I didn't know who he was, but I certainly did dislike him."

The feeling was so strong that two years later, when Laraine saw Leo boarding a plane on which she was a passenger, she hoped he wouldn't sit by her because she dreaded having to talk to him. But Leo sat down and did most of the talking.

"I looked over at him after a while," said Laraine, "and suddenly thought to myself, 'This is the man I'm going to marry.' He didn't know it — but I did."

Soon after that they were married.

As a girl Laraine hated baseball so much that she would un-pire a game at school to keep from having to play it. But today she watches some 77 baseball games a year.

"It's making a nervous wreck out of me," she said. "I don't feel like an average fan. Winning and losing affects our lives. It's our future."

"When we lose a game, I'm much more upset than Leo. He doesn't bring the game home with him."

"If the Giants win, we take in a movie. We never go out after he loses a game. But it's not because he feels miserable."

He says, "People always ask you how you lost — they never ask you how you won. But if you've lost a game, there is no point in losing it over and over again."

Laraine, who recently completed a leading role in "The High and the Mighty," has adjusted her film career so as not to let it conflict with the job of being Mrs. Durocher.

She makes a picture a year, acts in four television dramas, serves as a panelist on the TV program, "I've Got a Secret." But she goes to spring training with Leo, attends every home game here, and when the team takes to the road flies out to their California home to be with their children, Chris and Michele.

"Before I married Leo I wanted to win an academy award," she said. "Now all I want is for us to win the pennant. My work is secondary."

Laraine has done a wonderful public relations job for her husband's ball club. She is popular with the players and their wives.

Coffee Profits Explained

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Fifteen cents per cup of coffee gives restaurants more than 300 per cent gross profit, says Dr. Roberto E. Canessa, minister of foreign affairs of El Salvador.

Dr. Canessa told the Chamber of Commerce of the Americas here yesterday that the public shouldn't blame coffee producers for these prices and said government leaders "have leaped on the coffee price bandwagon."

He said a cent per pound increase in the price of coffee costs American consumers \$7 million dollars, but four fifths of this remains in the United States.

EVANGELIST

PARIS (AP) — Billy Graham arrived in Paris Tuesday and said the kidney ailment which put him to bed in Germany was much improved. The American evangelist expressed the belief he would not have to undergo an operation, as he had feared earlier.

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The sports writers like her, and the wives of the sports writers like her, too, for her pleasant, honest, friendly manner. In the jealous world of baseball her task hasn't been easy. Laraine has won out by being simply what she is—a good wife who backs her husband all the way.

"People who meet Leo for the first time are always surprised to find out he isn't a roughneck," she said. "Why, Leo dresses beautifully, and he is always gracious and charming."

"That may sound like I'm in love with him. But I don't always agree with his baseball strategy. The thing about Leo is that he can talk you out of a game. He could be a success at anything he went into."

Laraine is credited by the sports writers with putting much of the present poll on her rhinestone-in-the-rough. She herself feels the stories of his truculence are exaggerated sports world myths.

With her, gently does it. The best part of the year is the winter period in their new home in Beverly Hills, which has a soda fountain in the den.

"Leo loves ice cream," she said. "I serve him a banana split for lunch, and a thick chocolate milk shake in the afternoon. In the evening he likes a variety of sundae's a hurry. Leo and I was listed as a hit-run offender."

HIT AND RUN

BERLIN (AP) — A middle-aged man was run down and injured by a baby carriage, West Berlin police reported Tuesday. The mother, pushing the carriage in somewhat of a hurry, fled and was listed as a hit-run offender.

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QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



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