

# The Herald and News

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## Here and There

By BILL JENKINS

A fact has been brought to our attention again which reminds us that Klamath County is unique in more ways than one. People these days can go down the Klamath River and take along both a fishing rod and a shotgun with some reasonable expectation of being able to use both of them.

You can snag nice fish—at this point we won't go into the often fought battle about "tule taste" but keep strictly along sporting lines—down the canyon and you can also pick up some shooting at various breeds of ducks as they whistle up and down the river from pot hole to pot hole. A situation which you don't find in too many spots.

Which further reminds us that we haven't gone down to the Keno dam for any shooting in years and years now, but in the old days you could stand out along the dam and shoot at river ducks until your gun barrel was practically too hot to hold. I remember once back in the days when the Marine Base was still operating here when a bunch of us went down there and showed a passel of midwesterners some really fancy shooting. As long as you weren't too particular as to what you drew down on.

Scopped 'em out of the spillway with a long handed net and scolded them for not shooting anything that fell below the dam. The closest approach I've seen to the story that is told of the early Linkville resident who, reportedly, stood on the footbridge and shot ducks with a water gun how many the (teargunner) could drop on the bridge.

Those must have been the days. About this time of year we always wonder when the leaves are prettiest, in the spring when the fresh green of the foliage tells us that winter is on the way out and we are waiting for full spring and summer to roll around, or in the fall, when the golden leaves add their color and their cheery rustling to the best of all seasons here in the High Desert.

When one comes into town along the route of a school bus he is always struck with the number of dogs. Almost always the same dogs in the same spot every morning. Down to see their masters and mistresses off to school. Somehow the dogs always seem to be having an almost frantic good time, as if they knew that they were losing their playmate to the grim walls of the school building for the day.

Wonder if that is where the idea of "dog days" came from. It must, indeed, be a lonely life for the canine half of the family.

You can't get away from using a phone these days so I suppose the thing to do is work it out as handily as possible. The biggest question I have is how to keep a phone cord from twisting up? I've tried all the gadgets from the ones on reels to the neatly coiled ones, spring fashion, that are supposed to keep it all straight. So far I'm still untangling the cord. Seems that almost everyone else has the same trouble. I know there must be an answer, if I could just put my finger on it. Or keep other people from using the phone from the opposite side of the desk.

Passed a few words with a visiting tourist in a service station the other day and was told that this was the only country he (the tourist) had ever driven through where the people were complaining about the wonderful, balmy weather. He must have run into a bunch of duck hunters.

## Weaverville

By Ken McLEOD

Perhaps it would be well to mention Weaverville itself, the town that was host to the fourth annual Symposium of Historical Societies of Northern California and Southern Oregon last week. Weaverville, seat of Trinity County, is truly one of the interesting cities of the Old West and though modern civilization is bearing down heavily upon the old town and the buildings of earlier years are quietly slipping away, still the town retains the charm of the old "easy" West. Vine covered frame cottages still crowd down the locust-bordered main street though they are gradually being pushed back by business establishments.

The flavor of the Old West still clings to the main business section where over the tree-shaded sidewalks project broad, second-story galleries, reached by outside circular stairways which give the upper-story tenants private entrances.

The history of these outside circular stairways was told reaches back into the Gold Rush days when property became so valuable that it was divided vertically, a man might own the upper portion of a lot and not the lower even though his property rested on top of another's.

Thus there grew up the institution of the circular stairway which gave the upper property owner access to the street without the necessity of passing through the property of the lower owner, with whom he may have or not have been a speaking acquaintance.

"so when I arrived the first time in town and put up at the hotel on an evening I was up at seven the next morning as usual, dressed and went down on Main Street and there was a crowd to be seen, 'this can't be Sunday,' I said to myself!

"Well sir, about nine people began to appear in the street the iron shutters went open with a bang and the town came to life—You'll get used to it in time."

Yes, to Weaverville there still clings some of that old fashioned leisure of the West that has been banished from our metropolitan centers where the ease of living has long become a lost art. The old boisterous activity of the mining camp is absent.

John Martin's liverystable has become Miller's Garage with little outward change; but today's automobile turns at the street intersection without the attending maneuvering of three wagons freight train drawn by 10 or 12 horses controlled with a deft jerk rein and astonishing profanity. The tremendously active La Grange Mine, "the largest hydraulic mine in the world," so boasts the town, lies desolate and silent amid the great heaps of gravel left in the wake of its once mighty streams of water at the hillside.

Weaverville's social gatherings are no longer punctuated with the roar of "six-shooters," nor is its justice the simple hearty violence of the gold camp.

Perhaps one of the most interesting sights of the Old Town is the Chinese Joss House the only true Joss House that stands in California today. At one time half the population of Weaverville was Chinese, over 1,500 of them were working in the "diggins." The Joss House still is in excellent condition though many of its relics were taken by collectors during years that it lay unattended with no one to care for it. I was told that for quite a number of years Weaverville lacked a Chinese family then came a young American of Chinese descent, Moon Lee, with his family and took the old house in care doing what he could to restore it to some of its excellence of former glory.

A year ago we visited Weaverville and Moon acted the part of a most gracious host to us outsiders from Klamath and showed us the Joss House, there in the dim lit little building he showed us the elaborate painted doorways, the brass symbols, and the hand embroidered tapestry banners that hang beside an altar said to be 3,000 years old. Such a relic, however, was a great responsibility for a young couple getting a start in life and it was Moon's ambition that the state of California take over the Joss House and incorporate it into the State Park System as a historical monument. Moon Lee is the vice president of the Trinity County Historical Society, and it must have been great satisfaction to him to have the state of California officially announce that it was willing to accept the Joss House as one of California's growing list of historical monuments.

At the Symposium, Dr. Aubrey Neasham, historian, State Division of Beaches and Parks for California, spoke about the acceptance of the Joss House and its inclusion in the State Park System. Dr. Neasham stated that this would be the state monument to the part that the Chinese played in the history of the development of California.

Following the theme set by Dr. Rockwell D. Hunt on the new perspective of history, Dr. Neasham pointed out that historians have neglected the vital role that the Chinese have played in the development of the west for without the Chinese our history probably would have been considerably different from what it is today and we in the west possibly would not be as far advanced in our development had it not been for the sweat and toil of the Chinese people who came to our land.

## Poppies Still Grow

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—If on this Veterans' Day some aging gaffer starts reminiscing about St. Mihiel or Chateau Thierry, don't offend him by asking:

"What in the world are you talking about?"

Those words are carved deep in his heart—as are other words like "Belleau Wood" and the "Argonne Forest"—and he finds it sad that a younger generation remembers so little of names that once stirred all America.

For it was in places like these he lost part of his youth. The Argonne looms larger in his memory than the Mason-Dixon line, and in his mind the poppies are still blowing in Flanders Fields.

He is a survivor of the 20th century's first great conflict, and he feels that in his own lifetime he has seen more wars than any man before him.

In every war many soldiers feel they are fighting on a forgotten front. The troops in the Pacific islands felt that way in the Second World War. So did the troops in Italy.

pretty much by everyone except themselves.

The "Retreads"—First World War veterans who also served in the Second World War—took a heavy verbal beating from their younger comrades, who often told them: "You're old."

"Pop, never mind telling us about your little war. If you'd done the right kind of a job in your war to end all wars, we wouldn't be here fighting this one. That's why we're over here—to finish the job you started."

And poor middle-aged Pop had to take it and laugh. The kids had him outnumbered. They still do. As of a year ago, America's veterans numbered 20 million. Of these some 80 per cent, or 15,424,000, were veterans of the Second World War, and 3,033,000 had served since the start of the Korean campaign in June, 1950.

Pop is slowly being swallowed amid the masses of newer and younger veterans.

Yet it was in no bush league war that Pop won both his scars and his medals.

It was a titanic conflict involving 27 nations and 65,038,810 troops. The total casualties were 37,508,686, of whom 8,328,313 were killed in combat or died.

The American nation put 4,355,000 men under arms. It suffered 364,800 casualties, including 126,000 deaths. Some 17 nations still owe the United States more than 17 billion dollars from that war.

It was a war in which the submarine, airplane and tank—three decisive weapons of the Second World War—first saw widespread battle use. Three weapons it lacked: "K" rations, the jeep, the atom bomb.

Time is steadily whittling down Pop and his doughboy buddies of the past. A man drafted at 25 in 1917 is 63 years old—only two years short of pension age. An American Legion friend of mine estimated several years ago that First World War veterans were dying at the rate of 84 a day. They are reaching age levels now where death calls more often.

Pop can be forgiven if now and then he grumbles. "The only guy in our crowd that hasn't been forgotten is the Unknown Soldier."

So now on Veterans' Day, let's lift a glass to the some real vintage soldiers of the years 1917-18.

"Thanks, Pop, thanks! Keep living!"

**Awakening**  
By JAMES MARLOW  
WASHINGTON (AP)—There was a rough awakening this week for those who thought Russia's milder manner in 1955 was due to weakness or that the "Spirit of Geneva" was anything more than nice talk.

When the Russians earlier this year shifted from the longstanding anti-Communist line to a friendlier tone, there were some in this country who interpreted this as a sign Moscow needed to relax tensions.

They thought internal problems were forcing the Russians to cut down on the arms race. It would have been more realistic to look upon the change in the Russian tactics—as many did.

The iron stand taken by Russia this week at the Big Four foreign ministers conference in Geneva was not that of a weak country, anxious to bargain or make concessions, but that of a strong and self-confident country.

The Russians yielded nothing to the West and Russia has been frozen for years. If anyone yields now, there is nothing to indicate it will be the Russians. They're doing all right, it seems.

They can afford to stand stiff to see if the West caves in a bit. The Russians have the West worried with the inroads they've been making in the Middle East. The West, which seemed sound asleep there, may have to make big and costly efforts to overcome Russian initiative in that area.

Or, the West may have to make concessions elsewhere, perhaps in Europe to make the Russians back up a bit, if they will. As for Germany, right now it's a stand-off between Russia and the West.

The Western powers are, and have been, anxious to get Germany united and tied into the Western alliances. The Russians want the Germans, if they ever are permitted to unite, tied in with Russians.

At the moment the West has West Germany on its side. The Russians have East Germany. From their viewpoint, there's no practical reason for permitting German unification now. In fact, they may gain by waiting.

The best friend the West has in West Germany is Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. He's old and sick and may die or have to leave office soon. Not even all of Adenauer's West Germans want military alliance with the West.

The Russians can afford to stand stiff, yielding nothing on Germany, until Adenauer leaves the scene and his successors take over. In their desire for German unity, they may be willing to sever their Western ties and deal directly with Moscow.

The Russians paved the way for their doing just that when they recently established diplomatic relations with the West German government for the first time since the war.

The failure of the Geneva conference to get agreement between the West and Russia on anything of importance will be described as the end of the "Geneva spirit."

The correct question at this point is: What Geneva spirit? At Geneva last summer President Eisenhower and Russian Premier Bulganin got along pleasantly. They parted pleasantly. But they accomplished nothing definite.

They were supposed—or so a lot of people seemed to think—to have paved the way for agreements. But the Western and Russian positions had been so far apart for so long there could be no agreement unless one side or the other made major concessions.

Neither side—except for Eisenhower's proposal on aerial inspection—has offered anything that could be considered on a concession since then. And the Russians say now they don't look on Eisenhower's ideas as a concession.

What's ahead? Perhaps the best the two sides will be able to do, in the foreseeable future, is avoid war unless perhaps the West is willing to yield a bit. There is no sign the Russians have intention of yielding on any major point.

**Flu Vaccines**  
By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.  
From time to time influenza—the dread "flu" bug—has spread over large sections of the world. Those who are struck down during the first few weeks of such epidemics may not be hit hard. But as the time goes by the disease gets worse. Victims develop high fever and more prostration; more develop pneumonia and other serious complications.

Even when epidemic influenza is at its peak, however, those who go to bed at once and stay there until their fever has been down for several days almost always recover.

Unfortunately, when a bad epidemic is present numerous members of the same family may be struck ill at about the same time. Thus, the one most nearly well is under great pressure to get up and take care of others. This early rising from the sick bed carries terrible risks.

The last world-wide epidemic of influenza was that of 1917-18. During that period more people in the United States died from influenza or its immediate complications than were killed in World War I. Since then there have been some large epidemics, though none as bad.

The cause of influenza is a virus. But there are several varieties which have been found in lesser epidemics. They go under such names as Virus A, A prime, and B. Influenza viruses can be grown by a complicated method on egg yolk.

What is needed to combat influenza is a method of preventing it. The most promising line, as with many other diseases, is the development of a vaccine which can be given to human beings and which will raise their resistance to the disease.

Much research work has gone into efforts to develop such a vaccine but it has been hampered. Not only are there technical difficulties in preparing a vaccine which would do the job against all the varieties of virus, but also there has been comparatively little influenza during the past few years against which a vaccine could be tried out.

It is uncertain as to whether any vaccine now available would definitely stop a world-wide epidemic. However, there is evidence that a properly constituted vaccine is effective in at least some of the cases.

Further improvements in a vaccine against influenza are to be expected from additional research. It may be mentioned that the vaccine is prepared from viruses grown on egg yolk, and therefore a few people who are sensitive to eggs or chicken should not receive this preparation.

What we hope for particularly is the development of a highly effective vaccine before the next world-wide epidemic hits us, the latter being a likely possibility because of the history of the disease.

**Quotes**  
By UNITED PRESS  
FORT WORTH, Tex. —Palmer Hoyt, editor-publisher of the Denver Post, on the constant threat of censorship to freedom of the press:

"There is an area which needs attention, exposure and remedy, and here is a vacuum into which the press can move most effectively. God grant they have the wit and will to do just that."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois on the death of Emmett Till in the Mississippi "wolf whistle" case:

"Somebody murdered that boy, and I don't think we should drop it now."

NEW YORK — Architect Alexander V. Vlasov on his return to Russia to face Communist Party criticism after he learned he apparently had been stripped of his decorations:

"I am going to do what I did before I departed for New York—that is, my work. I am sure of my future work. I know I will have work forever."

## Prison Farm Felons End Strike

LONDON, Ohio (AP)—All eyes were turned toward Dormitory 7 at London Prison Farm today. There, 233 convicts who touched off a near prisonwide shutdown strike have agreed to return to work this morning.

Meanwhile, armed National Guard troops continued their vigil outside prison fences.

The 1,000 inmates who struck yesterday "out of sympathy," as one official termed it, won't know about the back-to-work movement until they see the men from Dormitory 7 go to breakfast. The Dormitory 7 prisoners have been denied food since the strike began Wednesday.

The 1,000 "sympathy" strikers in four other dormitories have not been fed since yesterday morning. Associate Supt. George E. Miller said there's a good chance they will "go along" with Dormitory 7 convicts.

Only disturbance reported so far was a raid on the prison commissary last night by food-starved convicts. Miller said guards fired a tear gas shell into a ventilator shaft, by which the convicts gained access to drive off any stragglers. The convicts broke into a store room beneath Dormitory 5, Miller said.

Mainly cigarettes and canned goods were taken, he said.

Three hungry convicts from rebellious Dormitory 7 met last night with Supt. R. B. Eckle. The superintendent said the trio landed him a petition saying the dormitory had agreed to go back to work.

The petition reportedly was signed by all but four of the 233 inmates.

Officials said prisoners presented two main demands:

1. Proper credit for hours worked.

2. Minimum payment for 200 working hours a month whether an inmate puts in that much time or not.

Eckle told prisoners yesterday that any discrepancies in crediting working hours will be corrected.

Convict pay ranges from 9 1/2 cents an hour for those with dependents to 4 cents an hour without dependents. The wage rate is not being disputed.

Throughout early morning hours today, two companies of Ohio National Guard troops were stationed outside prison fences as a precaution against possible violence. They were armed with rifles and eight machine guns.

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