

The Herald and News

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Plane Blast

By BILL JENKINS

I doubt if anyone read the gruesome tale of a son's confession to blowing up the airplane carrying his mother and 43 others without at least an inward shudder.

Outright murder is bad enough, but matricide is a step so far into the twisted world of insane crime as to leave the average person horror-struck.

If modern medical miracles mean anything, and if psychiatry and the study of human behavior can ever in our time reach the point where such warped personalities can be detected and treated, possibly cured, then we will say that all the millions of dollars in research and years of effort and sacrifice by our researchers has indeed paid off.

History tells us that crimes such as this are fairly commonplace, but it doesn't make them any the more understandable. Until such time as we can reasonably treat mental cases in this category there is nothing left but the legal process. We sincerely hope that they will be both swift and sure in this case.

Senator Magnuson, up in Washington, came out yesterday with the proposal that a world bank for food would be a mighty fine idea.

I seem to recall that the same proposal has been made before. Made so many times, in fact, that the Congressional Record's files bulge with now dusty plans.

Senator Magnuson goes further to say that the bank should, properly, be created by the United Nations and that the United States could start the ball rolling with a "deposit" of maybe a hundred million bushels of wheat.

I am perhaps unduly cynical, but I wonder if the good Senator isn't maybe looking to the UN to pull a few chestnuts out of the fire for the party?

Food surpluses in this country are already a major headache and are likely to get worse if some sort of solution isn't found.

To date the UN has failed to effect a cure for the world's troubled world and I doubt if they would do any better job of relieving the present surplus pains in this country.

Yesterday down in Redding the first in a series of hearings was kicked off on the general subject of timber management policies of the forest service and others. The same hearing moved to Klamath Falls today and will take off for other areas from here.

One statement made at the Redding hearing was of interest to me. Daniel Johnston, who represents the California Council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, AFL, said that his organization was interested in "maintaining small lumber operators and avoiding consolidation of lumber production into a relatively few companies."

He further suggests that some timber should be set aside exclusively for small operators "in accordance with the present government policy on assistance and protection of small businesses."

In such pleas as this one I seem to come across the same old stumbling block every time. What would be called a "small" lumber business? Any who is going to set up the roster that will say to one mill that they are small enough to get in on the special timber and to another that they are too big?

It's a job that I, personally, wouldn't want to be saddled with. I am all too willing to persist in my belief that the years to come are going to see such vast strides in timber utilization and use that there won't be any such thing as an outfit "too small" to get all the timber they want for at least one or more specific markets.

Time alone will tell, but I'll make that prediction right now. If we are to have special areas set up for the "little guy" in industry, whether it be for timber or for any other resource, I see us as just one step closer to big government monopoly.

I've still got faith that individual enterprise and initiative will make any business just as big or as small as the operator wants to make it.

The breaks are seldom against the man who is willing to get in there and really work at a job.

Housing Needs

By MAX WAUCHOPE

The coming influx of U.S. Air Force personnel into Klamath Falls to man the jet interceptor base has brought to the fore a pressing need for adequate housing, both civilian and military, in the community.

Ed Bell, sub-chairman of the housing-committee division of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce's Military Affairs Committee, highlighted this problem at a meeting of his group, the city planning commission and USAF officers last week.

Several avenues of approach to the problem were explored at this introductory housing meeting. Bell announced that his committee will hold regular meetings with civic, building, financial and military leaders to seek the answer to the problem.

This committee faces a big job and will need the aid of many segments of Klamath Falls civic and business life to complete their task.

On the political front the Oregon Voter brought out an interesting fact concerning the forthcom-

ing U.S. Senatorial primary campaign of Senator Wayne Morse. Despite the widespread idea that state labor organizations are backing Senator Morse all-out, the Portland Central Labor Council has not, to date, come out as a contributor to his campaign fund. This was revealed at a recent meeting of Republican labor leaders in Portland.

It was brought out that labor organizations are receiving requests for additional subscriptions to the Morse campaign funds, reported as varying from \$40 to \$150 a week. Registered Republican labor leaders who were present at the meeting, stated that the Central Labor Council, as an organization, was not contributing to the Morse fund, although it was admitted some specific unions were.

Although some labor leaders are committing their members to support of Morse the Michigan University survey, reported in the Oregon Voter, September 10, 1955, showed 41 per cent of Oregon union members were not Democrats.

Another interesting facet of elections and voting is the reminder of the poor record Oregon voters made in the 1954 election.

According to a survey based on the 1955 Census Bureau reports, less than 65 per cent of the potential Oregon vote was cast in the last general election. This is the lowest of any state except for the one-party states of the South, where poll taxes and intimidations restrict the suffrage.

The Farm Bureau monthly stated: "In prior years Oregon's record has been low by comparison—but in 1954 it was left for Oregon to be lowest!"

Every registered voter should certainly make every effort to vote in the coming primary and general elections next year.

You can't criticize the actions of the officeholders if you don't vote. Whether you vote for or against them, the important thing is to vote.

Plans for the new Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital (Episcopal) in Medford were given a boost recently by the Advisory Council on Hospital and Construction of the Oregon State Board of Health.

The board recommended a grant of federal funds under the Hill-Burton Act for a third of the cost of the projected \$1,750,000 hospital.

The U.S. Public Health Service survey showed a need for 300 beds in the county of which 104 are now available and acceptable. The new structure would provide an additional 80 beds.

Plans for using radio-active isotopes in the new hospital are under consideration, with a program for nurses training.

Linkville
In our Sunday column we made a note that this country within the next couple of decades will have an opportunity to celebrate a number of centennials in our coming of the age of 100 years.

I spoke of the centennial of Fort Klamath coming in 1963 and the centennial of Linkville in 1967 just four years later. I note that after speaking of the centennial year of 1967 the gremlins put the date of the founding of Linkville back four years and came up with 1963 instead of 1967.

Linkville, however, was not the first village upon the banks of Link River but when these other villages were started there is no recorded history. At Fremont bridge, the DAR has placed a bronze marker upon the site of another settlement of pre-pioneer days, known to the Indians as Eu-lu-na, Yulalona or Iulana depending upon just how the Indian name sounds to the individual attempting to put the word into written English.

At the other end of Link River and where the location of Linkville was made there was another Indian village called I-u-na and the Indians called the settlement of Linkville by the same name. The white man kept the name of this village and applied it to the lake at the mouth of Link River calling the lake by the name of the village Eu-lu-na. While the name is now fastened to the area there is no marker present that tells the visitor to our community the story of Linkville and I-u-na.

Much has been written about Link River, the "link" that connects Upper Klamath Lake with Lake Eu-lu-na, the headwaters of the Klamath River. It is a short river, 8,000 feet in length and located within the city limits of Klamath Falls and the community boasts of it as being "the shortest river in the world within one municipality." The boast, however, ends at that point for the community apparently has little pride in the fact other than that the Link is a curiosity to boast about. Down south in the land of superlatives whose northern border is a few miles to the south, any community in the flatland would do more than boast about "the shortest river" but would have it in a park that would be known to the world over.

The fabled river that regularly blew dry and from which Klamath Falls drew its name because of the low falls in the river is something more than casual interest to any newcomer and visitor to the area but there is no sign to tell the story. When people come to Klamath Falls the first question they ask is "where are the falls?" Of course they visualize something like the falls of the Yellowstone perhaps but no such fall was possible here and to some there is amusement that the low falls of Link River should be des-

ignated as falls at all. Before the construction of the diversion dam on Link River at the head of the cataract that formed the falls, Link River was noted for being the stream that heavy winds from the south could practically blow dry, leaving only a trickle of water flowing over the falls. While the falls are now dry they still can take on their natural condition during times when a large flow of water is being released from Link River dam.

The Indian name for the falls was "twi-shkeni" which translated means "rush of falling waters." Around this location enormous quantities of salmon, steelhead and mullet were taken each year by the Indians who dried them for their winter food supply. The construction of the Copco Dams upon the Klamath in California stopped the annual migration of the salmon and steelhead and the drying up of Lower Klamath Lake destroyed the enormous runs of mullet. The Indians made good use of the opportunities afforded them when the river would occasionally blow dry and this is a story that some scientists apparently take to be a myth. Thus we find a note in Spier's "Klamath Ethnography"—"Gatschet's reference to the Indians scooping up fish from the dry bed of the stream when a strong south wind drives back the waters in the lake, seems like a purely mythical reference, but is confirmed by Clark." Had he taken the time to ask any old settler of pioneer days in Linkville and of Klamath Falls before the building of the dam he could have confirmed the story on the ground and even had evidence of the fact from existing photographs.

At some early date, the Indians constructed a series of rock pens in the bed of the river below the falls. These structures can be seen today at periods when the water level of the river is lowered. The may have served as the base of fish traps when water was low or as good fishing holes when the water was high. When water was low in the river the rock pens could serve as an easy place to net and spear fish.

Early settlers in Klamath Falls remember the time when the Indians still fished in these ancient waterholes; had their fish drying racks and fishing camp on the west bank of the river near the present Fremont bridge at the head of Link River at the village Yulalona, a word that has been translated as meaning "receding and returning water" and under such an interpretation the word makes note of the ability of the southern winds to blow the river dry.

Pushbutton Era
By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—The pushbutton era is just dawning in the hotel industry—but what a glorious dawn!

It promises a golden time coming when the weary wayward traveler will be less dependent on the sometimes frigid hospitality of an officious desk clerk, or the tired courtesy of an overworked bellhop.

In the electronic age now coming to flower, a hotel guest will be able to lie in bed and by pushing a series of buttons in a panel accomplish the following things:

Summon a valet without having to go through the switchboard downstairs.

Order fresh ice and glasses or the morning newspaper, which will pop into the room via a pneumatic tube.

Lock or unlock the door.

Dictate business letters at night and find them typed and ready for signature at his bedside in the morning.

Control the temperature and humidity in the room—and determine what the weather is like outside.

Open or close the window shades.

Get the latest radio news or watch a television program in the panel of one of the walls.

Set a clock that will wake him with soft chimes at any hour he chooses. An automatic alarm will detect and signal the location of fire anywhere in the hotel.

These pushbutton servants on a bedside console are just a few of the revolutionary gimmicks designed by the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co. and shown here at the recent convention of the American Hotel Assn.

Another time-saving idea was an electronic brain device called "the computer center-registration desk."

Some of its possible functions: The automatic registration of guests, the assignment of rooms, and the transmission of mail and messages to guests, and the computing of bills.

The dined machine can even make change. It probably could be taught to say "thank you," too—except who even dreams of more today of being thanked when he pays a bill? Most people today are grateful if they get all their fingers back.

But desk clerks and bellhops need have no fear that the spread of automation to the hotel field will wipe out their jobs. The completely automatic hotel might be a technical possibility, but it isn't in the cards now.

"Hotel men tell us the personal touch is a big factor in their business, and they don't want to lose it," said W. T. Grove, an official of the regulator firm who helped pioneer many of the new gadgets.

"The guests like the personal touch, too."

But there may be fewer opportunities for bellhops to make so many personal touches in the hotel of the future.

A guest often has to cross three

palms with silver now just to get into his hotel room—the hotel doorman, who unloads the bag from a cab, the bellhop who carries it to the registration desk, and the bellhop who ferries it from there to the room.

Grove thinks moving bells will ferry baggage upstairs automatically—and before very long.

"There were fewer than 100 hotels built in America—or the whole world, for that matter—between the depression and the end of the Second World War," he said. "That doesn't include motels, of course."

"But a hotel building boom is on the way now. Many of the pushbutton improvements already developed will be found in new hotels now on the drawing boards, and a lot more are coming."

All a veteran traveler hopes is they'll improve everything but the Gideon Bible. It's fine as it stands.

Word Eating

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chief Justice Earl Warren can hardly escape some political indignation if he ever tries to eat the words he has used in saying he is not a presidential candidate. They were pretty emphatic.

He said his decision was "irrevocable" under any "circumstances or conditions." President Eisenhower sounded pretty emphatic too back in early 1948, four years before he ran, in saying he wouldn't run. He said he was "positive."

In 1952, before he accepted the Democratic nomination, Adlai Stevenson said he didn't want it. But his statements, looking back on them now, didn't sound as convincing as Warren's or Eisenhower's. He never quite closed the door.

Whether Warren likes it or not, and he is reported to have told friends privately he doesn't like it a bit and won't change his mind—he is constantly being mentioned as the man the Republicans may have to call on in 1956.

Warren made his renunciation of political ambitions back in April 1955 when there was still reason to believe Eisenhower would seek a second term. It was before the President's heart attack made it unlikely he would, or could, run again.

If Eisenhower doesn't run, and the Republicans think their only chance is with Warren, he will be under heavy pressure to change his mind. He hasn't been asked publicly what he would do if his party drafted him in 1956.

The 64-year-old Warren, in politics since 1923 and three times governor of California, was made chief justice of the United States by Eisenhower in 1953.

He issued the following statement last April after a nationwide poll reported he was the top choice of Republican and independent voters if Eisenhower decided not to run.

"My name has been used as a possible candidate for the presidency. This has been a matter of embarrassment to me because it reflects upon the performance of my duties as chief justice of the United States.

"When I accepted that position, it was with the fixed purpose of leaving politics permanently for service on the court. That is still my purpose. It is irrevocable. I will not change it under any circumstances or conditions.

"If they few or many, the remaining useful years of my life are dedicated to the service of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which work I am increasingly happy."

When a "draft-Eisenhower" move got under way in 1947, the general said, "I don't want anything to do with politics." He went even further than that with a lengthy statement—on Jan. 23, 1948—part of which said:

"My decision to remove myself completely from the political scene is definite and positive. . . . I could not accept nomination even under the remote circumstances that it was tendered me. . . . I am not available for and could not accept nomination to high political office."

But after the 1948 elections, when he was again being mentioned as a candidate in 1952, he sounded a little less "positive" than in 1948 and finally ran.

Stevenson was governor of Illinois in April 1952 when he was being looked at as a likely Democratic nominee. He said then "I could not accept the nomination" because he wanted to run for another term as governor.

He kept saying that practically up to the moment he was nominated, and accepted, in the summer of 1952. But he is expected to announce in Chicago today he will try as hard as he can to be nominated by the Democrats again in 1956.

Quotes
CHICAGO — Norman Cousins, magazine editor, on 23 bomb-scarred girls of Hiroshima, Japan, whom he brought to the United States for surgery:

"They love American food—especially hot dogs."

WASHINGTON — Buxom 22-year-old government girl Ricky P. Gottlieb on why she accepted movie actor Marlon Brando's invitation to a Treasury Department lunch:

"I like nice looking men."

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — Tom Tamas, manager of former heavyweight champion Ezzard Charles, after the veteran of 107 bouts was beaten by Tootie Hall Monday night:

"Charles came out without a scratch. All he needs are a couple more fights."

Senators Hear Farmers Are Suffering From 'Benson Blues'

By OVID A. MARTIN

Associated Press Farm Reporter
WASHINGTON (AP)—"I've got a bad case of the Benson blues,"

These were the words farmer Robert Lee of Larimore, N. D., used to put across at a recent Senate Agriculture Committee hearing how he felt about Secretary of Agriculture Benson and the Eisenhower administration farm program.

A lot of farmers—and Republican politicians as well—have the same kind of blues. If what they told the senators at more than a dozen hearings in major farming areas—and newsmen in interviews—is an accurate gauge.

The most outspoken criticism of Benson was voiced at hearings in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Oregon and Texas. It was generally sharpest and most frequent in areas where the National Farmers' Union is strongest.

This farm organization has long been critical of Republican farm policies. It has been closely associated with Democratic politicians and leaders. Charles F. Brannan, secretary of agriculture under President Truman, is a top official.

But in states like Iowa, California, Indiana and Ohio, where the rival Farm Bureau Federation is strong, Benson seldom was mentioned by farmer witnesses. Questioned on the side, most farmers would say the GOP farm chief was not very popular "out my way."

Many farmers would say they admired Benson for his "sincerity, honesty and courage in standing up for what he believed was right." But they would add they did not believe his policies offered much hope for farmers in a farm

situation dominated, they said, by surpluses and overproduction.

Local and state Republican leaders would not allow themselves to be quoted by name. But most of those interviewed expressed a belief that the party would lose heavily in farm states if Benson continued as secretary.

On the other hand, strong support for the secretary was found among business and professional men and white collar workers in urban areas.

Benson was given little moral support by members of his own party among the committeemen at the hearings. His only outright defense came from Sen. Holland, a Florida Democrat.

Republican Senators Thye (Minn.), Young (ND) and Mundt (SD) were more aggressive than most Democratic senators in attempting—during cross-examination of farmer witnesses—to point out what they considered to be weaknesses in present programs and policies.

All three of these senators are opposed to flexible price supports, a basic feature of the administration farm program.

There was a strong tendency among farmers to associate the flexible support program—which most often was referred to as the "sliding scale"—with Benson rather than with President Eisenhower.

Many farmers would say they felt a feeling that flexible supports will not do the job which the secretary claims they will do.

Farmer-critics contend that in times of surpluses of most products, such as now, farmers actually tend to produce more rather than less when price supports are lowered. They say the farmer's reaction is to grow more to offset the effects of lower prices.

Many find fault with Benson because he set up and then withdrew measures designed to prevent the diversion of surplus wheat, corn, cotton, rice and peanut land into the production of other crops this year.

Benson has emphasized a need

"soil bank" plan under which farmers would be required to take a uniform percentage of their land out of production.

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