

The Herald and News

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Here And There

By BILL JENKINS

Charlie McFarlan, "Uncle Charlie" to his youthful listeners, called me into the inner sanctum of the radio station the other day to ask a few questions about the temperature readings in the paper. He had been the target of a few inquiries.

So for the benefit of the newcomers to the area I'll explain why there are so many discrepancies in the weather tables you get around town by reading the newspapers and by listening to the various radio stations.

The "official" temperature is recorded by the CAA at the airport and, I believe, by the bureau of reclamation, although it is the CAA report that is most widely broadcast. This reading is put on the teletypes to Portland and other points and is the one adopted by the press services for their reports. That is why the Oregonian and the Journal both carry a reading that varies from that of the Herald and News, because down here we use our own thermometer. A good, reliable recording piece mounted on the outside northeast wall in a little wooden cage to protect it from the direct rays of the sun.

We adopted this system of using our own thermometer several years ago when such wide differences in temperature in different parts of town were noticed. The CAA thermometer is located at the airport, atop the tower at the Ours is, as I said, at the office. The bureau's is on Link River in a little house perched alongside the river. Or at least that's where I've always believed it to be.

We have to use one thermometer, so we use our own reading. Which does not necessarily mean that this reading is accurate for every part of town. Two blocks away the temperature may vary by ten or more degrees. And in the country the variance is much greater. But, anyway, in case you're been wondering, that's the way it's done down here. And explains in part at least why there are so many figures floating around.

Talking of the weather reminds us, for some obscure reason, that when we were over at the last week we picked up a card giving the tide table. Shows you the high and low tides for each day, the figure in feet and the times.

A thought crossed our minds that it might not be a bad idea if we had a table like that for the Klamath River during fishing season so we'd know when the river was going to go up and how high it would go, when it would go down and how low.

I seem to keep hearing fishermen tell of quite a difference in level. But then of course I don't suppose the river is quite as shallow as to times as the Pacific Ocean. At least it has never been included in the old saw about time and tide waiting for no man.

Another contestant has walked off with the \$64,000 prize in the big radio quiz show. Americans are going to come around someday to considering such programs as a vocation and claiming unemployment pay for the weeks they aren't working.

We are reminded of a lovely cartoon we saw in some magazine not long ago depicting a man and his wife listening to the spiel of a refrigerator salesman who is demonstrating the machine and saying "Here we don't bother you with a lot of foolish questions, all you have to have is money."

Chemult

By KEN McLEOD

How little do we know about some of the place names in Klamath County is well illustrated by the name of our northern community which is the junction point of the Southern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway. This fact brought to my attention by Virginia Taylor, who with her husband, operates the Chemult Motel. Mrs. Taylor is much interested in the name of her community and though she has searched well she comes in contact with the inscrutable Indian.

When the Southern Pacific built its "Cascade Line" once known as the "Natron Cut-off" in 1925-26 the company selected a lumber of Indian names for its stations passing through the Klamath Indian Reservation. These names were picked from the Indian Chiefs who signed the treaty of October 14, 1864 between the United States government and the Indian tribes of the Klamath Basin. There were 26 chiefs and sub-chiefs who signed the treaty and the name Chemult is among them. Beyond the fact that it is written about as being a Klamath Indian chief there is no further information at present available about him.

The Taylor family do want to know more about this Klamath chief and should any reader of this column have such information it would be welcome. Who is this chief? Where did he live? When did he die? How did he live? These are common questions of interest to every person of the community. We note that the name does not now appear upon the tribal roll. Perhaps such information is contained in the early files of the Klamath Agency and until these are studied by some historian these questions no doubt will remain unanswered.

In the tradition of the older Indian who may have known these things, there is a reluctance to speak the name of those who have passed into the Great Beyond, you are gone it is well to be forgotten. To the white man, however, who takes glory in the accomplishments of his elders, he not only

preserves and perpetuates their names but in the years that follow he adds stories enhancing their valor.

Another slinger of the treaty of 1864 is to be found in the name Chinchalo, another station on the Cascade line of the Southern Pacific. Chinchalo is said to have been both an Indian chief and a medicine man. He signed the treaty of 1864 as Madoss. Will G. Steel has written that the domain of Chinchalo was in the Klamath Marsh country. In the case of Chinchalo we do have a little more information than with Chemult.

Chiloquin, the name of our progressive town on the Klamath Reservation is likewise a well established Indian family name, the spelling of this name as well as the spelling of other Indian names is typically the White man's interpolation to fit with our present alphabet. The student of Indian language, however, borrows characters from the Greek as well, in the attempt, to more clearly express the true Indian pronunciation. McArthur writes that the family name was "Chalouquin." He then goes on to state, "Chalouquin was the village chief of the old Indian town of Bosuck Sivas, or Painted Rock, and his name was given as Chalouquenas in the treaty of 1864. Two sons, George and Mose Chalouquin, served with the state troops in the Modoc War."

There is much that could be discovered in regard to the various chiefs who were leaders of the Indian people at the time of the coming of the white man. Some day a historian will find this field a source of wealth for his efforts of research and until then our curiosity must remain unsatisfied.

Speaking of the Southern Pacific's "Cascade line" it is indeed interesting that the "friendly" company had little concern regarding the Klamath County, even in selecting a name for the new "line" the company went over the hill to the Willamette Valley and picked the name "Natron." Natron is the name of the native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali. Natron is a hydrous silicate of aluminum and sodium common in cavities in basalt and other igneous rock. It is generally of a white color, transparent or translucent. McArthur states: "Natron is named after the Egyptian word for natron, a confusion of natron and natrium. Richard Keebler of Portland, for many years an official of the Southern Pacific Company and its predecessors, told the compiler that some natronite was found near the station, and it was planned to name the place on that account, but owing to a mistake, the name Natron was selected." Thus the line from Kirk to Natron now called the "Cascade line" had its start as the "Natron Cut-off" and the great area of productive wealth through which the railroad passed was ignored in the selection of an appropriate title for the new route. Perhaps it is a quirk of fate to note that there was no natron at Natron station yet the mineral is to be found in the Klamath Basin as a rare occurrence. Most of the soda alkali to be found here is not the carbonate form but is sodium sulphate commonly called Glauber's salt.

Shows plump women holding down a cow, while cherubs wing about, and as a work of art it is very inferior.

The dynamic Tito spent most of his life as a revolutionary, often in hiding. I felt that he must have picked up a conviction somewhere along the line that a living room should have a big painting and he didn't care very much what his looked like.

There wasn't a book or magazine in the room. Yes, it's mighty interesting to spend an hour in an man's living room. You can learn a lot about him, including a man who rules a nation.

Zippy Boom

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (UP)—What will give the boom increased zip in 1956? Will it be still greater spending by the average family, by government, by business? The question will be sticking out their necks now and predict still better times in the next six months believe the added something which will spur the economy into a still faster pace than in booming 1955 will be spending by business itself.

Consumers turned the trick this year—spending their money or credit at a rate that confounded the experts. Government spending had been the extra filip that sent the economy to its previously record heights in the 1950-53 period.

But business spending plans for early 1956—as announced in detail today by the Department of Commerce—show the most gains planned by any of the nation's three top spenders: the government, the businessman.

Secretary Weeks got a one-day scoop on his department by tipping off the percentage figure to the National Assn. of Manufacturers—12 per cent more spending for new plants and equipment in the first three months of next year than in the booming 1955 period.

Consumer spending will still be by far the greatest prop to the economy. At present they are spending at an annual rate of better than 256 billion dollars. This is a higher rate than in 1954. All signs so far are that they will continue to spend at that rate, or a little higher as personal income totals rise. Three out of four consumers contacted in recent polls have said they thought times would be as good next year as this.

Early last summer, however, consumers were saying they expected to spend more than they had—just what they said they would. Recently their tune has changed. Now most of them say they expect to spend as much next year as this, but they don't plan to spend more.

Echoes

By BRUCE BOSSAT

At last summer's Geneva meeting at "the summit," Russia and the West seemed to confirm what had been increasingly evident: that they both regarded nuclear warfare as unthinkable. But we must realize that this is an attitude which can change in the circumstances of power are altered.

The summertime accord on this vital issue reflected what for all practical purposes is an East-West stalemate in the nuclear field. That does not mean the Russians match us either in number or quality of A and H-bomb devices. It means they have enough of such weapons to hurt us badly if a war should ever start.

But stalemates do not necessarily stay fixed. For one thing, the Russians could conceivably close at least part of the gap which now represents our numerical and qualitative advantage.

More important than this, however, is what they might be able to do in the related, crucial field of intercontinental missiles.

Colossal as the A and H-bombs are, they are not technically weapons. They are simply stupendous bombs, which like others must be delivered by planes to their targets. The intercontinental missile is a new weapon.

In the view of some experts, it is the "ultimate" weapon, since its launching can't be stopped, its interception isn't yet practical, and adequate protection for targets hasn't been devised.

Fortune magazine, in its December issue, says Russia may have working models of such a missile by the 1960's if not before. For the Russians to gain a significant lead in this field would be dangerous for the West in the extreme. The stalemate would be ended, and the Reds' resolve not to fight an all-out war might melt away.

Consequently, the magazine reports, the United States now is pressing its own intercontinental missile program with utmost speed. Says Fortune:

"At least one company has received that flat order: 'Spend what it takes to save a day.' Three weeks ago this country was laying out nothing to this program. Next year a quarter billion dollars will be spent on it.

The race to perfect an intercontinental missile may be the most vital one the United States has ever joined. Until we are sure we have won it—and we must win it—we ought not to take too much comfort from the nuclear stalemate which seems at the moment to make another world war a remote prospect.

Remember

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—In looking over a city of Klamath Falls map it shows that Klamath County, is the gateway

to the Cascade Wonderland, with many ideal vacation spots, abundance of hunting and fishing, and a city of large population, warrens of many fine stores, radio stations, etc., plus one of the best Ground Observer Towers in the state of Oregon, these are things we are proud of, and are striving to maintain, but let us not forget that they can be destroyed in a matter of seconds, if they are not protected by proper fire protection, and such, but also by helping scan the skies for under radar screens and drop those devastating A Bombs, which in five seconds after detonation, pressure fronts would reach a mile away.

Yes! we are volunteers of the Ground Observer Corp, who help protect these riches and the happy life that is ours, free from aggression, but we need many more volunteers who can spare a couple of hours per week, to a very important and necessary group, who every day give of their time, so that we can go peacefully about our daily living, knowing they will help warn us of any dangers that may cause us to lose these riches.

There are open shifts, being doubled back on because we do not have enough watchers to fill them and retain an extra list of those who can fill in in case of emergencies.

Any one who can volunteer for a shift or be placed on the extra list can call 8815 or 8006 for further information.

From a GOC Member

Cruelty

Portland, Ore. (To the Editor)—When Congress reconvenes in January, three bills introduced earlier this year to protect millions of animals a year from atrocious cruelty in slaughterhouses will be considered again. They require that livestock and poultry be rendered insensible to pain, by humane means, before being knifed, shackled, hoisted, bled or scalded.

Until humane slaughter is required by law, animals will continue to be subjected to almost incredible agony in slaughterhouses. Cattle are killed by a large hammer, commonly known as a poll ax, before being knifed. Even an expert frequently brings the ax down repeatedly on the terrified animal's head. Hogs, lambs, calves, chickens and turkeys are knifed while fully conscious and allowed to bleed to death while struggling, shrieking and moaning.

Anyone who wishes to know how to help stop this cruelty, and see proof that there is no reason for it because humane methods are available, should write to the National Humane Society, 733 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for a free leaflet. This informative folder contains recommendations to all who wish to help stop slaughterhouse cruelties. Most European nations long ago legalized the slaughterhouse procedures that are common practice in this country, and they can be stopped here.

I urge everyone to join me in writing to our Congressmen and to Secretary of Agriculture Benson, urging passage of a humane slaughter law in 1956.

Mrs. Howard Pound
4934 SW Thomas Street
Portland, Oregon

Quotes

LONDON—Clement Attlee, who was elevated to the peerage when he resigned as leader of the Labor Party, asked what he would be called?

"Well, I don't know—but I think it had still better be Clem, don't you?"

NEW YORK—Marion B. Folsom, secretary of health, education and welfare, to delegates to the APL-CIO convention on the Eisenhower administration's fostering of an expanding economy without inflation.

"Complacency certainly has no part in our thoughts in this administration."

DETROIT—Henry Ford II, president of Ford Motor Co., on the activities of the controversial Fund for the Republic:

"Some of these actions... have been dubious in character and inevitably have led to charges of poor judgment."

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Bob Johnson, blind vet, on the upheaval since President Eisenhower told reporters of the rug-weaving business he and his sightless wife operate:

"My goodness gracious, we've been answering this phone since 5:30 this morning. Just about every friend we ever knew has called."

PITTSBURGH—Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) complimenting Pittsburgh on its record against juvenile crime:

"I am convinced that Pittsburgh will lick this [juvenile] problem if its citizens display the same public spirit as they have shown in improving other conditions."

WASHINGTON—William H. Brett, director of the Bureau of the Mini, on the government's stepping up production of pennies to meet an "unusual demand":

"We'll have so many cents we won't know what to do with them."

NEW YORK—Fire Commissioner Edward V. Cavanagh, charging that the Waldorf Astoria Hotel failed to report fires:

"The patrons of the Waldorf can be burned to death just as easily as occupants of a Bowery flophouse."

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hado

Eden To Alter Cabinet Setup

LONDON (UP)—Prime Minister Anthony Eden will make sweeping changes in his cabinet before he goes to the United States next month to visit President Eisenhower, authoritative sources said today.

The reports said the changes probably would involve Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler, now the No. 2 man in the Conservative government, and possibly Foreign Minister Harold Macmillan.

The sources said Eden has not yet completed the projected reshuffle but that the long-delayed rearrangement would come sometime between Christmas and the New Year. The changes have been expected since last summer.

The most startling report, and one not confirmed, was that Butler may be promoted to become deputy premier and leader of the House of Commons. He has been reported "tired" of the burden the treasury has imposed on him, and since the death of his wife recently he has been reported anxious to make a change.

The difficulty in replacing Butler as chancellor of the exchequer was reported behind the delay in reshuffling the cabinet. The post requires expert knowledge because of the powerful control it exerts over Britain's economy.

The reports said Macmillan might be considered as a possible candidate to succeed Butler. But Macmillan took over the Foreign Office from Eden only a few months ago and it was feared moving him might imply criticism of his achievements as foreign secretary. He has been criticized because conferences on Cyprus and the Big Four meeting at Geneva ended in failure.

Johnson, Wang Meet In Secret

GENEVA, Switzerland (UP)—Weekly secret meetings between U.S. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson and Red Chinese Ambassador Wang Ping-nan continued in the Palace of Nations Thursday.

At the end of their 29th session since Aug. 1, the two ambassadors made their usual announcement that they had agreed to meet again next Thursday.

In the talks the United States is seeking a Red Chinese promise not to use force against Formosa and the release of all Americans still imprisoned in Red China.

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