

# The Herald and News

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## Land Grab?

By BILL JENKINS  
A great deal of interest is being stirred up down in Nevada over the proposed acquisition by the US Navy of something over two million acres of land in Washoe, Pershing and Humboldt counties for use as a bombing range.

These counties lie in the far Northwestern corner of Nevada and are sparsely populated, given over mostly to grazing of sheep and cattle and dotted with mining claims.

The Navy is seeking the withdrawal of the lands for use as an air-to-air gunnery range in conjunction with both the Fallon (Nevada) air base and those around the Bay Area in California. Air-to-air gunnery ranges are those areas over which pilots are trained in the use of rockets, cannons and other armament carried on modern jet fighters. Navy officials state that large areas are needed due to the speed and range of the jets and that the West is the "last frontier" of such sparsely populated, little developed areas. Use of ocean areas has been spurned by the Navy on the grounds that it might be dangerous to shipping in the first place and because of the cost of getting pilots and planes to and from their bases to an over-sea area.

Navy officials have also stated that such practice is carried on at altitudes above 20,000 feet and that there is little danger to life on the ground below.

In the case of the three county area there are at least six grazing leases and some 1500 mining claims. Satisfactory agreements have been reached, we hear, with at least some of the grazing lease holders which would allow them to continue their activities with reimbursement from the Navy for livestock killed. The Navy has further announced that it will discontinue its operations for a two month period each year in order to allow stockmen time for necessary roundups and range work.

At the present time the military have some 20,000 men and control in the continental United States, about 88 percent of which lies in the 11 Western states. The federal government already owns better than half the land in these same states, much of it under forest service regulation and use.

There is certainly no denying the fact that we must train pilots if we are to maintain our position of military readiness in this troubled world. But I can't help agreeing with Clair Engle, California representative, when he asks why the various air arms can't use the same range instead of each one having its own? The air force and the marine air wing are also looking around for land over which to practice.

I remain skeptical about these huge land acquisitions by the armed forces on the grounds that I can't help believing that they usually ask for three or four times as much as they actually need. And the jealousy between the various branches of the armed forces has been proven too many times for us to doubt their races with each other in matters of equipment, personnel, budgets and holdings.

I seem to keep asking myself the same questions over and over again. If there is so little danger to life below on an aerial gunnery range then why should shipping lanes in the ocean be threatened? As far as that goes, if there is as little danger in this air-to-air business as officials and politicians then why wouldn't it be cheaper to use areas near desert air bases and repay any possible losses? If air lanes are also a matter of consideration then what happens if and when we get air connections between Klamath Falls and Reno? Go around? How about the Winnemucca to the Sea Highway Project, darling of Southeastern Oregon for so many years? How does this acquisition affect that? Why is it that a private individual or firm wishing to make use of large tracts of land has to prove the benefits that will accrue from multiple use while the armed forces can merely request the land, period? Why should these huge areas of land be set aside for a single, destructive purpose which bars all but a handful and cuts off that much more recreational land from the tax payers?

Once an area has been extensively used as a bombing range it is virtually useless for any other use for the rest of time. At least for quite a few generations. No one wants to run a plow over the land when he never knows if an unfired dud is liable to lit him out from under his hat in small pieces. Stockmen are reluctant to run livestock on such land. It adds the hazard of loss of limbs or life to generations of hunters and fishermen.

There are many who will say that the area in question is little but a desert anyway, despite some rather well organized opposition by the various sportsmen's groups. But as far as I'm concerned it's not only a question of taking this piece of land out of circulation for public use, it's the steady trend toward granting huge areas to the military without adequate proof of need.

I hope the move will be stilled by hearings now in progress in Washington and by appropriate action of the Secretary of the Interior.

## Facts Of History

By KEN McLEOD  
There have been very few people who live in the Klamath Basin who have not interested in the early Indian wars of the region and especially the last great outbreak of 1872. The thrilling tales about that period that have come into print must be read with a great

deal of caution because "literary license" has been used in the treatment of many incidents leaving a thin web of truth plastered over with gobs of fable designed to make an interesting story. So it comes to the point where every statement one encounters may be subject to challenge until it has been authenticated by historical research. Many a person who had a smattering of the Modoc War story was horrified at the Hollywood treatment given to the War in the famous "Epic" called "Drum Beat," which depicted a comedy of errors that could rank with any of the old cowboy Indian dramas or Biograph days. The amusing part of criticism directed toward "Drum Beat" is that many of the accepted versions of the Modoc War have almost been as badly stretched though not with such flagrant disregard.

Most popular writers are content to pick up some old timer's version and present his statement as being the solemn truth under the theory that he must have known the facts and so it would be merely a waste of time to do some research on the writer's part. Thus a story appears in print to be accepted as fact when perhaps its fundamental accuracy was no greater than Hollywood's comedy of errors.

In a casual way we have pursued the Modoc War story and out of what reading we have done we reach a sympathetic feeling with the scholars whose frustrations are so ably written by Frank Gilbert Roe in his book "The Indian and the Horse." The problems of the Modoc War are no less different than Roe's problem of the horse and Roe starts his monograph with: "In entering upon the examination of this problem, one is struck by the attitude of virtual despair that has always prevailed among scholars at the hopelessness of our ever attaining any really precise knowledge of the relationship of the Indian and the horse."

Roe goes on to point out that facts must be taken from "documents," journals of "intelligent" (and often, in part, scientific) travelers and old timer reminiscences. Of the latter he had this to say:

"The westward expansion of settlement, and particularly the great trek beyond the Mississippi, which dates roughly from the era of the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails, brought another type of 'pictures' into the picture. This was the 'plainman,' frequently so called, it would seem, for the lack of any other distinctive term. As purveyors of historical source material, these men were certainly picturesque, as they were in most other relations. Their reliability is another question. They were commonly destitute of any vestige of self-criticism. Their years on the plains were supposed to consecrate any tale they chose to tell. They were spiritually and in an overwhelming degree lineally — the descendants of the trans-Allegheny pioneers of the revolutionary era, against the implicit acceptance of whose reminiscences Theodore Roosevelt warns his readers again and again, and above all things in the province of numbers. The plain truth is that much of this class of material is personal chronicle rather than document. It comes from witnesses who at the time were in a more or less chronic condition of open-mouthed amazement. Caution and exactitude were completely foreign to their habits of thought or of speech. It is extremely doubtful whether they recognized such defects — except in other people — and virtually certain that they would have made no efforts to amend them. It was probably of much more vital importance to put up a bigger yarn and beat the other fellow to it."

When it comes to evidence by "document," Roe likewise has some words and uses the word "document" to mean some official record, he goes on to remark: "We shall find ourselves compelled to ask what inherent value such document can necessarily possess." Then using as an illustration a document said to be fortified by a notarial seal he goes on to state: "The mere fact that a notarial official attached a seal or signature to some unknown person's declaration cannot in itself authenticate that affirmation. Numbers of palpable or demonstrable impossibilities have been recorded in print with fully as much emphasis as any oath is supposed to confer, and we shall find that this particular field presents a rich collection of this type of evidence."

Roe then takes up the problem of source material relating to Indian usages or characteristics which groups itself naturally into two principal classes: "These are, of course, the recitals of contemporary contacts with the tribes in their various historic habitats from the earliest years of European association with them; and, in later times, the critical investigations of more strictly scientific students, culminating in the learned anthropologists of our day."

The student therefore finds himself emmeshed in a maze of conflicting statements and to a large extent must evaluate the statements of each individual from opinions expressed about him by his contemporaries, so it must be in regard to the chroniclers of the Indian wars of our region.

## War Of Sexes

By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK City — The war between the sexes always reaches a crisis during leap year.

million possible wives. In this mathematical dilemma neither Congress nor television can dream up a giveaway program that will award every young and old maid what she wants — a real live mate.

It's a time when every smart girl becomes her own kangaroo, and leaps "thrust with the mostest." But in seeking a husband she must beware her tactics don't boomerang.

The only real rule of the matrimonial chase is "catch as catch can." But as some overzealous ladies have already learned to their regret, some lures work better with the wild male beast than others. And some don't work at all.

What is the best way? There is no one best way. It depends on the prey (if I should use such a word). As I see it, the market divides itself roughly into four general classes: (1) Elderly children with widows; (2) middle-aged widowers with children; (3) veteran, professional bachelors; and (4) young amateur bachelors.

Let us consider them in turn. It is a well known fact that elderly widowers tend to turn their hearts to widows. Any girl interested in reaping one of these gifts, therefore, should first become a widow herself. There are several techniques in how this can be done, but each woman is on her own and in this problem will get no help from me. I'm a married man myself.

To win a middle-aged widower with offspring you must do two things. First, write the U. S. Children's Bureau for a pamphlet on how to get along with children. Apply this knowledge to his kids and there is a firm kindness and love. Once they want to have you around, he'll have to have you around. The second thing you have to do is to handle him. Treat him kindly, so that he'll feel like one of the children, too. But also bawl him out occasionally so that he won't get too lonesome for his first wife.

The veteran, professional bachelor is a tougher nut to crack. He is full of bad habits, wary of women, thinks he knows what he wants out of life and is sure it isn't marriage.

To try to reform a pro bachelor is to become his victim. The right answer is to encourage him in his bad habits until he breaks down with an ulcer or a heart attack — then he is wide open for marriage. In this case, of course, generally is also neurosis, and I am eternally amazed at the number of wonderful women who seek to marry this type of man and seem happy in their fate. The answer lies in the unexplained well of woman's everlasting mystery.

There is no set, sure way to win the fourth type — the amateur bachelor. You have to improvise with young fellows today. They get more difficult every year. But here are a few general tips that should stand up.

If he catches a common cold, try to avoid coming down with pneumonia yourself. A man is afraid of a woman who can always outdo him.

Cry once on his shoulder during a sentimental movie, but only once. Every man likes to know his wife has a soft heart, but no man ever married Niagara Falls.

If you are paying for a night out on the town, don't give him the money in public. Just slip him your wallet and murmur, "Honey, let's you and me and the pocketbook go as far as we can together."

To boil it all down, all normal young bachelors are lonely and uncomfortable, but hate to admit it. Your problem is simply to show him in feminine ways how he could have a much better life hitched with you — but not so much better a life that he becomes frightened with the thought it will change him too much.

over the world can be bought for considerably less than at the point of origin. Bargaining is all part of the sport, and the merchant is disappointed if you don't dicker. Fortunately, Mrs. Noronha took me to a shop where she trades and carries out the practice to perfection, thereby, saving me considerable Hong Kong dollars on my few purchases. (The ratio is \$5.70 Hong Kong dollars to \$1 American.)

After this "jam-packed" day, Mr. Noronha took me back to the ship at 10:30 p.m. in one of the little "walla-walla" boats, so famous to the harbor of Hong Kong. The Chinese words walla-walla mean "much talk or noise."

They are rocky little crafts and the waves are pretty choppy in the harbor, so, (yes! you've guessed it!) we got a pretty thorough drenching before we got to my sea home. But, it takes more than a little salt water to dampen my enthusiasm for lovely, lovely Hong Kong.

## Witnesses

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor) — With the Circuit assembly of Jehovah's Witnesses here much interest has been shown and many questions asked about Jehovah's Witnesses by the citizens of Klamath Falls. Questions concerning their name, creed, teachings and ministry.

The Witnesses have no creed. They follow the Bible all the way, not half way. They feel the Bible is entirely consistent — both the Hebrew and Greek scriptures — and practical for our day.

The name Jehovah's Witnesses is found in the Bible in Isaiah 43:12. "Ye are my witnesses, saith Jehovah, and I am God." A history of Jehovah's Witnesses and their service to God takes us back 6,000 years. Abel and other men of faith before Christ are called "witnesses" in Hebrews 11 and 12:1. Christ Jesus is "the faithful and true witness" in Revelation 3:14. He designated others to continue the testimony saying, "Ye shall be witnesses unto me . . . unto the uttermost parts of the earth." Acts 1:8.

Jehovah's Witnesses today are merely the last of a long line of servants of God. They are not an incorporated body. They use the non-profit Watchtower Bible and Tract Society, which was incorporated in Pennsylvania by Charles Taze Russell and associated Christians in 1884, as the governing body.

The Witnesses teach that Jehovah is the only true God. His supremacy has been challenged by Satan, who caused the rebellion in Eden and who puts the integrity of all men to test. God's primary purpose is the vindication of His supremacy. In carrying out this purpose, God sent Jesus to earth to provide the ransom sacrifice and to lay the foundation for God's new system of things.

Jehovah will not tolerate wickedness forever. The beginning of the end for Satan came when Christ took power in heaven as King. This happened in 1914. Christ's first act was casting Satan out of heaven and this was followed by great troubles on earth.

This will be climaxed in Jehovah God's battle, Armageddon; the complete destruction of the devil and his system of things, his world. This is the vindication of Jehovah's name and the beginning of the 1,000-year reign of Christ. Then all that breathe will praise Jehovah.

Christ is now in his second presence. He will always remain invisible to humans, but his presence is proved by world events since 1914, which fulfill all the predictions of Matthew 24.

Now the Christian's duty is to keep integrity to Jehovah, to announce the King's reign and to help neighbors to find the way to godly service to an everlasting life. The Jehovah's Witnesses have two outstanding reasons for their world-wide door-to-door ministry.

First, Jehovah God commands it as the Apostle Paul tells all Christians at Acts 20:20: "While I did not hold back from telling you any of the things that were profitable nor from teaching you publicly and from house to house." (New World Trans.)

Second, because of the great spiritual need of all people in this turbulent time.

Jehovah's Witnesses will be calling on the citizens of Klamath Falls giving them a personal invitation to attend all sessions of the circuit convention beginning Friday at 7 p.m. at the Fairgrounds Auditorium. Particularly will they be invited to attend the public lecture "Overcoming the Fears of This Generation" at 3 p.m. Sunday by Nicholas Kovalak, Jr., district minister of Jehovah's Witnesses.

James C. Bohannon, Presiding Minister, Eureka, California.

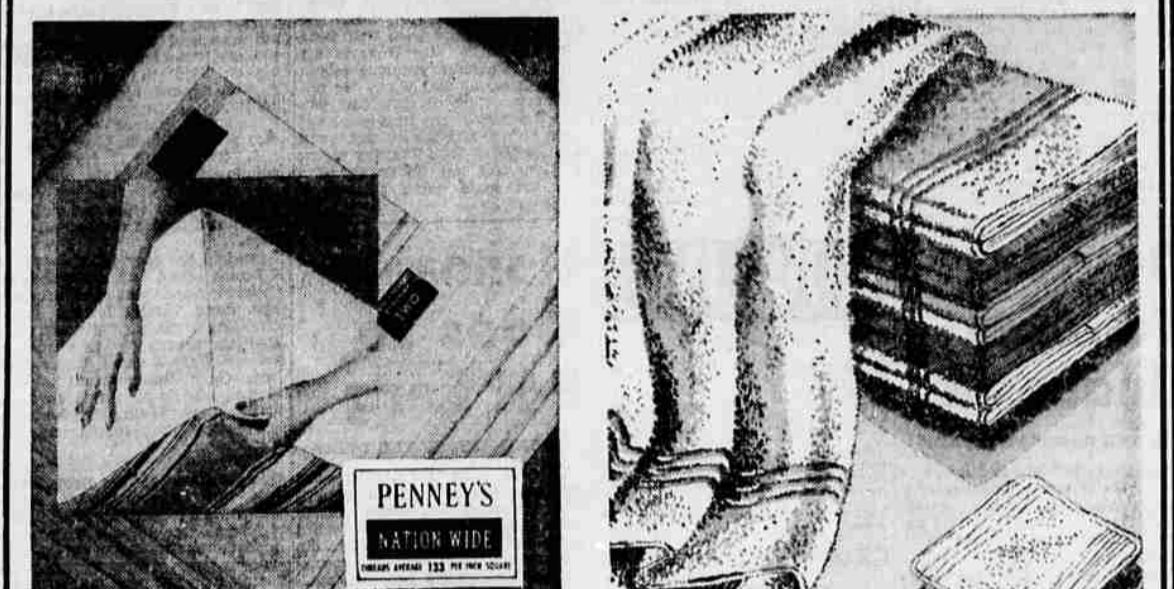
## Blanket Of Fog Smothers England

LONDON (AP)—A dense fog blanketed southern England today, blanking out plane flights and badly snarling road and rail traffic.

The thick pall in smoky London made breathing difficult and raised fears of another smog like the one which killed 4,000 asthmatics and other invalids here four years ago. Visibility was zero in many parts of the fog belt and nowhere in London was it more than 30 yards. Automobile and bus traffic was disrupted all over southern England and shipping in the Thames was at a standstill.

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