

The Herald and News

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Indian Trail

By KEN MCLEOD

From our early childhood we have been brought up believing in the stories of ancient Indian trails that "ferried a network of roads across the nation" and there have been some famous ones in our history books. Now I find opinions to differ. Joseph D. McGuire, in "Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico" is the chief exponent of these famous trails. McGuire says: "All early accounts indicate that from a period long prior to the coming of the whites the Indian was familiar with places often hundreds of miles distant one from another, and they traveled over the same route in coming and going."

"The trader was inclined to follow the watercourses, unloading his boat to pass obstructions, experience up the river, and then follow the river to portage the canoe and its cargo over short distances, called portages or carries, between different waters. Supplemental, however to these open and in time of war obviously dangerous routes, were paths or trails, many of them originally made by the tracks of deer or buffalo in their seasonal migrations between feeding grounds or in search of water or salt licks. The constant passing over the same path year after year and generation after generation often so packed the soil that in places especially on hillsides, the paths are still traceable (1910) by depression in the ground or by absence of or difference in vegetation. Many of them have been obliterated by roads and railways of modern time."

"The 'Jesuit Relations' (1658) indicated the several routes followed from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to Hudson Bay for trade, hunting, or fishing; one of these is mentioned as having extended a distance of 250 leagues. Many maps of the colonial period, supplemented by other records, indicated that these ways of communication extended with few breaks practically the entire length and breadth of the continent. While the streams and rivers in certain instances as suitable routes of travel, at times they had their drawbacks, owing to snags, freshets, or when the channel approached close to shore, thus exposing persons in boats or on rafts to attack from enemies concealed in the vegetation along the banks."

No story of colonial time is complete without some experience upon the trail or upon some water course and McGuire extends the trails of the Iroquois of central New York as far west as the Black Hills of South Dakota where he states the Iroquois made raids. The same Indians went from New York to South Carolina to attack the Catawba and into Florida against the Creeks. Coming to the west McGuire found many tribes traveling hundreds of miles to obtain blankets from the Pueblos, and some Indians of the plains he states were known to have traveled 2,000 miles on raids. McGuire places both the Santa Fe trail and the Oregon trail as routes that had their origin in the Indian trail.

Famous of Indian trails was the road from Philadelphia to Kentucky by Cumberland Gap which was nearly 800 miles long. Daniel Boone crossed the mountains by following up the Yadkin to its headwaters, thence down the mountains to the west. The Wilderness Road, which extended westward through Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois was not traveled by a wagon until 1785.

These trails of the Indians were first followed by the trapper and trader, then later came the missionary, the hunter, the soldier, and the colonist in their conquest of the wilderness. The tradition of the Indian Road in America is one of our cherished stories of history. Yet there remains some question here as to the actual importance of this tradition. Frank Gilbert Roe brings up the question whether these trails were of the ancient or of the recent period, or if they were of the recent period, came into being after the acquisition of the horse. Roe doubts that there were well defined trails in the days before the horse. His point of view is interesting.

Roe, taking McGuire for his authority points out: "Prior to the acquisition of the horse, the Indian tribes of North America possessed only the dog as a beast of burden." Taking this statement as his theme Roe continues: "This important fact must necessarily have had a great bearing upon the development of the supposed 'network of trails' with which the continent has been thought by many to have been covered from remote times."

Roe then remarks: "Unfortunately this concept has not received the attention it merits from students of archeological problems. In relation to our present topic of dog transport, there is one method of dog traction used by the Indian tribes that could make any kind of visible trail sufficiently distinct to be followed unaided if need arose, and thereby develop into a permanent trackway. This, of course, is the dog sled. A careful modern investigator of one of the principal Northern Indian nations, whose conclusions are based very largely upon native informants, states that the dog sled was not of aboriginal origin, but was taken from the fur traders. When we reflect upon its construction and post-European use as a winter vehicle for long journeys with relatively heavy loads and for the provisioning of whose dogs some systematic or traditional economy brought into being, we can recognize its inapplicability to aboriginal Indian life. Prior to the fur-trading era the Indian had practically no heavy winter loads to convey, nor was he much given to travel at that season."

Success

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Leon Jolson is a refugee who became a millionaire by convincing even policemen that they could do home sewing.

His success is one of the most spectacular of any achieved by one of the hundreds of thousands of fugitives from totalitarian terror who have found a new life in America since the Second World War.

Jolson and his wife, Ann, came here in 1947. They were stateless, penniless and childless. On Jolson's left arm he bore the blue tattooed numerals symbolizing the three years he was imprisoned in Nazi concentration camps before he escaped and joined the Polish underground movement.

Today at 42, Jolson is an American citizen, has two children, and heads the 60-million-dollar-a-year Neeschi and Elna sewing machine corporations.

But for a short time after his arrival he and his wife had to exist on a \$30 a month check from a private relief organization while Jolson learned the English language.

What could he do to earn his way in this strange land? Jolson had been a sewing machine company representative before he was in Poland. He investigated and was amazed to find how few American women did home sewing. He decided there was a bit latent market here, and that he would go into the only business he knew.

Friends tried to dissuade him. "There is already too much competition in it," they told him. "Besides American housewives are different from European housewives. They aren't interested in acquiring the technical skill to do home sewing."

Jolson thought they were wrong. He felt that by importing an Italian model sewing machine that required less operating skill he could make a go of it. In 1948 he started his own business on \$2,000 borrowed capital.

"It was scared stiff," he recalled. "I was a business mushroomer from the first week to two million in sales by the end of the first year. By 1953 they had reached \$5 million. His firms now account for about a tenth of the 600 million-a-year American sewing machine industry."

"The do-it-yourself movement was a great factor," Jolson said. "Home sewing used to be limited largely to homes in the lower economic classes. Now it's gone into high society."

"Many men have taken up sewing. We even have policemen who sew clothing for their children."

Jolson now imports only about 25 per cent of his sewing machine parts. The rest are manufactured in this country by subcontractors. The machines are assembled in plants here and in Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

"My dream is to keep improving them, so much," he said. "That housewives will trade in their old sewing machines every two or three years for new models—just as their husbands do with motor cars."

Jolson next hopes to challenge the golfers of another field by importing and distributing Italian typewriters and business machines, which he feels have some features lacking on those now made in this country.

"I hope my success," he said seriously, "has led some Americans not to underestimate European technical skill and ability. We have nothing to learn from Europeans about mass production. But in fields requiring precision and skilled hand work we have much to learn."

"Our economy has grown so rapidly we don't have the skilled people to back it. The most important industrial problem we face in the next 25 years is how to create more skilled people."

Grateful to his adopted country, Jolson established a \$1,000 fellowship grant at Columbia University and a \$250,000 foundation to promote better understanding between all races, creeds and nationalities on the community level.

He says: "I sometimes wonder if a native American can understand this country as well as a new American does. He is so accustomed to freedom that he no longer seems a wonderful to him as it does to one who has lost it—and found it again."

Some of the classic ones are steel mill slag, nonferrous metal smelters, chemical plants, canneries, slaughter houses, brewing—none to overlook illegal distilling of white mule.

With all of these, except the last, industry has grappled with considerable success, using refrigeration, air conditioning, improved ventilation and disinfectants.

Since the war several firms have made a direct assault on the problem by producing chemicals that combine with odors to make them innocuous.

The problem is attacked on two fronts. Industrial odor control specialists say they use laboratory methods to study the specific odors on individual industrial processes. These may call for different chemical arrangements on special techniques in applications.

Among the first to turn to this were restaurants. Cities also use this service, getting liquids which can be sprayed into the exhaust stacks of sewage disposal plants.

Air guns sprayed into the stacks of ships improve their in-port social etiquette.

The second is special classification is smoke odor control. Penetrating fumes of a smoky fire often can do great monetary damage to goods that escaped the fire or water.

In one New York textile warehouse fire cloth valued at \$30,000 was contaminated with smoke and odor. For four days chemicals were sprayed in the storage areas through portable vaporizers. Specialists report the smoke odor completely removed from the cloth at a cost of \$300.

Body Odors

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

There are many things which do not interfere seriously with the physical health, but which yet produce an enormous amount of mental distress.

Q — I am terribly embarrassed by a body odor which I just seem to get rid of. I am afraid I will poison myself with the deodorants I use, and I think I will lose my mind if I can't soon get rid of it. What is your advice?

A.B.C. — This condition of unpleasant body odor is known as bromhidrosis and is fairly common. It can be rather general over the body or come from restricted parts of the body such as the armpits. In the latter case it is quite likely the result of both sweat and germs.

Some body odors are the result of secreting a sweat of offensive odor containing material from certain foods like onions or garlic or some kinds of drugs. Poor general health and emotional upset are also said to play a part in some.

In a difficult problem such as that described, obviously the use of ordinary deodorants is not enough. It would be wise to consult a physician, who might suggest the source of the difficulty to the general health, the diet or something else, and perhaps a skin specialist, who might feel that cautiously given X-ray treatments would be useful.

Q — What can be done to prevent the growth of plantar warts?

J.J. — These warts on the ball of the foot are more difficult to treat than most other forms of warts, perhaps because they are subject to the pressure from weight bearing. Many different kinds of treatments have their advocates including the use of chemicals, X-ray treatments, injections of various substances, radium, electro-surgery and operation. Persistence, under the direction of someone qualified in the field, generally brings relief in time.

Q — Can you give me information about the drops some eye doctors put into patients' eyes during examination for glaucoma? What are they and why must they be used?

L.G. — The drops contain chemical substances such as atropine or homatropine which result in dilation of the pupil of the eye. This dilation permits the physician to look more effectively into the deeper tissues of the eye with his instruments, and thus increase his ability to make a thorough examination. The effect lasts for several hours.

Q — Please tell me what to do to take moles off my mother who is 81 years old. She has some large ones which have been there for a long time.

Mrs. L.M. — If the moles are not growing or changing color it might be best to leave them where they are. If they are changing I should suggest your mother be taken to a skin specialist at once.

Q — I recently had X-rays which showed that I had hiatus hernia. Can you tell me something about this? Is there any treatment other than operation?

Mrs. M. — A hiatus hernia is a protrusion of some of the contents of the abdominal cavity through the area surrounding the entrance of the esophagus into the stomach where it passes through the diaphragm. The symptoms are variable and usually not present all the time. There is no cure for a hiatus hernia other than operation, but sometimes the symptoms may be improved or lessened by dietary or other means.

Pollution

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Industry—which has spent around one billion dollars to offset its pollution of air and water—is stepping up the fight on all fronts. Including its unfortunate assault on the nation's nostrils.

Most states now have laws on the subject of pollution as it affects streams and harbors. A congressional committee this session is expected to look into the matter on the federal level. Cities fight the problem. Foreign countries also are adopting American methods.

Cities may perfect methods of making once polluted water fit for drinking as far as danger of disease goes and still have remaining problems of unpleasant tastes and odors in tap water.

Industrial odors can be costly. They can affect the value of real estate and, as in the case of smoke damage, for example, ruin the sale of merchandise.

Odors also create in-plant problems, as well as nuisances to the neighbors. Sometimes they affect the processing of goods, especially foods. More often they have a direct bearing on labor relations. With industrial expansion the problem increases.

Despite a tightening of GI mortgage money during the latter part of 1955, Veterans Administration's analysis of savings and mortgage repayment trends indicate that sufficient funds probably will be available during 1956 to finance a high level of residential

construction, including homes financed with GI loans.

VA estimates that about 850,000 veterans will get GI home loans during 1956. This is approximately the same number as the record-breaking year of 1955.

In a year-end review of its loan guaranty operations for 1955 VA reported that approximately 650,000 World War II and Korean Conflict period veterans received GI home loans totaling over \$7 billion.

This, VA said, was 58 per cent over the 1954 volume and 20 per cent over the previous record year of 1947.

GI loans are made by private lenders with a portion of the loans guaranteed or insured by VA. On home loans, VA may guarantee 50 per cent of the loan with a maximum guarantee of \$7,500.

By the end of 1955, eleven and a half years after the GI loan program was established, VA had underwritten 4,260,000 GI home loans with an original principal amount of about \$33 billion. About \$18 billion of that amount was guaranteed by VA.

During 1955, VA was asked to appraise about 1,015,000 existing and proposed homes to be offered for sale to veterans. Of these 629,000 were proposed homes and 386,000 were existing homes.

VA also received about 675,000 GI home loan applications during 1955, an increase of nearly 28 per cent over 1954.

Home loan applications usually are submitted to VA by lenders from three to eight months after appraisal requests.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK:

Q — A couple of years ago I bought a house with a GI loan. The county had notified me that it is condemning my property because it wants to build a highway across my land. Will I be able to have my GI loan rights restored so that I can buy another home somewhere else?

A. — Under the law, a veteran's GI loan rights may be restored if local property has been taken by a local Government agency for public use. However, VA must be relieved from liability on the old guaranty.

GRIN

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — Some 30,000 Oklahoma junior high school students will have something to grin about for the next two weeks.

The state dental association is sponsoring a "smile of the year" contest to pick the state's two healthiest grins.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower's statement that he hasn't made up his mind about running again wasn't surprising. It would have been surprising if he had said he has already decided to seek reelection.

His doctors say they won't know until mid-February whether he can stand another four White House years. They may find that he can't. For him to say now, before the medical verdict is in, would be poor judgment, at the least.

Because of what he has said already it would not have been surprising if he had told his news conference yesterday this term is his last. Based on what he said yesterday and previously, a good case can be made out that he will not run.

Eisenhower clearly felt, even before his heart attack last Sept. 24, the heavy burden of the presidency on a man now 69 years old. And he still feels it.

Last Aug. 4 he told an Ohio Republican delegation that the eroding effect the presidency has on a man might be the deciding factor in his decision on seeking a second term.

He pointed out then that no man had reached 70 while president. Eisenhower would be 66 by the time he began a second term in 1957 and 70 years and 3 months old by the time he finished it in 1961, if he lived that long.

Yesterday he told his news conference that — looking back on all the jobs of his life, including his military responsibility in World War II — the presidency is "the most wearing" although not necessarily the most tiring."

He said yesterday he would begin today to take on the full duties of the presidency. But he also said: "I have done many things in the past because I didn't have that sense of fatigue — and I have to be careful of myself."

Last Aug. 4, almost two months before his heart attack, he told a news conference the state of his health in 1956 would be an important factor in his decision about this year. He said it was correct.

Then he said the following, which could be interpreted as meaning he is concerned about his chance of surviving another four years in the White House — concerned for the sake of the country.

"It is a very critical thing to change governments in this country at a time that it is unexpected. It is a rather startling thing."

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower to a reporter who asked if his statements during a press conference about a second term meant he had not made up his mind whether to run.

"It means as of this moment I have not made up my mind to make any announcements."

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO calling for increased foreign aid based on sharing our "wealth":

"Our country has more than industrial skills and material strength. Above all else we have ideas and ideas. We can and must find better ways of sharing with other peoples these great assets of civilization."

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Tax Examiner Jobs Revealed

The Internal Revenue Service announced today that applications are being accepted for tax examiner positions located throughout the eight Western states.

These positions are concerned with the office examination or completion of tax returns to determine correct income tax liability. Experience including the analysis of financial statements, bookkeeping, accounting or auditing work of a commercial type and legal or quasi-legal work is considered qualifying.

The positions pay from \$3,415 to \$3,670 yearly. Both a written and oral examination is required. Applications should be filed with the Internal Revenue Service Board of Examiners, 870 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Further information can be obtained at most post offices, Civil Service and Internal Revenue Service offices.

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She seeks the position now held by Mrs. Marshall E. Cornett of Klamath Falls who has announced her retirement after the summer's national convention.

Mrs. Moore, long active in party affairs, is Sherman County Republican party chairman.

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Play Planned By High School

WEED — Lions Club members and their lady guests will be entertained Wednesday night, January 11, by the Weed High School drama class with the presentation of "Mr. Roberts," under the direction of David Toole.

Ladies night will be held at the Savoy Hotel dining room and will begin with a dinner to be served at 7 p.m.

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PUBLIC INVITED

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery

Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H. At your drugstore. Money back guarantee.

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