The Herald and News

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Winter Work

By BILL JENKINS

In case anyone happened to notice me out on the lawn shoveling snow last Sunday I want to assure them that I'm not crazy nor am I in any hurry to pare the winter cover off in order that I can speed up the summer mowing.

I was merely doing a little spade work out of curiosity. Every time we get a wet winter like this the mice seem to move in on the lawns. And I was curious as to how much damage had been done under the foot or so of snow that was still lying there on the north slope over the grass.

It was pretty extensive. The little blighters had eaten up about 80 per cent of the grass, leaving only an occasional tuft jutting up here and there, like a long juniper on the desert.

These mice out our way are particular little fellows, too, eating only the tender roots and leaving the rest of the grass for me to clean off in the spring.

Well, now I know.

And that, reader, is why I was out there shoveling. From here on out I follow the tenents of the late Hale Scarbrough: Nature brung it, let nature take it away.

The first robin of spring craze seems to have settled down a bit now, but we got a phone call from a Mr. L. J. Brink the other day that really had a portent of fair times ahead. He reported that he had found a healthy growing dandelion in his lawn last Friday. He lives at 2360 Orchard.

I have always known that dandelions were hardy little plants, able to resist all the various poisons and even living through a root amputation, but I didn't know they were foolhardy enough to come out in January.

Which, for some reason or other, reminds us that a breath of the cold, cold North blew into town the other day in the person of "Little Satch" Bianchi, down from the frozen wastes of Fairbanks.

He even brought a hint of the Frozen North with him in the form of a record he cut. "When The Ice Worms Nest Again" on one side and "The Squaws Along The Yukon" on the other. Quite a little bit of musical whimsy. Available at Derby's.

He'll be heading back in a month or so, driving. Ever since they built that road up there I've intended to drive up and see what the roadside scenery of Alaska looks like. So help me gosh (and a little leniency from the publisher) and I'll take off this summer. I prefer the dust to the snow.

First Horse

By KEN McLEOD

As one looks back upon a childhood education of three or four decades ago there is a lasting impression about Indian life in respect to the Indian and his horse, the two seem one and inseparable. So common a thing it was for Indians to possess horses that even the early pioneer seldom made a reference to them except as some unusual occasion brought the animal into the subject of conversation. As a youngster then, we were never told that there was a time when the Indian was strictly a pedestrian. Perhaps some one did mention the fact that the horse came from Spain to the Indian but that fact in a child's mind was something like the beginning of time, in reality, the event was quite recent as we now begin to visualize the passage of time.

We now understand that it was not until about 1730 when the horse reached the Columbia River country in Oregon after having first reached the upper watershed of the Snake in Idaho around 1700. In California, the horse reached the northern section of the San Joaquin Valley by 1775, apparently a much later date than upon the Columbia. Thus we have a gap of some 45 years in which the knowledge of the horse must have come to the Klamath Lake people. The record of such dates comes down to us from remarks and records of the early trappers, explorers and missionaries. Thus exact dates are purely conjectural as is much of our formative ideas about early aboriginal Indian life. In all probability the knowledge of the horse was passed on to the people of the Klamath Lakes from their neighbors to the north rather than from the south.

The first record of the horse in the Klamath Basin comes to us from Ogden's journal of his expedition of 1827, the horse had by this time become firmly implanted in Indian life along the Columbia where it had been present for a hundred years. Ogden crossed the Deschutes at the point which is now called Shearar's Bridge, then probably following a trail which follows a course that later became the Willamette Valley and Cascade Military Road, he made his way toward the Malheur Lake country. In November he turned westward across the dry country of Central Oregon possibly passing through Newberry Crater where he finds East Lake and Paulina and thence on to the headwaters of the Deschutes River then known to him as "The River of the Falls." From the Deschutes, Ogden then crossed over the divide between that river basin and the Basin of the Klamath River. Possibly following a course quite similar to the present highway through Crescent and Chemult.

We find Ogden writing: "Sunday, 27 November—We are to leave the river of the falls and cross over to the waters of the Clammitt—one horse killed for food today. My provisions are nearly exhausted. The waters of the Clammitt do not discharge in the Columbia and must discharge in some river to the ocean. It is from this river I have hopes of beaver."

The next entry in the journal comes on "Wednesday 29th Nov. Course south to Clammitt River, 25 miles from River of the Falls. Mr. McKay proceeded ahead to an Indian village distant three miles. It was composed of 20 tents built on the water, surrounded by water, approachable only by canoes, the tents built of large logs shaped like block houses, the foundation stone of gravel made solid by piles sunk six feet deep. Their tents are constantly guarded. They regretted we had opened a communication from the mountains they said 'the Nez Perces have made different attempts to reach our village but could not succeed. Even last summer we discovered a war party of Cayouse and Nez Perces in search for us; but they did not find us. Now they will have your road to follow. We have no firearms. Still we fear them not.' They are well provided with bows and arrows, they have only one horse. Snow is so deep, horses perish for want of food. In winter, they live on roots. In summer, antelope and fish."

Beefy Butcher

By EDWIN SHANKE
For Hal Boyle

LONDON (AP) — A beefy butcher is bucking the bummarees of London's big wholesale meat market and his fight has stirred up a nationwide stew.

Six footer David Durrant, a 41-year-old butcher and owner of two shops, has challenged Britain's largest union, the Transport and General Workers (TGWU).

And the bummarees?

That's a quaint old English nickname for the 600 licensed porters — all TGWU members — at Smithfield Market who lug the heavy sides of beef from the wholesalers' counters to the retailers' trucks.

Durrant says he is fighting for the right to carry the meat himself and pass the saving in porters' fees to his customers. At a time of rising food prices, that's popular with the housewives. But the bummarees insist they alone are entitled to do the toting — and they threaten a strike should the butcher ultimately win.

"No one will take any meat away from the market except a licensed porter," declares their spokesman, John Spencer Tribe, styled the "king of Smithfield."

Durrant opened his fight by winning a court test case. But when he tried to exercise his new-won legal right to haul his own meat wholesalers — fearing a strike — refused to sell him supplies. So he was forced to use the porters.

The butcher claims he pays on the average to 6 pounds ($14 to $16.80) weekly to porters to carry his meat and that it adds a penny a pound to his shop price of meat.

Retail meat traders have backed Durrant, appealing to the Lord Mayor of the City of London to intervene. The city owns the market, the wholesalers are its tenants and it licenses the bummarees.

The 11,000-strong National Union of Small Shopkeepers also pledged Durrant its support. President Tom Lynch said "the first duty of wholesalers is to their retail customers and not to powerful trade unions."

When he handed down his verdict in favor of Durrant, Judge Block criticized Tribe for trying to enforce a monopoly "which would obviously have the effect of increasing prices to housewives."

He estimated Smithfield porters earned 2 pounds ($70) a week. The union countered that the basic wage for some 500 porters was about 10 pounds ($28) a week and that the other 100 averaged between 12 and 14 pounds ($36.40 to $39.20).

A TGWU branch official at Smithfield declared the union would take whatever action was necessary "to preserve the livelihood of the members we represent." Housewives belonging to the London Housewives' Assn. staged a march on Smithfield "to protest against tyranny and the victimization of housewives by the bummarees."

They were greeted by good natured jeering and wisecracks from the porters.

The fight goes on.

Celebrations

BY BRUCE BIOSSAT

President Eisenhower has now completed three fourths of the term to which he was elected in November, 1952. That is a sufficient span to allow the American people to judge him as Chief Executive.

The celebrations honoring him at this milestone bear a largely partisan Republican stamp. But the evidences suggest that many millions of Americans would happily associate themselves with such homage.

For Mr. Eisenhower is an extremely popular man, as much or more so than the day he was elected with an all-time record of nearly 34 million votes. Judged in these terms, his tenure of office thus far has been a smashing success.

The verdict of the historians may or may not coincide with the popular judgment, but is bound to be affected by it.

There really is not a great deal new that can be said in explanation of this popularity that was not uttered at the time of the President's fateful heart attack last September. At that time he learned, as few living men do, in what high esteem his countrymen held him.

In the beginning, it seemed to be chiefly a matter of trust. Mr. Eisenhower was a man who had taken a big role in bringing the American people safely through a great war and preparing their defense against the prospect of another.

His performance in office tended to confirm that feeling of trust. The President revealed himself as a man intensely dedicated to the preservation of peace, the cause most Americans wanted to see served with full devotion.

In the domestic realm, his tenure was linked first with a moderate economic decline and then with a resurgence that carried the nation to new peaks of prosperity. Here again, the great majority of Americans appeared inclined to credit him with striving earnestly to better their lot in life.

Almost beyond these things, Americans came to view Mr. Eisenhower as a man of such innate sincerity and decency that he has stamped the fresh imprint of these qualities on the country's public life. He has quieted, if he has not stilled, the angry currents being stirred by the extremists when he assumed the presidency. The tenor of public discussion is calmer, and there is more unity in the United States than in many a day.

His critics in his own party think he has been too much a Democrat. His Democratic adversaries think — or say — he has benefited from the "illusion" rather than the fact of peace and prosperity.

If President Eisenhower should decide to run for a second term, those who would prove these circumstances "illusory" have their work cut out for them. For most people show no signs today of doubting the substance of these favorable conditions.

They have watched the President for three years. And they like what they have seen.

Arthritis

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Few diseases today are receiving the intense study being given to rheumatoid arthritis. This disease is responsible for an enormous amount of suffering and economic loss. It is undoubtedly the most serious variety of joint disease (exclusive of rheumatic fever).

Rheumatoid arthritis involves, at first, the delicate lining around the joints called the synovial membrane. This membrane becomes inflamed and thickened and fluid accumulates inside the joint cavity. Generally, the swelling is slight at the beginning and the pain and stiffness is not too severe.

A recently announced diagnostic test for rheumatoid arthritis may prove a boon in enabling early diagnosis and hence earlier treatment.

The wrists, the ankles, the middle joints of the fingers and the knees are the joints where rheumatoid arthritis is most likely to strike first. Unlike rheumatic fever, once a joint has become involved with swelling, the symptoms are unlikely to disappear entirely from that joint for some time. Eventually, if the inflammation of the synovial membrane does not subside the cartilage between the joints may be destroyed and result in an immovable joint, but this is only a late stage of the disease and frequently is missed entirely.

What can be done for this great crippler? A good many treatments are available now. And research, including that supported by the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, may be expected to result in greater knowledge of the causes and prevention as well as the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

The proper balance between rest and exercise is considered important. Simple remedies to relieve the discomfort, providing they are not habit forming, are widely used —the most popular is undoubtedly aspirin.

Many sufferers from rheumatoid arthritis have a tendency to anemia so that they may need iron preparations or even blood transfusions. Generally, the diet is merely designed to supply sufficient nutrient material including vitamins but most doctors working in the field do not believe that diet has any specific effects on the disease.

Among other measures of treatment are physical therapy, including heat, massage, and special exercises. Preparations containing gold given by injection have been widely used for patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Considerable progress in developing suitable gold preparations and dosage schedules have been made in the last few years so that there are not as many toxic reactions to gold preparations as there used to be. Certainly some seem to have benefited greatly from this method of treatment.

Although most readers are familiar with use of cortisone and ACTH in rheumatoid arthritis, it should be emphasized again that while these substances often bring sudden and dramatic relief from symptoms the good results are too often of short duration and these preparations, therefore, have not answered all the questions on the treatment.

One of the best summaries of the present situation with regard to treatment was made not long ago by Dr. Freyberg: "Many different kinds of treatments have been tried. Many have been found to be completely valueless and have been discarded; some have been valuable and their use has been continued. New forms of treatment are appearing constantly and their values are being tested and defined."

Besides learning more effective treatments, we need to know more about cause and prevention.

Change Of Mind

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the best ways to get a headache is to try to figure out—particularly since President Eisenhower says he hasn't made up his own mind —whether he will run again.

Anyone who reads the Eisenhower record back to 1946 will find—even when he does take a position —that what he said yesterday is not necessarily what he will say tomorrow. In fact, he has often done the opposite. Here are some examples:

Sept. 28, 1946—he said there was "no possibility of my ever being connected with any political office." Dec. 31, 1946—He said "a man with no party affiliations could not even discuss running for president of the United States."

(Up to that time had never voted, according to a statement he made in 1948. Then he voted three times, 1948, 1949, and 1950 — and so could refer in 1952 to "my Republican voting record".)

Sept. 11, 1947—He said, "I will have nothing to do with partisan politics. It is my conviction that no man who has spent his life as a professional soldier should enter partisan politics or seek elective office."

Several times more in 1947 he said he wanted nothing to do with politics. But when his name was entered in the New Hampshire Republican presidential primary in January 1948 he kept quiet for some days.

Then on Jan. 23, 1948, he said, "I am not available for and could not accept nomination to high political office . . . My decision to remove myself completely from the political scene is definite and positive." That killed the Eisenhower boom just getting started. His name was withdrawn from the primary.

In 1952, when his name was again entered in the New Hampshire primary, he had 10 days in which to say whether he wanted it withdrawn. He kept silent. His name stayed in and he beat the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio in the primary vote!

This year his name was entered in the New Hampshire primary and at his news conference last week he neither said he approved nor disapproved. So his name stays in.

July 5, 1948—He said he "could not accept nomination for any public office." But he seemed to leave the door open for the future for he added: "I will not at this time identify myself with any political party."

From December 1949 to December 1950 he was president of Columbia University. Then former President Truman made him supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces in Europe. By the fall of 1951 Republican politicians began to express publicly belief he'd run for president in 1952.

Eisenhower-for-president clubs started to form. On Jan. 7, 1952, Eisenhower said he was a Republican and if nominated by the Republican convention that year he would feel obliged to accept it as a "duty that would transcend my present responsibility" as supreme commander in Europe.

But he emphasized that under "no circumstances" would he ask to be relieved of his post abroad to seek the nomination itself. And he added: "I shall not participate in the preconvention activities of others who may have such an intention with respect to me."

March 10, 1952—he said, "In the absence of a compelling call or relief by higher authority, I cannot see in any personal or political circumstance a sufficient warrant for me to leave this assignment during the immediate future."

April 2, 1952—He wrote the defence department, asking to be allowed to return home by June.

Truman granted the request May 20, 1952—he said, "I aspire to no public office in the United States."

May 30, 1952—he said he still would not actively campaign for the Republican nomination. The same day, May 30, his campaign headquarters said the head of every state delegation to the Republican convention had been invited to call on Eisenhower to learn his views.

June 1, 1952—He returned home. June 4, 1952—In a speech at Abilene, Kan., he made a slashing attack on the Democrats. Thereafter he was in up to his neck seeking the Republican nomination.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia Gov. Thomas B. Stanley on a conference of five southern governors to plan their states' attacks on the U.S. Supreme Court school desegregation order:

"A person who finds himself in a fix likes to talk to others who are in the same fix."

WASHINGTON — Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson calling on Congress to challenge the insurance industry to come up with some practical flood insurance plan:

"There should be enough ingenuity in this country in the insurance industry and in the government to find a solution to this problem."

TUCSON, Ariz. — Adlai E. Stevenson on the reaction of President Eisenhower to controversy surrounding Secretary of State Dulles and former Chief of Staff Gen. Matthew Ridgway:

"I must confess, I'm still confused."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Southern Pacific Announces Employe Educational Plans

Southern Pacific announced that it is enlarging its employe and officer training program to give college training to a substantial number of its people who have shown initiative and ability.

SP says its education plan has been worked out with various colleges and universities along its lines, and is an extension of the pilot effort which has been carried on for the past several years.

The college work, according to D. J. Russell, the railroad's president, would involve one semester of classes in some cases, one-month short courses in the summer for others, and, in a few cases, one year of training.

He said the plan is another step in a comprehensive program for the over-all development of Southern Pacific personnel.

The one-semester courses, Russell explained, will serve to broaden the background and experience of younger SP people who have demonstrated ability. The one-year courses will be for a few who have not quite completed their work towards a college degree. The one-month courses will give specialized training in the problems of transportation management and will be for a somewhat higher level of middle management people.

"We think this educational program is a sound investment in the future of our company," Russell declared. "We are happy of course, to be able to give more education to some of our people, but the primary purpose also represents a hard-headed business effort.

"The younger men who will take these courses, many of them junior executives, are those who have already demonstrated their initiative and ability as well as their interest in the railroad," he said. "We are striving, of course, to get more college trained men to come into the railroad, but the men we are sending to college now are men who have given tangible evidence that they are intent on making railroading a career."

An initial group of 31 Southern Pacific people have been enrolled at eight colleges and universities for the semester just starting, Russell said. Colleges participating are University of California at Berkeley, the University of San Francisco, San Francisco State College, Stanford University, the University of Santa Clara (Calif.), San Jose (Calif.) State College, the University of Southern California and the University of Houston.

The men will take regular college level courses designed to broaden their understanding of American society and its institutions. SP is seeking liberal education for these men, Russell said, rather than technical training for specific positions.

A few of the men who have substantial credit toward a degree will attend some of the cooperating colleges for one year. Southern Pacific hopes that these men will be able to complete their degree before returning to their company duties.

SP is paying the full expenses of the men and will continue their salaries during the time they will atend college.

The rail president developed the program in consultation with educators and expressed his appreciation for the "ready cooperation of already busy colleges and universities."

P.T.A.

FREMONT

A travelogue, "It Always Happens To Us," was presented by Mrs. Robert A. Thompson, at the January 12 meeting of the Fremont PTA. Other numbers on the program included several violin selections by Julie Lawrence, accompanied by Ruth Lobaugh. The flag salute was led by Lanny Guyer and Danny Kettler.

It was announced that the dental clinic held for students of the first five grades in the school was making a successful showing in the condition of children's teeth. Parents were requested to have children return immunization slips.

A special award was presented to Mrs. Ray Baldwin and the room count was won by Mrs. Ezell's room and Miss Phinney's room.

Refreshments were served in the cafeteria by mothers of rooms 10 and 11. Small children were cared for in the gym by Pamela LaGrande and Sandra Sisson.

Ernest Miller To Head Group

Ernest L. Miller, former resident of Klamath Falls has been elected vice president of the Sunburst Uranium Corporation, following the recent stockholder's meeting in Portland.

Miller, graduate of Klamath Union High School and well known athlete, was graduated from Oregon State College in electrical engineering and was employed by the Pacific Power and Light Company, Portland. He now is superintendent of electrical transmission and distribution for the company.

The extensive uranium holdings of the company of which he is now an official are located in Utah, 15 miles south of Moab.

Dunsmuir Cub Pack Awards Presented

DUNSMUIR — Cubmaster Bob Bectel at the Cub Pack No. 98 meeting last Wednesday made the following awards: Tommy Campbell, a one year pin, one silver arrow and a gold bar; Larry Conley received a one year pin and assistant denner; Nick Slimmer a assistant denner; Billy Wheeler a one year pin, Wolf pin, and a gold and silver arrow; Billy Welborn a one and a two year pin.

The pack meeting was held in the American Legion club room, with games being played and refreshments being served.

HONOLULU HONEYMOON

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (AP) — Actor Robert Stack, 36, and actress Rosemarie Bowe 23, left by plane for a Honolulu honeymoon after being married yesterday at the Beverly Hills Lutheran Church. It is the first marriage fo reach.

SURRENDERS

RANGOON, Burma, (AP) — One of the most powerful rebel commanders in lower Burma surrendered Sunday night with 90 of his followers. He acted under an amnesty offered last October. Bo Garmani, 29-year-old leader of the notorious Peoples' Volunteer Organization walked out of the jungle after fighting the government for four years.

Baptist Church To Show Film

"Dead Men on Furlough," dramatically told by Bob Pierce, missionary-ambassador and U.N. correspondent, will be presented at the Immanuel Baptist Church, on Sunday, January 29. The church is located on Eleventh Street between Pine and High.

Two performances will be given at 8 p.m. and 9 p.m.

The motion picture, produced by World Vision, Inc., tells the story of the growing struggle between Communism and Christianity.

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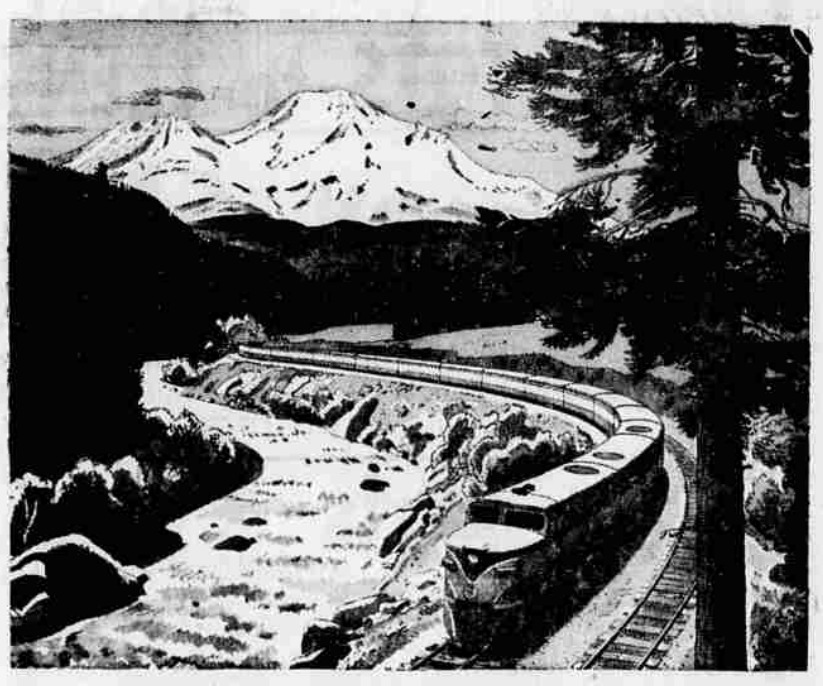

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