

# The Herald and News

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## Bomb Blast

By BILL JENKINS  
Last Sunday a weather balloon released in Japan by the US Navy passed over the Pacific Coast at a point about where the Oregon-California borders meet.

Eleven years ago next May a bomb-bearing balloon released by the Japanese blew over the same area, came to rest near Bly and, on May 5th, blew up while being examined by a group of children on a Sunday school picnic. Six people died.

It is comforting to know today that when we see a balloon going over that it is merely another in the series of experiments being carried on in man's determined effort to forecast the weather. Most of us can watch one drift over without wondering in the back of our minds if this is the one that might blow up; if this one is the first sign that a new war has been launched.

But it still gives me, at least, a creepy feeling to stand there in the woods where a memorial marker has been placed to mark the spot of the World War Two blast and think that it was here, amidst the tall trees and hidden away from the roads and cities, that the only war time casualties to occur in the continental United States took place.

I can't help thinking that there is something more terrible and frightening about an aimless missile such as this than there is about a heavily armed plane guided by the hand of man.

I'd hate to live in a world—and I sincerely hope we never do—where you never know when you might be blown to bits by a bomb released thousands of miles away and turned loose to wander where the winds took it.

Let's hope we never see the time again when he have to be constantly on the alert to avoid man's missiles of death.

The February issue of the Catholic Digest carries a condensed story by Gary Webster that explains the reason for Leap Year.

Since I'm never on time, anyway, it doesn't make much difference to me one way or the other.

But it was interesting to read that the basic reason for a Leap Year every fourth year is because a day is not twenty-four hours long.

It is a fraction off. Thus a year is not 365 days, it is 365 days, five hours, 48.7 seconds. If we didn't drop a couple of every once in a while eventually we would find our winter holidays falling in summer.

Or what would happen to the Fourth of July if it was too sunny to go out and shoot off Roman candles and touch off fireworks?

(The state of Oregon has already seen to it that July is legally too cold for the firing of firecrackers and other explosives).

I suppose this business of Leap Year is alright, although I really don't know that I'll live long enough to worry about June in January.

The only thing I should like to think about is trying to understand the calendar reform people who want to adopt a new system that would result in every year being the same.

The proposal leaves me just as bewildered as daylight saving time. And the time is drawing nigh when we'll have to worry about that again.

Not only is this Leap Year, it's an election year, which is even worse and much more confusing. I would suggest as a theme this year that we all keep firmly in mind the fact that as a nation we are lost forever when we give the politicians legal authority to think for us.

They're doing it for too many people, already. Let's hope we can retain at least the right to think for ourselves.

## GI Bill Asked

By MAX WAUCHOPE  
Junior Oregon U.S. Senator Richard L. Neuberger raised an interesting issue several days ago in Congress when he introduced a bill for a revival of the G.I. Bill Rights which expired on January 31, 1955.

The senator feels that this aid to servicemen should be reinstated because the United States vitally needs skilled and educated people today in our battle for world peace with the Soviet Union.

I'm sure every thinking American will agree with the senator that the U.S. must strive to stay ahead of the Soviets in science and research.

However, the GI Bill was never intended as a blanket educational aid to any man who ever served in any of the peacetime services of America.

The bill was originally passed early in World War II. It was designed to partially make up for the vital years missed by the millions of men needed to protect our country from its enemies.

The law was extended when the Korean conflict broke out to include men who fought in that war against communist aggression.

As a veteran of both these conflicts it is my personal opinion that the lawmakers hoped to compensate for the lost years that so many of the young servicemen, and the older reservists called back to active duty, suffered during these two conflicts.

It was not meant as a blanket educational aid bill for servicemen from now to eternity.

Although thousands of young Americans are called on to serve

for at least a minimum of two years in the armed services today under the draft law, they are not in quite the same position as men serving in time of a shooting war.

If a young man desires to go to college today instead of entering the service, he has several avenues whereby he can finish his education before serving, or can take Reserve Officer's Training in college and then serve his active duty tour, if called.

I agree with Senator Neuberger that a highly educated population is one of our primary needs in the modern world. But I still can't see why a man has to be bribed to serve his country in time of need, either war or peace.

From peacetime educational aid to servicemen to federal aid and control of education is but a short step. Freedom from governmental and church control of our educational system has been one of the mainstays of our way of life since the country was founded.

Looking at this educational idea of the senator's from the standpoint of the professional military, it is probably one of the big nightmares of the military personnel officers.

The GI Bill has always put a premium on getting out of the service, not on making the military a career. It has probably been the deciding factor for many young men leaving the service in the last 10 years.

And a strong, vital professional group of armed services men vital to the life of our country at this time as is free education.

Speaking of the military and its problems, a "long-short" showing at one of the Klamath Falls theaters this week typifies the completely wrong U.S. Air Force-community relationship which sometimes arises near jet interceptor bases such as the Klamath Falls air base will soon be.

This film, titled "24 Hour Alert," shows the problems an air base commander encounters when the community's leaders refuse to consider the vital role the air base is playing in the defense of the U.S.

We're sure this will never occur in Klamath Falls as the relationship between the air personnel now stationed at the base and the community has gotten off to a good start.

However, this particular product of Hollywood does a fine job of explaining the role of the Air Force in today's troubled world. We recommend it.

## Klamath Indian

By KEN McLEOD  
In our last column we gave the first written account of contact between the white man and the Klamath Indian as recorded by Peter Skene Ogden, Wednesday, November 30, 1827.

As one considers time, this was not so long ago, just a couple months over 128 years yet what tremendous changes have occurred in this brief interval! There had been previous meetings between the People of the Lakes and the white man.

Finian McDonald had been in their region the year before to trade with them, perhaps other traders had passed their way through even before this men of action, not men of letters and so their movement in the vanguard of the spread of Caucasian culture remains unrecorded.

Ogden's journal holds the typical brevity of the Scot but in the few lines he penned that day we learn considerable about the Indian of the time. First he describes the village of twenty houses.

"Ients" he calls them, perhaps we get a smile out of the phrase but it was no doubt the expression of the day — the Indian lived in a "tent" it was only the white man who occupied a "house."

This village was a strange one because from Ogden's description it does not fit with the typical description of other villages of the Klamath and Modoc. The village is presumed to be located upon the Upper Klamath Marsh, yet I know of no claim that has been made of anyone finding its location. The only known site that fits somewhat this description is the village Mu'te'ua'ksi that was located on the west side of the marsh near the Old Military Crossing.

This village apparently was in the marsh while all the other villages of the region were upon the eastern shore. It would indeed be interesting to discover if Mu'te'ua'ksi was indeed the village visited by Ogden in 1827. This writer has never visited this particular site.

We learn from Ogden that these 20 Indian tents were "built of logs shaped like block houses" they were set on "poles sunk six feet deep." Probably a ring of poles driven into the marsh and the intervening space apparently filled with gravel thus forming a man-made island among the tules. At this period of history of the Klamath Basin the country was experiencing a series of seasons of abundant rainfall so the counts on tree rings tell us, and for this reason the Upper Marsh had abundant water supply which would give this village its unique location "surrounded by water, approachable only by canoes."

Ogden makes the observation that "they have only one horse. Show is so keen, horses perish for want of food." This is the only mention of the Indian horse in the Klamath Basin in 1827 had Ogden encountered others it would have been a subject of interest for his journal and he or his men saw all the Indian villages in the region.

The line of communication with other Indians appear to be tied with northeastern Oregon because the people of the village speak of the fact that "Cayouse and Nea-

Perces" had been in search of them. One wonders if that is where the horse came from, slitting horses from other tribes was one of the favorite games of the American Indian.

Ogden has left us a note as to the food of the people: "In winter, they live on roots, in summer, on dogfish." It is indeed interesting that he makes no reference to deer, in fact, his record goes to indicate that deer were extremely scarce in the region.

## Miscellany

By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK (AP)—Some things a columnist might never know if he didn't read his mail:

That there are more than 1,500,000 people named Smith in the United States, and the number increases by about 110 every day. (This doesn't include the Smyths, Smythen, Schmitts, Schmidts or Smiths.)

That if you pick up a handful of good soil you hold more living organisms in your fist than there are human beings in the entire world.

That American industry in the next ten years will spend 56.3 billion dollars on research and development, more than 1 1/2 times the total expended since the birth of the nation.

That in 1941 only about a million American families owned two or more cars, but now 4.5 million do. (But do they fit in a 1941 garage?)

That in automobiles performed on 193 cents killed in highway accidents no one was found to have consumed a wild bird. The stomach contents consisted mostly of mice, young rabbits and rats.

That perhaps the most crime-free community in the world is Karakalic, a Turkish village with a population of 450. In the last 99 years not one of its inhabitants has been arrested.

That you may not be able to teach an old dog new tricks, but Joseph W. Lippincott, a Philadelphia bird authority, found old crows learned to speak more readily than younger ones.

That the coffee percolator was invented by James H. Nason of Franklin, Mass., in 1865.

That 50 per cent of the nation's annual 1,200 to 1,400 poison deaths in the home (aside from fatal gases) occur among children 4 years of age or less.

That 60 per cent of the successful parlor games now popular in America were invented by amateurs (but please don't send your ideas for new games to me; all I play is "postoffice").

That physicians for Cesare Brincia, Italian renaissance prince, treated him for malaria by sewing him up for two days inside the carcass of a disembowled mule. He survived, too, and emerged feeling better. Or so the doctors claimed.

That a "whinnburger" is a hamburger made from horsemeat. That a survey made during a heat wave in Chicago showed stenographic errors increased 1,000 per cent when the office temperature rose from 78 to 96 degrees.

That a well-dressed man permits his shirt cuff to extend exactly one-half inch beyond his coat sleeve. (Our motto: "Every day another lifelong problem solved.")

That four of 10 American men now smoke cigars, either regularly or occasionally.

That the half billion common colds caught in America each year cost five billion dollars—an average of \$10 a cold—in lost wages, lost production and medical expenses.

That some scientists believe the world's climate is getting warmer because of a gradual increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. (Now, if everybody will just start breathing faster, maybe we can get rid of this cold wave.)

## Buying On Time

By JAMES MARLOW  
Associated Press News Analyst WASHINGTON (AP)—Buying on time is more than an American custom. It is one of the props of the economy. It can be dangerous if it's overdone. The Eisenhower administration seems concerned that could happen.

Credit buying zoomed in 1955. It shot up more last year than in the previous two years of President Eisenhower's term. Auto buying was a big part of it.

Eisenhower didn't come right out and ask Congress to pass a law giving the government authority to slap curbs on credit whenever necessary. Instead, he suggested Congress consider doing it.

But credit curbs are unpopular with businessmen and with Congress too in peacetime. So, unless Eisenhower is willing to fight for standby controls, he is unlikely to get them.

He didn't seem ready to fight hard when he brought up the problem in his economic report to Congress yesterday. He handled the subject gingerly. "This is the way his suggestion was made."

"It would be desirable to increase the influence the federal government can exercise on consumer credit. . . . Consideration should be given to restoring the government's power to regulate the terms of consumer installment credit."

The government did have such controls during the Korean War but suspended them in 1952. Now it has no direct controls on credit buying, except for stocks. Mostly it can only put a brake on it through interest rates on government-backed home buying and pushing banks into tightening up on their lending.

Through a control called Regulation W the government, during the Korean War, required a one-third down payment on automobiles and

18 months to pay. A 15 per cent down payment was required on most household goods, with 18 months to pay. And through an another regulation, called X, the government exercised controls on new home buying.

In contrast to the Korean War days, some auto dealers now let a customer have 36 months to pay with small down payments.

The following figures are taken from a table in the economic report:

1952—Consumer credit, \$25,827,000,000. Of that total, installment buying amounted to \$18,684,000,000, of which auto buying accounted for \$8,099,000,000.

1954—Consumer credit, \$30,125,000,000 with installment buying \$22,467,000,000, auto buying \$10,356,000,000.

1955—Consumer credit, \$36,200,000,000, with installment buying \$27,800,000,000, auto buying \$14,300,000,000.

So, while consumer credit went up over four billion dollars between the end of 1952 and the end of 1954, it shot up over six billion in 1955. Installment buying rose over 3 1/2 billion in 1955-54, a billion in 1955. Credit buying of autos went up over two billion in 1952-54, almost four billion in 1955.

## Grass Use

Lakeview, Ore. (To the Editor)—We are having a great deal of difficulty in educating the Navy in western livestock methods. I would appreciate it if you will publish this letter because some Navy personnel may read it and thus obtain additional information regarding the annual harvesting and processing of the Number One crop of the western states, namely, grass.

Taylor Grazing permittees either ride the range or hire others to do so in order that close watch can be kept on the water and feed supply and in order to see to it that the stock stay upon their range and of course a look-out is kept for predators, insects and disease as well as thieves. For example, last summer the grass hoppers visited the north end of Washoe County. The animals would have starved if the riders had been barred from riding the range.

Generally speaking, the national forest permittees do not have large enough permits to warrant sending out a rider with each band so the permittees pool their money and jointly employ a man to ride the range. Uncle Sam, as the landlord would not stand for any other method of operation upon his federal pastures and I doubt if any banker would back a stockman who attempted to operate as the Navy has suggested in Northwest Nevada in the course of its efforts to effect a compromise.

Turning to Northwest Nevada we find 52 Taylor Grazing permittees who run 30,000 head of cattle. The Navy has suggested that they be turned on the range in the spring and the riders return to pick them up in the fall. By the time fall came around the cattle would be scattered from Cedarville to Winnemucca and from Hart Mountain to Las Vegas. Six of the permittees run 30,000 head of sheep. If you were a sheep man would you want to take your band out to such an isolated area in the spring and turn the animals loose with the expectation of them keeping an appointment to meet you at the same spot in the fall? I dare say when you returned several months hence you would not collect enough pelts to flag a handcar.

So endeth the first lesson in trying to tell the Navy something about the ABC's of our western range livestock industry.

You will notice that I have made no reference to the predatory animals that roam the range. The last Navy man who asked me to explain what a predatory animal is consumed too much of my valuable time.

The Navy desires to condemn the lease property (home ranches) where much of the winter feed is raised with which to carry these 60,000 head of stock through the winter. The taking of this acreage out of production for such a purpose automatically destroys the livestock economy of most of the entire area.

Sincerely yours,  
Forrest E. Cooper.

## Quotes

By UNITED PRESS  
RICHMOND, Va. — Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia on "Interposition," declaring null and void the Supreme Court ruling ending school segregation.

"Interposition will become a household word in Dixie."

STRAZBOURG, France — Jean Kaufmann, leader of the Poujadist movement in Lower Rhine Department, in announcing his resignation from the Poujadists.

"The Poujadists are moving toward an atmosphere of hatred, provocation and racialism which could lead to pogroms and lynchings."

LA CROSSE, Wis. — Sen. Estes Kefauver on the farm problem, one of the key election issues:

"While Secretary Dulles brags about leading the nation to the brink of war then miraculously pulling it back, Secretary Benson leads the American farmer to the brink of bankruptcy."

SOUTHAMPTON, England — Prime Minister Anthony Eden at his departure for the United States for conferences with President Eisenhower:

"I am looking forward to the talks which I hope will not only benefit the happiness and welfare of this country, but make for peace in the world."

## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hado



## Woman Burned In Kitchen

Miss Jean Applegate, member of a family prominent in Oregon history, is suffering from critical burns in a Santa Barbara hospital.

According to a letter sent from a cousin, Mrs. Alice Peale, Ashland, to Mrs. Robert O. Odell, Klamath Falls, Miss Applegate, a teacher for many years in the Santa Barbara high school, had gone to the kitchen during the night to make a hot drink. Her

clothing caught fire from the stove burner and she was a flaming torch before residents of the apartment house where she lived reached her.

A nephew, Dr. Daniel Halferty, Newport, Oregon, and the wife of a brother, Mrs. Oliver Applegate, San Francisco, went to her bedside.

Cousins of the injured teacher known here are Mrs. W. O. (Lena) Smith, Mrs. Alice Applegate Peale,

Ashland; Evelyn and Elsie Apple-gate, living at Williams, California.

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