

The Herald and News

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Lawn Bowling

By BILL JENKINS

It all dates back to the Christmas Week paper, this sudden notice of the age old game of lawn bowls. Seems that a fellow by the name of Charles A. Burley, who works for his living at insurance underwriting, suggested to Dave Garraway, the man who runs the NBC television show "Today," that he put on a Christmas program with nothing but good news items in it.

Garraway didn't get around to doing it, but did contact Charlie Burley with the news that he had read the Herald and News item on the show. This, to make a long story short, led to Burley's writing me and sending along his letters to Dave, etc.

Along with all this came a raft of information about the old game of lawn bowls. Seems that Charlie is Eastern Division president of the American Lawn Bowling Association.

Included in the voluminous correspondence was a brochure explaining the basic facts of the game. You play it on grass, naturally, and the better the grass the better the game. The green, or "rink," is 120 feet long and 15 feet wide—big ones are 120 by 120 thus giving eight "rinks." In playing the lead bowler tosses the "white jack" which is a two and a half inch billiard ball, out at least 15 feet on the rink. This ball is then centered where it stopped and the other bowlers, there are usually four to a team, roll the five inch "bowls" up to the white ball, the object being to get as close as possible. Scoring is done by measuring from each bowl to the jack. The closest to the jack scores one point. If the second closest belongs to a member of the same team then that team gets two points and so on. Highest possible score, almost never attained, is eight. When you toss the bowls from one end to the other of the rink it is called an "end." Coming back is another "end." A game consists of any given number of "ends."

The game is recommended for all ages. The accompanying pictures show some of the spectacular greens with people standing around studying the jacks and bowls. Except a few of the younger players who, in the picture I have, are studying a couple of spectacularly pretty girls who are standing at the edge of the rink. All in all it sounds like a nice sort of game. Confined to one spot so you don't have to walk as far as you do in golf. The bowls are big enough that even if you have a hook or a slice it is unlikely that you will lose them in the rough—there being no rough. Not enough exertion to wear you out, but still enough exercise to offer adequate excuse for a couple of strong ones at the end of the end. All in all a nice game.

Out here in our part of the West we can raise really beautiful lawns. On top of which we have a goodly number of small seeds men who would doubtless be rapturously happy if the game took hold in a big way that would require the installation of many rinks.

We are also well supplied with pretty girls to stand on the sidelines and cheer the hurriers on. This is important from the tourist trade standpoint. We also have, here in the big open country of Klamath County, a lake to use as a backdrop where we could pose more pretty girls aboard nice little cruisers.

And we might even be able to lure a handful of people who come like to play lawn bowls. It is just about the thing that a wheezy gentleman like myself—at least as soon as I cut down the old wastetime enough so I can bend over and pick up my bowl.

So I'll look into it further. I'll even write to more lawn bowls clubs, like Dr. Howard C. Sharp, 100 West Seattle Street, Seattle, Wash. in the Northwest Division, 1000 Boylston Terrace, Oakland, Calif. in the Southwest Division, and this might turn into a brand new sport out here in the wild and woolly West.

BY MAX WAUCHOPE
The American Automobile Association in January completed a comprehensive plan which it believes will be a rallying point around which conflicting interests can compose their differences in respect to the financing of a national system of interstate highways.

Efforts to secure a greatly stepped-up federal highway aid program met a dead-end in the 83rd Congress, largely because of disagreement on methods of financing.

The recommendations for launching and financing this accelerated federal highway program is contained in a pamphlet published recently by the headquarters of the AAA in Washington, D.C.

The program sets forth suggested federal financing methods for improving the national system of interstate highways and for progressively increasing authorization for other federal-aid highway work above present levels during 1956 and 1957. Provisions would also be included for continued federal financing of national parkways and of highway work in national forests, national parks and national monuments.

to cover fiscal years 1963-1967, and the third in 1966 to cover fiscal years 1968-1972.

The AAA urges that normal federal-aid procedures would be followed. Under the present federal-aid funds may be obligated for two years beyond the fiscal year for which the funds are authorized, and another year is required to complete and pay for the work. This would mean a total authorization period of 15 years annually permit program financing to extend for three additional years, or for a total of 18 years.

It is felt by the highway group that pay-as-you-go financing should be reflected in any plan with the major emphasis to be placed on improvement of the national system of interstate highways. However, provision should also be made for concurrently increasing federal aid primary, secondary and urban highway programs to meet the nation's expanding traffic needs.

Payment of the plan would be by expanded federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oil, tires, tubes and camelback truck use.

The truck line companies will probably howl over this particular statement of the AAA—the highway group doesn't feel that truckers are now paying a fair share of federal highway costs. The highway association proposes that adjustments be made in the federal tax structure so that this class of vehicle pays what the AAA feels is a more equitable share of the burden.

The federal share of this program would be 90 per cent with the states meeting the remaining 10 per cent.

The Bureau of Public Roads would be authorized by Congress to administer the expanded highway program.

The cost of the first five-year increment of the program is estimated at \$9,370,000,000. This represents an increase in present highway taxes of \$2,009,000,000 over present taxes.

The cost of the second and third increments would be reappraised in 1961 by Congress after the completion of the first five-year period. It was felt by AAA that any desirable adjustments in the program could be made at that time.

Looking at the plan as a layman it would appear to be a feasible plan. However, financial and construction experts might be expected to disagree on the cost figures and the financing methods. In any event, with the nation in dire need of improvement of its highway systems, any reasonable plan should be considered and studied by Congress and the voters.

BY KEN MCLEOD
Usually the stories told of bear hunting have very little scientific interest so long as bears are still in the land of the living, however, let a species become extinct, then things become different. This is especially true when it comes to the stories of grizzly bears of the Klamath because in order to learn something of them we must turn to anecdotes of the pioneer. The early settler possessed no outdoor magazines in which he could write about his experiences as do modern day sportsmen, consequently we must search early day books, newspapers, diaries, and personal narratives for such information that they can give. Encounters with grizzlies were such commonplace affairs that unless they had some especially thrilling episode attached to them they passed unnoticed.

Our first account of grizzly bears in Oregon country dates back to the period 1811 to 1813. In the "Narrative of a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America in the years 1811-14," G. Franchère reports grizzly bears near the head of the Willamette Valley that were extremely ferocious.

In 1826 David Douglas encountered grizzlies near the head of the Willamette, and one of his companions was attacked and had much of his clothing torn off as he escaped up a tree. On the upper Columbia an old grizzly with two cubs was encountered and Douglas killed one of the cubs. These incidents were recorded by J. W. Hooker in 1836 in an article published in the Botanical Magazine of London under the title "A Brief Memoir of the Life of David Douglas with extracts from his letters."

Peter Skene Ogden follows in the record by reporting in his journal of 1827 that in the Rogue River Valley a large grizzly bear was encountered and was wounded by the trappers, the bear was attacked by two Indian guides, armed with only a bow and arrow and a small ax. The Indian was seriously and probably fatally injured, but the bear remained in the bushes.

South Fork of the McKenzie River, a photograph of the dead bear is included.

In the memory file recorded in the "Oregon Sportsman" in 1916, Chris Best, an old-time game warden and hunter at Snowshoe Camp, about eight miles west of Mt. Pitt, pointed out where, many years before, he had killed a famous old grizzly.

In August 1920, Stanley G. Jewett and A. G. Ames, picked up a right upper molar of a grizzly bear on a sand bar of the Santiam River, thus adding another record to the grizzly bear story.

The most prolific in the memory file story class was the late Capt. Oliver Applegate of Klamath Falls, whose remembrances have been recorded by others. In 1897, Applegate reported to Dr. Merriam of a grizzly bear killed in 1891 or 1895 on the west slope of the Cascades but said that very few were then found north of the Umpqua Mountains and none north of the Calapooya Mountains, while east of the Cascades they had ranged not many years before as far north as Crooked River.

Valentine's Day

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — The war between the sexes reaches a kind of climax on Valentine's Day. This is the one day of the year when the men from the boys' when it comes to the matter of dealing with the feminine gender.

Women, generally the stern realists of the human race, seem to come apart at the seams at this season. They appear lost in a cloud of moonbeams. Their usual whims of becoming whims of molasses. They are alternately demanding and placating, wistful and petulant.

"What gets into women around Valentine's Day?" the ordinary man grumbles. "What do they want?"

The part of the problem is simple. A child may believe in Santa Claus all year round, but it is the present it finds under the tree at Christmas that confirms its belief. Women are like that about love.

Through most of the year a man can talk them into believing he loves them dearly, but at Valentine's time they want something more in the way of proof than conversation. The age or size of the present you give them isn't so important. Often a small sprig of old diamonds will please them as much as a big heavy necklace. The main thing is that you remember them in a special way.

The bachelor, of course, is in special peril at this time. He may find that the box of candy he buys a girl at Valentine will wind up by June into a honeymoon he has to pay for on the installment plan.

How can the cagey bachelor please his girl at Valentine and still not commit himself unalterably? Here is a good sound tip: Present her with an Irish Sweetpeas ticket. If her horse wins, she'll have enough money to set him up in business. If her horse loses, he can then tell her, "So long, kid. It's been nice knowing you, but I gave you your chance. You can't expect an ambitious guy like me to tie himself up for life to a hard luck dame like you."

What about the married man? Well, oddly enough, Valentine's Day is no longer merely a single girl's racket. Wives have muscled into it on a wholesale scale. A wife expects something extra from her husband on this day dedicated to love, even if she has to chivy her forgetful mate into presenting her with a black eye.

But such is the understanding nature of most wives, however, that it isn't really difficult to please them, bless their gentle souls. Here are a few suggestions on how to surprise your wife on Valentine's Day and still remain solvent.

1. Send her the biggest, mushiest, most red-ribbon-bedecked card you can find, but remember not to use your business signature. If she ever called you by a pet name, sign this. (Statistics show that more husbands than single men buy the sentimental three-buck Valentines.)

2. Are you a do-it-yourself fan? Carve up one of your kids' old yo-yos into a heart shape and box it with a card reading: "No other girl in the world could string me along but you, baby."

3. If you're a real cheap skate and want to save dough, buy a goosy dime card, and sign it with one of your wife's old high school lovers. When she proudly shows it to you, throw a real jealous fit. That'll put her on the defensive. On the other hand, if she doesn't show it to you, you may have something to worry about a lot more serious than Valentine's Day.

4. If you loaf at home while your wife goes to work, at least put her in her lunchbox a sandwich tied with a bit of old lace and a cloth forgotten-out.

ganda wallop. They wait up to the United States as if to shake hands and then sock with a fast left cross.

Their timing is good, as the dates show. They've got this country wondering where the next punch is coming from.

But there's no mystery about their propaganda which has two aims: to shake loose this country's allies by trying to fill them with misgivings about American intentions, and to win over the people of Asia, Africa and the Middle East with the idea Russia is a big brother, the United States the opposite.

Here are some dates:

Jan. 25. While Britain's Prime Minister Eden was on his way here to meet with President Eisenhower—an event bound to capture world headlines—Premier Bulganin sent Eisenhower a personal message.

Thereafter, Eden's approaching visit had to share top headlines with the message. Secrecy surrounding it added to the interest. Russia didn't spoil the interest by revealing the contents.

Jan. 28. Eisenhower released both Bulganin's message and his own reply. Bulganin had proposed a 20-year friendship treaty. Eisenhower rejected the offer, suggesting Russia show its good intentions by deeds rather than words.

Jan. 29. The Soviet press headlined Bulganin's offer but didn't mention Eisenhower's reply. The Russians let the offer sink in, getting maximum mileage out of it, building up the hopes of people who didn't know Eisenhower's reply.

Feb. 30-Feb. 1. After three days of talks, Eisenhower and Eden issued a joint statement on what they had discussed and decided. It was vague. They stressed their wishes for peaceful settlements in the Middle East.

They referred to a 1950 agreement they had with the French to stop a war in the Middle East, by acting together inside or outside the United Nations. Did this mean they'd intervene with troops? They didn't say. The Russians let this pass momentarily. They had other fish to fry. As if to divert world attention from the Eisenhower-Eden message of the day before, Bulganin did an extraordinary thing.

Feb. 2. He sent a second letter to Eisenhower, urging again a friendship treaty and offered the same kind of treaty to America's friends. He called on this country to show by deeds also that it wanted peace and pointed out the United States had surrounded Russia with air bases.

Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles decided to wait a while before rejecting this second offer, as they almost certainly will. They haven't answered yet.

Feb. 6. While the world was still pondering this second Soviet offer, the Russians accused the United States of sending balloons equipped with cameras and radios over Russia to do military spying.

This may have been meant to back up Bulganin's complaint the United States was hemming in Russia militarily. The Russians played the time for days, even after the United States said it would try not to let it happen again although explaining the balloons were not aerial spies but were gathering only scientific information.

Feb. 13. Russia picked up what it had ignored before; the Eisenhower-Eden statement. It warned against use of American-British-French troops in the Middle East, but itself in the position of protecting the Arabs, and accused the West of being more interested in oil investments in the Middle East than in the people there.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

BOSTON — Former Presidential Assistant Robert Culler on a recent informal evening with President Eisenhower:

"His color was fine... his disposition was good. I was impressed by his calmness of spirit... his calmness of judgment."

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Paul Dudley White, President Eisenhower's heart specialist, in advice to Americans anxious to avoid a heart attack:

"Use your common sense. Take vigorous exercise and work and eat less food."

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Ore.: Adlai Stevenson after escaping injury when a snow tractor he was riding at Mt. Hood rolled over and fell into a gulch.

"I've been in a helicopter crash in a Malayan jungle and in car wrecks in the flatlands, but never anything like this. I believe in the future. I'll confine my politics to more temperate climates."

They'll Do It Every Time

By JIMMY HADLO



Soviet Communist Party Opens Twentieth Congress

MOSCOW (AP)—The 20th congress of the Soviet Communist party opened today with Russian party boss Nikita S. Khrushchev holding the spotlight before the world's top leaders.

The sessions of the congress—the first full-scale planning meeting since the death of Joseph Stalin—were secret but the first major item of business was Khrushchev's review of Soviet and world affairs.

What the stocky party secretary has to say will not be made public until the party decides to permit publication. His speech was expected to be a most important pronouncement, spelling out the line the Communists will follow for at least the next four years.

A series of opening ceremonies and the adoption of an agenda preceded Khrushchev's address.

Delegates from over the Soviet Union and top Red visitors from other countries filed through the closely guarded Kremlin gates and took their seats in the supreme Soviet chamber as the great gold-leaf clock atop Spassky Tower chimed 10. Colorful costumes of Asian delegates were intermingled with the more somber Western dress of other officials as the congress assembled.

Western observers were impressed by the fact that the hundreds of thousands of words of pre-congress publicity did not once mention the name of Stalin, who died March 5, 1953. He was almost defied at the last congress in 1952, but this time the emphasis was on the role of the party as a whole.

The international character of the meeting was emphasized in today's issue of the Soviet party newspaper Pravda, which featured an article by French Communist chieftain Maurice Thorez. In it, Thorez stressed the identity of the interests of France and the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union's role in the Allied forces during the war.

Other party leaders on hand include a big delegation from Red China, Jacques Duclos of France, Palmiro Togliatti of Italy and Harry Pollitt, George Matthews and Palmer Dutt of Britain.

No provision was made for reporting the congress sessions by Moscow's foreign press corps. In the past Pravda has printed the text of speeches and proceedings, beginning the day after the opening session. Some observers thought Khrushchev's speech might be of such length that it would be published in installments over a period of several days.

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Hazel Opdyke Rites Planned

DUNSMUIR — Funeral services for Hazel Opdyke, 49, of Dunsmuir will be held at the Case funeral parlors in Chico at 2 p.m. Wednesday. Interment in the Chico Cemetery will follow.

Mrs. Opdyke died at the Southern Pacific Hospital in San Francisco on Sunday, February 12, following an illness of several months. She had been employed as a clerk for Shasta Division offices in Dunsmuir since 1950 and had worked for the Southern Pacific company previously. She was born in Chico on August 24, 1906.

She is survived by her husband, A. R. Opdyke, of Dunsmuir and two sons by previous marriages, James Hector of Oakland, and Vince Holbrook of Chico. She was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and a member of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church in Dunsmuir.

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Leaking Gas Kills Family

OKLAHOMA CITY, (AP) — A building contractor, his wife and five children, were asphyxiated early Tuesday in their home eight miles northeast of here.

The victims were George Smith-hiser, about 55, his wife, Barbara, and their children, Virginia, 9; Michael, 8; Pat, 5; Tommy, 3 and Carol, 1.

They were found by a neighbor who noticed "something was wrong" when he called at the home.

Deputy sheriffs said Smith-hiser was sitting in an overstuffed chair. The mother, one of the sons and a daughter were in bed, two other boys were on a day bed and the other girl was on the sofa.

All appeared to have been dead six or seven hours. One of the officers said the cookstove fire had gone out, and there was a "heavy odor" of natural gas in the house.

Lover Says Come

Geo. N. Taylor

Capt. Cornelius of the Roman Army was stationed near Jerusalem to hold the country for Caesar. Cornelius was a man of much prayer and on a day he prayed, God told him to send for the Apostle Peter. So he did and when Peter arrived, he found the house full of Army men. Peter was telling them of how God was in Christ and that Christ died for men's sins. In the midst of Peter's talk, God gave them a sign. It was that the people of whatever land, might come into eternal life with their sins blotted out and Christ's eternal righteousness act opposite their name. When the Christian leaders in Jerusalem heard this they declared that God had opened the doors to all in any land, if they believed. Only so they had Christ in their heart as Lord and Saviour. Yes—God your Lover says to come.

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