

The Herald and News

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Crab Feed

By BILL JENKINS
Last night marked the annual crab feed down at Malin. And as usual the people down there did a bang-up job of it. What looked to me like a near record crowd and all of them hungry for that wonderful crab.
The remark was passed several times within my hearing that if every town had the same civic spirit as Malin there would be a lot more hustle to the world. True.

Among other things it was a welcome relief to go to a crowded banquet such as that during election year and not have to listen to a lot of long and windy political speeches. Matter of fact, the few aspirants on hand weren't even given a chance to get up and introduce themselves. For which congratulations to Malin. That I taken a lot of doing.
Even the office seekers present seemed to enjoy the situation. Nothing to do but eat crab, visit with their friends and have a good time.

My thanks to Jerry Rajous and his crew who kept us so well supplied in our private corner of the hall. The only trouble was that the service was so good I ate too much. Still bulging today. More than usual, that is.

The sun was shining faintly when we got up this morning and it was almost warm compared to what it has been. A welcome thing after all our rain and snow and foul weather. According to the weather reports we were supposed to be buried under about two feet of snow this morning and instead we get the best day we've had in ten days. Glen Jackson, the Medford end of Copco, was in town the other day and said the long range report promised another month of wet weather. Hope it was wrong.

With Grater Lake heading for an all-time record snowfall I'll bet it will be a cameraman's paradise this spring when the blue bird days come. Bill Griffith will just about have to take time off from his post at Leo's and move up there. He's a real rabid fan when it comes to taking pictures of the lake. Says he's tried thousands of 'em and never gotten one that satisfied him yet. Try it this spring. Bill, I'll bet you can get a few corkers.

Retail Memo

By DEB ADDISON
Attendance at the Klamath Basin Home Show last Friday and Saturday confirmed what we've been reading about people planning to improve, repair and modernize their homes.
Albert M. Cole, F. H. A. Administrator, predicts a 20 percent increase in this kind of home work nationally. Headquarters of Operation Home Improvement, a year-long nationwide campaign, suggested by President Eisenhower and sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce points out that 40 percent of all homeowners spent nothing on home improvement last year. 30 million American homes haven't been painted in 10 years, and 90 percent of postwar homes built to minimum standards are too small for the normal increase in family size, and the trend on family size is increasing.
Attendance at the home show here was half again more than last February. The official figure is 5149 adults. That is based on adding a thousand to the 4149 who actually signed in. Last year 238 signed in. Guessing at the number of lookers who came in the back door or who otherwise didn't sign in, it would run a lot more than that.
Anyway, a lot of homeowners attended and they were there for just one reason, to look at the hundreds of new materials and gadgets for the home that the exhibitors had on display. The interest was on an individual basis and what these homeowners do in the way of improvement will be over and above commercial construction for military and other new housing needs.

Klamath cattlemen and dairymen should take heart from a recent Department of Agriculture forecast.
For a number of years expenditures for food have gained annually in percent of the consumer dollar. While expenditures for food in 1956 will account for about the same proportion of per capita income as last year—around 20 percent—it will amount to more per capita.
Also, the department predicts, shifts in consumption among major foods are in the cards this year. Among the livestock products, some increase is probable for beef, pork, fluid milk, and chicken meat. A small decline is likely for veal, lamb and mutton.

Retailers of garden supplies have a booming \$83-per-family sales potential this season, according to our Bureau of Advertising.
Few markets—ever! In our dynamically expanding economy—have shown the tremendous growth of the garden market. It's four times as big as just five years ago.
Trees, shrubs and horticultural plants will account for \$14.65; power lawn mowers, \$3.80; barbecue equipment, 70 cents; lawn and other seeds, \$7.45; summer furniture, \$5.30; pesticides, \$1.35; small walking tractors, \$1.15; outdoor power tools, \$4.20; and non-farm fertilizers, \$3.45. Other garden spending will bring it to \$83 per family.

The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index

of 30 basic commodities was 262.28 on February 22, against 261.10 a week before.
The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, fell one cent last week to \$5.93. That was 10.8 percent below the corresponding level of last year.

History

By KEN McLEOD
History of the Algonkin people is well fixed in the American scene since the most famous individual Indians in our early history were Algonkin for example, Pocahontas, who married an Englishman of rank, and Massasoit, who welcomed the pilgrims at Plymouth and taught them how to raise corn. Among the important tribes in New England were Penobscot, Narraganset, Pequot, Wampanoag and Mahican.

Some of the first settlers individually quarreled with the Indians who in turn sought reprisals in the Indian code which in turn grew into open warfare; the Indians retaliating in kind. The settlers cut off the heads and hands of Indians they killed and set them up on poles in the towns as an example expected to impress fear upon their enemies. In reality this crude barbaric medieval custom merely enraged the Indians who in turn scalped and tortured such whites as fell their way.

In a short time all colonies were offering bounties for Indian heads and scalps. An infant's scalp brought just as much as that of a man or woman. War followed war, producing great leaders on both sides, but the most conspicuous Indian leader was King Philip, feared by the English for his ability. Philip fought valiantly to the last. Washington Irving has immortalized him in literature, portraying his strength of character under the stress of great sorrow and adversity.

Another great leader, Canochet, an associate of Philip, showed equal nobility, as when captured and sentenced to death, he said "that he liked it well, for he should die before his heart was soft, or he had spoken anything unworthy of himself."

Today our language is graced with Algonkin words, the word wigwam is an Algonkin term for house. When we speak the term "wigwag," however, we are most apt to visualize the skin tents of the Indian of the plains. Blackfoot as an example but nevertheless members of the Algonkin family. The Eastern Algonkin wigwam was an oval framework of poles, bent into some shape and covered with slabs of elm bark or similar materials. Where available, birchbark was preferred, especially in summer.

Sometimes the winter coverings were mats made of cattail stalks, these giving more warmth than bark. The fire was in the center of the lodge, the floor was of tramped earth, and platforms around the sides served as sleeping and sitting places. The housing was simple and comfortable enough for the Indians.

Clothing was not elaborate, even in winter the men went about in breeches and leggings, breechcloth and a robe. The characteristic woman's costume was a skirt formed by folding a rectangular skin around the waist. On occasion, a jacket was worn as an upper garment.

Except in the Far North, the women tended small plots of ground in the forest; the chief crop being corn, though squashes and beans were added. Many foods typical of the eastern Algonkin were adopted by the colonists. Today we owe the Algonkin for such products as lye-bonny, succotash, wild rice, popcorn, maple sugar, etc. However, though the Indian gave these agricultural products to the white man his true economy was based upon being a forest hunter, the common deer being his chief food animal, furnishing fine skins for clothing as well.

Most household utensils were of bark and wood, though some baskets were made of wood splints, but what attracted the attention of the white man is the wide use these woodland Indians made of certain fibers from the inner bark of such trees as linn, swamp ash, etc. Even today we find Indian women in Wisconsin and Minnesota making string of this bark in the same old way. The fibers are shredded from the bark and twisted into thread and twine by rolling back and forth under the palm of the hand on the naked thigh or calf of the leg.

No Monopoly

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—At the State Department, Secretary Dulles has no monopoly on awkward situations. His next-in-command, Herbert Hoover Jr., has managed to get into a couple too, with the help of a certain Eisenhofer.
The departing once and got caught in its own flypaper another time while Hoover, the under secretary, was running the show for Dulles, who was on vacation. The first involved Red China, the second tanks for Saudi Arabia.

Last spring Chou En-lai, the Red Chinese premier, caught the world's hopes and attention with this sudden proposal that his country and the United States sit down and talk about relaxing tension around Formosa.
Hoover, with the approval of Eisenhofer, gave an answer which Chou said "almost closed the door on any talks. The answer was given so fast it couldn't have been thought out very well.
Hoover said the United States would insist that the Nationalist

Chinese on Formosa sit in on any talks. This was a bit of a prevent even exploratory talks since the Reds and Nationalists don't recognize each other as legitimate governments.

When he got back from vacation Dulles tried to straighten out this error by saying Nationalist China wouldn't have to sit in on a cease-fire talk but would have to be there if the conversation got around to who owned Formosa.
Hoover's next big unhappy moment came this month. Without any public announcement the State Department planned to send 18 tanks to Saudi Arabia. It might never have said anything about it if there hadn't been a leak. Someone saw the tanks on the Brooklyn waterfront, ready to be loaded on a boat bound for Saudi Arabia.

Sending tanks to the Arabs was big news, since the department for months had been delaying action on the pleas of Israel for weapons. The Israelis said they needed equipment for defense against the Arab nations.
Not until it was asked about it, and then only after some delay, did the State Department say it had approved the tanks for Saudi Arabia. It tried to brush off the whole business by saying it was a routine matter.

But it wasn't routine to the newspapers and radio which played the news big. Many members of Congress sympathetic to the Israelis' request for arms denounced the shipment.
Quickly Hoover—he now says with Eisenhower's approval—ordered the shipment suspended. This infuriated the Arabs. All sides were angry at the department now. In a few days the department lifted the suspension, let the tanks be shipped.

How did this happen in the first place? And why, once the State Department had decided to let Saudi Arabia have the tanks, did it suspend the shipment at all? Hoover tried to explain to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Whatever light his testimony threw on the deal, it was a confusing kind of light. This was his story:
Some years ago, when Saudi Arabia let the United States build an air base there, close to Russia, it got this country to agree to sell it arms later. Last April it asked for tanks for training purposes. On Aug. 25 the United States agreed. Saudi Arabia paid for the tanks Nov. 26 and was notified the tanks would be shipped in February. This gave the State Department more than two months to check to be sure everything about this transaction was legal.
But when the legality of it was questioned, Hoover said, he decided the department had better check to be sure everything was legal. This didn't make Hoover or the department look very sure of what they were doing.

Leveling Off

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—Signs of a leveling off in business appear to-day from several sources.
But that's all it is—a leveling off at a very high peak. The same sources could put it, just as accurately, another way: business is good—it just isn't getting much better at the moment.
Today's signs are mostly in the field of new orders. A number of companies report that production remains at a peak but new orders aren't pouring in at the same rate as a few months back.

The Business Survey Committee of the National Assn. of Purchasing Agents says its February report "confirms the slight leveling off in industrial business conditions that was reported in January by purchasing executives." Most materials should come into a better supply and demand balance in the next six months.

New orders for machine tools have slipped from their year-end peak, the National Machine Tool Builders Assn. reports in Cleveland. But in spite of a drop in new orders in January, the backlog of orders in the industry remains high. Industry spokesmen doubt if orders will pick up much for awhile but they have enough to keep them busy for months.

Retail trade has been leveling off. Department store sales stay above the year-ago mark. But that if offset by the drop in retail auto sales and to some extent in home furnishings as home building tapers off.

The National Automobile Dealers Assn. takes a dimmer view of the loss in January and February. Seasonal factors get part of the blame, but association spokesmen fear the industry over-sold last year and will have to wait for the demand to catch up.

Auto makers are more optimistic. They expect new car sales this month to top January, although to fall short of last year's record.

Clubfoot

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.
A child born with a deformed twisted foot (of which there are several varieties) is said to have a "clubfoot."
The exact cause of this condition is now known. It is possible that the clubfoot is merely the result of an abnormal position of the foot inside the womb of the mother. This is one theory.
In some cases, the clubfoot may be caused by a failure to develop properly before birth. This may be because of something inherited directly from the parents, but no one knows certainly.
About one child out of a thousand is born with a clubfoot. The condition is about twice as common in boys as in girls.
Curiously enough, clubfoot occurs more often in some parts of the country than in others and it

would certainly be interesting to know why.
There is a greater tendency to have children with a clubfoot in some families than in others. Older mothers have more chance of bearing a child with a clubfoot than do young mothers.
Also mothers who have had one child with a clubfoot or some other defect which is present at birth are more likely to have children born later with similar deformities.
In recent years it has been discovered that mothers who have had German measles during the first three months of pregnancy have an increased chance of having children with some deformity, such as a clubfoot.

The deformed foot is usually smaller than the normal foot. The heel is likely to be smaller and underdeveloped. Frequently the foot is so twisted that all of the weight is carried either on the ball of the foot or even on what would normally be the top of the foot. The tendons and bones of the foot are therefore twisted.
If the clubfoot remains untreated the condition tends to become worse, largely because of the increased pressure from abnormal weight-bearing.
Treatment should always be begun early. If it is started within the first six months of life there is excellent chance that the deformity can be corrected without surgery.

There is, however, a danger of recurrence and consequently treatment is usually divided into three stages. These are the correction of the deformity, keeping the foot corrected until normal muscle balance has been regained, and observation for several years.
Manipulation by hand is often helpful. Bandaging can be used early. Casts and a number of different kinds of operations are employed. Just what should be done for a particular child with a clubfoot depends on how severe it is, how old the child is, what previous treatment he has had, and many other considerations.

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Viet Nam Policy

By CHARLES M. MCCANN
United Press Staff Correspondent
France is getting increasingly angry over the United States policy in the Indochinese state of Viet Nam.
The situation could develop into a serious quarrel.
President Ngo Dinh Diem of Viet Nam is building himself up to the status of a dictator. He is not only strengthening his personal authority but is steadily squeezing France out of his country, which was a French protectorate for 70 years.

The United States strongly supports Diem, a Frenchman who named him Premier in June, 1954, did so only at American insistence.
Since then Diem has succeeded in ousting playboy Emperor Bao Dai and making himself president. France now is accusing the United States of helping Diem to eliminate all French influence in Viet Nam.

French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau made the accusation openly in a speech to the French Senate in Paris last Thursday.
"I believe the United States has made a mistake in trying to eliminate France from Viet Nam for its own benefit," he said.
Pineau intends to take up the issue with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles during the conference of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization members which starts in Karachi, Pakistan, next Tuesday.

He has been instructed by his government to protest strongly against American policy. He will hold that "anti-French" sentiment by the United States in Viet Nam is weakening the whole allied position in Southeast Asia.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Secretary Dag Hammarskjold on the Middle East crisis:
"I do not see any reason for panicky reactions."

LONDON—Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd on Soviet arms shipments to the Middle East:
"Since the invasion of Korea no other single action has done more to bring nearer the danger of war."

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Boyz Brown, alto saxophone jazzman, on his physical preparation as a lay brother of the Servants of Mary, Order of the Servants of Mary:
"I began taking jobbing dates, so that I could get used to sleeping nights. We get up at 5:20 a.m. here. That used to be when I was getting in."

HOLLYWOOD—Jack Webb, the Joe Friday of Dragnet fame, on withdrawing from the nominations for television's Emmy award:
"I am so terribly confused by the academy's method of nominations and choice of categories, the only solution is to withdraw."

AURORA, Ill.—Mayor Paul Egan, who suggests that American mayors visit Russia, as quoted by Mrs. Ernest Van Auker whom he fired because of a view over the city's Leap Year observation:
"Who the hell do you think you are, the mayor? You've been getting your name in the papers and I get no mention, and I thought up the Leap Year Day celebration."

ORLANDO, Fla.—Manager Charley Dressen of the Washington Senators, in praising rookie pitcher John Valmas:
"His fast ball really moves. Why, he could be another Pedro Ramos." (Ramos' record last year, five wins, 11 losses.)

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo

WHEN FLOTILLA WAS MEASURED FOR A NEW DRESS, SHE WORE HER NEW GIRDLE... AND CUT AN ALMOST PERFECT FIGURE...

THIRTY-SIX—AND WAIT TWENTY-NINE—NO—TWENTY-EIGHT—THIS IS A VERY GOOD FOUNDATION GARMENT YOU HAVE ON, DEARIE...

IT LOOKS LIKE A POTATO SACK! IT'S SO BULGY! THAT ZIPPER! WHY CAN'T YOU FASTEN IT? NO—I DON'T LIKE IT AT ALL!

URGENT TO KILL

THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO STELLA MARSH, 225 N. W. 10TH ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Wheat Group Plans KF Meet

The Oregon Wheat Commission will hold its regular quarterly meeting in the banquet room of the Pelican Cafe, starting at 9:30 a.m., March 3, Marion T. Weatherford, chairman, Arlington, Oregon, announced today.
A number of wheat growers and trade people in the Klamath Falls area have been invited to this meeting. Weatherford said.
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PAROLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The Rev. Luther B. Martin asked criminal court yesterday to parole young man accused of stealing his car, but Judge L. R. Curtis turned him down.

Judge Curtis said there have been too many auto thefts recently for parole to be considered. He sentenced the youth, Herbert W. Hayes, 19, to serve six months in jail.

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