

The Herald and News

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No Bites

By BILL JENKINS

Going home for lunch the other day we ran across our old friend Snuffy Smith standing in a high wind and keeping a sharp eye on his line off Moore Park in the hopes that he'd go home with fish for dinner.

At the time we were there the only thing biting was his conscience. Told me a casually cruising chub had picked up his egg cluster and packed it around for a little bit but that was the picture as far as piscatorial action was concerned.

I think the real trouble, probably, lay in the fact that it was one of those semi-warm days we had last week. From what I've been able to see the fishing is best—or at least the most people are out trying it—when the weather is the foulest.

Until, of course, the real spring weather hits and people go out to lie in the sun and soak up the warmth rather than fish.

Right now Snuffy can save himself a trip out to the lake. It's all frozen up again at the lower end where most of the hopefuls fish.

A letter to the editor came in the other day protesting the fact that so many dogs were allowed to run loose. The protest was signed only as one who had suffered and, since I consider this a highly controversial subject after the shooting of one dog, was not run.

I suppose that this summer will see another period of lock-up time for dogs being proposed. If so it will be interesting to see (1) how much support it gets, and (2) how effective control is achieved if and when such a curfew on dogs is declared.

I can't seem to remember any great success in the past.

Happened to be on duty early here yesterday and spent an amused few hours on our private "C" wire watching what was happening to other localities in the state. Snow and rain and wind was the order of the day.

I suppose I shouldn't admit this, but I'm just low enough and mean enough to be secretly pleased when the valley areas of Oregon get a plastering of snow.

I deplore the damage that is done and the inconvenience caused to both individuals and business. But I still have that something-or-other feeling that always comes when the tables are turned.

For so many years our friends in the valley have been shaking their heads at our weather and allowing as how they certainly wouldn't live any place where it snowed. And now they're getting a worse reason of it than we have been treated to here on the High Desert.

At least there's some consolation. The whole world seems to be catching it in the neck this winter—and spring.

Indian Resistance

By KEN McLEOD

We have been writing of some of the early clashes between the Pilgrim and the Indian that resulted from the white man's invasion of the New World. This resistance may appear to be fairly one-sided with the Indian always being defeated and driven westward, nevertheless, the reality of Indian resistance in New England was no trifling matter and had they been united it is exceedingly doubtful whether the white man would have made the progress he did.

A brief summary of the toll taken by the Indians which the white man paid as his price of usurping the Indian lands is seen in the following statistics—During the years 1675 to 1677 the raiding Indians burned 25 towns, even large settlements as Springfield, Providence, Deerfield and Sudbury. In a few of these raids not a house escaped the flames, and several of the villages were raided two or three times until the destruction was complete.

The writings of the time give some estimates of fatalities, the most circumstantial documents placing white deaths at 800 and those of Indians at 900. Relative to the population of the time this was a heavy loss and property losses were relatively greater. The Indians engaged showed more persistence, were less demoralized by a single reverse and made more attacks upon armed men than in most other Indian wars.

The fighting between the Hudson River and North Carolina was in a more fortunate position than in New England. The Ohio Valley in the west was thinly populated by other tribes and though some Iroquois-speaking tribes spread over Pennsylvania, they were not as aggressive as those in New York State. Large stretches of the Appalachians were merely hunting lands. The Susquehanna Indians held the heart of Pennsylvania and the powerful Delaware tribes of the Delaware Valley dominated the eastern Pennsylvania and most of New Jersey. Of course these are group names, these Indians living under tribal groups in many villages, the Nanticoke held Delaware and the adjoining territory where some of their survivors still reside.

In eastern Virginia was the Powhatan Confederacy. Jamestown was settled in 1607, and by 1622 the colonists were fighting these Indians, losing over 300 of their number but inflicting more damage on the Indians. In 1644 another climax was reached, costing a large number of white lives, but this time the Indians were reduced to helplessness and eventual extermination.

The Pennsylvanians got on rather well with the Indians, but the Dutch were soon fighting with the

tribes around Manhattan, the tribes here have been designated as the Wappinger Confederacy. Before New York was much of a town, a citizen murdered an Indian bringing furs to market and possessed himself of the goods. The town government winked at the crime; after all, what did one Indian more or less matter? There were other similar offenses. Finally, a party of Dutch went to Staten Island to kill all the Indians they could find. Soon the struggle was on, for the Indians were quick to retaliate in kind. In 1655 a citizen shot an Indian woman pulling some peaches from his favorite tree. Soon after, about 2,000 armed Indians walked into the city demanding satisfaction. After terrifying the city they knocked at the door of the mayor's residence and shot him dead. They then left the city, destroyed outlying houses and killed a number of people. At the end of the war more than 100 women and children were held as captives in the Indian villages.

Soon after the English came into possession of New York, and by 1683 the remnants of the local tribes agreed to give up their homes and move on. What they did was to scatter as refugees among the Delaware and other Algonkin groups, so ending the history of the Indians of Manhattan.

Deborah Kerr

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Deborah Kerr likes to munch on "love-lies-bleeding."

This, she says, is a British weed with a memorable, drooping, heart speckled flower—and tiny leaves which, when plucked young and put in a salad, "give it a wonderful sharp taste."

Deborah, who has overcome the handicap of a flawless beauty to prove herself one of the most rugged and talented of modern actresses, likes her food pretty raw—and hopes her life will stay pretty kind.

At 17, as a young ballet dancer, she tried out before the late Gabriel Pascal for a film role in "Major Barbara."

"You are too fat, your hair is all wrong, and so is your complexion," he told her. Then Deborah read the lines of the role she sought, and Pascal—"Dear Gobby" she calls him now—immediately signed her for a contract.

"I was chubby then," admits Deborah.

No one today could complain about Miss Kerr's figure, her red gold hair, or her complexion. She became almost too beautiful. For a while it held her to impossibly "wooly goody" roles.

She broke that pattern in "From Here to Eternity," and the Broadway play, "Tea and Sympathy." She carries along her exploration of the clay-in-beauty theme also in her latest film, "The Proud and the Profane."

In the actual flesh Miss Kerr's patrician charm has a warm, down-to-earth quality that makes it no less appealing. She has an art rare among beautiful women—the ability to talk in such a way that you forget her looks and see and like her mind.

Here is a sample:

"Beauty secrets? I don't have any. I do wash my face with soap and water."

"Beauty can be a myth anyway. It can be physical, or it can come from inside a person."

"To be beautiful you have to be truthful. You also have to keep your hair nice, your teeth nice, your skin nice, and all those dreary things. But you learn that by the age of 2. You don't have to tell a woman that, I hope."

"Food? I like raw carrots, raw cabbage, raw cauliflower—salads and chowchow. I'm not a violent eater. I could be a vegetarian."

"Perhaps I got my love of vegetables from my grandmother. She loved weird plants. She made wine out of dandelions and beer out of nettles."

"As a person, I just want to be me—to be happy very much... and to enjoy being happy very much."

"It's so much easier to be happy than to be cross. There are enough problems already without making up problems yourself. As my aunt told me once when I was young, 'Don't make heavy weather of anything.'"

"By that I don't mean to say you should wear a constant grin. I seek tranquility at the loss of spirit."

"I have a saying, life is a constant struggle against an unseen adversary who almost always seems to get the better of us."

"But the answer comes down to self-control. I don't believe that people who make a row and let off steam actually feel any better. I think deep down they feel ashamed."

"As you get older, you get on beyond crises of the nerves. You live smaller dramas."

"We all grow up to be pretty ordinary. But we all were once wonderful-like children."

Rising Costs

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Costs are on the rise again in a number of business fields. Further hikes are shaping up by summer.

Shippers will pay about 400 million dollars more a year to the railroads. The cost of sending iron ore, coal and limestone over the Great Lakes will rise an average of 6 per cent when these waterways thaw out. And the cost of sending goods over the highways may rise if Congress goes ahead with plans to raise the tax on gasoline, diesel fuel and truck tires to pay for new roads.

The price of things made of steel and copper has tended higher of late—due to excess of demand over supply, as well as to labor costs. Steelworkers and miners are discussing new wage demands for August.

Some two million workers got a pay hike when the federal minimum wage rose to \$1 an hour recently.

Automatic wage increases for perhaps 2 1/2 million others are in the cards this year under existing union-management contracts.

The Textile Workers Union is out to throw a five-year wage freeze for employees in New England mills.

All these wage increases add to the total of consumers' spending money, to the joy of merchants.

But they also add to the cost of doing business for many another. When the cost can't be absorbed out of profit margins, or when it can't be offset by more output per man hour, prices go up.

"People who think the slackening in automobile output and housing construction has relieved inflationary dangers should take account of these cost-price pressures," the First National City Bank of New York says in its March bank letter.

It sees a danger that wage increases "may force up costs and prices to a point where farmers and other people who do not have equivalent increases in income cannot buy." That could bring a drop in sales and in time an increase in unemployment.

There is an alternative, the bank economists note. Higher prices may be "validated by inflation of demand through excessive credit expansion." The Bankers take a dim view of this "choice of evils."

SEATO

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent

That Southeast Asia Treaty Organization conference in Karachi, Pakistan, could have come at a much better time.

The foreign ministers of the eight "SEATO" nations opened their meeting there today.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and French Foreign Minister Pineau are among those present.

They are discussing important problems affecting countries all the way from Pakistan to Japan.

But the problems are all long-range ones. There is nothing urgent on the program for discussion.

Meanwhile, problems of immediate urgency are developing much nearer home.

Dulles himself will not be home, if he sticks to his schedule, until March 21. He plans to visit the East Asian countries, in addition to Pakistan.

Within a few hours of Dulles' departure from Washington Saturday, things started popping.

Jordan's ambassador, Gen. John Bagot Glubb, commander in chief of Arab Legion, that action weakened the entire Western allied situation in the Middle East.

Socialist Premier Guy Mollet of France, one of the big three Western allies, announced he intended to visit Moscow.

French Foreign Minister Pineau let loose a sensational blast against allied policy before he left Paris for Karachi.

"I am in profound disagreement with the Western policy of the last few years," Mollet said in his speech. "We have committed numerous errors by regarding the problem of security as the only one."

What Pineau meant was that the Western Allies ought to pay more attention to economic problems, disarmament and the search for real peace to counter Russia's worldwide diplomatic and economic offensive.

Within a few hours of Dulles' departure from Washington also, negotiations between British and Orthodox Archbishop Makarios over the future of the Mediterranean island of Cyprus all but broke down.

To make it worse, there were new flare-ups between Israel and Syria over the weekend, and between Israel and Egypt and Jordan.

Prime Minister Anthony Eden is so worried over the Jordan situation that he is reported to be consulting President Eisenhower. He also has asked French Premier Mollet to go to London for talks.

With all these things going on, Dulles seems to be on a diplomatic sidetrack. Thanks to modern communications facilities, he naturally will be in touch with Washington while he is on his tour.

But that is not the same thing as being personally in the capital. The Middle Eastern situation especially is explosive. Dulles probably will wish many times during the next two weeks that he were home. He might conceivably decide to go there.

Thyroid Gland

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Mrs. L. introduces the subject of a certain variety of thyroid gland trouble arising from an explanation of "overactive thyroid gland" and whether a person in whom this is suspected, should have a basal metabolic test.

I believe these questions can be answered best by a general discussion of the subject about which many people still are somewhat confused.

The thyroid is a gland which lies in the front of the neck, sometimes extending down under the upper portion of the breastbone. This gland does not have a duct or passageway to empty its secretion, and therefore its hormone is absorbed directly into the blood stream. It is thus called one of the glands of internal secretion.

Ordinarily, the thyroid manufactures and releases just the right amount of secretion for the needs of the body.

Among other functions, its hormone helps to regulate the action of other internal glands and also to keep the heartbeat regular.

If the thyroid gland starts misbehaving it may produce either too much secretion (probably what Mrs. L. means by overactive) or a secretion which is abnormal. This results in the development of a condition which is known as toxic goiter of which there are several varieties. Other names for toxic goiter are Graves' disease, and hyperthyroidism.

Usually when the thyroid becomes toxic it also enlarges—though perhaps only slightly.

The most common symptoms in addition to enlargement are a rapid heart rate, bulging eyes, trembling of the hands, nervousness and loss of weight. A skilled physician can sometimes make a diagnosis from these symptoms alone.

But usually a metabolism test is taken since this measures more accurately the degree to which the thyroid is overactive. It is done in the early morning before eating. It is not painful.

Toxic goiter should be diagnosed as soon as possible before it has produced damage which may be difficult to overcome. In the past the most common form of treatment has been surgery. In this operation part of the diseased thyroid tissue is removed, leaving only enough to supply the normal needs of the body.

Now some other methods besides surgery are used for toxic goiter. Radioactive iodine is a useful medical treatment in some instances. Drugs of the thiazolyl family also have been used with success. One who has thyroid troubles should know, however, that not all toxic goiters can be successfully treated without surgery.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

CHICAGO — Stanley Janis, 41, on why he kept his 21-year old wife Betty, a virtual prisoner during the 15 months of their marriage.

"She was all mine and I wanted to keep her that way."

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — Broadway singer Gloria Lane on being denied a concert appearance in Indianapolis, Ind., because she is pregnant.

"Motherhood must be a crime in Indianapolis."

Rounded Out

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court—knocking down another racial barrier to education—has just concluded its historic ban on segregation in public schools. Its ban now clearly extends from kindergarten through college.

When it ruled May 17, 1954, against segregation in public schools, the court didn't say in so many words that it was ruling against segregation at all along the line up to and including colleges and universities supported by tax money.

Yesterdays it ruled that's exactly what it meant. It took this action at a moment when:

1. The Deep South is twisting and turning in search of devices for preserving segregation in the lower public schools.
 2. Alabama is still rocking from the violent reaction of a mob against the efforts of Autherine Lucy, a Negro, to get into the University of Alabama.
- The court didn't mention the University of Alabama yesterday. It was ruling on the case of three Negroes who want an education at the University of North Carolina. But the ruling applies to all Southern colleges and universities dependent on public financing.
- This doesn't mean that those Southern states insistent upon preserving segregation in schools will now throw open the doors of their tax-supported colleges and universities to Negroes.
- They probably won't do it any more quickly than they've done it with their lower public schools. Different schools and different states will probably follow this course in one form or another:
- A Negro, denied admittance, will appeal to a lower federal court judge who, in keeping with yesterday's action of the high court, can only order the college or university to admit the Negro.
- Then the school will try to go over the lower court judge's head with an appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision there is a foregone conclusion. And the action will no doubt be fast.
- The court in the future won't have to take time for reaching a decision on the problem of segregation in public schools. It's been through all that.
- Yesterday's ruling was the result of this: A special three-judge federal court in Greensboro, N.C., ordered three Negroes admitted to the University of North Carolina. They were acting under the May 17, 1954, ruling.
- The university appealed to the Supreme Court. That court simply said the lower court was right—the Negroes had to be admitted. Actually, the university already had admitted them, pending the outcome of its court fight.
- Eight Southern states—Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana—have accepted Negroes, ranging from a handful to hundreds, in both graduate and undergraduate schools.
- The schools did this either voluntarily or under court order.

They'll Do It Every Time

By JIMMY HATLO

(YOU CAN'T WIN DEPARTMENT) SAYS MRS. PHYFFE TO MRS. DRUMM... AND WE UNLOAD A QUOTE...

YOU'D THINK THOSE PEOPLE WOULD FIX UP THEIR HOUSE... IT'S A DISGRACE!

RUNS DOWN THE WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD...

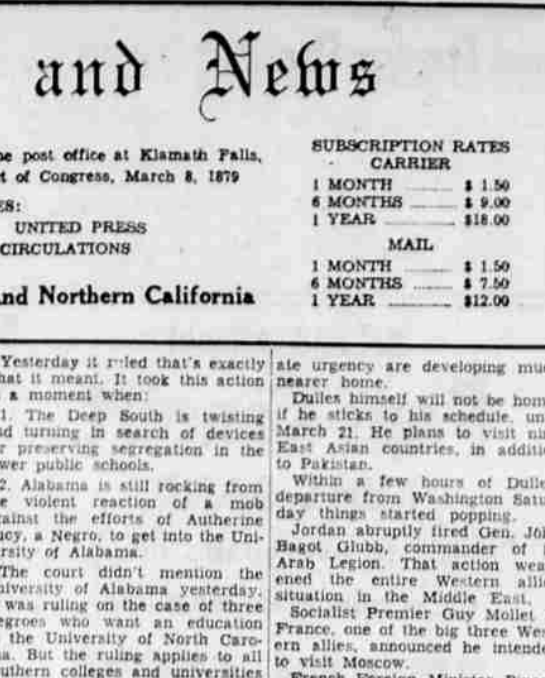
WELL, THE PEOPLE ACROSS THE STREET DID FIX UP THEIR NEST... NOW WHAT SAY THE MESDAMES PHYFFE AND DRUMM?

THANK AND A TUP OF THE HAT TO P.D.—PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOW, WHERE DID THEY EVER GET THE MONEY FOR THAT?

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Children 25¢

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Facelifting Told For City Hall

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The 32-foot pyramid atop the city hall will get a waterproofing job that includes a facing painted gold.

Decision on the gold color was made by the municipal arts commission, which said it felt such a crown would be emblematic of Los Angeles' standing as a monarch among cities.

More reluctantly, the commission admitted the painting was necessary in the first place to protect the aluminum facing from smog deterioration.

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