The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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Hiawatha

By KEN McLEOD

Those of us who as youngsters were brought up with Longfellow's immortal poem probably had little realization at the time that Hiawatha was more than a poetic character; an actual prophet who sought and had success in welding the Iroquois into a unified body. Hiawatha was so persistent in advancing his idea among his people that his own tribe banished him, so he went to live with another. This tribe was more tolerant towards his ideas and finally agreed to come into a federation if the others would. Eventually Hiawatha prevailed upon five tribes who entered the agreement, they were — Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga and Oneida.

The scheme that Hiawatha devised was admirable; it was an unwritten constitution authorizing the election of a representative body and formulating rules for calling it into session. The vote was by tribes. If war was to be declared, the vote must be unanimous. Disputes between tribes were to be arbitrated and not settled by violence. This unwritten constitution was admired by colonial statesmen because it gave each tribe almost complete independence but at the same time bound it to respect the wishes of the others. This is why the white people spoke of these tribes as "the Five Nations," recognizing that they were independent, but nevertheless were in league for defense and offense. Later, the Tuscarora entered into the confederacy upon the same terms, thus changing the designation to the Six Nations.

The change from the designation Five Nations to Six Nations, about the year 1715, is confusing to readers of Iroquoian history, because before that time we should speak of them as the Five Nations, and afterward as the Six Nations. When the original five tribes formed their league their geographical position was in a line west to east, as Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida and Mohawk, were between Utica and Albany, the Seneca were west of Seneca Lake. The league symbolized them as living in one long house with a door on each end, and so they spoke of the Seneca as guardians of the western door and of the Mohawk as the guardians of the eastern door and also as the receivers of tribute. The Onondaga in the middle were spoken of as the keepers of the council fire, also as keepers of the wampum because they kept the wampum belts which recorded treaties.

The main Onondaga village was the capital or seat of government where all official meetings of the league were held. When the Tuscarora moved up from the south they were given a nominal place in the council, but did not vote, being represented by the Oneida. The number of official delegates varied for the different tribes, but the votes were cast by tribes, one vote to each.

Hiawatha is considered the author and initiator of this now-famous league. After his death, as the power of the Five Nations grew, his fame grew with it, until he was believed to be a supernatural rather than a natural man. Later the white people were disposed to look upon him as little short of an Indian god. It was Longfellow who eventually brought Hiawatha into the records of the white man since he chose the name for his chief character in his beautiful poem, intended by him as a work of fiction, a kind of historical novel in verse. This masterpiece of literary art immortalized Hiawatha.

In reality the famous league was a peaceful union for Six Nations only; for their neighbors it meant war, and war characterized by frightfulness, the object of which was power and glory and, to a less degree, profit. Nevertheless, students of politics and government have found much to admire in the working of the league. There is some historical evidence that knowledge of the league influenced the colonies in their first efforts to form a confederacy and to later write a constitution. Thus in the new world we find the seed of a new life for a future America being sown by a red man who had vision yet a red man's love of freedom.

Church Bells

By RELMAN MORIN
(For Hal Boyle)

NEW YORK (AP) — It was a Sunday morning in New England, and very hushed and still. From time to time, a car with clinking chains sloshed through the little town. A freight train whistled in the distance, and another answered with a low moan. Then silence again, and the lonely quiet.

Suddenly, like a sunburst of music, the church bells began ringing.

The tones came rolling down the street, across the common, glistening with snow, bouncing between the buildings, jostling each other in a wonderful din and clangor.

One was a merry little bell, all crystal and silver. Another was sweet and serene. Still another spoke with deep-throated authority, a serious, hard-working bell.

I put down the Sunday paper — the floor of my hotel room already was knee-deep in the scattered pages — and sat there, listening. It occurred to me that you seldom hear church bells in New York, or in most big cities, unless you listen specially for them. They have to compete with too many other sounds.

Through the window, I could see people converging on the churches. I wondered what it would be like. An instant later, I was putting on my hat and coat.

The churches in New England are gems. They are usually small, usually white, always exquisite in line and proportion. They have tall, tapering spires and graceful doors. Stained glass windows gleam like jewels against the white. These are simple and beautiful churches.

And they are American, deeply and truly American, a part of the very fabric of our tradition. It is hard to imagine a New England town without a white church on the edge of the common.

I sat well back and watched the congregation before the service began.

A woman reached around her husband, trying to smooth an unruly cowlick in her son's hair; the boy looked at her with despair. Two teen-agers, on opposite sides of the aisle, stole furtive glances at each other. The inevitable latecomer appeared, stumbling over feet, murmuring "sorry" all the way to the very middle of the pew.

On a board beside the choir, the numbers of the hymns had been posted. The organist was playing a gentle, musing French song.

Then came the first hymn, and to my immense delight, a man behind me sang counterpoint. As far back as I can remember, there was always a deep-voiced man in church who sang counterpoint — or sometimes just off-key.

The whole moment was intensely familiar. Suddenly, the years fell away and this became another church in another place and time. I thought of absent friends, but not in sorrow; they seemed closer now.

A feeling of peace that is rare these days was in that church.

The minister read a passage from St. Mark.

"And he said unto them, the Sabbath was made for man, and not for the Sabbath."

Then he began his sermon. He spoke simply and with a compelling sincerity, and he had wisdom. When he finished, there was another hymn, and a moment of prayer. As the people left, he stood beside the front door shaking hands. He looked like a happy man, and some of his happiness communicated itself to them.

I went back to the hotel and the Sunday papers, feeling glad about the bells.

Spring

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—There's a rumor around that spring starts today. That's none too soon for a lot of people.

Just as the sun is balanced on the Equator today, so is business on its high plateau.

But spring starts the sap flowing the trees—and love flowing in a young man's fancy—and womenfolk flowing to the stores.

This is the season when wives decide that the living room carpet won't do any longer. And, as every husband knows, one purchase of that sort invariably leads to another.

Merchants will be glad to see the last of the snow drifts disappear. In February total retail trade was clocked at an annual rate of 184 billion dollars.

Bad weather in March hasn't helped much, but a quickening is reported as Easter nears.

Industrial output has been down a little too. Adjusted seasonally, production was off a bit in January and February from the record high established in December. Some expect that the March figures will stick on the same plateau.

But with spring officially here today, there's hope for a pickup in many lines.

Spring is what the auto industry counts on to bring the customers back to the dealers' show rooms—and laid-off workers back to the auto assembly lines.

The steel industry reports that orders are already picking up. The mills have been busy all along, but the flow of new orders is causing some steel executives to revamp their predictions. They foresee no slowdown now for some time to come.

Orders for steel for the construction and freight car building industries are particularly pressing.

And with spring construction should pick up still more. Contractors are especially interested in what spring brings forth this year. Home building has been slow for some time.

Foreign Aid

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—For months you will be reading about arguments among members of Congress, and between members of Congress and officials of the Eisenhower administration, on how much foreign aid this country should provide.

If you have trouble trying to decide from all that's said who's right, you can take some comfort from the thought that Congress will be in the same dilemma.

Just try to visualize $4,860,000,000 in the form of modern weapons, food, loans, grants and technical advisers in such varied fields as sanitation and crop raising.

That's the amount and the kind of foreign aid program President Eisenhower yesterday asked Congress to approve. It all wouldn't be spent in one year. Some would go for planning ahead.

Then try to figure out whether the countries to which Eisenhower wants to give this aid really need all that, or less, and, if less, how much less.

About the best you could do would be to guess, and hope the guess was good. That's just about what Congress will have to do.

Eisenhower starts out with at least one strike on him. Congress, as usual, will try to trim his request, and no doubt will.

Earlier this month some administration officials were saying privately: Eisenhower will be lucky to wind up with congressional approval of 3½ billion dollars instead of the almost five billion which he asked for.

Eisenhower asked Congress to give him limited authority to make commitments to other countries on the amount of foreign aid, and the kind, they can expect for up to as much as 10 years.

That's another snag. There's a lot of hostility in Congress against agreeing to a foreign aid program that would last 10 years. There's some screaming about any further foreign aid.

Congress, of course, won't make up its mind entirely by guessing. It will be able to question administration officials on why they think almost five billion dollars is needed. All this will make a lot of headlines, but perhaps not much light.

When it makes its final decision Congress had better make a good guess for a pretty obvious reason: the Russians are doing something now they weren't doing when the Truman administration began this country's first huge foreign aid program under the name of the Marshal Plan back in the late 1940s.

At that time, when the Russians couldn't think of anything better, they were being disagreeable and keeping their money at home. Now they've switched: they're all smiles and offering economic help.

This puts them directly into competition with the United States in the field of foreign aid. The Russians and the Americans may look to Asians and the Arabs in the Middle East like suitors bringing gifts.

In short, there's some bidding going on. But Eisenhower says this country isn't going to match every Soviet move with an American promise, or, as he puts it: "we do not intend to permit specific Soviet moves to control our activities."

Fatal Accidents

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

A recent bulletin issued by one of the large life insurance companies contains three articles which seem particularly interesting.

In one it was pointed out that there was a large increase in the population during the year 1955, in the United States. Including the armed forces overseas, the population of the United States reached 166,740,000 at the end of the year. This was an increase of over 2,800,000 during the year and represents, therefore the difference between the births and immigration to the United States and the deaths and emigration.

The number of births was principally responsible. Over 4,000,000 babies were born in 1955 and with favorable health conditions, the births exceeded deaths by almost 2,570,000.

It was interesting, also, to note that all sections of the country did not share equally in growth of population. The average increase was 1.8 per cent for the country as a whole but the Pacific states showed the highest rate of increase, namely 3.3 per cent. California's population alone expanded by just under three million since April, 1950 and now numbers over 13,000,000. The mountain states also grew substantially during the past year and only six states showed fewer residents at the end of 1955 than in April of 1950.

Another article related to marriages in the United States. It was estimated that there were over 1,500,000 of these in the year 1955.

One would suspect that this high rate was partly a reflection of good economic conditions and, perhaps also, an earlier average age of mariage.

It is anticipated that the marriage rate will be about the same in 1956 as in 1955 but that it will rise considerably after 1960 as the large number of babies born during the war and postwar years begin to reach marriageable age.

The third interesting article in this bulletin dealt with the increase in accidental deaths during 1955. These figures are alarming. It was estimated that approximately 97,000 people were fatally injured during 1955, an increase of about 2,000 over 1954. Accidents took about two fifths as many lives as cancer.

This increase appears to be principally the result of motor vehicles. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents climbed to just under 40,000 in 1955 and reached the highest figure in 14 years.

Other than motor vehicle accidents, there were many other causes for fatalities. Injuries in or about the home resulted in the death of something like 27,000 people.

I don't know of any conclusions that can be drawn from the article on population growth, or that one should conclude that one should or should not get married from the second article, but certainly the last indicates that all of us should use extreme care in trying to reduce the frightening toll from motor vehicle, home, and other kinds of fatal accidents.

Malenkov's Visit

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Georgi M. Malenkov's visit to London has turned into quite an importance occurrence.

It now seems likely that Malenkov was sent there by the Kremlin as a sort of trial balloon.

In other words, that the Kremlin used him to get an idea of the sort of reception that Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev might expect on their visit next month.

But by pure coincidence, Malenkov arrived in London just when the news broke that Khrushchev, in a secret speech to the recent Communist Congress in Moscow, had completed the process of debunking Josef Stalin.

Instead of confining himself to junketing about in his capacity of minister for electric power stations Malenkov has been in constant communication with the Kremlin.

He also has been in frequent consultation with Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik and First Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who went to London—also by coincidence—to attend today's disarmament talks.

Yesterday, Malenkov rearranged his program to confer with Prime Minister Anthony Eden. London dispatches emphasized that this visit was not one of ordinary courtesy.

There was considerable surprise when the British Foreign Office announced on March 6 that Malenkov would lead a delegation of 12 Soviet scientists on a long-scheduled tour of British power stations.

The visit of the Soviet Scientists to Britain, and a corresponding one by British scientists to Russia, was supposed to be merely a technical one.

Malenkov is still one of the Kremlin inner circle.

London dispatches still speak of the "mystery" of Malenkov's visit.

But it is quite logical to assume that the Kremlin did pick him for the trial balloon role—a role for which his increasingly balloon-like figure fits him, physically.

At the time his visit was announced, open hostility was being expressed in London toward the Bulganin-Krushchev visit. The British government was worried over the possibility of anti-Soviet outbreaks.

As far as the situation goes, both the Kremlin and the British government must feel relieved.

Malenkov has made quite a hit. He has broken away from his formidable escort to visit off-schedule spots. He has patted babies on the head in the best grass-roots campaign tradition. He was cheered warmly at a football game he attended Saturday.

But it happened also that three days after the announcement that Malenkov would visit London, riots broke out in Stalin's native Georgia against his unceremonious demotion from Communist sainthood.

The disclosure of the Khrushchev speech, and of the riots which occurred later, came just at the time of Malenkov's arrival. His presence in London will help take the heat off that embarrassing situation. It seems to be a bit of good luck for him and for the Kremlin.

Uncle Charley

By FRANK TRIPP

Uncle Charley Smart thinks it's sort of hitting Ike below the belt to harp on his sickness and consign him to the junk pile because of it. "There's nothing neighborly, humane or Christian about it," says he.

"Among the folks where I work," says Uncle Charley, "when a man licks a sick spell everybody is glad and turns in to make it easy for him till he gets his stride back. They don't twit him into a relapse telling him he's through and a has-been."

Maybe you'd better get acquainted with "Uncle Charley," seeing as how I'm going to get most of my political opinions from him up to election time. He's a much better judge of political hogwash than I am, and it looks like we'll have more than usual hogs to wash. The vat is full of 'em already, wallowing in their own slime.

Just the other night Uncle Charley was tipping me off on something to watch out for. "Boy (he still calls me boy), watch for the battered old 'dinner pail' again," he said.

Then I remembered its origin as a lad, the appeal to the voters favor via his stomach, like a housewife hangs on to her meal ticket.

You see, Uncle Charley is a practical old fellow who analyses the hogwash from a selfish viewpoint, how it is going to affect him. He's not an easy mark for the class hatred diatribes that picture prosperous American workers as suffering, downtrodden serfs for whom every candidate's heart aches and bleeds.

Once or maybe twice Uncle Charley fell for it. It was part of his education, learning that when the returns came in, that was the end of most candidates' "heartaches," until they had to run again.

So Uncle Charley has learned to swallow about one-tenth of the political twist that ties onto almost everything from March to November; view it as a national vaudeville show with a few star acts, but mostly the tin slipping of the trained seals and the braying of the jackasses trying to get into the spotlight.

His memory goes back to the "full dinner pail" as originally the symbol of the Republican Party; better known than its emblem, the eagle, more often exploited than the elephant. It was one of the original "keep the boys happy" gimmicks.

And it worked—save when Teddy Roosevelt upset the apple cart and beat Bill Taft—all the way from McKinley to Hoover, who got caught in the 1929 depression. Then the Democrats got out the old bucket, pounded out the dents and polished it up.

The full dinner pail, by whomsoever brandished, has always appealed to Uncle Charley. For years he carried one across town on a street car, to work six days a week for half of the pay that he now gets for five days.

U.S. Pledges Policy Support

PARIS (AP) — The United States Tuesday pledged its solid support to France in the search for a "liberal and equitable solution" to the nationalist uprising in Algeria.

U.S. Ambassador C. Douglas Dillon condemned the rebel campaign of violence in the strategic North African territory.

In an address to the French Diplomatic Press Assn., the American envoy strongly rejected any idea of a rift between the United States and France over North African policy. He, in effect, replied to French colonists in North Africa who have accused the United States of encouraging the Arab nationalists. Two weeks ago a mob of French colonials wrecked the American consulate and information offices in Tunis.

At the same time he appeared to be trying to avoid offending the sensitive Arab world.

He stressed that U.S. backing of France hinges on her following a liberal policy toward the nationalist sentiments of the North Africans.

MRS. J. GILLARY, Detroit, Mich., says: "No need to cut tablets of St. Joseph Aspirin For Children to give exact dosage. My children like the orange flavor."

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ATTENTION VOTERS

Approximately 3000 Voters Registrations have been cancelled on account Electors failed to vote at 1954 Primary and General Election. If you have failed to vote during past two years or changed your place of residence, please check your registration. If not registered or not registered in the precinct where you reside, or registered as a non-patisan, you will not be permitted to vote at the May 18th Primary Nominating Election.

Chas. F. De Lap, County Clerk

TANKER GROUNDS

SUEZ, Egypt (UP) — The Norwegian tanker Nyhammer grounded broadside in the Suez Canal early today, completely blocking the strategic waterway until it can be refloated.

VISIT PLANNED

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, (AP) — Red China's Premier Chou En-Lai plans to visit this country, the Cambodian Information Ministry announced Tuesday. No date was given. The invitation was extended by Premier Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has proclaimed his intention to keep Cambodia neutral in the East-West struggle.

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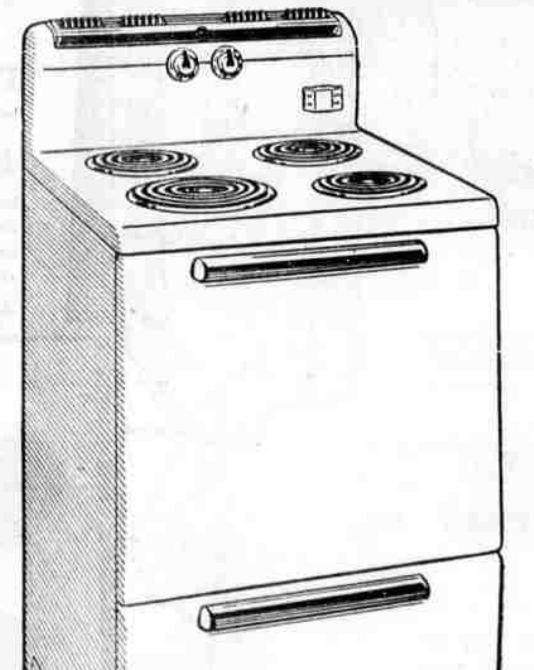

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