

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 29, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

CARRIER	MAIL
1 MONTH \$1.50	1 MONTH \$1.50
6 MONTHS \$9.00	6 MONTHS \$7.50
1 YEAR \$18.00	1 YEAR \$12.00

Sad Day

By BILL JENKINS
Yesterday was a sad one at our house. Due to remodeling plans which call for a slight expansion and the faulty roof structure of one of the pine behind the house we had to take the tree out.

It was like losing a family pet. In a world where there are all too few trees anyway it is almost a crime to cut one down. But, necessity being a stern mentor, the job had to be done.

There were certain aspects of humor in the situation however. I'll have to admit. Following the precepts of the do-it-yourself school, I rallied a few boom companions and we went to work in what looked like a real professional manner. The tree was a school marm to start with and all around that if we pulled straight away it would fall over the power lines leading into the house.

So the simple solution seemed to be to take it down in sections. No sooner said than done. A truck with a winch and a third of cable was moved to the little road behind the house — after a good deal of straining and winching to get it through the snow — and the cable led over the back fence and hooked up high in the tree. Then Nick clambered up and sawed half through the north fork of the tree. Ted put the power to the winch and the whole works toppled over just as planned.

The second fork was handled in the same manner, but in slightly different circumstances. Due to a puff of wind, and the third of the curvature of the earth, the fact that the center of gravity in the world suddenly changed and a couple of other minor points the top branches brushed the power lines in their descent and we found ourselves with two thirds of the tree down and the power lines lying across the top of the whole thing.

No damage done, really. The lines had been started to whipping by the contact and the tension had pulled the anchors out of another tree supporting them. Cauterizing and with great care the lines were lifted off the pile of slash and hauled partway up the tree again by using a few lengths of the basement clothesline. A call to Copco brought Bill and Bob out on the double, and everything was well under control and the incident hadn't even cut off the power, and in big time the wires were once more strung taut and straight.

The butt of the tree was chopped in a scientific manner by George so as to cause it to fall exactly where we wanted it and then the winch jerked it off and the job was done. Or, let's say, the tree was down.

From here on out it will be a matter of seeing how I get along cutting it up. Since my tools consist of a dull hatchet used to split kindling and drive nails and one small coping saw I'm not sure just how I'll go about it. Maybe in time I can wear a branch or two off.

Wait and I guess. Anyway, the deed is done and the wound in the soul will heal in time. I'll plant a dozen more seedling pines and nurture them with tender care. Thanks to having experienced friends (experienced not only at wood cutting and tree felling but at putting up with my wild ideas) I seem to have come out of it relatively unscathed. I am not, however, harboring any ideas about taking up this business of timber falling as a profession. I think I'll leave that to those who know what they are doing.

In case anyone wants to know what I was doing to help while all this was going on I can tell you. I was taking pictures and calling out words of encouragement. And even that tired me out.

Northwest
By KEN McLEOD
The word "Northwest" does not always apply to our Northwest coast states as it is so commonly used today for history gives us another version of the Northwest which we now call "The Old Northwest" to distinguish it from the Pacific states. In pre-revolutionary times the Northwest was close to the Atlantic seaboard. In our past few centuries we took a quick look at the New England frontier and the expanding front of the white man pushing south and west from New Jersey. We had a glimpse at the forces driving the Algonkin Indians from their traditional homeland. The powerful Iroquois held the heart of New York State from Albany to Buffalo. For a long time the Iroquois withstood the advance of the white frontier. In fact, they became a western past which the frontier moved to the west.

The Iroquois aided in smothering the Algonkin of New England by preventing their retreat across the Hudson River. In the Middle Atlantic area the Iroquois crushed the Delaware Confederacy, thus saving the colonies from a particular task. In Virginia and the Carolinas the Iroquois lured the traditionally hostile tribes to kill each other off and, on occasion, themselves destroyed villages.

By 1700 the French crystallized a policy the object of which was to hold the country west of the Appalachians from the Ohio to Quebec. Toward this long thin line the English frontier was advancing steadily. The French were at home in the network of lakes and streams which made it easy to pass by canoe from one series of watercourses to another and thus keep communications open. From Quebec to New Orleans, they did not attempt to colonize the country between Louisiana and Detroit but tried to induce the Indians to live in peace with each other. They were moderately successful, because in suggesting resistance to the advance of the English frontier they provided an outlet for the Indians' raiding and scalping ambitions.

The success of the French with these Indians is often cited as "due to a more enlightened policy" than that pursued by the English colonies, but this overlooks the troubles of the French in Louisiana and eastern Canada, where extensive settlements were made. In Louisiana the French entered into wars of extermination. In eastern Canada, likewise, they fought it out with the near-by Indians. In other words the success of the French in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio country was chiefly because they did not form colonies and because they had a common enemy in the advancing English frontier, a thing and menacing enough to keep the adventurous Indians busy.

Vivid word pictures of these French and Indian relations are to be found in the writings of Parkman, the historian, but it serves our purpose to merely note that the French lines were the thinnest in the middle, or along the Ohio River, the very place where the British frontier was to strike the hardest.

The first conspicuous advance of the British colonial frontier was into Kentucky, an Indian name said to mean "the dark and bloody ground." Trappers and Indian traders were the first, as always, but soon came men with their families to build cabins, clear the land, and to farm.

Crossed Fingers

By RICHARD MOHR

NEW YORK (AP) — Edward R. Murrow is interviewing Adlai Stevenson Friday night on the television program, "Person to Person," and keeping his fingers crossed that everything goes according to plan.

Some special complications developed. Murrow is no stranger to problems and last-minute emergencies on this show. But he said the talk with the admiral may set a record. Here's what happened.

Byrd, who lives in Boston, left last November to go to the Antarctic. He hasn't been in his house since then, Murrow said.

"He also ordered an elevator installed in it," Murrow added. "So far so good."

An essential part of this program is to bring the cameras and the audience into the home of the person being interviewed. He walks from room to room. The technical problems of placing cameras are often intricate.

So Murrow said that when Byrd consented to the interview, a camera crew went, as usual, to examine the house and make preliminary plans. A technician immediately telephoned:

"Ed, this place is a ghost house."

He explained that, because of the new elevator, painters and plasterers were all over the place, and that the furniture was completely covered with dust robes—and nobody knew when the house could be put back to normal.

Murrow and some more assistants went to Boston.

There, he said, they encountered another complication in the person of a determined Irish maid.

"She won't let us in two locked rooms," he said. "We are virtually certain the equipment and many of the things pertaining to the geographical year are in those rooms."

Byrd went to the South Pole heading an expedition gathering data for the geophysical year. This story, naturally, is a major part of Murrow's planned interview.

Not even word from Byrd's secretary buried the maid, Murrow said. They were not immediately able to get in touch with the admiral, who makes his headquarters in Washington.

"We are a little uneasy," he said.

Fortunately, Murrow said, this program has always had a somewhat informal, ad-libbing proposition. He keeps it that way, he said in order to get naturalness and spontaneity.

"We don't rehearse specific questions and answers before we go on the air," he said. "We talk generally about what we're going to see. Then, after we start, I just follow whatever they lead."

One actress solved this difficulty by devising a special pair of earrings and attaching the units to her knees.

He said athletes are generally the coolest subjects, and gave a special palm to the New York Yankees' Yogi Berra. He asked Berra, just before the program started, if he was nervous, and quoted the Yogi reply: "No."

Why should I be? There ain't nothin' out there but cameras, and they can't throw them at your head."

Confusion
By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP) — The jolly Republicans can sit back at this moment in the presidential campaign, smile happily at the Democrats, and say: "We have President Eisenhower. What have you got?"

What the Democrats have is confusion. Ahead is more of the same.

They don't know who their candidate will be; except for the farm problem, the campaign issues are pretty thin; and they don't know, because of the Southern Democrats' angry mood, whether they can keep their party intact.

Until Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee beat him this week in the Minnesota presidential primary, Adlai Stevenson had the inside track for the party's nomination at next August's convention. Maybe he can make a comeback in other primaries.

But even if Kefauver sweeps them all, proving himself a miracle vote-getter, the convention may turn him down. He's never been a favorite of the big city bosses or the Southern Democrats.

The Democrats can't even feel sure they'll come out of the convention with a whole party. A Southern revolt would just about wreck any chance the party has in 1956.

A revolt may come unless the Southerners can dictate the platform plank on civil rights and even the tone of the party's candidate through an ever-present threat to turn against him after the convention.

Yet a Democratic candidate who remained tongue-tied on civil rights through fear of losing the Southern vote would, to the rest of the country, be a recognizably weak candidate.

As a sign of trouble ahead, South Carolina Democrats called on all Southern Democrats this week to take a strong stand on states' rights at the convention. They urged all Southern states' Democratic parties to arrange to meet at the convention, if they're not satisfied with what happens there. This is a neat pudge to all Democrats outside the South.

The Democrats can't forget that Virginia, Texas, Florida and Tennessee went for Eisenhower in 1952 and may do so again this year no matter what happens at the convention.

But the Democrats have other troubles: except for falling farm income, the other issues in the campaign as yet outlined don't have much emotional heat.

The Republicans will make the most of the country's prosperity and peace. The Democrats may warn of the danger of war but as long as this country isn't involved in one by election day, the warning may seem empty.

Even organized labor—at a time when employment is at a peak—sounds quieter than in 1948 and 1952 when the unions made the Fair-Hartley Act, passed by a Republican-run Congress in 1947, a big issue.

Kefauver advocates outright repeal of that act. The man who gets the nomination may do the same. But the Democrats have had control of Congress five of the nine years since then and haven't repealed it.

With Eisenhower running again, the Republicans appear to have a clear edge on the Democrats.

But even with him heading the ticket they can't be completely sure of winning. In the Minnesota primary Democratic votes far outnumbered the Republicans. What does that mean? The Republicans can't say they have the answer.

It may indicate such widespread discontent among farmers with Eisenhower's policies affecting them that the Republicans will lose the farm states. If that happens, the Democrats may say to stay together, their chances go up.

New Boom Seen

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Stock traders and many industrial leaders see a new boom a-brewing today on top of the old.

The question many ask: will it be a healthy growth after the brief rest of the last two or three months, or will it be as collapsible as bubblegum?

Signs of a new upsurge are many. You find them in the confident predictions of corporate executives, busily retreating to their stockholders. You find them in the big expansion plans they announce.

Stockholders reflect the new confidence by pushing the stock price averages into new high ground. There's also signs that the lag in auto sales and home building may be ending. The slowdown in these two fields was the major item that brought the over-all economy to its leveling-off period.

Even so, builders now talk of 1956's equaling 1955's total of 1,300,000 new homes—with the total money spent climbing above last year's.

Consumer spending on durable goods—cars, home appliances and the like—has been off about 10 per cent in the first three months of this year, the economic estimate. Consumer spending on other things has run along at about the old rate, or a little higher.

Part of the letup in buying of big-ticket items is thought due to the record load of personal debt on which consumers are doggedly making monthly payments. That discourages more buying.

Another factor is that consumers are in a good position now to wait for bargains. Business competition is so keen that retail price rises are the exception so far, despite rising manufacturing costs.

But polls indicate that consumers expect to spend about as much this year as last.

Signs of the new upsurge are also to be found in the flood of new orders many manufacturers report of late, and in the evident desire of many firms to build up their inventories.

To finance all this, business is borrowing more heavily from the banks this year than last.

Some of these signs of the new boom have their worrisome side. Inventory building increases factory output. But some of it may be out of fear of major strikes this summer, or of the creeping inflation in prices of industrial materials.

And if consumer buying doesn't increase as now expected, business firms could start living off their inventories—and then factory output would drop.

Inflation signs are all around, too. With employment at a peak, the cost of labor continues to rise. And with factories working full time, the chance to pass along the cost of industrial materials is good. Some fear that prices might rise to the point of discouraging consumer buying.

Balance Sheet

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet: THE GOOD

1. The United States submitted two important new proposals to Soviet Russia in an attempt to get the great powers started toward an agreement on disarmament. First it suggested that the United States and Russia each open up an area of 20,000 to 30,000 square miles of their respective territories for a test of arms control survey. Secondly, it proposed that the United States and Russia cut their military man power to 2,500,000 men each. The proposals were made at a meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee in London. The second, more sweeping one, would involve a corresponding cut in arms and arms spending.

2. It became increasingly apparent that the job of debunking Joseph Stalin as a Communist saint would incline the Kremlin for quite a while to devote more attention to its own problems, and in proportion to put less emphasis on its meddling in those of other countries. Tens of thousands of Communist agitators raised through out the Soviet Union explaining the "why" of the debunking to the people. But Moscow dispatches told of confusion in Russian minds. One question the people asked—a question to which the Kremlin leaders had no answer—was: Where were you while the man was committing all his crimes?

3. France, long beset by internal crises, received a heartening assist from the United States. Ambassador C. Douglas Dillon astonished his hearers when he said in a speech in Paris that the United States stood solidly behind France in its attempt to solve its North African problems by carrying out a liberal independence policy in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. Premier Guy Mollet warmly expressed his government's thanks.

THE BAD

1. The fear that any chance spark might set off an explosion between the Arab nations and Israel intensified steadily. President Eisenhower warned that a major war in the Middle East would be "a catastrophe to the world." The United States asked the United Nations to authorize Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld to try to negotiate a settlement of the Palestine dispute which is the cause of the tension. It was reported that Great Britain had prepared a plan for instant military action by the Allied powers against any country which made the first attack. There was another report from Washington, that President Eisenhower may ask Congress for "stand-by" authority to use American troops in any emergency.

2. The violence in Cyprus by extremists who demand that British grant them "self-determination" as a step toward union with Greece assumed the proportions of an open revolt. Islanders who opposed violence were cowed by threats of death. The extremists answer to a British proposal was to plant a time bomb in the bed of Gen. Sir John Harding, governor and commander-in-chief.

3. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India let loose a blast against United States policies which made it plain there was almost no hope at present of improving relations between this country and India. Nehru had nothing but condemnation for American defense policies, and implied approval of the policies of Communist China. He wants the Reds to be given the off-shore islands held by the Nationalists.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



MILITARY AID SOUGHT

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, (AP)—Officials of Malaysia's governing

Malayan-Chinese-Indian Alliance

said Thursday Chief Minister

Prinice Abdul Rahman plans to

seek increased military aid from

outside Malaysia to put down Com-

munist rebellion.

Moose Dance

Sat., March 24

Music by Phelps Trio

Members and Guests

LANDSCAPING AND LAWNS

Yard work and tree pruning, spraying for Dutch Elm Tree

Disease, evergreens, shade and fruit trees.

Colorful Nevada Flagstone for homes, fireplaces, planters

and patios. LAKESHORE GARDENS NURSERY Ph. 4286.



LIMELIGHT Box of 3 2 90

Our Own "Stretch" Hose Less than 97c per pair

BETTER THAN GOLD Box of 3 2 35

60 Gauge - 15 Denier - Dark Seam Less than 79c per pair



Tuck in a LaPointe's Gift Certificate

EFFORTS
TOKYO (AP) — Prime Minister Hatoyama Thursday asked Japanese and foreign newsmen, many from nations which fought Japan in World War II, to "combine your efforts for freedom and peace for all our countries."

EARTHQUAKE

NEW YORK (UP) — A fairly sharp earthquake, centered 2900 miles south and slightly west of New York, was recorded on Fordham University seismographs early today.

SCREWDRIVER

(Vodka in orange juice)



Smirnoff the greatest name in VODKA

80proof. Made from 100% grain neutral spirits. Ste. Pierre Smirnoff Inc., Hartford, Conn.

Since 1818