

# The Herald and News

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## Monopoly

By KEN McLEOD

Down through the years there have been a number of historical writers who have studied the North American fur trade and have been impressed by the way the Hudson Bay Company could control the land and people without the warfare that was so prevalent upon the soil south of the international border. They become enthusiastic about the system ruling over the vast and lonely lands to the north where the lives of white men, so as to say, lay in the hands of the natives yet peace prevailed. Any troubles that were, could be termed local and almost individual in their nature. The opinion seems to be that while this great record was partly due to the men of the Great Company, credit must be given to the system.

The Great Company's domain was divided into two departments, the northern and southern, these then were roughly divided into "districts"—regions marked out by natural means of communication and by the convenience of the traders and the Indians alike. There were no arbitrary boundaries other than the international lines separating other nations from the company's domain.

There were the Columbia District, comprising the valley of the Columbia and the Pacific Coast which later was made to include the District of New Caledonia, (the shaggy north interior of the present British Columbia); the Mackenzie River District, expanding into the valley of the Yukon; the Athabaska District, including the Peace River; the "English River" District, comprising most of the Churchill ("English") River; the Saskatchewan District. These great and well-defined areas may be said to have been of a permanent nature while the districts to the east of them were subject to readjustments.

At the head of each district there would invariably be a chief factor. In the largest, there might be both a chief factor his junior and chief traders, each occupying in the eyes of the Indians something like a throne in his own post. All of these officers, but especially the chief factor at the head of the district, while subject to the Council of Factors, the governor of the department and the board in London, had a freedom of action and a control within his charge which brought him the obedience of the service and the "reverence" of the natives.

This attitude was greatly enhanced by theatrics of the profession, take as an example the ceremonial by which the chief factor's position was exalted. Even in the old days the Indians' arrival at a post in a band was marked by solemn procedure—the salutation from the fort with a volley from the visitors; a return salute from the fort. At Edmonton it is said the return salvo from the old guns in the bastions was more dangerous to those who served them than they would have been to an enemy who may have made an assault. Then came the procession through the gate and the open yard to the quarters of the chief factor in charge, ending with a solemn council with him about the happenings in the trade, and the hunt for furs and provisions.

The Indians love the show and in their ignorance of value did not know that they were being "look" in by it. In a similar fashion the movements of the chief factor abroad in the land were attended by practices devised to enhance his importance.

J. W. McKay has described the picturesque journey of a chief factor: "This exalted functionary was lord paramount, his word was law, he was necessarily surrounded by a halo of dignity, and his person was sacred, so to speak. He dressed every day in a suit of black or dark blue, white shirt, collars to his ears, frock coat, velvet stock and straps to the bottom of his trousers. When he went out of doors, he wore a black beaver hat that was worth 40 shillings. When traveling in a canoe or boat, he was lifted in and out of the craft by the crew, he still wore his beaver hat, but it was protected by an oiled skin cover, and over his black frock he wore a long cloak made of Royal Stuart tartan lined with scarlet or dark blue bath coating. . . . He carried technically called a "fire bag," which contained his tobacco, steel and flint, touchwood, tinderbox, and brimstone matches. In camp, his tent was pitched apart from the separate fire, and the first work of the boat's crew after landing was to pitch his tent, clear his camp, and collect firewood sufficient for the night before they were allowed to attend to their own wants. Salutes were fired on his departure from a fort and on his return. All this ceremony was considered necessary; it had a good effect on the Indians; it added to his dignity in the eyes of his subordinates."

One can picture, then, the chief factors journeying with elaborate ceremonial to council at York Fort or as often happened after 1833 at Norway House, and finally sitting at the great table described as the "Green Board," at the head of which the governor presided. The company system demanded

that its commissioned officers should travel and act the part of a princess in the wilderness.

## Senate Patriarch

By JOHN M. LANGONE  
Of United Press

A man whose political activities have spanned the eras of two Roosevelts in the White House is 90 years old.

Durable as the Yankee heritage from which he springs, United States Senator Theodore Francis Green, of Rhode Island is busier than most men half his age.

Tomorrow he's off on a round-the-world tour as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He'll make an extended tour of 14 countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance.

The senator is in better physical shape than a good many younger people. His diet is normal and he does plenty of walking.

He says "Ninety years haven't changed me. But 90 years have changed this country to a great extent. We've advanced rapidly. I see great things in store for us. We have a great role to play in this world that has shrunk in size."

Senator Green is a lifelong Democrat and he began his career in the party the hard way—in rock-ribbed, Republican Vermont.

He was a young Democratic leader in that state when Theodore Roosevelt was running for vice president on the Progressive or "Bull Moose" ticket in 1912. He tried to get Green to switch his politics then and become his campaign manager in Vermont. Green turned it down. He was already supporting Woodrow Wilson.

Thirty-eight years after Theodore Roosevelt's death, and 12 years after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Green is serving his fourth term in the United States Senate.

Green comes from aristocratic stock, and the revolutionary General Nathaniel Green was his ancestor.

He was educated at Brown University and Harvard Law School, and at the universities of Bonn and Berlin. He became a lawyer in Providence, and in 1906 entered the Rhode Island Legislature. He failed his early attempts to enter Congress and the governorship of Rhode Island. But he finally won as governor in 1932 and again in 1934.

He was an ardent new dealer both as governor and later in the United States Senate. He also is a strong internationalist and a believer in the United Nations.

The senator is a life-long bachelor. And aside from the fact that he is the Senate's oldest member, there's something else that makes him unique among all senators in history.

Theodore Francis Green didn't even get to the Senate until he was 70 years old.

## Episode

By ED CREGAH  
AP News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House is no stranger to excitement, but it hasn't seen lately an episode like yesterday's.

The lobby was jammed with newsmen. They overflowed into the driveway in front of the executive offices. A sort of rear guard was posted at the side door, just in case the four Southern governors meeting with President Eisenhower on the Little Rock situation should come out that way.

Minutes, then hours dragged past. The noise level rose to a pitch just short of a shriek.

Then a door opened and the reporters and cameramen who brought you the story surged into the office of press secretary James C. Hagerty. Sure? They all but tumbled in. Once in, they stood, sat and perched on bookcases.

Hagerty stood behind his desk, arms folded, smiling the faint smile that signals to White House veterans: this is a big story, men. It was, too.

The Southern governors telegraphed it also. White-carnationed Luther Hodges of North Carolina

fingered a copy of the joint statement by the White House and the governors. The mobile features of Maryland's Theodore R. McKeldin were in constant motion. Florida's prematurely gray Leroy Collins and Tennessee's equally handsome Frank Clement showed similar eagerness.

Hagerty had the privilege of announcing the news, as spokesman for President Eisenhower. It meant: if Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus would pledge to maintain law and order and not to interfere with federal court orders, Eisenhower would pull U.S. troops out of Little Rock. The governors said Faubus was ready to make such a pledge.

It looked as if the gravest integration crisis to date might be peacefully resolved.

And then the bottom began to fall out.

First, Faubus' "assurance" came through from Little Rock. He said he never intended to obstruct the orders of the federal courts—although a U.S. court has accused him of doing just that. He said he was prepared "as I have always been" to maintain law and order—for all that Eisenhower has indirectly blamed him for stirring up mob violence.

"I now declare," said the governor, "that upon withdrawal of federal troops, I will again assume full responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, and that the orders of the federal courts will not be obstructed by me."

There were more hours of waiting. Finally, as midnight approached, Eisenhower issued a statement which for all practical purposes told the governor of Arkansas: You didn't go far enough.

Eisenhower said Faubus' statement doesn't guarantee he will use his full powers to prevent obstruction of court orders. And so, said the President, there is nothing to do but keep the federal troops on duty and hope both sides will keep trying to work out a solution.

The throng of newsmen had dwindled by the time the President's final statement was issued. The pro-and-con pickets who had marched for a time outside the White House gates had long since gone away.

One thing seemed certain: nine Negro children would go to school in Little Rock today still under the protection of the U.S. Army. Beyond that, it wasn't safe to predict.

## Income

By ELMER C. WALZER  
United Press Financial Editor

NEW YORK (UP)—Market operators these days are looking for income rather than enhancement of capital, according to the experts.

Last week, they bought more of utility shares and this put the utility average up 0.78 point while other sections of the market declined.

The bond market is reported in a better position to meet demand for high yielding issues. Last week while stocks were declining, the railroad bond averages moved higher with the exception of the so-called income rails which only pay interest when it is earned.

Tax free bonds also are receiving considerable attention according to the bond houses, and prices have been rising even though there has been a flood of new issues and lots of bonds had to be cleared from inventories.

Not long ago a reverse situation prevailed. Then it was a rush to buy the so-called growth stocks and no attention was paid to dividends since some of them didn't even pay a small dividend.

For some time now the growth issues have been in disrepute and their prices have had a severe decline.

A few stocks yield far higher than any bonds. Some of them with fairly secure dividends rate yields as high as 9 per cent.

We may even have to become accustomed to more 6 per cent returns on pretty good stocks, according to L. O. Hooper, analyst for W. E. Hutton & Co.

## Pogo

LONG AS WE CAN'T PLAY IN THE WORLD SERIES LET'S SEE WHO IS PLAIN.

HERE'S AN INTERESTIN' TEN—THIS HERE IS THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL YEAR AND IT'S EIGHTEEN MONTHS LONG.

SOOO.

WHAT'S GOOD ABOUT IT? THAT GIVES US ONE AND A HALF BIRTHDAYS THIS YEAR.

AND ONE AND A HALF CHRISTMASSES.

GOIN' AT THAT RATE IN A HUNDRED AND SEVENTY YEARS WE'D HAD BEEN A HUNDRED AND FIVE YEARS OLD.

DO HE GAIN OR LOSE?

He looks for 7 per cent, 8 per cent, and 9 per cent returns on speculative issues where the dividend is likely to be continued but is less safe.

Eldon A. Grimm, analyst for Walston & Co., notes that some analysts look for the next bull market in bonds and in high-grade preferred issues.

He foresees a prospect of easier money. Easier money would help send bond prices higher just as tight money sent them down.

Some people, Grimm observes, think the municipal bond market is on the bargain counter. Because municipal bond interest is tax exempt, Grimm adds, an investor in even a moderate income tax bracket might be able to realize an equivalent of 8 or 10 per cent on municipals. Those in higher brackets fare even better because of their high tax rates.

## Oregon Tech

Klamath Falls has earned the right to keep Oregon Technical Institute in Klamath Falls.

That institute on the Mile High Campus, established in 1947 on the site of the old Marine Corps convalescent hospital, is an integral part of the life of the Klamath county.

Propaganda keeps popping up to show in dollars and cents how much OTI is worth to the city. Let's turn the coin and consider how much Klamath Falls does for OTI.

A recent survey shows that more than 80 per cent of the thousand students on the hill had part or full time employment in Klamath Falls. A lumber company re-arranged its working schedule to put on a six-hour shift starting at 5 p.m. completely manned, including foremen, by OTI students. Other businesses have provided employment for the hours the students are not in class. Splitting jobs, to provide part time work for pairs of OTI students, instead of a single all-day job for one person, has been a common practice.

The working wives of OTI's 200 married students have found employment in the business and administrative offices on the campus and in nearly every type of business in the town.

Winston Purvine, OTI director, pays this tribute to Klamath's support of Oregon Tech:

"Business and industrial people of Klamath Falls and Klamath County have done a job of cooperation in maintaining part and full time employment for OTI students which I gravely doubt could be duplicated in any other community. Oregon Tech has gone to its present stature because it is located in Klamath Falls where it has received the wholehearted support of its community."

For every asset there is an obligation. Klamath Falls and the people of this area have been paying their obligation every year through the past 10 years. Not only is employment provided for those who must have additional income to be able to continue their formal education, but scholarships have been set up by local organizations, firms and individuals and generous contributions made to the student loan fund. The students and the faculty have been accepted into the business and the social life of the city.

Klamath Falls has earned its right to OTI.

## Vets Mail Bag

Veterans Administration reported today that 48,324 compensation and pension cases added to the rolls after World War II required adjustments in a claims review now under way.

VA said the figure involved 7.8 per cent of the 621,000 cases reviewed to June 30, 1957.

Adjustments included 5,421 increases in monthly payments to match a worsening in the degree of disability, 19,629 decreases in monthly payments to match an improvement in the degree of disability, and 23,344 terminations of payments.

Of the 23,344 terminations, 16,665 were ended primarily because of improvement in disability to a level no longer justifying monetary awards, and 6,676 were terminated after VA found "clear and unmistakable error" in associating the disability with the period of military service.

With a few exceptions, service-connection has been confirmed in the case of the 16,668 veterans whose payments were stopped because of improvement in disability, and those veterans may be returned to the compensation rolls if their service-connected ailments again become disabling, VA said.

VA added that veterans have the right to appeal to the VA Board of Veterans Appeals if they believe adverse changes were not justified.

Started in 1954, the review is designed to cover all cases of World War II or peacetime veterans under age 35 who are receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities and all veterans under 35 who are receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities.

Approximately 1,716,000 cases will be involved, VA said.

# Contracts For Construction Show Drop In Western States

NEW YORK — August contracts for future construction in the 11 states west of the Rockies totaled \$542,755,000, a decrease of 32 per cent compared to August 1956, F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists, reported Saturday.

Contracts in the heavy engineering category in the western region during August amounted to \$109,073,000, a decrease of 69 per cent. Sharp decreases were registered in both public works and utilities categories.

Construction contracts in August in the residential category amounted to \$248,637,000, or seven per cent below the corresponding month of 1956. However, the dollar volume of contracts for apartment building units showed an increase of 67 per cent compared to the 1956 level.

August non-residential building contracts of \$185,045,000, showed a slight decrease compared to August 1956; gains in contracts for public, religious, commercial and

educational and science buildings helped to limit the decrease to only one per cent.

The cumulative total of contracts for future construction in the first eight months of 1957 in the 11 western states amounted to \$4,998,593,000, a decrease of less than one per cent over the similar 1956 period.

A dollar volume increase in the heavy engineering category for the first eight months of 1957 resulted from increases in public works

construction contracts; at \$1,465,017,000, the heavy-engineering category was up three per cent over the corresponding 1956 period.

Construction contracts for the first eight months of 1957 in the residential category totaled \$1,928,824,000, a decrease of four per cent below the similar period of last year.

Non-residential construction contracts for the first eight months of 1957 at \$1,514,752,000 were two per cent above the like 1956 period.

## Home Extension

LANGELL VALLEY — The first meeting of the Langell Valley Home Extension Unit was held all day October 2 at the home of Mrs. Louis Randall. Co-hostesses were Mrs. Gilbert Faustich and Mrs. Walter Smith Jr.

The business meeting was in charge of the chairman, Mrs. Walter Smith. Lois Monroe was appointed on the ACWW committee, and Esther Keyser the luncheon committee chairman. Mary Noble will be the vice chairman, taking the place of Clara Graves.

Luncheon was served at noon by hostesses Marion Randall, Dorothy Smith and Winola Faustich.

The project for the day was making fabric lamp shades. Leaders were Lois Monroe and Beverly Yancey. October 17 the group will meet at the community hall all day to finish the shades.

The next meeting will be on November 6 at the home of Mary Noble. Textile painting led by Carolyn Dearborn and Maxine Brown will be the lesson.

## ALTAMONT

Mrs. Wallace Uerlings, chairman of the Altamont Home Extension Unit which met recently at Joan's Kitchen, appointed committee chairmen for the coming year as follows: hospitality, Mrs. Lloyd Seely; luncheon, Mrs. J. R. Miller; recreation, Mrs. B. S. Shogren; 4-H Club, Mrs. J. M. Jackson; Azalea House and ACWW, Mrs. G. C. Berry; membership, Mrs. E. J. McCollum; scrapbook, Mrs. William Kunz, and publicity, Mrs. Frank Peyton.

Mrs. Uerlings and Mrs. McCollum gave detailed instructions on how to get a lamp shade ready to cover. Plans were made for a two day project meeting on October 14 and 15 at Joan's Kitchen, 9:30 a.m. on "Fabric Lamp Shades."

Lunch was served to 27 members and guests.

## They'll Do It Every Time



## Toastmistresses Conduct Meeting

YREKA—In the formal program presented at the Council No. 4 of Toastmistresses meeting, recently held at Grants Pass, six members of the Yreka Toastmistress Club participated.

Responding to the Grants Pass welcome was the Yreka club's president, Mrs. Ed Loudon. Chairman for a panel discussion on "Presenting Gifts," and "Addressing the Presiding Officer," was Mrs. Russell McCam. Also participating in the panel discussion were Mrs. Tom Dickinson, council vice

president, and Mrs. George Bray, Yreka club representative. Mrs. James Sullivan gave a talk on Crater Lake. One of the critics for the speaker was Mrs. William Egelman.

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## State Traffic Deaths Listed

Traffic accidents claimed at least 41 lives in Oregon during September, showing the state's nine-month traffic death toll to 318.

Thirty-nine were killed in September last year, and the death toll at the end of nine months in 1956 stood at 310.

The month-by-month death figures so far this year show January with 27 deaths, February, 29; March, 36; April, 31; May, 32; June, 45; July, 30; August, 47; and September, 41.

The figures are subject to revision if persons injured die as a result of injuries incurred in accidents, according to the Department of Motor Vehicle's traffic safety division.

## Rainfall Heavy At Fort Rock

FORT ROCK — Rainfall at the Poplars Weather Station, Fort Rock, totaled 1.45 inches for the stormy period beginning Friday, September 27. A total of 1.34 fell in September. Previous high for this station was .66 in 1954. Long term average here is .30 inch.

The warmest night of the year also occurred on September 25 with a minimum of 30 degrees. Hottest day of the summer was September 6 when the mercury climbed to 92 degrees.

The valley floor of the Nile River is seven feet higher today than it was in Cleopatra's time, reports the National Geographic Society. This is due to the silt deposited by annual floodings.

Dr. James E. Creswell  
Announces  
the opening of offices for the  
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3952 South 6th

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