

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

FLOYD WYNNE
City Editor

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Progress

By BILL JENKINS

Progress, if you happen to think in that line, is being made in California where the Department of Fish and Game has outlawed the use of 10 gauge shotguns on state managed waterfowl shooting areas.

This is progress mainly for the hunters, not the ducks. I have always maintained that no more ducks are killed with the big bore guns than are with the more standard gauges. Perhaps fewer, although I wouldn't like to go so far as to say that there probably aren't more cripples with the 10 gauges. But in the over-all picture for the outside scattersgun make for poor shooting. All-too-often the man behind the gun turns out to be an eager beaver game getter who strains the barrel on ducks at impossible ranges. While this does nothing but flare the ducks off it certainly ruins the sport for the legitimate gunner who is willing to wait for the birds to come within safe range before opening up.

I think California is on the right trail and look hopefully to the day when Oregon and other states will ban the magnum cannons. It is not, however, the final answer. Merely reducing the bore size allowed the migratory waterfowl hunter will not affect the end result that is needed. Only education can do the job.

I don't know how to go about it but what we need to do in the face of declining duck and goose populations and the steady encroachment of their feeding and nesting grounds by industry is cultivate the enjoyment angle of the game rather than instilling in young hunters the necessity of bringing home a limit.

Certainly there is more to hunting than merely going out and slaughtering the particular game that happens to be in season. This is particularly true, I believe, of duck and goose hunting.

Unlike many other forms of hunting there is nearly always something going on. There are birds in the air whether they be in range or not. There is a more or less constant movement and the sounds of feeding birds can be heard for long distances. There is no more beautiful sight anywhere than that of a flight of ducks swinging into the wind, wings set, long necks straining as they look over the ground and then the sudden slip and whistle of wings as they flash swiftly down to the water or settle feet first into the stubble.

A bird in the hand lasts only as long as the dinner table, but the memory of thrilling days on the swamps and the stubble fields remains forever. Specially if you carry a camera and record the colorful scenes for future remembering.

Outlawing of the 10 gauge on these California grounds is a step in the right direction. I hope the example will be emulated in other areas.

But it might be well to consider some means of educating our youthful hunters to some of the aesthetic values to be found in the field of gunning. Because that is where the true values lie. Not in the mere grubby business of killing the legal limit.

Tax Talk

By JOSEPHINE KITTREDGE

The most dangerous problem in the United States is the control of inflation.

Oregon's present unemployment and controversial tax structure, plus the factors of wage increases and price increases are part of an almost national picture.

However, Oregon is just emerging from a rather primitive economy into the middle area where it is necessary to have diversified industry and business to provide for and take up the slack of the lumber and agricultural economy we have had. That is one of the reasons that suddenly we face conditions that were non-existent before.

Another factor that has contributed to this picture has been the political pulling and hauling about taxes, rather than a realistic appraisal on the basis of what is good for the people.

Sen. Richard Neuberger made a statement in Klamath Falls this past week that he has used rather consistently, saying in effect that "It is not our high income tax structure that makes for a depressed economy in Oregon, but that we lack a supply of low-cost electric power." Of course, this ties in rather directly with the public power-private power dispute that has raged in Oregon to the extent that it has jeopardized any type of power development in many instances.

In my opinion any industry coming to Oregon, rather than one that reduces raw material as does the aluminum industry, might be more interested in the availability of a plentiful supply of power, rather than the low cost of power. The cost of electric power in doing business is one to three per cent. The cost of taxation in doing business is 15 to 20 per cent. I am sure that any business that might wish to locate in Oregon would first give consideration to the supply of raw materials, plentiful water supply, availability of electric power and close markets . . . then the next consideration would be a fair tax structure and a friendly business climate.

The charge has been made that

Oregon's politicians have used business and industry as a whipping boy for vote getting. We repeatedly hear the question asked by out-of-state industry, seeking a new location. "When is the state of Oregon going to wake up to the fact that business does not want tax concessions and special favors, but just a square deal? The business climate of Oregon is so unfriendly due to your constantly changing tax structure, and legislation directed at industry, that we are going to take our time before deciding on a location."

It is going to take a great deal more than the Committee on Industrial Development and Planning and its director, the very pleasant Julius Jensen, to sell Oregon to industrial prospects.

It will take a group of citizens that are willing to study the issues, and make a decision on just what kind of a state they want . . . one whose decisions on taxation are not made on the basis of election returns of either party; or a state that does not cater to either business, agriculture or labor as a special interest group but rather on what is good for the most of the people the most of the time.

Why not lay aside the political party bias long enough to face a few facts? Facts such as this, for instance . . . that bank debits in Oregon in August 1957 fell \$429,860,562 below those of August 1956. Facts such as the one that 16,300 persons are under unemployment compensation in 1957 compared to 6,300 for the same period in 1956. That most of the counties in the state are straining their welfare budgets at the seams for the biennium, and the biennium is hardly under way!

First of all, you are Americans and Oregonians . . . let's try to work together on this problem . . . let's place Oregon in a competitive position with the other 10 Western states, for jobs, markets, industries and a contented people.

Yankee Traders

By KEN McLEOD

We have sketched at some length the development of the fur trade from the British and Canadian side of the industry largely because the industry in furs was late in getting started in the United States. No great company arose in the United States until the first decade of the nineteenth century. Circumstances in America had been unfavorable toward the building up of the trade. The Revolutionary War absorbed the attention of the people, and its termination left them little prepared to enter at once upon great commercial undertakings. The Indians were generally hostile to the Americans and under British influence.

For a number of years Great Britain continued to hold the posts along the upper lakes, whereby the trade of those regions was kept in the hands of her own subjects. For a decade or more after the peace with Great Britain the obstacles to the organization of an American fur company were almost insuperable. Such organization did finally come into being however, mainly through the efforts of one man, a foreigner by birth, John Jacob Astor. The career of this king of the American fur trade was destined to touch heavily the history of the Oregon country.

The West, however, was not fully deserted by the lack of American traders for we have the example of the Yankee traders who ventured into the trade upon our Northwest Coast, their part in industry plays an intimate relation to the history not only of the American fur trade, but of the nation itself.

The trade in furs on the Northwest Coast was originated by the Russians as early as the middle of the eighteenth century. The motive which led the adventurous Russians to the American Coast was the great abundance of sea otter, whose fur is the most precious known. These furs the Russians collected and carried to the Siberian Coast, whence they were transported partly to the interior and partly to the frontier of China.

The operations of these traders extended along the coast from Berling Strait down into California, and were the foundation of Russian claims to this territorial sovereignty on this portion of the North American Continent.

Yankee traders also gained a foothold in the lucrative trade of the Northwest Coast and held it until the new Hudson Bay Company under the governorship of Simpson destroyed their trade. The celebrated voyage of Captain Cook, 1776-80, made known to the world this reservoir of wealth; but it was several years before an authentic account of his voyage appeared, the results of the discovery were not immediately taken advantage of.

In 1787, shortly after the appearance of the narrative of Cook's discoveries, some Boston merchants, enthused by his reports, undertook to send some ships to see what could be found there. This was the beginning of the American trade on this coast, a trade that developed almost into the proportions of a monopoly; for down to the war of 1812 there were more than three times as many American vessels engaged in this trade than all of the other nations together.

The trade as practiced by the Boston merchants, developed into quite a system, in which furs played an interesting role. A cruise of a trading ship ordinarily lasted three years. The vessel would leave home with suitable merchandise, in time to reach the Northwest Coast in the spring of the year. After trading all summer along the coast, it would go to the Sandwich Islands for the winter, and would return again the following spring. After another season's trade it would sail with its cargo to China, exchange it for goods suitable to the American market, and then return home.

By virtue of this American trade we had four peoples claiming interests in the Northwest Coast, the Spaniards, the Russians, the English and the Americans. The Spaniards were gradually eliminated. The Nootka Sound Convention of 1790 gave Britain at least the right to trade in the territory unoccupied by them. When France ceded such rights as she had in Louisiana to Spain, the Spaniards gained the undisputed advantage of holding the hinterland of the territory on the Pacific now claimed by the United States, particularly did this enhance the American claim to the valley of the Columbia River and the settlement of Astoria. Settlement of the rival claims of Great Britain and the United States at this country however, was postponed by the so-called Treaty of Joint Occupancy of 1818. The final elimination of the Spanish claims to the area came with the Florida Treaty of the following year. A boundary line was drawn which reached the Pacific Ocean on the forty-second parallel of latitude. By the treaty the Spanish King ceded to the United States "all his rights, claims and pretensions to the territories north of the said line." From then all the Spanish rights to the coast were claimed by the United States.

Russian progress southward was stayed when a treaty of 1824 with the United States, and another in 1825 with Great Britain placed the southern boundary of Alaska at 54 degrees 40' North Latitude. Thus Britain and the United States were left to determine the sovereignty question of the Northwest Coast. By the agreement of 1818 each side recognized the other's equal right to the trade in the region for an agreed period of ten years.

'Old-Fashioned Girl'
By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Shirley Jones is a sweet, old-fashioned girl who doesn't want to spend the rest of her life acting like a sweet, old-fashioned girl.

Critics have hailed the Cinderella-like rise of the young film star, but Miss Jones herself definitely doesn't want to remain a Cinderella forever.

"I'm afraid too many people think I am nothing but a perpetual ingenue—able to play only sac-

charine roles," she said. "But no human being is really that way. I want to be able to portray all the emotions of a normal girl living in the present part of the 20th Century."

Shirley, a Smithton, Pa., brewer's daughter, has had only one small setback in her career. She failed to win a contest to represent her state in the "Miss America" beauty contest. But after appearing in the Pittsburgh Civic Light Opera, she won star rank in two important Hollywood productions—"Oklahoma!" and "Carousel."

But was she to spend the rest of her life in crinolines? Some meanies were unkind enough to suggest that Miss Jones, although she had a wonderful voice, was a bit on the chubby side—and maybe the crinolines were a merciful favor.

Shirley's answer was to diet down to a svelte 113 pounds (she's 5 feet 5) for her latest film, "April Love," costarring Pat Boone. Only a born churl could find fault with her figure now.

"This is the first modern-day picture I've been in," she said, smiling. "And I'm out of my crinolines at last—and into blue jeans."

The film is a rural harness racing epic and is perhaps most notable for the fact it contains no drug addicts or juvenile delinquency. Nobody even gets beat up in it, and even the horses are honest.

The trimmed-down Jones chassis is seen to good advantage as Shirley does a chaste strip tease while preparing to take a shower. She has no intention of trying to outdo Gypsy Rose Lee but she does hope to progress to more mature roles in which she can demonstrate her acting ability more than her talent at singing.

One of her goals is to appear in a stage show with her husband, Jack Cassidy, who is a veteran of 23 Broadway productions.

She and Cassidy, who have bought a home on a West Coast, live quietly and avoid the rounds of cafe society. Shirley not only looks like "the girl next door"—she can cook like the mother of the girl next door, and enjoys it.

"I like living," she said. "I like my marriage. I like people. I guess right now I'm in love with the world."

"Eventually I want to raise a family of four or five children. If I can have them and stay in show business I will. But if it becomes too much of a task, then I'll get out."

Modern Medicine

By UNITED PRESS

CHICAGO — A New York physician warned that rest is not always the best remedy for fatigue—exercise may be more restful.

Dr. Theodore Klumpp says fatigue doesn't necessarily stem from disease or overwork. Often it results from loss of incentive, motivation, and interest.

Klumpp, president of Winthrop Laboratories, Inc., wrote in the current journal of the American Medical Association that fatigue can be a normal incident of normal living.

But he said it becomes a serious problem and requires medical attention when its pattern changes radically or it interferes with ordinary activities.

Formerly, doctors used to advise "cutting out something" from the routines of people, especially aging ones, with whom fatigue had become a problem. But Klumpp says exercise, coupled with judicious sleeping habits, is now considered a better prescription.

SAN FRANCISCO — A method of "paralyzing" the human heart for an hour or more to allow for surgery was described here by Dr. Donald B. Effer, chief of the Department of Thoracic Surgery at the Cleveland Clinic.

Effer told the annual post-graduate symposium of the San Francisco Heart Association that the basic technique involves hooking the patient's body to a heart-lung machine and then injecting potassium citrate into the heart.

This results in a paralysis of the heart and it can be brought back to life without danger. He said human hearts have been stopped this way for as much as 53 minutes and hearts of dogs for three hours.

Effer explained that this paralysis allows surgeons to work better at replacing damaged coronary arteries.

He said that otherwise the surgeon must operate on a pulsating organ while the patient is constantly losing blood.

WASHINGTON — A Detroit physician said that radiation treatments "cannot be used indiscriminately in children."

But the physician, Radiologist J. C. Cook, said that careful use of small protracted doses "can produce excellent results" in treatment of certain non-cancerous bone afflictions common to children.

Cook addressed the final session of the 58th annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society. Radiologists agree that X-rays and other radiations are a "dangerous tool" if not used cautiously—particularly in the case of children.

But in the treatment of non-cancerous disease of the long bones in children, use of small doses has not only achieved good results but has produced no harmful delayed effects over the years, Cook said.

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Restrictions In Forest Lifted

YREKA — Forest Supervisor R. W. Bower of the Klamath National Forest announced today that restrictions imposed by Regulation T-1 on the use of fire on National Forest lands are removed, effective October 4.

Heavy rains, averaging two to three inches over the forest, have reduced the fire hazard to a point where campfire permits are no longer required. Forest officials emphasize that there are apt to be periods of dry weather through the fall and ask hunters and other forest users to continue to exercise caution in the use of fire and care in smoking and extinguishing campfires and warming fires.

The California state law requiring a permit to burn slash or debris anywhere on timber or brush covered lands remains in effect until December 1. Burning permits may be obtained from any U.S. Forest Service Ranger Station or from California Division of Forestry Stations.

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SUPERVISOR SPEAKS

DUNSMUIR — Jonathon C. Tibbitts, Shasta County supervisor, spoke at the meeting of the Castle Rock Improvement Association at the Castle Rock school at 8 p.m. Monday Tibbitts discussed the proposed Shasta County sales tax. Charles Barrett, president of the group, presided.

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