

# The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS  
Editor  
BILL JENKINS  
Managing Editor  
FLOYD WYNNE  
City Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 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  
1 MONTH \$ 1.50  
6 MONTHS \$ 8.00  
1 YEAR \$18.00

MAIL  
1 MONTH \$ 1.50  
6 MONTHS \$ 7.50  
1 YEAR \$12.00

## Some Hope

By BILL JENKINS  
I guess there is still some hope for the world at large, or at least the people of our area. Having spent the last few days out tramping around in the great outdoors, breathing in great healing lungfuls of rain sodden air and exercising by thrashing through wet tangles of down lodgepole I have been exposed to some real high caliber beefing by fellow outdoorsmen. And a race of men who can complain day after day at the same sustained whine must have good stuff in them.

No race can be a complete failure as long as there are minds like those of the average sportsmen left in working order. Because in the circumstances encountered in the average hunting situation you see these men, time after time, come through adversity with a curse and an alibi. And while the first is easy the second requires a special degree of reasoning.

It is a paradoxical situation, this hunting and general outdoor life. A man leaves a comfortable home and deserts his automatic heat, his dishwasher, his electric blanket, his comfortable bed, his hot water heater, his paved driveway and the tight shingles of the roof for a life amidst leaking cabins, wet brush, cold water, damp socks, weary miles to cover over scabrock flats, flat tires, lack of gas and the general confusion that comes with unfamiliar surroundings.

And does he face all this with a smile? He does not. He grumbles from morning to night. It is too hot, too dry, too wet, too cold, too windy, too calm, too steep, too many gullies, too much plateau, too much brush, not enough cover, no hot water, no electric toaster and so on and so forth.

Also, there are always either too many or too few hunters. And yet if you suggest going home to all the comforts of civilization he looks like an owl, mumbles once more and goes to bed determined to be the first one up and out on the deer trail in the morning.

Therefore you can't tell me that we are in much danger of going overboard. Life in a concentration camp is frequently more comfortable than life in a hunting camp. Those hunting camps breed a rugged bunch of men once you've seen the road hunters out. A breed of men who can take anything that comes along.

I guess America will stay free and the home of the brave as long as the deer camp lasts. We'll hold out 'til the last grumble is sounded.

On this general subject it might be well to puncture another myth for the kiddies. That of Leatherstocking and the crystal clear stream of ice-cold, rock-spring water.

I suppose that to the little hunter it is like denying the existence of Santa Claus (and we all know there is a Santa Claus) to say that your real he - man outdoor type with hair on his chest doesn't delight in a cold plunge upon arising from his tough bed (and here I might say that of all the refined tortures known to the ingenious mind of man a night spent on a bough bed is probably the most agonizing) in cool, cool, cool of the dawn.

We might as well face it. There is no single facet of life by the sportsmen considered with more horror than cold water. He doesn't even like to drink the stuff. And the very idea of washing in And water is anathema. Better suggest shaving by plucking each whisker with a clam shell than suggest to your authentic sportsman that he knock the sleep out of his eyes with cold water. He'll freeze every part of him getting a fire started so he can heat water in the washpan rather than risk life with a splash of the cold stuff.

One final word and I'll shut up. Anyone who says there is a shortage of does in this country is a liar by the clock, a pavement-bound bookworm who gets his facts from the deuce-eyed bird-watcher and furthermore is an idiot of the first water.

Not only is there no lack of does, there is a very real danger of being run down by droves of them as they shift from one luxuriant patch of feed to another. One can hardly step over a log without treading on one or more and the flash of their white tails in the brush is enough to cause the cousin weak-eye types to wear smoked glasses. A shortage of does.

## The City

By KEN McLEOD  
As Montreal became the emporium of trade to the wilderness of Canada so did St. Louis become the American port of entry upon the wildwood. It is doubtful if we can find the example of another city which has been the exclusive mart for so vast an extent of country which became tributary to this American city though it was many years after its founding that it came to be a part of the United States. Every route of trade or adventure to the remote regions of the west centered in St. Louis and its location at the mouth of the Missouri gave it monopoly of all trade originating in the valley of that stream whether among the wild tribes of the mountains three

thousand miles away, or among the infant settlements which were advancing with slow but sure footsteps along the lower course of the river.

The Oregon Trail, which developed as an independent line of travel, near the future site of Kansas City, Missouri, brought down the trade from the high mountain sections of the central west, from the interior basin of the Great Salt Lake, and to some extent from the remote regions of the Pacific Slope. In a like manner the Santa Fe Trail, which left the Missouri River at the same point as did the Oregon Trail, and was coincident with it for some distance west, carried that peculiar commerce which long existed with the Spanish city of Santa Fe, and even the distant provinces of old Mexico and of Southern California.

Following these lines of trade, all travel to the Far West, whether for pleasure or for scientific research, all exploring expeditions, all military movements, all inter-commerce with the Indians, and even the enterprises of the missionaries in the distant country, made St. Louis their starting point and base of operations.

It was here that trans-shipment of commerce was made to eastern markets by the way of the Mississippi, the Ohio, or the Great Lakes. Warehouses and mercantile establishments arose for outfitting the numerous expeditions to the interior. The government maintained a military post near by, and had here its principal office of Indian affairs for the trans-Mississippi tribes.

The city of St. Louis is therefore in the fullest sense the historic starting point for all the events which transpired during the period of expansion in the Far West. St. Louis, strange as it may seem, is one of the few American cities of the top rank whose birth antedates the birth of the Union. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia on the Atlantic Sea Coast, Detroit on the Great Lakes, San Francisco on the Pacific, and St. Louis in the interior of the continent, comprise the number of great emporiums from which trade moved in the days before the United States came into being.

The founding of St. Louis and the choice of its location as an event of fur trade was a matter of great importance to American history as it developed because of the conquest of Canada and eastern Louisiana by the English. In 1762 the firm Maxent, Laclède and Company of New Orleans was granted the exclusive trade of the Missouri River and of the Mississippi as far as to the mouth of the St. Peters River. The grant was an important one, and the company took prompt steps to realize its advantages; but as they had to organize a large and costly expedition and send to Europe for their merchandise, it was not until August 3, 1763, that they were able to leave New Orleans. The responsibility of selecting a site for the company's proprietary establishment was the assignment of Pierre Laclède Liguest.

When the expedition left New Orleans the news of the Treaty of Paris and that of cession of the west bank of the Mississippi to Spain had not yet arrived. Laclède therefore set out on his long journey in the belief that the country included in his grant was still a dependency of France. The progress northward to his keel boats was slow and summer and autumn had passed before he arrived at the French settlements at the mouth of the Ohio. Here it is probable he learned that the east bank of the Mississippi had been ceded to England and the news was of great consequence to his expedition for he had hoped to build his post on the east bank of the river, where he would be among his own people, in easier reach of supplies, and protected against danger from the Indians on the west bank. With the English in command of the land this choice was no longer open to him.

The season was too far advanced to go farther than St. Genevieve, the lowest of the upper settlements, and the only one on the west bank and so Laclède was forced to find

a quick location for his post before winter set in. The village of St. Genevieve had no building of sufficient capacity to store his goods. The commander of Fort de Chartres hearing of Laclède's problem offered him accommodations until the English should arrive. Laclède accepted the offer and arrived at Fort de Chartres on November 3, three months after he left New Orleans.

Laclède now went in search of a site for his post, with the English in control of the east bank his choice of site was restricted to the west bank and as near as possible to the mouth of the Missouri, yet below it, lest traffic descending either stream might be compelled to ascend in order to reach the post, the situation where St. Louis now stands was certain to be selected. Laclède found here a bold, firm bank, high enough to give immunity from floods, yet not so high as to be inaccessible in loading and unloading cargoes; a bench of land broad enough for a proposed village; and a safe, commodious channel close to shore, where boats could be loaded and unloaded with ease and safety. The quick eye of Laclède told him that he had found what he was after and Laclède even indulged in the prediction that here would arise "one of the finest cities in America."

## Indian Problem

FROM THE BEND BULLETIN  
Hearings were held in Portland last Friday on S. 2047. Perhaps you haven't heard about S. 2047 before this. But it's important to you.

S. 2047 is the Neuberger bill which provides for federal purchase of the Klamath Indian Reservation, S. 2047 is one proposed solution to a problem which could easily upset the economy of the entire Western pine region for a minimum of five or ten years, probably longer.

Unless some solution of the Klamath problem is reached in the next ten months or so, the damage could be irreparable. Most of the witnesses who appeared at the hearings, held before Senator Neuberger, who is chairman of the Senate's subcommittee on Indian affairs, approved the bill. A few of them obviously didn't know what they were discussing.

Conspicuous by their absence were representatives of the lumber business, who have carefully avoided expressing an opinion on an issue which might well determine the economic health of the industry for a period of years.

Only one responsible representative of a sizeable company showed up. And he was George H. Weyerhaeuser, a most responsible spokesman for the Northwest's largest timber operator.

Most discussions of the Klamath Termination Act have pointed up to three basic problems:

1. The necessity to obtain, for the Indian owners of the reservation, the best possible price for reservation property due to be sold starting next year under PL 387 of the 83rd Congress.

2. The concurrent necessity for proper management of the huge volume — about 4½ billion board feet log scale — of timber on the reservation.

3. The need to handle the termination in such a way as to protect the Indian owners of the property from the sharks and slysters who will be drawn to the expected payment of over \$50,000 to each of the over 2,000 enrolled members of the tribe.

Weyerhaeuser came up with an entirely new idea to cover the first two points. To anyone listening to him it was clear and logical. It would, however, be easy to misunderstand for someone who wasn't careful in reading it.

This was his proposal: The timberlands should be put up for sale. The sale bids should be accompanied by a guarantee on the part of bidding companies that they would, if successful bidders, manage the timber on a sustained yield basis. A minimum price should be established which will take into account the factor of

taxes, interest and risk involved in holding the timber.

This price will, of necessity, be lower than a price which would be established for timber which was cut and marketed immediately. This leaves a difference owed to the Indians.

Everyone familiar with the problem at all feels the Indians should get full value from the timber. But it is an economic fact of life that no organization — private or government — can pay the retail price for the stumpage and manage it on a long-term basis with any economic justification.

Weyerhaeuser's proposal was that the difference between the wholesale and retail price of the stumpage be paid to the Indians by the government.

The proposition, of course, amounts to two radical changes in present public policy.

First, it would amount to requiring a purchaser to agree in advance to carrying out a certain type of management, regardless of future circumstances. Second, it would mean that the government would subsidize the Indians the amount of money — somewhere around \$30 million — that represents the difference between the retail and wholesale value of their timberlands.

The Weyerhaeuser proposal was a bold one because it will be misunderstood by many and because it will be unpopular in the lumber industry. And Congress probably will not be eager to undertake to change either of the policies involved.

But someone has to make suggestions and get some action on this matter before it's too late. As it presently stands, most of those who have studied the question agree that government purchase is the best possible solution.

Weyerhaeuser's suggestion was made the more interesting because, in private conversation after his appearance, he made two points:

1. Weyerhaeuser Timber Company would be interested in bidding on the timber only if it would be able to manage it on a sustained yield basis; and

2. Weyerhaeuser is not interested in bidding on the timber in combination, that is on a "joint venture" basis with anyone or any company.

## 1958 Business

By ELMER WALZER  
United Press

The year 1958 begins to shape up better than many had anticipated.

Everybody has been talking about a big drop in business in prospect, but the conservative economists haven't accepted the theories of the prophets of gloom.

They are holding that 1958 will be a big year, but one without the zoom of post-war years—the first year since the war that there has been a halt in the boom.

During the past week, the building industry got a vote of confidence. And that industry is one which in the past often has lifted the nation out of a decline.

The authoritative architectural forum in its forecast for 1958 places the cost of all types of construction at \$48,700,000,000, a record high and a rise of three per cent over 1957.

Private building is expected to sag, but the dip is expected to be more than made up by public construction.

The architectural forum looks for a halt in the sag in residential building. Industrial construction, it feels, will dip mildly. Private school building should recover. The boom in religious buildings probably makes this the greatest church building era in history, the forum says.

Utility construction is seen as another area which will continue to grow despite tightness of money.

The forum believes that the highway program will move ahead during 1958 in much more tangible form than in 1957.

And, concluding its summary of building prospects, the forum suggests that it may be in error on the conservative side. Building thus may well be above the near 49 billion projected for 1958—and that's a real sustaining force for the economy as a whole.

Dr. Marcus Nadler—professor of banking and finance at New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration and economist for the Hanover Bank—holds there is no reason for apprehension about the long-range future of the nation's economy despite signs the boom has halted.

Any readjustment or recession that may take place in the immediate future, he says, will in no way weaken the forces inherent in the American economy. Those forces, he adds, will again lead to higher levels of business activity and higher living standards.

## Local Court Alters Plan For Paving

The anticipated paving project in the First, Second and Third Avenue area of West Klamath Falls was abbreviated Wednesday when a large delegation of residents living in the region appeared before the county court during a regularly scheduled hearing on the project.

Of the seven property owners filing objections, most of the dissenters objected to the projected paving work on grounds that it would be of little benefit to them and that the \$2 per front foot cost was more than they wished to invest in the property.

After considerable discussion the court ruled that the properties of all dissenters to the project could be eliminated by reducing the bounds of the project to include only the following streets: Second Street from the south side of the intersection with Third Avenue to a point at the ditch on Second Street lying between First and Second Avenues; and the portion of Second Avenue from Third Street to First Street.

As originally planned, the project would have included road conditioning and oiling along First Avenue from Third Street east to the intersection with Second Street; Second Avenue from Third Street to the west line of First Street; Third Avenue from Fourth Street east to the west line of First Street; and Second Street from Third Avenue south to First Avenue.

The court pointed out that weather may preclude completion of the project this year, but that an all out effort will be made to condition the named streets and avenues within the abbreviated project to the point that the roads will be passable this winter.

Members of the court added that October 30 will be the date when property owners within the project must have deposited with the county 70 per cent of the estimated cost of the work. The balance of the cost is paid on completion of the work.

Property owners who filed written objections to the original bounds of the project were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gaddis, the Plevna District Improvement Company, Frank Husted, Dale C. Mahan, Albin Taverne, Herbert E. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Herengen.

## Gun Accident Injures Man

HAPPY CAMP — Ord Heafner, 35, is in critical condition in the Siskiyou County Hospital at Yreka after suffering an accidental gunshot wound in the abdomen about noon on Tuesday.

Heafner, according to Mrs. Marie Askew, wife of his partner in a building project at Happy Camp, was target shooting with his 11-year-old daughter, Codene, at the dumpgrounds about a mile and a half from Happy Camp. The little girl was handling her father a loaded .22 caliber automatic when it discharged. She is reported in state of shock.

Heafner drove to the town's hospital where it was discovered he was bleeding internally. He was taken to Yreka later in the day. Mr. and Mrs. Heafner are the parents of five children, ranging in age from 5 to 13 years.

## PORCUPINE BOUNTY

When the budgeted \$6,000 for payment of porcupine bounties is exhausted there will be no more money available until the first of the 1958-59 fiscal year, members of the Klamath County court report. At the same time, County Clerk Charles DeLap said that the county has now paid bounty on 8,920 porcupine noses, amounting to \$4,460.

## They'll Do It Every Time

THE HAYWIRES KEEP SEIDLITZ HOME FROM SCHOOL EVERY SO OFTEN... WITH OR WITHOUT A GOOD REASON...



HOWEVER... LET THE SCHOOL CLOSE ON A DAY THEY WANT TO BE RID OF THE KID... OH, BOY! THAT'S DIFF!



## Union Okays. BPW Plans Music Show

McCLOUD — Negotiations for a reinstated working agreement between McCLOUD Local 6-64 International Woodworkers of America CIO-AFL and the McCLOUD River Lumber Company were concluded on October 5.

Members of the union voted to accept the proposed agreement changes in full settlement of all demands as follows: A compulsory monthly deduction from each member of the union, within the plant department for a health and welfare program and a stipulation that no foreman or superintendent shall do manual labor which has the effect of displacing an employe except in emergencies or extreme curtailment.

The town workers' agreement was amended as to grievance procedure and health and welfare.

The contract as amended is reinstated until June 1, 1958 and awaits only the signatures of individuals representing the two groups. The health and welfare program was retroactive to October 1. No wage increase was granted.

## Officers Probe Two Burglaries

Two Klamath Falls burglaries which occurred late Tuesday or early Wednesday are being investigated by city police.

Approximately \$40 in cash was taken from the Snappy Service Cafe, 1008 Main Street, when access was gained by breaking through the rear door.

About \$60 in cash and a cash register valued at \$450 were taken from the Sunrise Service Station at the intersection of Main and East Main streets. The building was entered by breaking out the front door glass. The stolen adding machine is a McCaskey brand and is green in color.

## Vote for your favorite candidate to be queen of the 21st Annual Klamath Basin POTATO FESTIVAL at the

QUEEN'S BALL  
SATURDAY, OCT. 12  
Merrill Community Hall  
Music by Boldy's Band  
Dancing 10 till 2

## BPW Plans Music Show

Arthur Lee Simpkins, considered one of the truly great musical artists, will appear at the Pelican Theater, Wednesday, October 16 under sponsorship of the Klamath Falls Business and Professional Women's Club.

The program, a variety show to be presented by George Amato, will include favorite tunes called for by audiences in the United States and Europe.

Arthur Lee Simpkins is noted for his ability to sing a varied repertoire. He chooses his songs from the old and the new, from the most primitive folk tunes, and including the most difficult concert numbers and the operatic arias.

The artist has appeared in Portland for 10 consecutive successful seasons, and in the finest night clubs, theaters and hotels in the world.

Tickets for his performance may be obtained from Derby's Music Store or from any BPW member.

ARTHUR LEE SIMPKINS

**EDSEL**  
With  
**TELETOUCH**  
It's Edsel for '58!  
See and drive it  
Now At  
**JUCKELAND**  
EDSEL SALES, Inc.  
11th & Klamath Ph. 2-2581

**IVORY OR WHITE CEILING TILE**  
IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES  
16' x 16' - 16' x 32' - 12' x 12' - 12' x 24'  
**YOU PAY \$18<sup>72</sup> FOR A 12' x 12' ROOM ONLY**  
**Basin Bldg. Materials**  
4784 So. 6th Ph. 2-2563

**ONE DAY ONLY**  
TOMORROW 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. 1958  
**MOVADO Showing**  
MR. HAROLD W. RAUSCH, who represents the MOVADO factory, will have tray upon tray of these spectacular watches to show you. Each handsome piece is in perfect jewelry design... combined with complete watch accuracy.  
**See Watches Priced From \$50<sup>00</sup> to \$5,000<sup>00</sup>**  
350 Watches On Display  
A wonderful opportunity to lay-away for Christmas.  
Downtown only  
**Prickys**  
700 Main St.

## Pogo

