

The Herald and News

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Attitude

By BILL JENKINS

A lot of things can be charged to the American public but no historian will ever be able to say — if there are any historians to say it or people to listen to it — that we didn't go to our final doom with a blithe attitude of "it can't happen here."

A pretty fair example of this is in evidence down in California today where the cobalt bomb, the guided missiles, Sputnik and even the right-to-work law are being given a back seat to the bitter controversy over pay TV.

Last week an Assembly subcommittee held a hearing in San Francisco on the subject in which they heard testimony, ridiculous as this may sound, that pay TV, or box office television as the promoters prefer to label it, would save the average family "tremendous" amounts of money through savings of baby sitters, popcorn and food.

Retaliating to the strong attack of the pay-as-you-look crowd a spokesman for United California Theaters, Inc., said that what his group saw coming was the day when the careworn housewife would come into the television room and to say to her hubby "You've spent \$50 on television this month and now we have no food."

A counterattack was launched by the pay-by-the-minute backers to the effect that their system would afford the American family top notch entertainment at home without the added expenses of going to the neighborhood movie.

On both sides, if you will notice, the emphasis has been put solely on entertainment. There has never been a word said (at least a word print) about any other benefit to be derived from pay TV or the neighborhood movie either one.

Which would cause it to appear that the American people are falling into line behind the vanished ranks of the Romans, the Greeks, the Piccadilly Square Dining and Dancing Club and the Townsend Platters.

Having failed to kill ourselves off in the efforts to build the world's largest production line we are now endeavoring to wipe ourselves out as a free nation (and maybe as a nation at all) in a bitter battle over who has the most fun.

Maybe the Russians are ahead of us in the scientific field but it will probably be quite a measure of comfort for us when the first ICBM falls in our midst to know that we had the Soviet beat hands down on entertainment and the extraction of pleasure from our leisure hours.

Entertainment as such is a fine thing and the more of it the better. It seems to me that the important thing right now is not the time devoted to it or to its planning, but the emphasis that is placed on entertainment alone by the nation as a whole.

In other words, it might be well to give an occasional thought to something else once in a while.

Like national defense.

Mail Bag

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

That if there is anything you have left undone you'd better hurry up and do it. . . . Scientists used to think the world would last another 50 billion years. . . . Now some believe that wild explosions from the dying sun may crisp this planet within three to ten billion years.

That a government survey found high school graduates earn an average of \$50,000 more than nongrads during a working lifetime. . . . That diploma is worth getting.

That Monique Van Vooren, Belgium's bombshell entertainer, gives this definition of a honeymoon: "Coo-existence."

That the original frozen food experts were the Laplanders. . . . who milk half-wild reindeer and preserve the milk in frozen chunks all winter.

That if you doubt the U. S. Weather Bureau's forecasts, here are a few old-fashioned beliefs to rely on: Low-flying swallows are a sure sign of rain. . . . The flight of seagulls inland indicates a coming storm.

That one of the troubles even with the 1958 model cars is that their back seat drivers never run out of gas.

That new crinkle-proof popcorn bags have been developed to foil movie cut-ups. . . . When blown up and smashed they don't make a sound. . . . and teen-agers can't fill them with water and drop them from the balcony. . . . they won't hold water. (Somebody's always taking the fun out of being a teen-ager.)

That the fastest recorded flight of a bird is that of an Indian species of the swift. . . . it was clocked at nearly 200 miles an hour.

That the temperature of the earth increases about one degree for every 60 feet of depth. . . . dig down two miles and it is hot enough to boil an egg. (Don't buy your bride a new stove; give her a pick and shovel.)

That every day the rains and rivers sweep eight million tons of earth into the sea.

That comic George De Wae

tells the silly about the poppa cloud who got peeved because the mama cloud insisted on going through his air pockets.

That it is an old custom for British royalty to use the title "Earl of Chester" when traveling incognito. . . . even Queen Victoria was known as the "Countess of Chester" when she vacationed secretly.

That the W.C.T.U. might be interested in this assertion by George Bernard Shaw: "The people drink to ease the painful process of living."

That manicurists always have nice nails. . . . barbers always have well-kept hair. . . . clothing salesmen are always nicely dressed. . . . but did you ever see a shoe shine boy with neatly polished shoes?

That a namesake for every U.S. president is listed in the New York city phone books.

That one third of the accidents that befall a modern husband happen while he is working on do-it-yourself projects outside his home. . . . and one half the minor accidents that befall the lady of the house occur while she is in the kitchen.

That it was the poet Dante who observed, "His will is our peace."

Therapy

By DR. WALTER C. ALVAREZ
Consultant in Medicine
Mayo Clinic

Many persons with a chronic arthritis, or with stiff muscles or joints following an accident, may wonder why some physicians do not more often use massage and manipulation or moist heat, diathermy, ultrasonic waves, etc.

Actually, I fear we physicians do not send as many patients as we should to highly trained physical therapists — persons who have spent several years in a good school for physical therapy.

Many years ago, when I was a young man in medicine, and the specialty of industrial medicine was born, the doctors who had to take care of thousands of injured workmen found that the most important thing they could do for these persons was to send them to physical therapists. In the old days, when a workman fell off a scaffold and smashed his hip or broke several bones he had a small chance of every getting back to his job again.

The trouble was that, after perhaps six weeks in a cast, his fracture might be all right but his joints were stiff, and his muscles were weak and sore. When he tried to go back to work, the rule was that he must do the usual eight hour stint, just like everyone else, and he just couldn't do this.

His union or company would not let him work into the job gradually. As soon as the workmen's compensation law was passed and the insurance companies were faced by this problem, their doctors found that with the help of good departments of physical therapy, they could put the man in such good shape that he could go back on the job and do a full day's work.

Since then more and more physicians have been referring their patients for physical therapy. Today, in a huge medicine clinic, a remarkably large percentage, particularly of the patients with chronic arthritis, are sent to physical therapists.

A woman, after a little stroke, got an acute arthritis in her right wrist. She had, in a sling around her neck, something that looked more like a red ham than a wrist and hand. There was nothing that I could do with medicine, but, fortunately, within a few weeks the expert physical therapists had massaged away much of the fluid that had accumulated around the joint. They had strengthened the muscles and had brought back good blood into them, and they had limbered up the finger joints so that the woman again could close her hand and grasp things. Without the help of the experts, I fear the woman would have had a useless wrist and hand for the rest of her days.

People say, "Where can I get such care?" Usually one can find a good department of physical therapy in every big hospital and every big clinic.

Settled?

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)

—There has been considerable confusion as to whom belongs the honor of being the first white child born in this region, as well as the first boy and the first girl. Six names have been presented from time to time.

I have put considerable research into the subject. The following seems to be the correct sequence of births as obtained from histories, microfilms of original documents from the National Archives, Washington, D.C., interview with family descendants, and through correspondence:

1. Ernest Union Lee, born December 25, 1868, at Klamath Agency, Oregon. His father, Dr. N. L. Lee was at the agency for 15 months. Ernest Union Lee was still living in Eugene, Oregon, in 1940.

2. Alice Anna (Applegate) Piel, born March 28, 1872, at Klamath Agency, Oregon. Her father was Ivan Decatur Applegate, her mother, Margaret (Hutchinson) Applegate. I have microfilms of two letters in Ivan Applegate's handwriting in which he mentions the child several months before any of the following were born.

3. Florence Mae (Brown) Withrow, born July 20, 1872, in what is now Klamath County. Her father was Orzo T. Brown, mother, Roxana (Grace) Brown, Mrs. O. T. Brown was the first white woman to settle in this country. Also she and another woman, Annie Gaines, were the first white women to visit Crater Lake in 1880.

4. Emma Evelyn Wilson born March 14, 1873, in Langell Valley, Oregon. Her father was Simpson Wilson, mother, Nancy Ellen (Hall) Wilson. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson ("Simp") Wilson, July 16, 1871, at the old Linkville Hotel, Linkville (Klamath Falls), was the first wedding between whites in this region.

5. Milam Loosley, born April 17, 1873, at Fort Klamath, Oregon. His father was John Loosley, mother Lucy (Walling) Loosley.

6. John Colwell, born October 11, 1873, near Merrill, Oregon. It was not claimed that he was the first white child born in this region, but that he was the first one born after we became Klamath County. However, this is in error as we did not become Klamath County until 1892, nine years after John was born. The four names that this county has had official title to has caused some of the confusion.

On January 11, 1854 we became a part of huge Wasco County. A little later we were separated from Wasco County and became a part of Jackson County. On October 24, 1873, the present Lake County and Klamath counties became Lake County. October 17, 1882 we were separated from Lake County and became Klamath County. Thus we have been Wasco, Jackson, Lake and Klamath counties at various times.

Ernest Union Lee was the first white boy born in this country. Alice Anna (Applegate) Piel was the first white girl.

Edith Rutenic McLeod

Vending Industry

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK — The fast stepping vending industry has big plans on the drawing boards.

Engineers are working on a single machine which will serve a full meal, bringing the food from freezing storage temperature to eating temperature in less than a minute. They say this one-to-serve hot food on a plastic tray along with cold salads and desserts—may be two or three years away. Cooking speed is the chief unlicked problem.

Also in the pilot state, is a machine that can take a \$1 bill and make change—rejecting counterfeits. And the Vendo Co. of Kansas City is trying to develop one

that can distinguish between \$1, \$2 and \$5 denominations.

Industry spokesmen say vending sales have risen about two billion dollars this year from 30 million dollars in 1925. Today there are an estimated three million machines in use, tended by 5,500 operators.

Vending machines in factories, the enthusiasts say, will make the lunch box and plant cafeteria obsolete. The National Automatic Merchandising Assn. says one out of every five manufacturing plants are using them today.

An automated cafeteria of the North Electric Co. in Gallon, Ohio, uses 10 vending machines to serve 33 selections of food and beverages, available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Menus are planned a week in advance. They offer choices of three hot and cold sandwiches, three hot main courses, three hot soups, three chilled salads, three ice creams, five pastries, five pies, six cold drinks and three hot.

An apartment house in Minneapolis has machines where tenants can buy milk, bread, eggs, meat, vegetables and butter without going to the store.

The Grand Union store in East Patterson, N.J., on the other hand, has a pilot operation of outdoor vending. Eleven machines offer 58 items to belated or hurried customers.

A man with a hangover in San Antonio can put a dime in the slot and get a whiff of oxygen. A Chicago hotel lets you put a quarter in a slot and start an undulating motion in the mattress which gently rocks you to sleep.

Missile Probe

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON — What happened? Now what? And who's in charge?

Those are things a Senate subcommittee wants to know as it begins hearings today on why this country fell behind Russia on missiles and satellites.

Here is background—on names, terms and problems—as the hearings unfold. Missiles fall into two main classes: long-range and short-range.

There are two kinds of long-range missiles:

1. The IRBM — intermediate range ballistic missile—which can travel about 1,500 miles. This country has been pushing three: the Air Force Thor, the Army's Jupiter and the Navy's Polaris. None are in production and probably won't be before late next year or early 1959.

2. The ICBM — intercontinental ballistic missile—which can travel 5,000 to 5,500 miles. This country is developing two: the Titan and the Atlas—both Air Force projects. Four years may be needed to get them in production.

There are various short-range missiles for use by Army, Navy and Air Force. For example the Nike, shot from the ground, is part of this country's defense against invading planes.

These shorter range missiles will probably play a small part in the hearings.

IRBMs, with hydrogen warheads and fired from Russia, could flatten Western Europe. This country could do the same to European Russia if its bases around the Iron Curtain countries had IRBMs.

The thought that the Russians have them now is enough to jitter American allies in Western Europe.

The much further ranging ICBM could be fired across a continent and an ocean: from Russia to the United States or from here to there. The Russians claim they have the ICBM. But it's questionable they have them in quantity.

The Russians are ahead in Satellites. As they launch the two Sputniks showed, particularly in the size of them.

Of equal importance to the committee—besides finding out what caused the American lag—is what is being done to speed missile development now and what is needed.

For instance, Army-Navy-Air Force rivalry over missile development is widely blamed. Some senators on the investigating committee think one man should be made czar of the whole missile-satellite program.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Grazing Fees May Be Hiked

There are 34 million owners of bicycles in the U.S.

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Interior Seaton announced Monday he has signed an order that probably will mean higher fees for public land grazing next year.

The order changes the formula for determining fees. Present livestock price trends indicate fees will be higher next year as a result of the change, Seaton said.

The new schedule was to have become effective last Jan. 1, but Seaton postponed it one year as a drought relief measure.

The new formula is based on average livestock prices at Western markets for the preceding calendar year.

The grazing fees now are 15 cents a month per head of cattle, 15 cents a month per 5 sheep or goats, and 30 cents a month per horse.

They affect nearly 30,000 stockmen who graze almost 12 million head of cattle and sheep on about 170 million acres of public land.

The grazing range is in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Seaton said that under the re-

vised system, the fees will be subject to redetermination each year. Previously, changes have been infrequent. Fees will be changed only when price fluctuations force them at least 2 cents up or down.

Pipes from atop the Hanging Gardens of Babylon in 600 B.C. sprayed water on flowers and trees 300 feet below.



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