

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Our new atomic submarine, the George Washington, has just been launched at Groton, Connecticut. It will launch MISSILES—either from the surface or from under water. Ike wires this congratulatory message:

"It is my prayerful hope that this ship will always be ready, but NEVER USED."

That is to say: May it be the GUN BEHIND THE DOOR that scares off evil marauders.

Speaking of missiles: There are missiles of war and there are missiles of peace. The missile got its first peace use the other day when the postoffice department used it to carry an experimental load of mail hundreds of miles in a matter of minutes. The mail missile forecasts the time when a letter mailed on the West Coast this morning can be delivered to an addressee on the East Coast THIS AFTERNOON. That's a long jump from the pony express.

The world moves. Often in the right direction. Rapid communication is indispensable in the modern world.

Speaking of communications: It took weeks and weeks for the word that Oregon had been admitted to the Union to reach the newly made state a century ago. But even that was rapid delivery when compared with another historic message.

Back in 1846 Captain John C. Fremont was twiddling his thumbs down in the lower Sacramento valley. It is presumed that he had been sent there on a mission. The mission is presumed to have been to TAKE OVER CALIFORNIA if and when the psychological moment arrived. He fiddled around, waiting for the message. He wandered from Sutter's Fort to Sonoma. He wandered on to Monterey. From there he headed ever into the Salinas valley. He was killing time. Eventually, he headed north to the Klamath country.

Still killing time. Waiting for the message.

Meanwhile Marine Lieutenant Gillespie had been dispatched from Washington with word for Captain Fremont's private ear. He went first by U.S. naval vessel to Vera Cruz, Mexico. From Vera Cruz, he went overland to Mexico City. From Mexico City, he traveled overland to Mazatlan. From Mazatlan he sailed to Hawaii—then known as the Sandwich Islands. From there he came back by ship to San Francisco.

In San Francisco, he learned that Captain Fremont was in the Klamath country. So he headed north. He found Fremont waiting on upper Klamath Lake and delivered his verbal message. He had given a written message, but somewhere along the line he became fearful that the message might be taken off his person and read by someone who shouldn't read it. So he committed it to memory, and ate the paper.

Captain Fremont received the message by word of mouth from Gillespie. Immediately he and Gillespie and Kit Carson and the rest of his party took horse and rode hell for leather for the vicinity of Sonoma, where they joined the remainder of Fremont's force, along with others, and raised the Bear Flag and proclaimed the American state of California.

It took a lot of waiting, thanks to slow communications between Washington and the Klamath country.

GOOD TASTE

LONDON (AP)—A thief with good taste in jewels and a set of keys slipped into the apartment of American movie producer David Rose and his wife last night and stole \$56,000 worth of jewelry. Mrs. Rose reported five pieces missing from a locked jewel chest in a bedroom wardrobe. Detectives said the thief apparently knew where the jewels were kept for nothing else in the apartment was disturbed.

Reds Propose Moratorium On Crisis

GENEVA (AP)—The Soviet Union has proposed to the Western powers a one-year moratorium in the Berlin crisis—provided the West agrees to begin working out a German settlement on Soviet terms.

A U.S. spokesman said the proposal—which would put the West under a new deadline—was "totally unacceptable" and must have been introduced by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko "in order to bring about the breakdown" of the Big Four conference.

Andrew H. Berding, assistant secretary of state, making public the Soviet proposal which was advanced at a secret session Tuesday, reported the Western reaction today at a news conference. Berding said that "obviously there is no point in going on with the conference on the basis of these proposals."

Gromyko, after his move at the secret session at the residence of U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter Tuesday, got agreement to a formal Big Four session today. He served notice he would present the proposal there—meaning he would make it public.

Herter and British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, asked for a written statement of the plan. Gromyko refused to provide it.

Berding said the proposal "reintroduces a time limit, one year, into the Berlin situation and also reintroduces the element of threat."

The Soviets originally had proposed on last Nov. 27, a six-month time limit which the West called an ultimatum.

Berding said the proposal as presented by Gromyko covered these general lines:

"The Soviet Union would accept the temporary maintenance of certain Western occupation rights in West Berlin for a one-year period."

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U.S. Employment Figures Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Employment rose by a million in May to a record 66,015,000 for the month. Unemployment fell by 238,000 to 3,389,000.

Announcing the figures today, Secretary of Commerce Lewis L. Strauss and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said they reflected further substantial improvement in the nation's job picture.

An unusually large pickup in factory employment accompanied a May seasonal rise in farm work. The May total of 66,015,000 employed the largest number of Americans with jobs for any month of May. It compares with

an all-time peak of 67,221,000 set in July, 1957.

The new figures represent a drop of about 1 1/2 million among the unemployed in the past year. However, the idle total is about 700,000 higher than it was in May, 1957.

The ratio of unemployment to the labor force declined in May to 4.9 per cent compared with 5.3 per cent in April and around 6 per cent during last winter. This is the first time the idle ratio has dropped below 5 per cent since November, 1957.

Factory worker earnings averaged \$90.32 in May—representing the first time in history the average passed the \$90 mark. Earnings among durable goods workers averaged \$88. Among soft goods workers it was \$80.

The average work week in manufacturing continued to rise, reaching 40 1/2 hours in May—the longest work week for May since 1955. Overtime in manufacturing averaged 2.7 hours a week.

While the May gain in employment was largely seasonal, Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant secretary of labor, said it was accompanied by a very encouraging gain of 100,000 in factory employment which usually tends to decline in May.

Wolfbein said the 238,000 drop in unemployment demonstrated economic improvement because the idle total normally does not change significantly in May.

High Court Grants Stay To Killer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Justice Charles Evans Whittaker of the Supreme Court today granted a stay of execution to Charles Starkweather, 20-year-old mass killer from Nebraska.

Starkweather had been scheduled to die in the Nebraska electric chair on Friday morning.

Whittaker said that counsel for Starkweather would have until June 17 to file a petition with the full Supreme Court, asking a review of his case.

If a petition is filed, the stay will remain in effect until the full court acts finally on it.

Whittaker acted on a brief petition for a stay filed late Tuesday by two Washington attorneys.

Acting Warden John Greenholtz said Starkweather "didn't even change his expression when he brought word of the stay to the youth in his death house cell in Lincoln. 'When did you say that was?' Starkweather was quoted as asking. 'That doesn't give us much time, does it?'"

Starkweather was visiting with his mother, Mrs. Guy Starkweather, and a brother when he got the news. Greenholtz said Mrs. Starkweather made no comment.



C. DOUGLAS DILLON

Senate Okays Douglas Dillon

WASHINGTON (AP)—C. Douglas Dillon had Senate approval today to step officially into the second ranking job in the State Department.

The Senate, by a voice vote Tuesday, confirmed President Eisenhower's nomination of Dillon as first undersecretary. A 95-minute attack by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) and a defense by Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) preceded the confirmation.

Dillon will take over the post vacated by Christian A. Herter when he succeeded the late John Foster Dulles as secretary of state.

Long told the Senate that rejection of Dillon would help take away what he called control of foreign aid by "international Wall Street tycoons."

Long's attack on Dillon was described by Sen. Bush as offensive and inaccurate. He said it was "so full of damaging innuendoes and inaccuracies" that it scarcely merited a reply.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) contended it is "primarily because of wasteful and unbusinesslike practices on the part of the administration (that) we find ourselves in a financial bind."

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), the GOP whip, urged "sober and mature and nonpartisan examination" of the Eisenhower proposals, but said the Democrats who control Congress "will have to accept responsibility for what they fail to do."

Despite the battle over interest rates, there seemed little doubt that Congress would vote a boost in the debt ceiling as it has periodically since World War II.

Eisenhower asked Congress to raise the debt limit to 295 billion dollars for a year, within 5 billion of the all-time top existing, but never reached, during World War II. In 1946, at war's end, the actual debt was only 269 billions.

The debt now is at a record level of 286 billions, and Eisenhower said the boost in the government's borrowing authority was essential to permit successful management of the debt and the financing of government needs.

Eisenhower asked that permanent limit be raised from the present 283 billions to 288 billions, with an additional one-year temporary increase to fix the limit at 295 billions until June 30, 1960.

Consideration of a county boating ordinance that would control usage of boats was tabled for one week. Sheriff A. B. Cottar was appointed by the board as county boat patrol officer, following a suggestion by Deputy District Attorney Michael T. Hennessey. This title and unspecified pay would take the place of the earlier recommendation that Cottar be appointed county dog catcher.

The Siskiyou supervisors have scheduled July 31 to sit as a Board of Equalization to hear protests, if any, over property assessments. It was estimated by L. D. Taylor, county assessor, that the tax roll will be completed sometime between July 13 and July 20.

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Board Offers \$200 Reward

YREKA—Vandalism, which resulted in extensive damage to county property near Mount Shasta, brought about the action of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors to offer a \$200 reward for the apprehension of the vandals, with Supervisor W. A. Barr from the Mount Shasta district, offering a personal reward of an additional \$50.

The estimated \$2,515 damages included ripping up of 200 feet of Everett Memorial Highway to the Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl, and damage to two county Caterpillar tractors.

The county had previously offered a standard \$100 reward for the arrest and conviction of vandals, which A. A. Powers, county road commissioner, stated did not seem sufficient to lead to an arrest.

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Interest Rate Repeal Asked By Experts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration sends its top fiscal experts today to Congress today to seek repeal of the interest rate ceiling on government bonds and another boost in the national debt limit.

Taking the President's request before the House Ways and Means Committee were Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, Budget Director Maurice Stans, and William M. Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

In advance of administration arguments that the changes are needed to maintain a sound dollar, it appeared Eisenhower's proposal to wipe out the interest ceiling might have tough sledding.

Democrats backed away from abandonment of the 4 1/2 per cent limit on government bond rates, first enacted in the administration of Woodrow Wilson and continued in force during two world wars.

If Congress approves, the government plans also to raise from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent the interest rate on both present and future savings bonds, effective June 1.

Sharp debate broke out in the Senate Tuesday after Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) accused Democrats of responsibility for what he called "the deplorable condition of our fiscal affairs" by pushing heavy spending programs.

Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas replied that it was the Eisenhower administration which had put a policy of high interest rates into effect and added that Democrats will take their time to study the new proposal.

"Of course the bankers are mad" about the probable delay, he said, and added that maybe the bankers shouldn't have increased interest rates as much as they already have.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) contended it is "primarily because of wasteful and unbusinesslike practices on the part of the administration (that) we find ourselves in a financial bind."

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ON THEIR WAY to the depot for their first train ride are these 20 kindergarten pupils from Dorris. The children rode from Dorris to Macdoel and were brought to the depot by school bus. Adults in the picture who accompanied them were, from the left, Mrs. Les Spanius, Mrs. James Campbell, kindergarten teacher; Mrs. Herman Johns, school nurse, and Mrs. Don Clifford.

North Dakota Hit By Twister

School Board Meets Friday

The board of directors of the Klamath Union High School District will meet Friday at 7:30 p.m. in the high school cafeteria to further discuss Monday's demolition of Charles T. Carlson, principal, and to ponder other business. The meeting is open to the public.

Carlson, with six years on the job, has been principal of KUHS longer than any other man in the school's 30-year history. He was given a choice of accepting a lesser teaching or administrative position paying \$3,100 less than the \$9,400 he made annually as principal. Carlson said he is undecided whether he will remain in the school system.

The demolition sparked protest among some of the school's teachers. One, Edward Stonebreaker, who has taught senior literature and composition for the past three years, indicated he plans to resign as a result of the demolition.

Board members gave no reason for the demolition, but they have grumbled since early this year about an alleged lack of discipline among students and of vandalism and other incidents that occurred on school premises.

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