

# The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS  
Editor  
BILL JENKINS  
Managing Editor  
FLOYD WYNNE  
City Editor  
MAURICE MILLER  
Circulation Mgr  
Ph. TU 4-4752

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 29, 1936, under act of Congress, March 8, 1879.

### Subscription Rates

CARRIER	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
6 MONTHS	\$ 9.00
1 YEAR	\$18.00
MAIL	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
6 MONTHS	\$ 8.50
1 YEAR	\$15.00

### SERVICES:

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS  
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS  
Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

## Looking Back

By FLOYD L. WYNNE  
There may be few who will remember, but 77 years ago, just about this time of the year, a tremendous political campaign was being vigorously pushed in Klamath County.

As a matter of fact, it wasn't yet Klamath County, it was Lake County and that was at the heart of the controversy.

Petitions were being circulated in the "West end" asking the Legislature to make the area a separate county.

Settlers of the area of Linkville still smarted under the political trick that had deprived them of the county seat six years earlier.

It was then, at the general election of 1876 that settlers in the Goose Lake Valley and other areas on the east side of the newly established Lake County had banded together to vote the county seat out of Linkville to a place variously known as Bullard's Creek, later to become Lakeview.

It had been close, but the final tally found the East-enders outvoting the West-enders 242 to 181.

Despite a howl of protest that there wasn't even a town at Bullard's Creek (only the log cabins of a bachelor, M. W. Bullard and the Petree family), the spot was duly designated, Bullard donated 20 acres for a townsite and Lakeview was born.

Now, however, Linkville and vicinity was preparing to strike back.

While the East-enders argued that the West-enders didn't have enough property value to support a county organization, the West-enders argued this was not the case.

The petition asked that the portion of the area known as the Klamath Basin, Langell and Sprague River valleys be cut off to form a new county.

The petitions found ready signers and in the fall of 1882, the bill was introduced by E. C. Mason, a Goose Lake Valley resident.

It made its way through both houses and was signed by Governor Z. F. Moody on October 17, 1882.

The population of Klamath County was then estimated between 700 and 800. The enabling act stated that the first term of the county court shall commence on the second Monday after this act becomes a law, and thereafter the regular sessions of said court shall commence on the first Monday of March, June, September and December each year.

The bill also set up the county offices. The county judge was to receive an annual salary of \$250 and the county treasurer an annual salary of \$100.

On Monday, November 6, 1882, the official machinery of Klamath County was set into motion. At Linkville, the commissioners' court convened for the first time and formally organized the county government.

Present were W. S. Moore, named county judge by the governor; Stephen Stikel and O. T. Brown, commissioners; Charles Putnam, sheriff, and W. C. Hale as county clerk.

Klamath County was a reality. The work of several years of mass meetings, protests and angry denunciations had finally produced results.

If it had not been for the concerted political effort of the East-enders, there might never have been a Klamath County, nor a town of Lakeview, for that matter.

mobiles, architectural colors and everywhere except flower gardens. On the other hand, bright sunshine stimulates the feeling for white and vivid, hot colors.

With this in mind, Mrs. Rajnus is urging all interested girls between the ages of 14 and 23 in this area to make a dress, jumper or ensemble of wool and enter this year's contest. We are color-minded in our high desert country and would like to see a winner from Klamath.

A swatch of the material from which the garment is to be made should be attached to the entry blank and blanks are available from Mrs. Rajnus and from all of the department stores and variety stores in Klamath Falls. October 18 is the deadline for finishing the dress or whatever the entrant makes.

**Frol Koslov**  
By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign Editor

The man-of-the-week: Soviet 1st Deputy Premier Frol Koslov.

The place: Detroit.

The quote: "If our two countries live in peace, then peace will be secure in the whole world."

It was the farthest away from home the graying, broad-shouldered Koslov had ever ventured and what he really thought of the results of his two-week "goodwill" trip to the United States remained locked behind his quick smile and his easy recovery from embarrassing moments.

But for the 50-year-old Koslov, the man with the rather arbitrary designation as successor to Premier Nikita Khrushchev, there had been moments of strain.

One had come early in the trip when he repeated once too often the myth that American famine relief sent to the Soviet Union in the early 1930's had to be paid for in gold. Vice President Richard Nixon knocked that one down with proof that the charge was false and Koslov retired from the field.

To this lesson in history was added a rebuff by the citizens of California who showed an almost total lack of interest in his presence and by the mayor of Detroit who had suggested it might be better if Koslov did not come to Detroit at all.

It was at about this point that Koslov requested a "private day," especially to be free of newsmen.

In Detroit, he met Gov. G. Mennen Williams and let his irritation come to the surface after the governor disclosed the contents of their remarks in a press conference.

The governor's press conference, Koslov said, "violated a rule."

What gains, if any, either the United States or the Soviet Union made as result of Koslov's "goodwill" visit remained debatable.

What was not debatable was Koslov's carbon-copy echo of Khrushchev's unyielding stand on international issues dividing the two nations.

Newsmen lost count of the number of times the word "peace" appeared in Koslov sentences.

To industrialists he held out the promise of billions of dollars to be gained in trade with Soviet Russia.

But whether he spoke of peace or dollars, it was against the background of Russia's boasted missile might.

Koslov was born too late to be a member of the elite Bolsheviks who plotted against and overthrew the czars. He was born in 1908 near Ryazan in central Russia and, as many of his contemporaries, was the son of a "poor peasant."

But he joined the Communist Youth Organization at the age of 15.

He had just passed the age of 35 when his industry and ambition came to the attention of the Central Party leadership in Moscow. There are indications that at this time the mentor was Georgi Malenkov, who inherited briefly Stalin's mantle as 1st Secretary of the Communist Party and Premier.

It is a tribute to Koslov's adroitness that he escaped the anti-party purge, of which Malenkov was a victim, and now in turn has become a favorite of Khrushchev.

On his American visit he has been described as urbane, pleasant, shrewd and tough. Said Governor Williams of him.

"I think it will take a Yankee trader to beat him. I think we have some such Yankee traders."

things the way they are. They fight any change for the better.

**Soviet Challenge**  
By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The Soviet Union has put her challenge to American business on display at New York's Coliseum. And American business representatives have been giving it careful—if somewhat puzzled—scrutiny.

In consumer goods, the challenge is less than impressive. In scientific fields and in technical machinery Soviet ability is evident.

But the Soviet Exhibition of Achievements in Science, Technology and Culture here leaves two big questions unanswered:

1. How much of any of the products on display can the Soviet Union actually produce, spare and sell abroad?

2. What price competition can it offer American industry?

Few American businessmen who have asked these questions while viewing the exhibits report getting definite answers.

Soviet prices for export apparently will be what political policy dictates.

The exhibits bear no price tags. Inquiry as to what a Soviet worker himself would have to pay for the consumer goods are answered in round terms by the guides. But what the Soviet Union would ask for them in world trade isn't.

Few of the consumer exhibits show any aim at pleasing American tastes. Some of the industrial machinery seems ill-suited to American industrial requirements.

But U.S. observers note that some products seem definitely aimed at other world markets, where until recently American productive skill had an inside track.

Cut-rate prices—particularly machinery and machine tools—could put Americans in a bad competitive position, U.S. industrialists have been quick to note.

And tailoring special products to special needs— at special prices and come-on credit terms— could bring the Soviet Union trade, if she really wants it and goes out for it.

American businessmen questioning Soviet officials at the exhibition say that, for all the display of scientific advancement, the Soviets are still actively shopping here for American technological knowledge. They also figure that this is one of the main objectives of the visit to this country of First Deputy Premier Frol R. Koslov.

Whatever reservations American observers have about the Soviet exhibits, many believe the Soviet Union could be a trade threat in other markets than this one—with its own peculiar pricing policies.

**Almanac**  
Today is Friday, July 10, the 191st day of the year, with 174 more days to follow in 1959.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The evening stars are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this date in history:  
In 1509, the French theologian John Calvin was born in Picardy.

In 1834, the painter James McNeil Whistler was born.

In 1867, the American journalist Finley Peter Dunne was born.

In 1871, the French writer Marcel Proust was born.

In 1890, Wyoming was admitted as the 40th state.

In 1919, President Wilson presented the Versailles Treaty to the Senate.

In 1933, Lavrentia P. Beria, head of the Russian secret police, was purged from the Communist leadership. He later was executed.

Thought for today: Finley Peter Dunne said, "Life would not be worth living if we didn't keep our enemies."

**Quotes**  
United Press International  
WASHINGTON — Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, attacking President Eisenhower's threat to recall Congress in special session:  
"On Tuesday we have a veto of a (housing) bill on the grounds that it would authorize excessive spending. On Wednesday, we are told that we might be called back in special session if we don't spend enough."

WASHINGTON — Former Republican Sen. George Bender of Ohio, now anti-corruption clean-up man for the Teamsters Union, describing the union's headquarters in the capital:  
"It reminds me of a church office. There is no gambling, no liquor drinking of any kind going on there. It is run very efficiently."

**Atomic Age**  
By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Will the atomic age create a two-headed human race?

Will the man of the future have six eyes, perhaps, and three legs and five arms?

These possibilities, admittedly remote, must be at least considered—in view of what happened to the Florida frogs?

You remember the strange case of the Florida frogs? Unusual frogs were discovered last month near Gainesville, Fla.

They had extra eyes and extra limbs. At first no one paid much attention to them, toilingly figuring they were probably just a new breed of Yankee tourists, and all Yankee tourists look odd anyway.

But scientists, after studying them, theorized they were home-grown frogs whose ancestral genes had probably gone awry as the result of atomic fallout radiation.

Not all such mutations are necessarily bad for a species, of course. They might even improve the breed—make it better able to face the problems of a troubled world.

Stretching the long arm of possibility a bit farther, what might happen if more and more nations develop hydrogen bombs, and the rate of test explosions is stepped up steeply?

Well, it is likely that in time we might start observing a few dramatic mutations among human beings.

Would that be good or bad for the human race?

A person with three legs would have no particular advantage over a two-legged person, since civilized people don't use their legs much anyway. If pants had three legs in them the cost of suits would go up again. So would the price of a trio, instead of a pair, of shoes.

The advantage of a third eye, however, is obvious to anyone. Today it is just what both pedestrian and driver need to cope with traffic.

The advantages of extra arms are even more obvious. How often have you heard a housewife complain she has only two hands? With three, four, five or even six hands—could do many more things easily, and housework would become a breeze.

An equally heartening prospect is the possibility that in time atomic radiation might produce people with two heads. There is no telling how much finer a world would emerge if everybody was two-headed, and therefore twice as thoughtful.

But as soon as these mutations start appearing—if they do—you can be sure of one thing. A bunch of old fogies will run around screaming: "Stop the hydrogen bomb explosions! We don't want children with two heads, six eyes, four legs and five hands. We want our children to look like us!"

That's the trouble with human progress. There's always a bunch of fuzzy-minded, stubborn, stick-in-the-mud folks who want to keep

**They'll Do It Every Time** By Jimmy Hatlo

**LAST APRIL—** TO ESCAPE THE CLAMOR OF THE BIG CITY, THE TREMBLECHINS BOUGHT A COMPLETELY FURNISHED CABIN ON LAKE COTCHY-COTCHY BONGO...

**TODAY—** THEY'RE IN—THE ONLY ITEMS LACKING IN THE FURNISHINGS ARE THE EAR PLUGS...

THANK AND A TON OF THE HATED HAY TO CAROL PETERS, 3002 N. 10TH ST., TACOMA 2, WASH.

**Bible School Set July 20**

ETNA — The Elma Baptist Mission will hold Vacation Bible School from Monday, July 20, to Friday, July 24, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Children from 4 to 12 years of age are invited to attend from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Registration will be Sunday, July

World's Only Fully Automatic Cleaner  
**ELECTROLUX®**  
**TARKEL TWEET™**  
Ph. 4-7167 2550 White St.

**Office Space Available**  
Inquire  
**DREW'S Manstore**  
733 Main

**Meg Truman Given Role**

NEW YORK (AP) — Margaret Truman has been invited to make her Broadway debut next fall in a Rodgers and Hammerstein musical.

Richard Halliday, one of four producers of the show, said Wednesday Miss Truman had been asked to appear in "The Sound of Music." Miss Truman said she had not yet made up her mind.

Miss Truman, a concert singer who also has appeared on television and in summer stock, would appear in the show with Mary Martin, the star. Halliday said Miss Truman was asked to play the singing-acting part of a nun.

Enjoy the Thrill and Contentment of a New  
**PIANO or ORGAN**  
IN YOUR HOME  
For Years of Pleasure  
Come in Soon. Easy Budget Terms.  
**LOUIS R. MANN**  
PIANO COMPANY  
127 N. 7th TU 4-7182

**most miles per gallon**

**ONE OF THE 7 BIG BESTS CHEVROLET GIVES YOU OVER ANY CAR IN ITS FIELD**

**BEST BRAKES**  
In direct competitive tests of repeated stops from highway speeds, conducted by NASCAR, Chevrolet out-stopped both of the other leading low-priced cars—and why not? Chevy brakes are far larger, built with bonded linings, to help lengthen brake life by as much as 66%.

**BEST ROOM**  
Official dimensions reported to A.M.A. make this clear. For example, Chevy front seat hip room is up to 5.9 inches wider than comparable cars.

**BEST ENGINE**  
Every motor magazine has given Chevrolet's standard and Corvette

**BEST TRADE-IN**  
Check the figures in any N.A.D.A. Guide Book. Chevrolet used car prices last year averaged up to \$128 higher than comparable models of the "other two."

**BEST STYLE**  
It's the only car of the leading low-priced 3 that's unmistakably modern in every line. "In its price class," says POPULAR SCIENCE magazine, "a new high in daring styling."

Visit the General Motors Exhibit at the Oregon Centennial Exposition in Portland, and see your local authorized Chevrolet dealer

**DUGAN-MEST CHEVROLET COMPANY**  
410 SO. 6TH STREET KLAMATH FALLS TU 4-3101

**Wool Contest**  
By FLORENCE JENKINS  
"Too conservative" and "drab colored" were criticisms leveled by national judges against the wool dresses and suits made by Oregon girls who entered last year's Make It Yourself With Wool contest at the state judging in Portland.

Mrs. William Rajnus of Malin, this year's contest director for the Klamath Basin district, has expressed the hope that Klamath Basin girls entering the contest will choose brighter colored wool material for their entries. Also, she is advising entrants to select snappy, up-to-the-minute styles.

In analyzing the comments of the judges, who were imported from the East for the occasion, one thought emerged.

Probably the bulk of the contestants were from the larger population centers. The bigger cities in Oregon are mostly in the rainy valleys. The heaviest rainfall in the state, of course, next to the Coast, is registered at Portland, Eugene, Salem and so on.

It is an odd, but true fact that gray, overcast skies restrict the spontaneous desire for bright colors. Somber shades are inclined to prevail in wearing apparel, auto-

## SHORT RIBS By Frank O'Neal