

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DES ADDISON

We've just read an unofficial transcript of President Truman's news conference with members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 17.

It's unofficial and most of the replies are in paraphrase because you can't directly quote the President unless he says so.

It was in this conference that he hit the headlines by saying that under certain circumstances he could seize newspapers and radio stations like he did the steel industry.

That's a worn out story now, so we'll let it go, but there's something else he said that confirmed a belief we've long held.

That belief (and it's about the only thing we claim to know about politics) is that in politics, like with everything else under the sun, a person wants to be sold.

Example: Four years ago Thomas Dewey got out and asked for the vote in Oregon. He got it and got the nomination. He got it because of bursts or because of misguided brain-trusting. He sat back and waited for the votes to roll in the finals.

In the meantime, something else was happening—but let's get the old master tell it. And this is the

Bruce Blossat

Nine months ago United Nations negotiators sat down with Communist spokesmen to begin truce talks in the Korean war. Probably no such talks have ever taken so long, or proved so unproductive.

Our negotiators lately appear to have been operating under the theory that unproductive talks are better than no talks at all. Whether this is really so is a question we and our companions in the UN ought now to examine seriously.

Realistically we have to accept the fact that we are in a potentially dangerous position. We cannot calmly assume that stalemated peace negotiations are to our advantage, any more than stalemated military operations are necessarily good for us.

It would be pretty foolhardy at this stage to predict glibly that settlement is in early prospect, or in prospect at all. If no real agreement is to be achieved, then what have we gained by this painful process of talking to the Reds?

We have reduced the fighting to a minimum and thus cut casualties sharply. Yet that very gain carries within it seeds of danger.

For during this convenient lull the Communists have built up a strong defensive line. They have improved their anti-aircraft emplacements, augmented their regular artillery and constructed defenses in depth. In other words, they have gone far toward recovering or surpassing the military potential they

Dr. E. P. Jordan

The ability to hear well is a precious quality which must be preserved if at all possible, and if not, which must be relieved to the greatest possible degree. In recognition of this, National Hearing Week will be observed this year from May 4 to 10, and several columns this week will therefore be devoted to the problem of better hearing.

Hearing difficulties are not rare; it is said that one person out of ten needs some kind of hearing help, but it is encouraging that so much is being done to prevent difficulty and to aid those who do have some hearing troubles.

An interesting report on a conservation of hearing program for school children comes from Hartford County, Maryland. During the three-year period of a survey, 70 per cent of the children in the county's schools were screened for hearing defects.

About one child out of seven, among the 7000 tested, failed to have perfect hearing as shown by the original test and was referred for further study.

Out of the 118 youngsters who failed the original test, 712 showed a certain type of hearing defect called chronic conduction deafness, which was nearly always associated with chronic or acute infections of the upper respiratory tract—most commonly, infected tonsils and adenoids.

One hundred-ninety children had their tonsils and adenoids removed, though this number was only about one-third of those for whom it had been recommended.

Of those for whom this procedure was done, about seven out of 10 showed definite improvement in hearing. Only about three out of 10 of those for whom it was recommended, but not done, showed any hearing improvement.

The degree of hearing improvement was about the same in older and in younger children. So there seems to be no reason for waiting to have the tonsils and

Death Takes Dr. Vincil

PORTLAND (AP)—Funeral services will be held here Saturday for Dr. Frank H. Vincil, who practiced medicine in Roseburg for many years.

Vincil, 68, died Wednesday in the Portland Veterans Hospital. He has lived here since retirement in 1946.

A native of St. Louis, he practiced in Roseburg from 1906 to 1917. He served as a captain in World War I then went to Astoria where he practiced until 1946.

He was active in Masonic and American Legion circles.

PLANT DISEASES
EUGENE (AP)—Heavy vetch fields in the Junction City area show two bacterial plant diseases, according to John Harrison, USDA plant pathologist from Oregon State College.

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James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—Through most of American history the courts have been the arena of organized labor fighting this as an infringement on workers' rights and a one-sided deal for employers.

In 1932 Congress passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act, banning court injunctions against strikes. But employers still didn't have to bargain with a union. President Roosevelt's administration in 1933 changed that with the Wagner Act which compelled employers to bargain.

But the Wagner Act didn't say unions had to bargain in good faith and employers now did the complaining. They said the act was loaded for labor unions. The situation remained unchanged until 1947 when the Republicans got control of Congress. They passed the Taft-Hartley Act, with the help of a lot of Democrats. This, among other things, now compelled unions to bargain in good faith.

REVERSE
The pendulum had swung the other way again. Union leaders denounced T-H. So did President Truman who had and still has the support of many labor union leaders. It became a political issue. T-H Democrats made repeal of T-H a plank in their 1948 party platform. They won back control of Congress that year and have had it since. But they haven't repealed T-H.

With the Wagner Act, the government got neck-deep in labor-management relations. With T-H it was empowered to intervene even more because T-H covers so much more ground.

And T-H restored some of the old injunctive powers of the courts, but with a limit. It said when a strike threatened the national welfare, the President could get a court order stopping it for 60 days.

If there still was no settlement by then, the union could strike. So T-H doesn't permit an injunction forbidding a strike. It only delays a strike. Why did Congress write into T-H injunctive power to

Hal Boyle

Fifty years is a long time in the life of a man.

In half a century a man can fall victim to fallen armies, dynasties, cynicism or delusions of grandeur. Over that period he begins to feel himself coming apart at the seams.

So do many governments, because governments—like men—are susceptible to interior ailments.

But after 50 years a good newspaper is just beginning to hit its stride.

A newspaper, like the community it reflects, is the sum of those who make it— and something more. It has a vitality of its own. There is no reason why good newspapers and good towns should fall to grow together endlessly, even though those who make them must grow old themselves and die.

FREEDOM
The one thing a newspaper must have to endure is freedom. America has had a free press ever since its founding. That is the only reason why today it has the greatest press in the world.

It has been free for so long that most people in this country take their newspapers for granted.

It would come as a dramatic shock to them if some day they awoke to find their newspaper could print only items that had been approved by a government censor.

Yet this is a daily fact to millions of people living in dictator-ruled countries.

There is told exactly what the dictator wants them to know—and nothing more.

What is it like to live in such a country? It is always to live in doubt about what is happening, what really is going on, only in your own country but in the rest of the world.

Truth and propaganda become intertwined. Rumor and gossip ride the land.

The final result is that no sensible man can afford to believe anything he reads or hears. All he can ultimately be sure of is how the dictator spells his name.

In such countries newspapers that try to remain free are ruthlessly suppressed.

They would pass a press that voices, in any fashion, any non-sense those in power decree it shall print. This daily barrage of misinformation may stir the older generation to rebellious disbelief; but it twists to its own sinister purpose younger minds, growing up, minds that never had a chance to sift truth from factuality because they never were exposed to truth.

A free world press is the only real hope to world understanding, a bought press is the greatest barrier.

It is this liberty to tell the truth that makes American newspapersmen, by and large, so fiercely proud of the craft.

AS IT HAPPENS
The mayor, the governor, or the President can't tell them: "you print this—you don't print that." They write the news as it happens. Often the best reporters are those who refuse to go to the big cities. They would rather make their careers on newspapers in the community of their choice. One of the greatest, William Allen White, won fame in Emporia, Kan.

It proved a better springboard for him than New York, Washington, or Chicago did for scores of his contemporaries.

The size of a city has never been an index to the quality of its newspapers—or its newspapermen. Some of the best have always been located in small or medium-sized communities.

A man likes to feel that what he has invested his life in was worthwhile—and will go on.

Although the average reporter doesn't spend much time talking about it, that is one of the privileges of his job. He has a better chance of striking your partner with two mounds of "fresh" cards than with just one such mound.

When your second chance comes, you should certainly meld the mounds. Your partner is unlikely to have three of them, but he may have a pair of fours and may develop a seventh four or a wild card at his next turn. Do not complete the canasta yourself. Wait to see how the hand develops. Discard the nine in order to keep your chance to meld out quickly.

All surveys show that American newspapers are of higher quality. They read more widely, than ever before.

They probably will continue to be, so long as they remain free to be the voice of the people.

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Fourth District Election Shapes As Battle over Truman's Policies

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.
SALEM (AP)—A clear-cut fight over President Truman's policies is shaping up in the Democratic race for Congress in Oregon's Fourth District (Southwest Oregon).

Dr. Louis A. Wood, Eugene, retired University of Oregon economics professor, calls himself a Truman Democrat. His opponent, Walter A. Swanson, Springfield lumberman, describes himself an anti-Truman Democrat.

This is the only congressional district where the Democrats are

Lumber Firms Incorporated

SALEM (AP)—Six lumber companies at John Day were incorporated here Friday by Lloyd Hudspeth and R. T. Jacob, both of Grant County, and Garthie Brown, Portland.

The companies and the amount of capital stock for each are Seneca Lumber Company, for \$10,000; Prairie Logging Co., Inc., \$25,000; Prairie City Mills, Inc., \$25,000; Long Creek Logging Co., Inc., \$25,000; Long Creek Mills, Inc., \$50,000; and Seneca Mills, Inc., \$50,000.

Other new corporations are: Hotel Umquaga, Inc., Roseburg, \$10,000; Asia L. Arnberg, Emil A. Rasmberg and R. S. Samuels, M & M Frame and Aligning Service, Inc., Eugene, \$6,000 C.A.; C.D., Elizabeth and Marie L. Mackey.

Baker County Commercial Club, Baker, G. Lovell Fuller, Gladys Mae McDonald, Ethel Troyer and Omer P. George.

Another Bus Strike Looms

PORTLAND (AP)—AFL drivers shopped and ticket sellers may strike against three more bus lines May 8.

Overland Greyhound, Northwest Greyhound and Oregon Motor Stages unions, the Pacific Greyhound, George Walker, federal conciliator, disclosed here Thursday.

He said the 1,000 AFL members employed by the companies want a five-day week with no pay cut from the present six-day schedule. They also are asking a cost of living increase, Walker said.

The strike deadline was set after three months of negotiations.

Overland Greyhound runs between Salt Lake City and Portland with stops in Oregon and Washington. Northwest Greyhound extends from Portland to Seattle and Bellingham. Oregon Motor Stages operates in the Willamette Valley, the Oregon Coast and in the Portland area.

Already struck by the union, the Amalgamated Streetcar, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees union, said the Pacific Greyhound line, which operates in seven states, The five-day week has been the main issue there.

Red Photog Gets MP Shaking

PANMUNJOM, Korea (AP)—Only a few minutes after Red guards stopped an Army photographer, Sgt. Edward Doyle Jr. from taking pictures of the Communist truce delegation, a Red photographer tried to snap Brig. Gen. William P. Nuckols briefing Allied correspondents.

An American military policeman ordered him away. The Communist stood on a chair and continued snapping pictures. The M.P. shook him off the chair.

The Communist picked up the chair and waved it over his head, then took a second look at the M.P.—and set down the chair gently.

Stassen Coming To Oregon

PORTLAND (AP)—Harold Stassen will make two visits to Oregon before the state primary election May 13, Oregon campaign manager said Thursday.

Stassen, one of five Republicans entered in the presidential preference election, will be here May 8 and 9, then will return May 13, he remains until the election, Pat Blair, his Oregon manager, said.

Residents Seek Street Surface

Twenty-five residents of the 4000 block of Thompson Street have petitioned the County Court to resurface Thompson between Hope and Gettle.

A hearing on the subject was set by the Court for May 28 at 10 a. m.

HEADERS
PORTLAND (AP)—A special immigration act recently passed by Congress may enable Oregon sheepmen to bring in 30 to 40 herders from Europe.

Victor W. Johnson, Pendleton, Growers Association, said requests for 20 already have been received. Most of the sheepmen want Basque herders, although some have asked for Scotsmen, he said.

Reds Refuse Truce Package

MUNSAN, Korea (AP)—Communist negotiators Friday refused to agree to a United Nations Command package proposal for settling the Korean armistice deadlock.

The Red reply was given in a secret dress session of armistice negotiations.

The chief negotiators scheduled another meeting for Saturday at 11 a. m. in this gave rise to speculation the Communists may have offered a compromise plan.

But Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy, chief United Nations delegate, and Brig. Gen. William P. Nuckols, UNC spokesman, refused to say what happened in the 78-minute session at Panmunjom.

"I regret I have no comment to make," Joy said.

Nuckols told newsmen it was "obvious that no agreement was reached."

Chief problems blocking an armistice are how to exchange prisoners of war, Russian participation in truce supervision, and rehabilitation of military airfields during a truce.

Reds Refuse Truce Package

Both sides needed only 50 points for the first meld, and the opponents went to the first stand. They took the discard pile left and right and melded a mixed canasta of aces, four sevens with two wild cards, five natural tens, four natural nines, three natural fives and nine kings.

"We never melded, and we didn't like it one bit. I now drew an eight from the stock pile, so that my 10-10 9-8-8 4-4-3 2-2

"Woody drew down eights or fours, and nobody had melded them. The tens and nines, as you will remember had been melded heavily by the enemy. I put down 8-8-8-2 and discarded my black 3.

"This leads to my first question: Was this a good play?"

"Good or bad, the play went on. The opponent at my left drew and made a harmless discard. My partner drew an 8-2 to my meld, bringing it up to four eights and two deuces. I drew down four kings, which were no particular bargain. Then he discarded.

"The next opponent drew and discarded harmlessly. Now I drew another four, which left me with: 10-10 9-4-4-1

"This leads to my second burning question: What should I do? Should I meld the fours? Should I complete the canasta? What should I discard in any case?"

Let's begin with the first burning question. It was a good idea to meld the eights. It would have been even better to meld the fours also. You can't expect to win the pack with this type of hand, so the best you can do is to try to meld out quickly. You have a better chance of striking your partner with two mounds of "fresh" cards than with just one such mound.

When your second chance comes, you should certainly meld the mounds. Your partner is unlikely to have three of them, but he may have a pair of fours and may develop a seventh four or a wild card at his next turn. Do not complete the canasta yourself. Wait to see how the hand develops. Discard the nine in order to keep your chance to meld out quickly.

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