

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS BILL JENKINS
Editor Managing Editor

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BILL-BOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Took a run down Dairy way the other day and found the outlines of the country about the same but a lot of water standing around in what I remembered as dust pits in past years. At least there is no complaint about lack of the thin stuff.

All you really have to do to find out pretty much what is going on in the area is sit around Bill Ryser's tavern and pretty soon the whole gang will wander in to see what is going on.

Talk about fishing runs high, followed by admiring statements made about Bill's new dog, a husky looking Chesapeake he picked up in Prineville a few days ago.

Anyway, it's a pleasant spot to kill a few hours.

Discussion on the city measures gets hotter and hotter as time goes on. Despite an almost ghostly lack of interest in the primary election this year, people are interested in the presidential race and that's about all.

I might state here and now that while I won't take issue with the national picture I would like to put my two cents worth in on one local measure. Let's keep the park board where it is and not

put it under the thumb of the city council in an advisory capacity. There has been a tremendous amount of work done by the members of the park group—who have all served on a voluntary basis—and it would be a sin and a shame to see it broken up by bringing up this smooth running organization.

I presume it is almost safe now to stop worrying about any road-blocking snow storms. But there is another weather menace coming along that holds almost the same potential for mental agony. I refer of course to the terrible decision the gardeners must make from time to time as to whether to water the lawn or wait for a rain? Like last night, I was watering a few shrubs and plants for my mother while she was away on a trip. It looked like rain all day, the barometer dropped steadily, the clouds racked up in every written (Monday night) there has been no rain and... so the plants were watered. If that, plus the fact that Hale washed his car today, doesn't bring on at least a light sprinkle I'll quit.

FOUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

DEB. ADDISON

When are we going to get television in Klamath? The man asked. That's one of those questions to which you can't give a pat answer, but the best advice is not to hold your breath nor to start buying any TV receiver sets.

All I know about TV is what Bud Chandler tells me and he says that the earliest likely date is sometime in 1955. And there are a lot of "ifs" to be hurdled in those three years.

You can't expect to stop, look and listen to television until there is a local station. That's because the TV wave, or impulse or whatever it is, follows a straight line; it won't bend over mountains.

TV, in a way, is following the course of regular radio, but is doing it faster.

(Radio and TV both are governed by the Federal Communications Commission, as set up by the Congress.)

Radio, until about 1939 or '40, was a sanctioned monopoly in most towns, because engineering standards restricted the number of stations in the country to about 1000.

Then a change in philosophy came from the Congress and, after the wartime freeze, many more station allocations were made.

Engineering standards gave way to the call for more stations in the public interest, and 1,300 more licenses have been granted since 1945.

The FCC first followed engineering advice and said there would be only 1000 television broadcasters.

Then it appeared that more were needed in the public interest, so all TV applications were frozen in 1948 and the engineers were told to go over it again.

They did, and came up with the answer that twice that many TV stations could be put on the air.

Bruce Blossat

In advance of the Massachusetts primary, Senator Taft declared it would be a "fair test." There is considerable reason to believe it was just that, and the result demonstrated that General Eisenhower was the overwhelming choice of those who cast Republican ballots.

The general's total, in excess of 245,000 votes, was the largest written in ever recorded by any candidate anywhere. It surpassed the peak established only a week before by Taft in Pennsylvania—179,000.

In the matter of delegates, Eisenhower captured 27 of 28 GOP seats in 14 districts and is assured of at least two of the 10-at-large delegates. Taft spokesmen in the state indicated they could not be happy with winning less than 12 of the 28 district spots.

The factors which made Massachusetts a reasonably fair test were these:

Neither Taft nor Eisenhower was on the ballot. Both had to be written in.

Neither candidate had the benefit of an incumbent state administration, which could throw powerful strength one way or the other.

An active campaign was made on behalf of both men. Taft carried his own case to the Massachusetts voters, and Eisenhower was borne by a number of the leading figures in his camp.

Eisenhower had the advantages that went with the support of both Massachusetts senators—Edge, his campaign manager, and Saltonstall,

But several prominent Republicans in the state favored Taft.

This is the balanced part of the picture. But despite the fact that Taft and a lot of others considered the equalizing factors predominant, it is only proper to point out one major disadvantage: The senator confronted Massachusetts with one of the eastern seaboard states, has a heavy tilt toward the internationalist viewpoint. And this whole region has not proved too Taft territory.

EARLY WINS
Eisenhower earlier had triumphed in New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Maine and had rolled up a big popular victory in Pennsylvania even though not collecting that state's delegates (they are largely uncommitted).

As this was Taft's drawback in the East, so it was Eisenhower's in the Midwest states like Nebraska and Illinois are strongholds of isolationist feeling.

In the end however, Eisenhower's Massachusetts victory should not be minimized. For his obvious strength in the east cannot be overlooked by a party which needs a tremendous pile-up of electoral votes next November to balance the inevitable southern and southwestern backing the Democrats can command.

The Massachusetts result pushes Taft into something of a defensive position. It now remains to be seen whether by his late-season performance in Ohio, West Virginia and South Dakota he can regain an offensive posture.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



ONE OF THE KING FEATURES SYNDICATED BY WORLD WIDE PUBLICATIONS



FISHING WAS PRETTY GOOD Sunday on Upper Klamath Lake, at least for the McGill family. They snagged this string of 11 fish, weighing from three to eight pounds, trolling. Left to right are Gary, his father Leonard McGill, and the younger member of the family, Ronnie.

Hal Boyle

KANSAS CITY (AP) — It is a long road back to childhood. It is hard to find the way.

Coming back to the home of his boyhood, a man finds it hard to forgive the changes. He has a vague resentment that things don't stay just as he left them... Just as he holds them in memory.

He misses the neighbors who have died or moved away. Who cut down that tree in the back yard? He climbed as a kid? The patch of blue sky looks bare and new.

And the elm tree in the front yard. How did it ever get that tall? Somehow he feels a stranger in the old house, lonesome because it has changed as much as he has.

He has lost some hair and got a new false tooth. And it has been singed, papered, and modernized with a new sink, another bathroom and a fine gas furnace.

LOST FEELING
I always have this lost feeling momentarily when I return to visit our family home here. It is old enough to be getting hardening of the ratlers.

But instead it is getting disgracefully younger and younger looking as I get more and more middle-aged. Why should a man age and a house grow young? What kind of a world is that?

The nicest thing in our old home right now is my 8-year-old niece, Kathy, the prettiest cowboy in the block.

Kathy is at an age when she is losing her belief in the Easter bunny but still has a firm faith in the Angels.

"I prayed you would come back

front door and looked out. Up the street came two young boys delivering the Sunday newspapers.

They looked like brothers, and they were jostling each other and laughing.

Thirty years ago my older brother, Edward, and I had walked through the dawn streets this same way, laughing, jostling and arguing as we threw the morning papers—kerplunk!—on the front porches.

I stepped out on the porch and picked up our paper. The two boys looked at me curiously, then walked on. I watched them go, and it was as if I stood on a little platform in time—watching myself and my brother live together again a lost morning part of our lives.

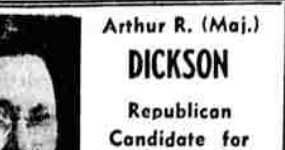
Somehow it gave me the thing every one comes back to find, and when I went inside the door I felt at home at last, and at peace with the past.

RARE CARVINGS EXHIBITED
GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP) — The University of Florida has opened an exhibit of carved wooden animals made by the lost tribe of Galusa Indians, a powerful Florida tribe of the 15th Century.

What has it Cost to Operate the Community Lounge?
The cost for the last fiscal year was \$4953.43, and we served 13,757 persons. Many more people can be accommodated at only a slight increase in cost.

FRISONER
Sitting alone in the silent living room, a room full of old family memories of quarrels and kindness, tears and warmth, I had the feeling of being a prisoner between two worlds—the restless present and the lost, unchangeable past.

I walked to the big, old-fashioned



Arthur R. (Maj.) DICKSON
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James Marlow

ABC'S

WASHINGTON (AP) — In the steel dispute which was argued Monday the Supreme Court can do several things without deciding flatly on the basic question before it: The constitutional limits on a President.

Usually the court doesn't hand down a single, flat opinion on broad constitutional questions. Instead, it decides specific issues which may be a part of a broad problem without running head-on into the problem itself.

For example, this court has handled case after case involving the wide question of segregation of Negroes. It has never ruled on whether segregation as a whole is good, bad, constitutional or unconstitutional.

It has ruled on specific examples of segregation brought before it. It has said Negroes must not be forced to the rear of buses crossing state lines.

And it has ruled that Negroes now are admitted to white graduate schools in the South without saying Negroes had to be admitted to white high schools and white schools. When it got a case involving graduate schools, it limited its ruling to graduate schools.

And, without giving an opinion of any kind, the court can send the steel dispute back to the U.S. Court of Appeals or even to District Judge David Pine for more arguments or findings. It was Pine who said the President exceeded his power by setting the mills and ordered them even back.

If it wants to give an opinion, the court could do so quickly. Perhaps in days. Maybe in weeks. Or it could let its opinion sit. It was long delayed a steel settlement which then make an opinion unnecessary.

The problem that goes to the court is the heart of the steel dispute is this:
Does the President have special built-in but invisible powers giving him authority to seize private property when he says he is acting for the general welfare in an emergency?

Nothing in law or the Constitution says specifically he has such a right. At the same time, nothing in the Constitution says he doesn't.

The Justice Department lawyers representing President Truman don't argue anymore—as they did before Judge Pine, who turned them down—that there are no limits on a President's power.

In their brief filed with the court last week they said:
"We contend only that in a situation of national emergency the President has authority under the Constitution, and subject to constitutional limitations, to take action of this type necessary to meet the emergency."

This is the theory of inherent powers: That there is plenty of power not written out in ABC fashion in the Constitution for any President to draw upon for the nation's good.

While this represents the big problem before the court, there are a number of issues which, while related to the main one, could be settled by the court without tackling the main one.

One fear is called acrophobia, which is fear of great heights. This seems to be quite common—probably so much so that it is almost "normal." There is another fear called bathophobia, which means a fear of great depths. It is really meant the way it sounds it could be common enough among children.

There are other phobias, with long and astonishing names and even "strange" meanings. At the risk of making this sound like a list, here are a few: apiphobia—fear of bees; automyophobia—fear of being lively; bibliophobia—dislike of books; cerophobia—fear of gaiety, and necrophobia, or fear of death. Obviously, the last is a fear which nearly everyone has. It is a true phobia only when a person thinks about death almost constantly.

Real phobias make the victims miserable and can completely dominate their lives and point of view. Even when the nature of fear seems humorous to the outsider, it is a constant source of annoyance to the person involved and causes untold mental distress.

Should anything be done about these abnormal fears? The answer is yes, if possible. But being afraid of something is abnormal only when it is excessive and there is no good reason for that fear.

The trial is an outgrowth of the name in which Hopping has complained about the Navy system which he says is shot through with "brass-bound inequality."

Cmdr. Richard J. Slemann of Blakeburg, Ia., the prosecutor, told the court Hopping used fellow crewmen on the U. S. Recliner in an effort to discredit his commanding officer, Lt. Marion C. Kilpatrick of Waterlief, N. Y.

Kilpatrick testified Hopping join the salvage ship on Dec. 31, 1951. "After she had been changed from a relic of World War II into a first class ship of the fleet, after she had performed every job she was called to do in the Korean war... and less than a month before she needed home."

Kilpatrick said Hopping asked for shore leave after he had been aboard six weeks.

The officer said that was not enough sea duty to qualify Hopping for a transfer so his request was turned down.

At the opening of the trial seaman Slemann said he would show Hopping subsequent behavior was malicious in intent and based on insufficient grounds.

Young Driver Hospitalized
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Paul Geoffrey Carlisle, 2, was hospitalized Monday with 14 stitches in his head after the car he was guiding crashed into a door.

Paul ran his toy car into a French door at his home Sunday. The door came down and Paul wound up at the floor with his head through a glass pane and a large pain in his head.

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Man Slays Four In Bus Melee

CLEVELAND (AP) — A 20-year-old Negro told police Tuesday he didn't mean to shoot three bus passengers and a policeman to death on a crowded bus.

"I was just shooting to scare," Goldsby quoted Lawrence Goldsby as saying. "Then I couldn't stop shooting."

Earlier in the afternoon, he said, he drank a quart of wine and two cans of beer in a tavern. Goldsby, unemployed, grabbed a gun from Patrolman Eugene D. Stinchcomb's holster Monday during the evening rush hour.

Stinchcomb, 35, had boarded the bus after the bus driver complained that Goldsby was singing the hair of a woman passenger.

Then Goldsby shot Stinchcomb and two women passengers, one of them the woman whose hair he had singed. A stray bullet killed a man passenger. All of the dead were white.

Charged with first degree murder Tuesday and hurried into court, Goldsby screamed: "Mercy—mercy—have mercy on me!"

The extreme penalty for murder is death in Ohio's electric chair. As Goldsby finished shooting, among the 60 passengers jammed in the Euclid Avenue bus, his weapon clicked empty. Then three men overpowered him and beat him savagely.

One of the three, Ted Connors, 24, gave this report:
"I saw Goldsby grab the cop's gun, whirl and shoot the girl whose hair had been singed."

"She collapsed... I dived back of another seat and heard five shots."
"A fellow had grabbed Goldsby by the neck and held him around the neck and slugged him with my fist."

While the men pinned the slayer in the driver's seat and beat him, the 60-80 terrified bus passengers crouched behind seats, scrambled through windows, or pushed toward the closed doors.

Dead were:
Patrolman Eugene D. Stinchcomb, 35
Miss Annabelle Frankie, 24, whose veil—"My hair is burning"—halted the bus.
Mrs. Helen Garrison, 50, friend and co-factory worker of Miss Frankie.

William J. Powers, about 60 former Chicago and Washington lawyer, who headed the Federal Constitutional Law Association of Detroit.

Cattlemen Open Convention
PRINEVILLE (AP) — The Oregon Cattlemen's Association convention opened here Monday and prepared to greet campaigners for the Republican presidential nomination.

Gov. Earl Warren of California was scheduled to attend a buckaroo breakfast Tuesday. Gov. Sherman Adams of New Hampshire also was expected to stump for General Eisenhower.

The convention's 10 committees Monday drafted resolutions to be presented to the state's federal lands, grazing tenancy act was to be discussed.

SCHOOL CHIEF'S Spelling Off
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday denied a new hearing to Fred Strobbe, Los Angeles grandfather sentenced to death for the sex slaying of a six-year-old girl.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — School Superintendent Alexander J. Stoddard has decided what should be done with 500,000 report cards that came back from the printer with misspellings.

He recommended to the Board of Education Monday that some be used as office duplicates in secondary schools and the rest, corrected by hand, be issued to elementary school students.

When the cards came out several weeks ago the "U" and "A" in "language" were transposed and the second "S" was missing from "semester." Somehow the school system's proof reader hadn't noticed the errors.

Concluding his report to the school board, Stoddard said: "There are two words, 'language' and 'semester,' that we hope no one of our generation will ever misspell again."

Stoddard apparently didn't proofread his copy. It's "misspell," not "misspel."

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