

Herald and News

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — I never said women ought to get up and give their seats to men in a bus, or tip their hats in an elevator whenever a man enters.

These womanly gestures of civility toward the less weaker sex certainly wouldn't be inappropriate today, but I have set up no cry for them.

How do such ideas get around anyway? All I did was to point out in a recent essay the obvious fact that as a result of the emancipation of women the clinging vine wife has been replaced by the clinging vine husband.

He just changes places with her. She steers the family bus, spends the money and spans the kids.

He merely sits on the fence, umpires her errors and tells her fondly, "see, honey, I'm a lucky man to have a girl like you to lean on. How did you pick me out of all the men in the world? I'm not really so much to look at."

Far from opposing this trend, I said it was a fine thing.

Everyone knows that women are physically more durable, emotionally more stable (I must have read that somewhere), and far tougher-minded than men.

Since they now have the freedom to use this greater strength, it is only natural that they should take over the job of running this troubled world. Men thus can relax into the soft clinging vine role their sex plays so often in the vast realm of nature.

Who ever heard of a king bee in a hive? Men are the present era of stalwart womanhood at last gives him the strong shoulder he needs to rest his weary head on.

In putting down these thoughts I intended only to pay tribute to the women of the future—a confident, beringed figure striding the earth in triumph, one who, like the lady spider, takes the mere male as a luxury and a treat, not a necessity.

But the more a man preaches a woman the more she regards him with suspicion. My mail from indignant women has been so heated it almost has to be handled with tongs. A few scorching examples:

"You mother must have dropped you on your head as a child."

"Why do you hate women, you coward?"

"No real woman wants a clinging vine husband. I'd pull all your pretty little leaves off—but fast."

"The trouble with all you men is you're jealous—you can't stand competition."

On the other hand, a sensible, elderly widow wrote:

"I read your ad for a clinging vine husband. Where can I get one? Any husband is better than none."

In answer, ladies, I would like to say this: I didn't invent the clinging vine husband. You did.

Many modern women selfishly have tried to turn the equal rights movement into a one-way lane.

But it is a two-way street. They handle a man's paycheck, but when he goes to the ballpark to root for his team he is answered with a soprano boo.

They desperately insist on being accorded all the ancient courtesies at the same time they grab for all the privileges of the new freedom.

But life just ain't that rewarding. If women crowd a man out of his world, he has only one world to turn to—their old world.

He shrivels into the twining vine. I know a fellow who has turned to making quilts as a hobby because, as he says, "it's the only thing I know of that women aren't trying to beat a man at."

Come right down to it, it would be nice to have women put their hats to you. I'm tired of showing my bald spot, and a little token of respect from their sex these days wouldn't do any man harm.

Free Pancakes Steal Show As Truman, Taft Lock Horns

By ED CREECH

SHENANDOAH, Ia. (AP) — Well, the Methodist booth sold 360 hot dogs. And the Baptists did just about as well, but had 36 cases of soft drinks left. The high school football field is still pretty messed up with crumpled paper cups and empty potato chip bags.

But the cleanup men are busy and everything will be shipshape, so they say, in time for tomorrow night's homecoming game. And it's widely agreed that yesterday's pancake feed was a big success, attracting all of those out-of-towners.

Among those present: Harry S. Truman of Jackson County, just across the Missouri line, and Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, Ohio. The President brought his daughter Margaret, too. She looked mighty slick in that blue suit.

Pancake feed? Oh, that's an old custom in these parts. Free pancakes in the armory basement for all comers—brings trade into town, you know. Also brings politicians. But they'd probably come anyway, this being an election year.

Wonderful weather, too. Almost as balmy as the Fourth of July. From all the fireworks Taft and Truman set off, you'd have thought it was the Fourth of July.

Out at Mustang Field (that's where the high school plays) Truman got up and said if the farmers want 15-cent wheat back again, and farms being foreclosed under them right and left—why, he said, just vote Republican and you'll get your wish.

Then in less than two hours out came Taft. And he said the Democrats never would have got us out of the great depression if war hadn't come along. Now they're at it again, he said, with the "Truman Korea War." That got a big hand.

Even the Democrats had to admit that the crowd cottoned more to Taft than to the President. That's nothing to wonder at. Truman carried Iowa in '48—but not this county. Page County has been solid Republican since —

They got pretty rough in their language, those two out-of-towners. Truman said Eisenhower had been spouting a lot of half-truths and misrepresentations about farm problem ever since he had that breakfast with Taft in New York.

Taft just shook his head and said he almost admired the way Truman campaigned. "Lying and misrepresentation," he called it. Also just plain demagoguery.

Close to 10,000 people turned out for the two speeches. Downtown, the state police figured 25,000 to 30,000 showed up. There was a big parade, floats, pretty girls, 15 high school bands. Truman was at the head of it. Taft rode half-way back. Keep 'em apart, people here figured.

Some of the ladies who ran the hot dog stands out at the football field, for the local churches, Amvets and the like, were kind of disappointed with the business they did. Still, Truman and Taft together didn't draw more than half the visitors in town—probably a lot less.

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Adlai Praises Harry Truman's Fight Against 'Threat Of Red Imperialism'

By JACK BELL

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson declared today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower — "the honorary Republican candidate for president" — has surrendered GOP leadership to Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

In contrast, the Democratic nominee said in a speech prepared for a party luncheon here, President Truman has proved himself "a man of independence" who has "rallied the free peoples against the mortal threat of communism and Russian imperialism."

The Illinois governor took the political bit in his teeth on a flying tour of Missouri, the President's home state, to put into a few words a swiftly-developing trend in the presidential campaign.

This trend has found the Democrats attacking Eisenhower as only the tool of Taft, the man he defeated for the nomination. It has found the Republicans concentrating their attacks on Truman and saying that Stevenson must accept responsibility for any and all administration "blunders."

Stevenson, who has been talking recently of Franklin D. Roosevelt's measures to fight the depression of the '30s, without mentioning Truman, gave the President a home area send-off as a blue ribbon winner, among Democrats.

Noting that the President comes from nearby Independence, Mo., Stevenson declared:

"Harry Truman is certainly a man of independence. I think that's the thing I like about him most. In your Missouri language, he won't take anything off anybody."

"No one knows this better than Joe Stalin. And every Missourian can be proud of the fact that a man from Independence, through a series of heroic and historic decisions, has rallied the free peoples against the mortal threat of communism and Russian imperialism."

In this strong endorsement of Truman, Stevenson indicated he is accepting the challenge of the Republicans to back the President's record—with the accent on foreign policy.

Previously he had avoided too close identification with Truman, now whistling in the nominee's behalf.

Stevenson's statement was considered an answer, too, to Eisenhower's caustic references to a 1948 remark by Truman that "I like old Uncle Joe Stalin. Joe is a decent fellow."

Stevenson ripped into Eisenhower and the Republican "old guard" he said has taken over control of the party.

Asserting that Americans "have been sadly disillusioned" in their previous belief that Eisenhower was a man of independence, Stevenson said the general now contends that "party leadership depends on the principle of compromise."

"There is a good deal to that," Stevenson said, "but a skilled party leader knows that the fatal mistake is to begin on your principles of compromise—and to end by compromising your principles."

He said Eisenhower's meeting with Taft in New York last month — "when the great crusade became the great surrender"—reminded him of the limerick about the lady who rode on a tiger and when they came back from the ride the lady was inside.

He said Eisenhower had become only "the honorary Republican candidate for president" who was following the line of the GOP old guard.

He contended that in Michigan Eisenhower had claimed to be a "Vandenberg Republican" who believed in international cooperation, but in Ohio he became a "Bricker Republican" and in Illinois a "Dickinson Republican" who did not.

He alluded to the views of the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and to Sen. John Bricker of Ohio and Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois.

Stevenson said that these actions of Eisenhower, plus his endorsement of the re-election of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, had caused the Chicago Tribune to call the GOP nominee "the new Eisenhower."

"It may be the new Eisenhower, but behind him it is certainly the same old Taft," Stevenson declared.

The Democratic nominee contended that Eisenhower is following Taft in backing flexible farm price supports and in upholding the Taft-Hartley Act.

As he was prepared to do in a major speech in St. Louis tonight, Stevenson pounded away at the theme that the Democrats have made prosperity possible.

"Just ask yourself the question: were you better off 20 years ago or are you better off now?" he said.

The Illinois governor repeated his charge that Eisenhower's assertion "American prosperity is war-born in backing flexible farm price supports and in upholding the Taft-Hartley Act."

Stevenson's three-plane caravan scheduled Missouri stops at St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis before heading south tomorrow to Oklahoma City and New Orleans.

He climaxed one of his most encouraging days of campaigning in Wisconsin yesterday with a rousing reception last night from a crowd of 12,000 persons in Milwaukee's Arena.

He drew an estimated 2,000 more persons there than Eisenhower had five days previously and 1,000 more than gathered in the Arena to hear Truman on Labor Day.

Continuing his slashing attacks on the Republicans, Stevenson told the cheering Arena throng that Eisenhower had reversed himself on foreign policy since he became the Republican nominee and had "acquired old guard hand-liners," headed by Taft.

Taft's name was booed loudly by the crowd, which interrupted Stevenson 40 times with applause during his half hour talk.

Stevenson got his biggest hand when he aimed a clout at Eisenhower for supporting McCarthy, without mentioning McCarthy's name.

Praising Democratic candidates, including McCarthy's senatorial opponent, Tom Fairchild, Stevenson said:

"Let it be clear that I speak for these men because I admire them—and not just because they are Democrats. If I were ashamed of them so that I could not even bring myself to speak their names, I would not ask you to vote for them."

"My opponent has been worrying about my furniture, I'm worrying about his backbone."

Eisenhower had said he would back all of the Republican nominees for Congress. But he defended the patriotism of Gen. George C. Marshall, his old friend, who has come under attack from McCarthy.

Pursuing his policy of concentrating on Taft's influence on Eisenhower, Stevenson said his presidential opponent "has signed a blank check on domestic issues—and Senator Taft is his banker."

Eisenhower Blisters Truman Policy Before Huge Crowd In San Francisco

By DON WHITEHEAD

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dwight D. Eisenhower moves his campaign into South California today after a scathing foreign policy indictment blaming the Korean War largely on the political decision of the Truman administration.

Speaking last night at San Francisco, the GOP presidential nominee said a 1951 statement by the State Department, leaving Korea outside the announced defense perimeter in the Pacific, had encouraged if not invited "the ordeal in Korea."

He told a wildly cheering throng of nearly 25,000 overlooking the Cow Palace arena that the United States had been "swindled" into the Korean peace talks—and as a result the Communists are now half again as strong as they were before the talks began.

In his prepared text, Eisenhower said: "The Soviet trap was perfectly conceived, perfectly timed, perfectly sprung."

He dropped this paragraph in his talk but told his press secretary, James Hagerity, that he would "stand by it." He called this situation a "bait pit" into which free world diplomacy had fallen.

It was one of the bitterest denunciations of the administration that Eisenhower has yet made. It paralleled in many ways the charges Republicans have been making for months.

With this speech behind him, he headed by plane today for a swing into Fresno, San Diego, Long Beach and Los Angeles.

He rode into San Francisco by automobile in a blizzard of conflict and ticker tape. Police estimated 100,000 cheered him along the way. There was a high emotional content to the cheers and yells and in the face of those who applauded him. It was striking to reporters who have followed the general through his campaign.

The demonstration raised the hopes of Eisenhower's lieutenants that he has a great reservoir of good will in California that could mean the capture of the state's 32 electoral votes Nov. 4.

Eisenhower's attack on the administration's foreign policy was combined with a defense of himself against accusations hurled at him by President Truman.

Truman has attacked Eisenhower on the grounds that he is now trying to disclaim responsibility for foreign policies which Truman says he helped to determine as a five-star general.

And the President has said the general periled this nation in 1945 by not warning against the future threat of Communism, and by voicing belief that Russia wanted friendship with this country.

Eisenhower said he did testify before a congressional committee with "an optimistic hope and belief that the Russian policy was not then hostile, but was influenced by a desire for a workable friendship with the American people."

He said that hope was quickly proved "to be in vain," but in

that hope "there then seemed to be the best chance for world peace."

"Had we not striven for it then," he added, "how bitterly would we condemn ourselves now."

Then he asserted he was appealing at the time for Congress to take military precautions by strengthening the armed forces.

"Looking backward from 1952," he said, "I am mighty glad that I supported in 1945 a policy of hope for the best and prepare for the worst."

He went on to hit at Truman with this statement:

"But now listen to the man who is decrying this 1945 position of mine. In 1948, three years later and after repeated instances of Soviet duplicity, the same man said, 'I like old Uncle Joe Stalin. Joe is a decent fellow.'"

Then he said "These particular charges against me are false." And he went on to give his own plan for prosecuting the cold war—which he said was the only course outside appeasement or "a stupidly aggressive attitude" that would increase the risk of another world war.

He proposed the United States "use all means short of war" in a huge psychological warfare program backed by every agency and resource of the nation.

This would call for meshing every action and policy of the government, he explained, adding if this were done, it would mean:

"We shall no longer have a Department of State that deals with foreign policy in an aloof cloister; a Defense Department that makes military appraisals in a vacuum; a Mutual Security Administration that spends billions overseas."

Eisenhower noted that the 38th parallel passes just north of San Francisco—"this line is inviolable in America, but in another land (Korea) it is traced in blood."

And, while Korean news focused on a break-off of true negotiations and the Chinese Reds' greatest attack in more than a year, Eisenhower went on:

"Today this bloody line marks the 'defense perimeter' of our country in that part of Asia. Yet scarcely more than two years ago, the present administration announced its political decision that the 'defense perimeter' of America in that part of the world was a quite different line. That defense line did not touch Korea—but ran through islands well off the continental shore."

"Many an American family knows only too well how history has dealt with this policy decision of our government. The Communists hate to exploit it. And we Americans are still paying dearly to redeem it."

He said this decision was "po-

litical in nature" and was not a decision by the military.

"The military has never decided questions of foreign policy," he said. "And if we are to continue to be free, the military never will."

He insisted the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1947—while he still was Army chief of staff—had made a secret military appraisal of the strategic importance of Korea in event of general war. In that appraisal, the importance of Korea was minimized.

"As always," he said, "the Joint Chiefs were careful to refrain from political judgments that were beyond their authority."

Eisenhower said he couldn't have foreseen then that "three years later the secretary of state would translate that strictly military appraisal for war conditions into a headline political decision—and make it public."

Now, he said, a "desperate administration" is using this military assessment "as the excuse for the political decision which it took... entirely on its own initiative."

Explaining what he meant by psychological warfare, Eisenhower said: "It would mean this: every significant act of government should be so timed and so directed as to be a principal target, and so related to other government actions, that it will produce the maximum effect."

He said the present administration never had been able to "grasp the full import of a psychological effort put forth on a national scale."

Eisenhower concluded by saying the effort he described would not mean "trying to remake the world in the image of America" or trying to "buy peace or bring peace with the sword."

Telling The Editor

NIXON

KLAMATH FALLS—We believe the public should know that my average people think Sen. Richard Nixon is the man for President of these United States in these troubled times. We feel that his youth and ability make him most suitable for the job.

We hope to see a better man than Nixon since Abraham Lincoln.

Nixon's courage, honesty and integrity in answering recent accusations has won the hearts of his fellowmen.

May we emphasize that Nixon's qualifications have not been widely enough known.

Edsel Ford
D. R. Chambers

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