Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Now that the shouting has died down and the legislature has adjourned after a weary hundred day session we notice a few rumbles coming into sound range. From the guzzling public.

Purely in the light of scientific inquiry your reporter has been frequenting a few bars here and there to find out what the sentiment on the grog by the glass legislation is.

He found little but confusion and finally reeled out, stunned not by the fumes of four percent beer but by the knowledge that apparently people ain't ever gonna learn.

As usual everybody got the word too late.

There was intense interest in the measure when it was in the process. The people voted for the switch to liquor by the drink under certain circumstances. Now the same people who voted are complaining that they didn't get what they asked for. Or what they thought they were getting.

A petition is already being circulated around to bring hard liker into every tavern that wants it. A lot of patrons insist that the present legislation caters only to the white collar set of society and doesn't give a fair shake to the work-soiled laboring man as he trudges home from the sweatshop.

The general sentiment seems to be that the people don't like having to wear a tie in order to get a drink. Or frequent places that frown on your spitting on the floor.

Actually, I think, the whole trouble goes back to the same old bugaboo that faces us at every election—misleading titles on the measures. People either don't take the time to read the title thoroughly or they don't understand the ridiculous gobbledegook that so many ballot titles are phrased in.

There seems to be a growing tendency on the part of the voters to cast their ballot first and criticize later. Which is just backward of what it should be.

Top-level-opinion - department:

Along the general subject of liquor, overheard a few of the boys discussing the subject the other evening. Included in the group were Bill Spangler, the liquor commissioner, and Hank Semon, just back from the sessions. Both were in hearty agreement on the question in their minds as to why so many people were rushing to try and get into a business where they would go broke in a hurry. Can't figure out just why they were so sure that all tavern operators who serve liquor would go broke, and didn't have time to ask. Or the inclination, either.

Local notes in the news: Layton Sleight, who has been dishing out the big smiles and hand of welcome at the Ponderosa room the past few months is uprooting the whole family and heading for Easy Valley.

He'll take over as manager of the Bib 'n Tucker in the Eugene hotel and carry on with the intellectuals over there at the well-known hostelry. A change from the panelled and painted interior of the Klamath spot to the tiled and mirrored interior of the college town.

Our prediction of a couple of years ago that soon we would see not ghost riders in the sky but cloud herders has apparently come true. Thus bringing our batting average up to a solid .000000000001.

The rain makers took quite a beating around up in Salem at the recent sessions, with two bills battling it out. All ended up by the cloud seeders going under certain regulations provided by the state.

But you wait and see. It won't be long before some darn cloud-rustler sneaks off a whole herd of rain clouds that a valley farmer has been saving up to see him over a dry fall.

And then the fireworks will really break out. The old days of range wars and blood on the saddle will turn to air battles and plasma on the seat covers.

TELLING THE EDITOR

TEENAGERS

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading an account of the Juvenile Delinquency of the teenage youth of our fair city, in the Oregon Journal. I am very happy to say that all the teenagers are not like that. It was quite a write up.

In our group, the Ground Observer Corp, we have about 50 teenage volunteers and I'd like to state they are doing a fine job, too. Some of them are even more reliable than some of the adults. If they can't come they put themselves out to let you know they won't be available and most are very seldom late and they wouldn't think of leaving the Post unmanned, without letting you know. Out of this large group, I have only had to reprimand a few of them once and others not at all. Also, out of the list of names submitted to the Juvenile Officer only two of the group had ever been before him on any account.

We have three boys who ride bikes at least 6 miles to stand a 2 hour watch at the GOC Post, which is located about 6 miles from town and all they get out of this is a pair of "Silver Wings," for 30 hours of watch, (quite a few pedals on a bike isn't it?) and the feeling they are doing something to protect and help their country.

I don't know how Portland is for volunteers in the GOC but here I might say, it's too bad some of the adults of Klamath Falls aren't as conscientious toward putting in some of their time in the Ground Observer Corp as some of our teenagers. All in all, I feel we have a nice group of teenagers with us and they are a big help. How about the adults backing these "kids" up with a few of their hours, call 5249

Very truly yours,
Mrs. J. A. Barker
Chief Observer
Ground Observer Post
Klamath Falls

P.S. Would you get up at 2 a.m. and go stand a 4 hour watch once every week and still go on extra call when needed? Well, some of our teenagers do!

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

A common cause of pain in the legs is the result of foot trouble, particularly flat feet. When the arches have collapsed and are flat, new strains appear. These strains are sometimes felt in the feet, but sometimes also they act on the muscles or joints of the legs and cause pain in these areas more than in the feet themselves.

Incidentally, flat feet can cause backache, fatigue and several other things which too often go unrecognized.

Pain of such origin should, of course, be treated by correcting the foot trouble. This involves more than just wearing a pad or support. Instruction in standing and walking is important; special exercises, contrast foot baths and other measures are usually needed in addition to proper shoeing.

Another type of pain in the legs is one which comes on in the calf muscles after walking a few blocks rapidly or climbing stairs. This condition goes under the name of intermittent claudication. It is caused by insufficient supply of blood to the muscles because of hardening of the arteries in the legs.

During rest the circulation is adequate, but exercise increased the need for blood. This condition always requires the advice of a doctor, because it may be a sign of hardening of the arteries elsewhere as well. A person with this kind of pain should avoid taking so much exercise that it brings on the pain.

A lot of people complain of pains in the legs which occur at night only and which may even wake them up from a sound sleep. This is a rather puzzling condition but it is probably connected somehow with the circulation of the blood in the legs.

People with this symptom often say that if they get up and walk around for a short time the pain or cramp will disappear. In others walking around does not relieve the pain and other measures have to be tried.

Neuritis or sciatica can also cause leg pains. Other disease of the circulation, such as Buerger's disease, are possibilities. Tumors of a bone or joint, arthritis and some other rare conditions have to be considered in people who have leg pains, the cause of which cannot be readily identified.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — American business appears to be piling up 10 per cent more profits than a year ago—and about as much as it did two years ago.

The first 386 companies to report net income after taxes for the first three months of this year show their combined profits 10 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1952—which was about that much below the 1951 period.

Nearly three-fourths of the reporting companies are running behind their 1951 earnings. This year 101 companies dropped behind—10 operated in the red, the same number as a year ago.

The best group showings this year are by the airlines, aircraft and retail—each has profits three times as large as a year ago. Others that are doing much better than a year ago are: Appliances, up 45 per cent; food, up 34 per cent; beverages, up 22 per cent; textiles and cement, each up 20 per cent; and motors up 19 per cent.

Groups falling behind include: Coal, down 59 per cent; drugs, down 7 per cent; and oil, down 3 per cent. Groups which have the largest percentage of firms falling behind include: Coal, oil, steel, mining, business machines and drugs.

The reports of 386 companies, of course, is only a sampling. Final figures may change the picture.

And the accounting is confused their excess profits tax on a full year basis, and others on a half-year basis, expecting it to lapse in June.

Rails show a 19 per cent gain as a whole, to lead the major divisions. Utilities are up 10 per cent, and industrials are up 9 per cent.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—In these last few days before Tuesday's Senate vote on giving the states the oil-rich submerged lands off their coasts, the changes being suggested by a few senators probably will go far.

But unless changes are made, the dispute about the undersea land, batted around in the courts for years, seems headed straight back to the courts to give answers which this measure doesn't supply.

Because it is so vaguely written, Atty. Gen. Brownell urged the Senate to be more precise or expect a dispute dragging on in the courts for years.

He wanted Congress to draw a line, which would show just how much of the submerged lands the states can develop. The Senate measure fails to do that, leaving the problem of states' boundaries up in the air.

In short, the legislation says the states can have the land under water but it doesn't say how much. That's something to be worked out later, somehow. What the measure says is this:

The states can have ownership out to a line to which they can make just claim. What is a just claim? It doesn't say. That's why, after long dispute, the Supreme Court may have to decide.

For most states, those with no offshore oil, the boundary may turn out to be three miles. For Florida, with no offshore oil, it may be 10½ miles. After the Civil War approved a Florida state constitution which claimed 10½ miles.

There is oil off the California shore but most of it is within the three-mile limit. For that state the boundary may be three miles. But Texas and Louisiana create a special problem and most offshore oil is off their coasts.

When Texas was a Republic, its constitution claimed control of the waters in the Gulf of Mexico for 10½ miles off its coast. And Sen Daniel, Texas Democrat, says that's a just claim because Congress approved it when Texas was admitted to the Union in 1847. He said that is all Texas claims now.

But in 1947 the Texas Legislature claimed ownership out to the edge of the continental shelf, some 130 miles from Texas' shore.

The location of the oil off Texas' shore is significant. The estimated offshore reserve there is nine billion barrels, with only 400 million within the three-mile limit, 800 from three to 10½ miles, and 7,800,000,000 beyond 10½ miles.

The confusion over Louisiana's boundary is even greater. Its own state officials couldn't tell the Senate what the boundary is. The furthermost island off Louisiana's shore is 10½ miles out in the Gulf. In 1938 the State Legislature claimed a boundary of 27½ miles from the coast. But what is the coast? Is it the outermost edge of the outermost island, 10½ miles out? If so, Louisiana could claim a boundary 37½ miles out.

Or is its coast the shoreline of the state's mainland? If so, then can Louisiana claim only 27½ miles from the mainland? Or does the state, in spite of the Legislature's action, have any claim at all to more than the usual three-mile limit which is what most of the other states will get?

Louisiana's estimated offshore oil reserve is four billion barrels, of which only 250 million are within the three-mile limit and 3¾ billion barrels beyond three miles.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Dear Lady Astor:

You have raised a lot of false male hopes by your statement that women today seem to be getting dumber and dumber.

It isn't fair to mislead men that way. It stirs within them the will-o-the-wisp dream that maybe women will become so dumb a man will be able to get back his equal rights again and compete with them on fair terms. That is unlikely.

Women may seem to act dumber on the surface, as you say, but they are actually getting smarter and smarter, if the accumulation of more power is the proof of brains.

A man groans and sweats to build a skyscraper. A woman praises his perspiration, pats him on the back, bides her time—and bye and bye she owns the building.

You complain, dear lady, that women today take everything for granted. Why shouldn't they? It is a sensible attitude. Everything is granted to them. A fact is a fact. The dominant position of the unfair gender is the victory of feminine intelligence over aimless male groping.

Men never knew what they really wanted in this world, and half the wars they have fought throughout history were the result of their boredom. Women do know what they want today, or think they do—power. Public power. It is a new toy to them, and they enjoy playing with it.

As long as woman stood on her age—old pedestal no one could tell whether she was wise or foolish. She kept silent because she was weak, and the only strength of weakness lies in remaining silent.

But success likes to brag about itself. The heady wine of triumph loosens the tongue.

That is why some women today seem to be getting dumber. They are so strong that they are willing to open their trap on any and every subject—from baseball to politics—and let out their natural, normal, human ignorance.

It was there all the time, but hidden. Women don't mind showing their ignorance now because they are sure of themselves. And they get more powerful all the time.

Woman is a brimming reservoir of all kinds of powers, physical, mental, moral and legal. She can do something no biologist can imitate in a laboratory. She can marry a male worm, turn him into a man, and when he starts acting like a rat, she can reduce him easily to the stature of an alimony-paying mouse.

Women today can make men do anything they want. And they themselves can do anything a man can, and bear children besides.

Getting dumber, Lady Astor? No, indeed. The ignorance, disdain, and ingratitude that you complain of in your sex is only the arrogance of new authority, certain of its muscle.

The only hope for the future of men is that women, drunk with power, may start to quarrel among themselves. For when kings fall out—or in this case, queens—lesser breeds may make a gamble for the thrones.

And if women start golfing each other around, men may band together and regain their lost boss-hood. Hit 'em again, lady.

Sincerely,
Hal Boyle

Camp Fire Girls Name New Leader

OMAHA, Nebr. (AP) — Mrs. Warren C. Hunter of Portland was elected president of the National Council of Camp Fire Girls here Wednesday.

Mrs. Hunter has been a volunteer worker in the organization for 18 years, has been a member of the board of directors and a vice president.

She succeeds Mrs. Richard W. Blalock of Marshall, Tex. The two-day meeting closed Wednesday.

PRESIDENT

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. Charles D. Donahue of Eugene, Ore., took office Wednesday as president of the Western section of the American Urological Association.

He was elected last year to succeed Dr. Thomas E. Gibson, San Francisco.

Bruce Biossat

One of President Eisenhower's goals is the promotion of new high levels of international trade. The Defense Department, however, seems not to have heard of this.

Recently the government took bids on six or seven million dollars worth of electrical equipment for installation at the Chief Joseph Dam in Washington state. A British firm proposed a price nearly a million dollars below the nearest competitor, an American company. Besides that, the federal government would have picked up $681,000 in import duties on the British equipment.

The savings to the government and the stimulus to British trade are obvious in this case. But the British company did not get the contract.

The Defense Department spurned its bid and asked American firms to submit new ones, presumably in the hope of getting one closer to the British figure. In other words, the real low bid was rejected simply because it was British.

The legal excuse for this action was the Buy American act of 1933, a law passed in the depression depths to spur domestic production by cutting down reliance on foreign purchases. But life has changed since those days, and there is no substantial evidence we have to "Buy American" exclusively now to support our economy.

As a matter of fact, the law cited by Defense officials contains a loophole that allows the government to buy abroad when the public interest dictates or the cost of U. S. equipment is unreasonably high. This loophole often has been used in the past.

There appears utterly no justification for this blow at British trade. American makers of electrical equipment are strongly placed. They are not in danger of buckling from overseas competition.

On the other hand, this country is at a crucial stage in its trade relations with Europe and the rest of the world. We are at the moment when we must demonstrate how sincerely we mean our devotion to the idea of strong and self-supporting economies for all free nations.

If America, the wealthiest country and biggest producer of all, isn't willing to take some of the products turned out by others, then those nations won't get on the road to self-support.

Our good faith in this matter must be particularly called in question when we slam the door on British goods to "protect" an industry that by no fair stretch of the imagination can be said to need such protection.

Portland Has Big Meet List

PORTLAND (AP) — So far 221 conventions are listed for Portland in 1953, the Chamber of Commerce convention bureau reported Thursday.

According to estimates by Jerry Sechser, chairman, delegates can be expected to spend more than six million dollars here. That is 50 per cent higher than the 1952 convention spending estimate.

The number of delegates expected during the year is 82,237, Sechser said. He added that the chamber's effort was directed toward attracting moderate-sized conventions which do not place a burden on housing and other facilities.

Returned Prisoners Of War Get Best Treatment; Head For Homes, Hospi

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (AP)—Twelve American fighting men who may never fight again sped to their homes in the far corners of the U. S. today.

They are the vanguard of the first 35 repatriated POWs to reach home from Korea.

More will fly out of this sprawling air base later today and tomorrow. And another 61 will be borne swiftly across the Pacific in giant C97 Stratocruisers.

A few of those who arrived here yesterday aren't going home immediately. They are going to hospitals where doctors will try to mend their shattered bodies and broken minds.

Yesterday's repatriates were happy—but they cringed from the welcome that awaited them.

Before they left the plane they sent out the word—"We don't want to talk to any reporters. We have talked enough already."

Then the 26 walking wounded filed off the big plane. They walked straight to a waiting bus. Some smiled, some waved, all looked around curiously.

Little emotion showed on their faces. But strain was there, and pain, and the lines carved deep by war and captivity.

White-jacketed medics then went aboard and brought out the nine litter patients. An amputee, a man with tuberculosis, a soldier who couldn't bend his leg.

While the litter cases were being carried tenderly into a huge ambulance, there was a sudden commotion on the bus.

Pvt. Jose Garcia, blinded in one eye by the blast of a Communist grenade, slammed down a window and greeted his kid brother Alfonso in a tearful, joyous reunion.

Alfonso had reached the field late and got lost in the milling crowd. He finally spotted his brother and pounded the bus to attract attention.

Throughout the afternoon the two brothers stayed close together. They left together last night for home. After a 30-day leave Pvt. Garcia will go into an Army hospital. Days, weeks, or months later he will come out and start life over.

The bus and the am[illegible] moved slowly, almost across the base to the [illegible] hospital.

Reporters, cameramen, [illegible]ion technicians, enthusi[illegible] standers followed in droves.

For nearly two hours [illegible] were kept in seclusion. [illegible] Force and Army doctors [illegible] them over, deciding who [illegible] immediate, specialized ca[illegible] who could be sent to hospi[illegible] their homes [illegible] who [illegible] released at once on 30-day [illegible]

The men ate two-inch [illegible] talked to doctors and [illegible] welcome 40 winks.

Then five repatriates [illegible]ered into the hospitals [illegible] Two were litter cases. [illegible] placed in hospital beds [illegible] newspaper, TV and newsre[illegible]ramen and reporters. [illegible] three were seated.

The barrage of questions [illegible] questions that had been [illegible] answered in Panmunjom, [illegible] Village, Tokyo, Honolulu, [illegible] that must be answered [illegible] they reach home.

"What was it like? How [illegible] treat you? How was [illegible] What are you going to [illegible] Can you speak louder please [illegible] did that man say?"

They took it well, there [illegible] have taken it so long.

Garcia finally started [illegible] ward the door. He wanted [illegible] phone his mother. His [illegible] was painfully slow.

Airman Robert Wa[illegible] El Cajon, Calif., a double [illegible]tee, lay on the bed [illegible] through the glaring light [illegible] questioners. His voice [illegible] dropped lower and lower [illegible] his story once, twice, th[illegible] He had been shot down [illegible] mission. He didn't know [illegible] pened to the other crew [illegible] He was a prisoner for [illegible] Sure, he was glad to be [illegible]

The other litter pa[illegible] Alberto Pizarro of Puer[illegible] captured on the Hook [illegible]ber. He, too, told his [illegible] and again before a[illegible] wheeled him away.

Pfc. Raymond H. Mo[illegible] Bronx, New York, and Co[illegible]dore Jackson of Palem[illegible] calmly and patiently to[illegible] told of the monotonous [illegible] . . . of Red attempts [illegible] them to communism [illegible] surprise and gratitude [illegible] repatriation. They told [illegible] plans: Jackson, a 19-year [illegible] will stay in the Arm[illegible] wants to go to college [illegible] in English literature.

A few other repatriates [illegible] in. They were questio[illegible] alone, questioned again [illegible] gracious, but happy when [illegible]

The lucky ones got th[illegible] orders, partial pay, plus [illegible] reservations home, tran[illegible] into San Francisco, 40 m[illegible]

Twenty-one were told [illegible] go home at once—but on[illegible] up to leaving last night.

Seven were told they [illegible] flown today to governm[illegible]tals near their home.

And seven were told th[illegible] be sent to hospitals ne[illegible] and staffed for their spec[illegible]

For some the ordeal [illegible] over. For others, the en[illegible] in sight.

Influence Peddler Draws Four Month Jolt; Judge Refuses Young Probation

WASHINGTON (AP) — E. Merl Young Thursday was sentenced to serve from four months to two years in prison for lying to senators who dug into his milk coat buying and high financing while investigating alleged influence on RFC loans.

Young, 38, asked for probation but U. S. District Judge Matthew F. McGuire turned down the plea. However, the judge expressed the hope authorities will feel the interests of justice have been served when Young completes four months in prison.

Taking into account good time, Young could get out by serving a little less than four months.

Young told Judge McGuire he has "suffered mentally, physically and financially." He said the judge would not regret it if he granted probation.

The judge replied that if Young had been convicted of an ordinary crime flowing out of human frailty, he would have been inclined to grant him probation.

"But perjury strikes very deeply at the whole structure of government," the judge commented.

He said that in passing sentence he was taking into consideration Young's background, "the fact this was your first misstep, and your family circumstances."

Judge McGuire imposed the same sentence—four months to two years—on each of the four perjury charges of which Young was convicted March 31. But he stipulated that the sentences run together instead of one after the other.

Young and his wife, Lauretta, came to Washington from Missouri a decade ago. He got a job as a $25 a week government messenger and she got a job in the office of then Sen. Harry Truman of Missouri.

Young rose to a $7,500 a year post with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation but left it to be the high-salaried Washington representative of several firms. Mrs. Young moved on to the White House as a stenographer when Truman became President.

The Senate inquiry which brought Young to court was in 1951. It concerned whether he and others had exerted influence to get the RFC to make loans.

The senators developed that a $9,450 pastel mink coat received by Mrs. Young was paid for originally by a Washington lawyer who represented RFC loan seekers. Young said he repaid the lawyer.

Car Flips, Busts Timber

Four or or five persons were reported to have narrowly escaped serious injury or death early this morning in a highway accident five miles south of Diamond Lake Junction on U.S. 97.

State Police said a car belonging to Charlie Huff, Chiloquin skidded 200 or more feet then left the highway and rolled into the trees along the right-of-way.

A Kaiser ambulance went to the scene but found no one seriously enough injured to require hospitalization. There was believed to be either three or four men and one woman in the car.

"BALDY" EVANS PROUDLY PRESENTS ONE OF AMERICA'S FINEST WESTERN BANDS

WADE RAY

VICTOR RECORDING ARTIST AND HIS OZARK MOUNTAIN BOYS

ARMORY

SAT. NIGHT MAY 2

Folks—the reports I have received from many of the Western Dance Operators throughout the country rate Wade Ray and his band as one of the nation's finest. His band plays fine dance music—is very personable and hard working and is composed of excellent musicians. If you enjoy good Western Music, I warn you don't miss this fine band.—"BALDY"

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