

Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1908 under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 month \$ 1.35	1 month \$ 1.35
6 months \$ 6.50	6 months \$ 6.10
1 year \$11.00	1 year \$10.20

JAMES MARLOW

By DON WHITEHEAD

For James Marlow, Washington, they seem almost incredible now, those happy and exciting days eight years ago when Americans and Russians found it easy to be friends on the banks of the Mulde River in Germany. That was on the eve of the Nazi surrender May 7, 1945.

For a few days, there was no cloud of suspicion or distrust. Ivan and Joe found pleasure in each other's company. They had no trouble getting along.

They had met at the town of Torgau in the role of victors near the end of the long and bitter march into Germany. As far as these soldiers in the ranks were concerned, there was no reason why they shouldn't be friends. They accepted each other on even terms.

There on the Mulde, the correspondents watched them throw their arms about each other and whoop with delight. They toasted with champagne in beer mugs and talked in sign language when they couldn't fathom each other's spoken words. They exchanged invitations to parties and swapped gifts. They insisted they wanted to live at peace. And they meant it.

But then came a subtle change. The Russians who had been so friendly withdrew into a shell. The Russian officers—undoubtedly acting on orders from above—began to cut themselves and their men from association with the Americans. They gradually strangled the thriving spirit of friendship even while the world cheered the defeat of Hitler's hordes as the way to peace.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

The new lawmakers in Washington hardly have had time to break off admiring their names on the office doors, but it's already the season to worry about keeping them there.

The 1934 congressional elections are critical for the majority Republicans. Their hold on the Senate is 48 to 47, with Senator Morse, the independent, filling out the roster. The GOP margin in the House is 221 to 210, with one independent and three vacancies.

Not much of a turnover would be required to put one or both of the two houses back in Democratic hands. A House majority is 218.

The three vacancies in Illinois, South Carolina and Kentucky, are in districts normally Democratic. Furthermore, in the 1932 elections the GOP picked up three House seats in Virginia and one in North Carolina. These four will be extremely hard to hold.

With the marked exception of 1934, two years after Franklin D. Roosevelt's first election, the trend in off-year elections "has been toward the minority party. Louis Brandeis' election statistician, once calculated that on the average this pickup for the minority ranged from 25 to 39 seats. Any such result next year would give House Democrats a comfortable advantage.

Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity, plus the collapse of GOP organization after the 1932 outcome, accounted for the 1934 reversal of election form. President Eisenhower today enjoys the same kind of popularity, and might also upset the pattern.

But there are two questions. One is whether that popularity will maintain itself at high level and thus keep its great potential for 1934. No one, of course, knows the answer to this.

The second is whether the President will bring that popularity to bear directly by stumping the nation for the congressional ticket. Already he is under considerable pressure to do just this.

The lawmakers are beginning to indicate strongly that they want him on the stump. Mr. Eisenhower has been conferring recently with Leonard W. Hall, the new GOP national chairman, and by this early attention has shown his awareness of his party's problem. But he has given no sign he will take to the stump.

As a loyal party man and a believer in "team" operation, the President probably is predisposed to make the effort. It is just possible he might wish to see some evidence that the lawmakers are earning his help. Up to now the record is pretty bare on this score, but the big tests of support for the administration lie close ahead.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — The big battle is now joined in the Congress over foreign aid. It involves a good deal more than the nearly six billion dollars the administration is asking the Congress to vote for next year.

Tied in with the issue are such things as the hot tariff fight now brewing, the urge to cut government spending and to reduce taxes—and, on the other side, the free world's defense against Russia.

Officials point out that no matter what Congress does or doesn't do about the appropriation request, the United States probably will spend more than that figure next year anyway, because of large sums already set aside for the mutual security program but still unspent.

The tariff battle is linked with the foreign aid controversy through the big build-up for the slogan, "Trade, not Aid."

Advocates argue that if the United States lowered its trade barriers further, Europe could sell enough goods here so that it would no longer have to rely on U. S. foreign aid appropriations.

But "Trade, not Aid" runs into tough sledding every time a specific tariff cut is mentioned. Every

company that thinks its particular product would be endangered by a flood of cheaper goods from abroad is being very vocal about it.

The company's employees are likely to be just as worried about the prospects of losing jobs if the products they make are pushed out of the market by cheaper foreign goods.

Advocates of "Trade, not Aid" argue that in the long run things would even up and everyone would be better off—but they find it hard to sell any such argument to those directly and immediately affected.

Business opinion is split right down the middle on this one. Industries are divided by the fight. For example, some farmers are worried because world markets for their grains or fibers are shrinking, and want world trade encouraged. Others, such as dairy farmers, are asking Congress to put curbs on the importation of some food products.

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They'll Do It Every Time



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Well, rather, old boy, we just don't go for a dry campus along the Thames.

"You can drink anything you want—if you can afford it, which you ordinarily can't," said one of Cambridge University's top debaters.

The British University exports two of its brightest, more vocal spirits every other year to America to make a debating tour.

The current duo, winding up a successful 10-debate tour—Alastair Sampson, 24, and Peter Mansfield, 24—found many things about America hard to understand, and particularly college drinking rules.

"Take your theory of a dry campus," said Peter. "You know, that wouldn't go at all in England. Wine and spirits are for sale on the campus. Most of our students—Alastair and I are typical—have spent two years in service."

"It is difficult to tell a veteran what he should and shouldn't do," the two British lads were a bit shocked at American university restrictions during their tour—and the need for them.

They are accustomed to a system under which students are permitted more latitude. They can serve liquor in their rooms if they choose, and a man is free to entertain a woman student in his chambers without chaperon until midnight, but—

"I wouldn't say the same system would work at all in your country," said Peter. "You see, in England there are a few universities that the people who go there go, at least partly, to work."

"Yes," nodded Alastair vigorously, "not for the social life!"

They pointed out that only one out of ten students at Cambridge was a woman, and she was bent on knowledge because she had to pass a stiff examination even to be admitted to the institution.

Both lads seemed disillusioned with the fruits of coeducation, both here and at Cambridge.

"There is a lot of emphasis on chasing girls here in America," said Peter.

"Yes," said Alastair, "there is so much accent on sex in American life it is bound to have an effect on the undergraduate at the time he begins to drive a car and enjoy freedom."

Both lads were convinced by their tour that America had much to offer, much to learn.

"You have a wonderful technique for living in the United States," said Peter. "You have a fast pulse... A feeling of change. A great ease between people. You are not shy and awkward with each other as we sometimes are."

"Yes, you have so much to be proud of," said Alastair. "What surprised us most on this first visit is how much more of a real nation you are than a melting pot. A second generation Italian and a third generation Swede have everything in common. Your unity is amazing."

"And dangerous," said Peter. "They both agreed on this. They thought that Americans yearned for culture but their drive for unity created a situation where 'those who try to build a culture are suppressed because they are different, they have to fight against a social stigma.'"

As to the comparative advantages of American and English college girls, Peter said:

"The American girl is better dressed, more charming, although her charm may be synthetic, and she is not ashamed of being attractive to men. The English girl is baggy and—"

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," protested Alastair.

"I would," said Peter.

Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

Now that we are to have a Klamath Basin Watershed Commission with a similar commission from California on the problems of the interstate use of the waters of the Klamath River it might be well to point out that our Commissioners—who every they might be—could gain a lot of good practical advice from the State of Montana. Montana probably has had more experience with water compact with her neighbors than any other state in the Union.

Montana, like the rest of the states west of the 98th Meridian, is dependent upon the development of its water supply to maintain its economy. The greatest income to the state comes from its agriculture and livestock production. Its people are dependent upon irrigated land for food, and wintering of livestock is wholly dependent upon irrigated land for winter feed. Therefore we can readily understand why water resources are so precious to the people of Montana and their interest in its development.

In every direction the people of Montana may look they find other people looking at her water supply for the development of their resources. To the north, there is Canada—two rivers, the Belly and the Waterton, have their sources in the mountains of Montana then course northward into Canada to eventually discharge into Hudson Bay. Under terms of a treaty with England, dated January 11, 1909, the United States is entitled to the use of the waters of these two rivers before they cross the international boundary. Due to the mountainous topography it is impossible to divert water within the United States but it can be brought back over the border by diversion in Canada. Canada wishes to use the water for irrigating land in Alberta, and consequently this has developed into a heated international controversy. As a last resort to capture the waters of these two streams before they cross the boundary it has been proposed that Congress authorize a project that would construct an All-American Tunnel—about 22 miles long—which would divert water on to about 100,000 acres of Montana farmland to the east of Glacier National Park.

Montana has its share of troubles with adjacent states as well as its international problems in regard to diversion of water on interstate streams. It has recently completed a compact on the Yellowstone River between the states of Montana, Wyoming and North Dakota. It is working with the seven states of the Columbia River Basin because a compact will eventually be drawn over the waters of the Columbia River. Likewise Montana is working on studies as to the advisability of initiating a compact among the ten states of the Missouri River Basin.

Montana is a state that is strong for doing her own job of developing her water resources, and water resource development is in the hands of the Montana State Water Conservation Board. This board was created by the Montana State Legislature in 1934 as a construction agency to develop the state's land and water resources. Irrigation projects are built by it very similar to the construction of highways.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Mrs. A. M. D. asks whether hepatitis is contagious, what it is, and whether there is a cure. She says there are several cases in the school where her children go.

This question probably refers to what is variously known as infectious hepatitis, epidemic hepatitis, or catarrhal jaundice.

In all probability, the disease is an old one, but because our troops during the war in certain areas suffered from it particularly, a great deal of new knowledge and new interest has come about concerning the disease during the past 10 or 12 years.

So far as is known there are probably two viruses responsible for this liver disease. Hepatitis means inflammation of the liver. One of them produces what is sometimes known as serum jaundice, a condition in which the symptoms develop two or three months after injection with human serum or plasma containing the offending virus. This is being conquered.

The other, or perhaps true infectious hepatitis, is contagious and is acquired in some uncertain way from someone else who already harbors the responsible virus. In other words, it is catching.

About half the patients stricken with the epidemic form of the disease develop a fever which generally reaches about 103 degrees. The typical yellow color of the skin and eyeballs, known as jaundice, is frequently not noticed until after the patient has been sick for several days.

Actually the amount of jaundice varies a good deal from person to person and in some may be bright yellow and in others may be hardly noticeable.

Convalescence from a typical case of the disease often takes a long time. It is generally considered to take about two months or even longer. In some the acute form seems to be followed by a chronic variety from which recovery is quite slow. Most, however, get well without serious after effects.

The treatment which seems to work best includes strict bed rest as early in the course of the disease as possible. This bed rest should be continued for a long time during convalescence because getting up too early often seems to bring back some of the symptoms.

Another aspect of treatment which is helpful is to use a diet containing a high proportion of protein foods such as milk, fish, eggs and cheese.

It would be comforting to report that this disease is now conquered and that everything about it that needs to be known has been discovered. Unfortunately this is not the case. Much further research

work is needed before all of the facts of its prevention and better treatment necessary facts which will lead to can be accumulated.



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