

Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

WAY BACK IN THE days of the New or Fair Deal — before it came out that Mr. Eisenhower or Senator Taft or Senator Kefauver might run for nomination for president, before anyone here ever heard of Adlai Stevenson — this column deplores the fact that for nearly 20 years this country had been living from one crisis, politically manufactured or otherwise, to another.

The tragedy was in the repeated spurges of substance and lives, all thrown into a crisis on the spur of the moment, all borrowed against the future on the "manana" philosophy of paying it back tomorrow when everything is rosy again.

We said that what this country needs is an administration that would take a realistic, long-range view of conditions and then set a

long-range course accordingly — and follow it.

Last February we had the statement from Mr. Eisenhower that "crisis has come to stay," that indefinite emergency must be met with taxes, debt policies and economic controls which can be borne indefinitely without killing incentives to production and which do not eat away the dollar's value.

This week we had his statement that American defenses must be built to stand a long time, not just to meet a pre-chosen "D-day" of desperate danger, somewhere in the near future.

It's tough to hear that taxes should not be cut until next year but, brother, it's great to know that the administration is looking farther ahead than the next election, and that the next crisis won't be a crisis because our sails are set for those kind of seas.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower's press secretary, James C. Hagerity, has declined to give details behind the President's proposal to meet with the heads of the British and French governments in June.

But the answer to at least one double question — "when" and "where" — did Eisenhower decide to call the conference — would throw a new light on the thinking of this administration in terms of world leadership.

Last March 15 Premier Malenkov, Stalin's successor, began the new Russian peace offensive with a speech saying there is no dispute between East and West which can't be settled peacefully. From then on Russians sounded milder.

One month later, April 16, President Eisenhower made a speech. He, too, expressed desire for world peace but asked the Russians what they were willing to do to bring peace. He asked them to demonstrate by deeds.

He listed some major sore points between East and West he wants to see settled: the Korean and Indochina wars, a united Germany, conclusion of an Austrian peace treaty.

The Russians did nothing in the way of deeds mentioned by Eisenhower. In spite of the exchange of wounded prisoners in Korea, truce talks there bogged down over the fate of unrounded Communist prisoners who did not want to return home.

Almost another whole month passed. Then on May 11 Sir Winston Churchill, who had praised Eisenhower's mid-April speech but had remained silent thereafter, got up to speak in the House of Commons.

He, too, wanted peace, he said. He suggested a conference of a very few of the top powers. He mentioned to Americans that it was assumed he meant himself, Eisenhower and Malenkov. There was an angry reaction in France.

And, in an apparent nudge to Eisenhower that just having the big power conference was more important than requiring the Russians to fulfill a bill of particulars beforehand, Churchill said:

"I think it would be a mistake to assume that nothing can be set-

tled until all has been settled."

The speech came as a shock to Washington. It reflected a difference between the two big allies, the U. S. and Britain, in dealing with Russia.

The State Department, besieged by reporters for its views on what Churchill said, took two days to issue a statement which showed by its repetition of what Eisenhower had said in April.

That the President was willing to have a big powers meeting but the Russians should first give "concrete evidence" of sincere peaceful intentions.

The next day at his news conference Eisenhower repeated he wanted the Russians to show by deeds they were in earnest and added that they hadn't shown any such deeds yet. Replying to Churchill indirectly, he said he didn't mean to imply that unless the Russians did this or that specifically he wouldn't do this or that.

In the meantime Laborite Leader Clement Attlee made a speech of his own, one which was considered rudely critical by many in Congress and which led to a row between Attlee and Sen. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican.

The Churchill speech and the Attlee row pointed up something which seemed to have been simmering below the surface a good while — differences between this country and some of its allies.

Yesterday Eisenhower asked Churchill and the head of the French government, when a new one is chosen after yesterday's French cabinet collapse, to meet with him. The meeting will probably be in Bermuda in June.

The unanswered question which came to mind at once was: had Eisenhower been planning this conference all the time or had he been pushed into it by Churchill's speech?

Because of the way things have been going among the allies, Eisenhower certainly knew that before they sit down with the Russians — if they do — they had better iron out their differences and present a common front to Malenkov. Otherwise the Russians could exploit their differences.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sheriff's deputies said Friday a teenager died after taking a shot of heroin at a wild party that his companions continued their revelry long after he collapsed.

After discovering that Max May, 19, was dead, the others kept his body hidden for nearly 24 hours, deputies said.

Capt. Floyd W. Rosenberg of the homicide detail said the party was Tuesday night at the home of one of May's friends. The group had purchased 10 heroin capsules at the "bargain price" of \$30, the officer said.

Booked on suspicion of violating the state narcotics act are five youths who attended the party and a sixth arrested with them who was found to be carrying marijuana, Rosenberg said. Two girls, 15 and 17, also were arrested at Tuesday night at the home of one

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



FRANK TRIPP

This gets written because there's a fellow lying in a hospital who has earned it. He has put loads of fun into our house; clean wholesome merriment; and left us a feeling that we all know him.

Our family doctor passed through the identical experience that he is braving; and from the same cause, a careless motorist. He has made us aware that Arthur Godfrey is attempting no strawberry festival.

Maybe it's because I'm a sentimental old showman that I'm soft on his show. Maybe it's because I'm all fed up on the cut and dried of show business. Maybe it's because I came out of show days when the troupe was a family; shared each other's joys, sorrows — and money.

Guess that's mostly it: the resemblance to "Hearts and Flowers" days of the theater; the spontaneity of wit and pathos that wasn't in the script; when the minstrel joked behind a broken heart, and the lead made real love to his own wife. The days back before the movie: when the ten, twenty and thirty held radio's spot, and the "matinee idol" had any man of the theater sat down to dinner in as many homes as does Arthur Godfrey. Not even back then was any idol equally welcomed by the menfolk at the table.

Maies may gripe that no wheel turns before 11:30, resent the house work hiatus up to lunch time, but one of them who begrudges the good cheer brought to his women-folks is a crab of first magnitude. Godfrey is the only bird since Chester De Vonde, Kirk Brown and Corse Peyton who could get away with it.

Why this is true has ceased to be a 64 question. It's so obvious. It's like gathering around the old square piano. Somebody asks Jenny to play "Banks of the Wabash." Everybody barbershops. Jo Joker, wit of the party, adds a few parodies aimed at the neighborhood.

Every group had its ham tragedian. He recites "The Face on

the Barroom Floor." The high school cheerleader does a "Gaiety at the Bat." There's an acrobatic, shooting for the circus, who does a hand stand, and knocks over the whatnot.

Mother is paying weekly on a 60-year-old peddler, working his way through college, palmed off on her. Kitty has mastered "Blue Danube" from the paper chart that slips under the wire strings. Sue and Jenny do a duet. Meantime little Timmy has been awaiting his chance with the snare drum that he got for Christmas.

He has to wait till after Mamma whose Fritzzi Scheff hairdo tips off her ambition, sings "Kiss Me Again" — which nobody does.

Not until after the local Ada Rehan has recited "The Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" does Timmy get his turn. The boy proves a corner; pounds out tantalizing rhythm. Pop gets out his fiddle, the center table moves back and the whole gang swings into a square dance.

It's around 10:30 when Mother says, "It's time you kids went home; after you eat the bite on the dining room table." The "bite" would cost three bucks a plate anywhere today.

There's pretty much encouragement and evidence of national sanity in the acceptance of Arthur and the little Godfreys. This comparison with an old-time family evening isn't ridiculous or odious at all.

Taeys are doing, in the modern manner, yet with equal ease and informality, things that held the American home together 50 years ago.

When the program is over there need be no acknowledgments to a string of wisecrack writers; no-ooey remembers if the redhead's hair was combed or his pants pressed — and the commercials weren't half as obnoxious as the banners that we used to sell on circus elephants.

The art of homely naturalness is not lost. Be glad.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Business will have a stake in the Big Three meeting in Bermuda. That's because all business planning and prospects are closely tied to the ultimate big question: Does the future hold peace or war or just more of the twilight zone between, as at present?

Whether business is facing up to a coming slump, whether men are to be laid off, whether another whirl of inflation is to send prices up again, whether taxes are to go up or down — all of these are tangled in the snarl of international relations.

Ask a businessman if he thinks next year will see us in a recession, and he may say "yes" or he may say "no" depending often on the kind of business he is in but whichever his answer, he is sure to add: "That is assuming, of course, there is no change in the international situation."

The Kremlin is the big unknown in most long-range business planning these days.

For months businessmen have tried to guess if the Kremlin will

permit a truce in Korea. Many now believe that the Reds are stalling there in the hope that the breach between the United States and Britain over the Red China question may widen.

Businessmen will watch the Bermuda parley closely for a hint as to that.

The forthcoming meeting may also shed light on what's to be done about the growing pressure in Western Europe for a step-up in trade with countries behind the Iron Curtain a movement that the United States has been trying to squelch.

Some businessmen think that the entire Soviet peace offensive may be aimed at laying the ground work for a big trade war in the years ahead, with the ultimate goal of weakening the economies of the United States and its Allies.

Some industries will have a very direct stake in whatever the Bermuda talks may lead to. Some industries must be always ready to swing quickly either way — towards war or towards peace. Much of

Bruce Biossat

A lot of congressmen are likely to develop acute cases of split personality when they start examining next year's proposed military budget in detail.

When President Eisenhower announced his intention to whack \$5,244,000,000 from the \$41,000,000 suggested for defense by former President Truman, some leading Republican lawmakers said they thought even more could be eliminated.

The urge to chop closer to the bone, however, will run smack into some facts that will make the legislators squirm with discomfort. For the Eisenhower budget trimming calls for some sharp reductions in Air Force spending. And the Air Force is, in the view of many congressmen, the critical element in our defenses.

Under the President's plan, the Air Force target of 141 wings by 1955-56 would be slashed to around 120 wings. This could be a grave risk, for several reasons.

1. If such a reduction is made, the part of the Air Force most likely to suffer is the tactical arm, comprising the medium and light aircraft which are highly useful in the "little wars" begun by Soviet satellites under Moscow's inspiration.

The danger here is that if we are deficient in such planes, then we could meet new threats, perhaps in spots like Yugoslavia or Iran, only by employing heavy strategic bombers. Unless they carry A-bombs, their effectiveness is not great. But resort to such a weapon would bring us perilously near general war.

2. The proposed cut in future strength would also affect our strategic force. It is not built in a vacuum. It must be related carefully to the strength of Russia's air defenses. All that we know indicates the Soviet Union has markedly improved these. Consequently, the effectiveness of any given level of U. S. strategic air power is correspondingly reduced.

To compensate for these improvements within Russia, we can only provide more or better strategic bombers, not fewer. It will not mean much to have the atomic and the hydrogen bombs if we cannot deliver them against the principal targets.

3. Our own defenses against a Russian A-bomb attack are acknowledged to be sadly inadequate. As a rule of thumb, Air Force specialists say 70 per cent of any attacking force would get safely past our protective barriers. We need more fighters and vastly better raid warning systems.

Who has any right to feel secure when he knows 70 of 100 planes carrying enemy A-bombs could reach their American targets without serious interference?

It is problems like these that can send congressmen who want to cut the budget trooping off to the psychiatrist's couch.

The plant expansion of the last two years was aimed at that. Some industries, like motors and machine tools, are being purposely and expensively geared to turn quickly one way or the other.

Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

Watershed research up to the present time has been sadly neglected and only a few research projects have been undertaken which leaves experimental data in far too meager a state for sound conclusion. Probably the most outstanding of the research projects is that of the Coweeta Laboratory of the U. S. Forest Service in western North Carolina. Here a 5,600 acre watershed has been broken down into a number of small watersheds ranging from 25 to 200 acres. Water behavior in 28 of these sub-areas is now under intensive study. The soil is studied, and storm conditions are observed and analyzed, rain gauges and runoff stations have been multiplied. Then, after a period of years, the above ground conditions — forest cover, agricultural practices, etc. are all changed, intentionally, and the whole record taking program is repeated. You see, not only data for the area is being collected, but the whole pattern of experimentation is being developed.

Fifty years ago, another such study was undertaken in what is known as the Emmon Valley study in Switzerland conducted by the Forest Research Institute of that country. Likewise, another early study was conducted in 1909 by our own Forest Service at Wagon Wheel Gap in Colorado. That is about the story of man's intensive research into watershed influences.

Staunch supporters of the growing soil conservation movement are making great strides toward the solution of basic watershed problems, however, I am not aware of any comparable, purely scientific, research project, either of record or in progress on a watershed basis in the field of agriculture that will be the equal to the research work of the foresters. While soil cover studies, as in the case of the Coweeta project, may follow the removal of forest cover with types of land use for agriculture, horticulture, and other cropping procedures, the program has not been one that is fundamentally based upon agriculture.

Coweeta research has been more pointed to find out what happens to the land when someone clears land that actually belongs to the forest and attempts to make crop land out of it, a few years of bare existence is obtained from the soil before the land is abandoned to be reclaimed by Mother Nature if erosion has not advanced too far.

There is a great need for purely agricultural research projects, on a watershed basis, wherein new ideas could be tested, chemical plowing, new fertilizers, chemical treatment of the soil in relation to stream flow. Dr. Vannever Bush of Carnegie Institute states that scientists have a stock-pile of biological information in the making that may mean more to the world than splitting the atom. Some of these discoveries he predicts will make soil porous and "change agriculture all over the world where there is a soil problem."

This field of research is only starting to be explored, a great deal of speculation has been created by Monsanto's new product "Krilium." Many other products are being discovered in the new field that Monsanto opened up, where it may lead or end is something no one would care to predict, however, it does reach out into the field where "water management" begins; the place where the rain-drops fall.

Well, here we are at the cross roads. Are we safe in casting our lot on the side of the fast growing army of "up-streamers" the soil by the "down-streamers" the people who deal only with channelized water. By "We," I mean the waters originate for agriculture, industry, urban and suburban uses. Let us leave out the subject of "flood control," it's too controversial and most of the engineers and technicians are more interested in winning the argument than in discovering the truth.

Reclamation, power, navigation are specialized uses of water. They usually exist near the end of this area of the hydrologic cycle we have been discussing, the segment existing between the rain drop and the ocean. The specialized uses of water are associated with the problem of channelized water, here the engineer begins — not with the rain drop, although he always wants to know the relation between rainfall and runoff — he accepts this relationship just as he accepts the rainfall itself, and then he turns his whole attention to regulate it by force, to produce power, irrigate land, improve navigation or to reduce flood peaks.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thought of — well, what many a middle-aged fellow has been thinking of all winter.

L-O-V-E.

Love is a subject the middle-aged man isn't supposed to concern himself much with. By now he is expected to have his affairs of the heart settled, and to devote himself to more serious matters.

The middle-aged man is the workhorse of our civilization. His cold days are past, he is too young to put out to pasture, and the world counts on him to bend into his harness and plow a straight furrow, and no nonsense about it.

This is what most middle-aged men do. They accept the harness whether it chafes them or not, and quietly go about their duty, until they drop or are retired.

But even a workhorse must remember his coltish freedom, and it would startle many a placid family if they could see the day-dreams that go on behind the tired eyes of their stolid middle-aged breadwinner, who seems so dull and commonplace as he plods from home to job, from job to home.

Why in his mind, he's not taken-for-granted baldy with a paunch. He's the eternal lover, a gay boy, a play boy, a free-wheeling Romeo who loves 'em and leaves 'em and goes on laughing to the next one.

"What are you doing, Jones?" says the boss. And the daydream vanishes. But only until the boss is gone. The stenographer tries blithely by — and back comes that daydream. But she only knew. Jones has loved her and forgotten her before she even reaches the water cooler.

The world forgets the heart has neither season nor reason, and that most people all their lives are in love with love and hate responsibility. Poor middle-aged Jones is still fond of his wife. But he resents the fact that he bought her the first steak dinner of his own free will — but more or less had to buy her the next \$99, on account of marriage.

And so Jones starts dreaming of how wonderful it would be to be free again. Actually he really doesn't want to, and would be frightened if he were.

Most middle-aged men who break up the patterns of their married life find it is no fun to be a colt again — a colt with a bald head.

But the married man who makes that mistake is one of the real tragic figures of our times. He is one who, having passed life's peak and started down, reaches second adolescence before he gets to his second childhood.

Young puppy love is heart-breaking. And it gets no sympathy from the mob. People may pity an old fool, but they despise a middle-aged fool, and he usually gets to feel that way about himself, too.

He takes himself a new, young love and finds that isn't really what he wanted. He is now afraid of her and her youth as he was afraid before of growing old.

In Connecticut last week they hauled a 45-year-old father of 12 kids into court for annoying a 30-year-old single girl with love letters. One letter was 465 pages long and the prosecutor called it "drivel," which any 465-page love letter would have to be, even if Shakespeare wrote it.

"There was never any serious purpose in my mind," said the

father. "I thought that maybe she'd say 'hello' and down deep in my heart I knew I'd be scared if she did."

There is a moral in this for all middle-aged fellows who suffer from what some doctors call "40 year male fever." Stick to your plowing and keep your daydreams to yourself, if you want to avoid the world's laughter — and writer's cramp.

CAPTURED FISHERMEN

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's Maritime Safety Board (coast guard) announced Friday Russian patrol ships captured seven Japanese fishing boats from May 15 through 20 near Nemuro, an Eastern Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island.

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