

The Herald and News

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Home Again

By BILL JENKINS

Took a hurried trip to Portland over the weekend and found conditions up there just about normal—raining.

Made the trip over the Willamette Pass and found that way of snow and ice on the road but with a husky roadside bank of the white stuff built up.

There are some real spring bustlers in the stretch between the Diamond Lake junction and Gell Lake, too. You have to watch your step and drive with a light toe on the throttle. Highway crews on the job with trucks full of sand trying to fill in the worst ones, but there just isn't much you can do about easing the bump of chunk holes without a reuniting job.

It is no strain now to make good time to Portland without driving too fast or taking any chances. The Salem bypass saves you much time and the recently opened, although not yet completed, Wilsonville cutoff into Portland really whistles you through in a hurry from Albany.

Bypasses are probably the greatest time savers of all and do a good deal to raise the opinion of the town. I so handled. I just can't harbor a friendly feeling for a town that forces me to dawdle along through its busy downtown section when I'm in a hurry to get somewhere else.

Which reminds me that Oregon's new highway map is on the streets now, showing all the new routes, distances, highway designations and the rest of it. A good job.

The map makers have been kept pretty busy lately just keeping up with new construction.

Not to mention the poor driver. Trying to get out to see some friends in Portland we twice ran afoul of the new Banfield Freeway. The old familiar routes are pretty well gone now and you have to probe around, trying first this street and then that if you are to get across the big cut.

It's quite a piece of work but sure confusing to us hicks from the desert. That plus the fact that Portland seems to keep busy in those periods between my visits in putting up new no-left-turn signs, changing the direction on one way streets and what not.

Or maybe my memory is slipping.

According to this new map a Klamath Falls is only 287 miles from Portland. Quite a cut from the days when it was over the 300 mark by quite a margin. It also furnishes us with the information that it is 3053 miles from Portland to New York City.

Displaced
By KEN McLEOD

Present day literature is filled with stories of displaced people, fugitives from another mode of life, perhaps one is quite apt to forget that this problem is ages old and so may think it to be a modern one, but the problem of displaced people is as old as the history of man himself. In these United States we have had our own displaced people and the story of the Delaware Indian is one of the most prominent. We know a great deal about the Delaware from various pages of history though no ethnologist has written a treatise about them. Enough of their history is known to write a kind of epic, if a literary genius cared to try it. Driven from 150 years before the expanding frontier of the white man into Delaware was always on retreat finding no land he could call his own.

We find the Delaware at the height of their power and glory under the leadership of the famous chief, Tammany, on the opening scene of white man's conquest of the New World occupying the Delaware Valley and adjacent territory to the north. However, disturbances due to white contact on the east and south, and especially the increasing hostility of the Iroquois on the north and west surrounded the people with conflict which wore down their resistance. The Delaware were essentially a people of peace but the expanding frontier of the white man forced the Delaware to become a fighting people. Their enemy the Iroquois about 1720. Among the arrogant Iroquois, however, the Delaware were held in scorn and called "old women," "warriors of skirts," etc. The humiliation of the Delaware was greater because of their former proud status. The whites wished them out of their traditional homeland and, still fearing the Iroquois, the Delaware began to drift toward the setting sun.

About 1728 they camped in western Pennsylvania. Later a few families found a home on the Muskingum in Ohio, and as the white man increased, the main body moved to Ohio about 1751. Yet even in Ohio they were insecure—the land was not theirs originally and the whites did not respect their claims, regarding them as wanderers, a people without a country.

Some of the Delaware drifted into Indiana, where about 1770 the Miami tribes agreed to tolerate them. The Miami had settled near the present city of that name, now famous in sociological literature as "Middletown."

During the French and Indian War the Delaware fought on the side of the French and in the Revolution sympathized with the English. They were among the tribes defeated by Wayne, but even as early as 1789 some of them secured permission from the Spanish authorities to live in Missouri, to which place more than half of them migrated, the remainder moving into Ontario to escape persecution by the United States. Reservations were given them in On-

ario where their descendants still live.

The Missouri contingent continued to be wanderers, for we find them in Texas in 1820. Here they were far from welcome and as turned back to the northeast, reservations being provided for them in Kansas about 1835. Their existence there was anything but happy, so in 1867 they went to Oklahoma, where some of them joined the Cherokee Confederacy, the remainder moving in with the Caddos.

That is the story of the great retreat of the Delaware from the advancing frontier of the white man. There is nothing quite like it in Indian history, except the retreat of the Shawnee, who accompanied them from Ohio. Once the Delaware left their lands in the east, they could establish no valid claim anywhere. In a way they were shielded by their aggressive friends the Shawnee, otherwise their end might have been speedy. In New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania they numbered about 10,000, but their troubles with the whites and Iroquois greatly weakened them, and each westward shift to a new home took a heavy toll in disease and discouragement. So that finally they were less than one sixth their former strength.

Heart Attacks
By RICHARD MORIN
(For HAL BOYLE)

NEW YORK (AP)—President Eisenhower's illness has had some interesting and far-reaching effects on the whole story of heart trouble in the United States.

It is as though a curtain had been pulled, letting in a lot of light.

This thought struck me forcibly during some recent political pulsing-taking along the Atlantic Seaboard. I talked with politicians and corporation heads, but most striking of all with the voter, and his wife. The question of the President's physical condition naturally figured in most of these conversations.

Several things emerged. People now have a very good idea of exactly what happens in a "heart attack."

Newspapers published an immense amount of basic information and explanation, along with charts and diagrams, after the president was stricken. In short, the ABC's of this disability are pretty well known now whereas, before, it was a mysterious and terrifying subject to most of us.

Also, business executives discovered that they have more cardiac cases in their organization than they realized. "I was surprised about some in this office," said a New York business leader. "I never would have suspected them."

Still another result seems to have been that people who had heart attacks have lost some shyness about discussing the problem.

I met several who, in discussing the coming election, quietly volunteered the information that they had been through the same experience as Eisenhower. "I didn't mention the fact that I have, too."

Incidentally, three out of four said they would vote for him, although one man said he thought the President was "foolish" to undertake a second term.

Another story seems funny now to the man who lived through it. He said that, for years, he had pains in his chest and an occasional flutter, and was convinced he had heart trouble. He told his body, and said he couldn't bring himself to see his doctor and get the verdict. Instead, he lived in spasms of dread. Then the President's case steered him to have an examination. It showed a spinal dislocation.

All he needed, he said, was a built-up shoe.

Unquestionably, some of the panic and terror about heart disease has been dispelled simply by the publicity the President's attack brought to it.

People know that thousands of others have had attacks, survived them, and gone on to live happy and useful lives. They know the "cardiac" is not an invalid.

Statistics in the United States are sometimes called "alarming." But the odds are still heavily in your favor that you won't have an attack. One corporation, which had had a number of cases in a given year, discovered they amounted to exactly 1 out of every 100 employees.

It seems certain, too, that more money now will go to research into the causes of heart disease. Heart-fund organizations say they have not fared well, comparatively, although the need is great.

Finally, there is a school of thought which believes that public discussion of this problem is harmful, that it may induce anxiety and apprehension, and perhaps actually bring on heart attacks. But there is also a saying, "the truth shall set you free."

On Campaigns
By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower didn't begin his all-out, slam-bang campaign for election in 1952 until after the Scripps-Howard newspapers complained he was running "like a dry creek."

Perhaps Adlai Stevenson will be affected the same way—if that's possible for him—by the chubbing he just took from Sen. Estes Kefauver in the presidential primary in Minnesota.

After reflecting on this sad news, Stevenson said he will now "work harder" for the Democratic nomination. This may have been an acknowledgment he thought he had the Minnesota vote in his

Struggle Seen
By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—With one great labor-management struggle over today, another one—potentially even greater—is beginning to take shape.

Westinghouse workers are going back to work. And Westinghouse salesmen are going out in search of business to help recoup some of the loss.

But in the basic steel industry both management and labor are warming up vocally and starting to woo public opinion for the contract negotiations that will begin shortly.

Management sees further wage increases as inflationary for the economy as a whole. The union thinks the wage scale can be raised and the steel companies still make money.

It's for Westinghouse and the electrical workers union to evaluate how much was gained or lost by the bitter 13-day strike. The company reports it operated at a loss in the fourth quarter of last year, and the loss doubtless was greater in the first quarter of this year.

Products it might have shipped but didn't are estimated to total nearly 300 million dollars in billing value. Wages it could have paid but didn't are estimated to total 100 million dollars.

Evaluating orders it might have got but didn't is harder. And it will be some time before it can be told how successful the company will be in its sales campaign to recapture and widen markets for its products.

A strike in the steel industry could be much more costly. Mills are now operating at capacity with order backlog ensuring production for months ahead.

The union can point to this prosperity and also to the record earnings reported for 1953 in support of its expected demand for higher wages and fringe benefits, including some form of layoff pay. The demands have been estimated by various union and management sources as ranging anywhere from 32 to 49 cents an hour.

Management is already putting up its own views in rebuttal. It says that good profit margins are essential if the industry is to finance a needed expansion of its facilities. And it argues that its price hikes since the war have been caused by past wage increases.

No Improvement
By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has made it clear that no improvement in relations between the United States and India can be hoped for in the immediate future.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles concurred with Nehru for hours during his last visit to India. There was considerable hope

that Dulles might be able to soften Nehru's hostility to American foreign policy.

But it now appears that Nehru gave Dulles a lecture on this country's shortcomings.

Nehru disclosed in a speech to his Parliament Tuesday that he took United States policy apart, point by point, and expressed his disapproval of it insofar as Asia is concerned.

A few hours after the news about Nehru's speech arrived, it was announced in Washington that he would visit President Eisenhower in July.

What can be accomplished by this meeting it is now hard to foresee.

Undoubtedly, on the surface, it will be friendly. But the atmosphere probably will be chilly enough to offset any coincident Washington New Wave.

Dulles went to New Delhi, Nehru's capital, after attending the meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization countries in Karachi, Pakistan.

Dulles said on his arrival: "Basically, there is far more of agreement than disagreement between our two countries. We do have some differences. But the differences are characteristic of free people. I hope my own talks here will considerably reduce these minor points of disagreement."

It appears now, however, as if the visit was a conspicuous failure. It is indicated that the points of disagreement were major, not minor, and that the Dulles-Nehru talks just emphasized them.

Plant Site
Chiloquin, Ore. (To the Editor)—There have been several articles in your paper regarding the proposed Johns-Manville softboard plant. In each article the geographic location of the site was stated as "28 miles north of Klamath Falls." Do you realize that a short three miles upstream from the proposed site there happens to be a thriving community named Chiloquin? It is definitely obvious to me that the mere mention of Chiloquin in relation to the location of the plant would greatly facilitate describing the site. I trust that this discrepancy is nothing more than a mere oversight.

Incidentally, the proposed site is located 24 miles north of Klamath Falls.

A Chiloquin Booster,
Alfeo E. Minato

Progress
Kenosha, Ore. (To the Editor)—Soon the water of Klamath Falls will contain sodium fluoride. With all the pros-cons on fluoridation, we must admit it is progress.

The first year the parents should see that their children drink at least five or six glasses of water to really receive any results.

As to the poison effects of fluorides, we are daily consuming twice to three times more poison in the food we eat—vegetables, flour, etc.—than we could possibly receive in our drinking water. Read report on poison food by U.S. Dept. of Food.

Sam Jones
Kenosha, Oregon

Vote Asked
Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—Roseburg is going to put fluoridation of water on the May primary ballot.

Looks like a few trying to railroad this issue in Klamath Falls. We should have a chance to vote for or against it.

Former well-known dentist of Klamath Falls said this about fluoridation: "There could be a possible benefit for the teeth but harmful to the body."

A girl drinking fluoride water for a number of years, it is possible she could not give birth to a normal baby. Our water is good, let's keep it so.

Mrs. E. C. Rogers

Quotes
By UNITED PRESS

CHICAGO—Adlai Stevenson on the suggestion that he take the No. 2 spot on the Democratic ticket after his stunning primary defeat in Minnesota: "I would be glad to consider anything the man (Sen. Estes Kefauver) campaign manager said except that."

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mrs. Georgia T. Gilmore, Negro witness on "nasty" bus boycott trial: "Well, when he says 'nigger' I was paying my fare. I didn't like the tone of his voice. They get their money. When they count that money they don't know Negro money from white money."

NEW YORK — Paddy Chayefsky, screen and television writer, on winning an Oscar for his film "Marty": "If I had not got it I would have been awfully hurt and disappointed. I wanted it. I have friends who say they don't care about it. I wanted it."

NICOSIA, Cyprus — British Governor-General Sir John Harding on Cypriot rebels planting a time bomb which didn't explode in his bed: "I slept better last night than ever."

Boycott Trial Nears Finish

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Negro defense attorneys appeared ready to call final witnesses today in the bus boycott trial of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. The trial began Monday.

Rebuttal testimony and final arguments could delay a verdict by Circuit Court Judge Eugene Carter, who will decide on the young Negro minister's guilt or innocence.

King and 89 other Negro leaders still facing trial on charges of violating Alabama's anti-boycott law have all exercised their right to demand nonjury trials.

Defense attorneys yesterday presented witness after witness who told of mistreatment or em-

barrassment as passengers on segregated city buses.

One of the 26 Negro defense witnesses who took the stand Wednesday was R. A. Parks, husband of Mrs. Rosa Parks. Negroes have refused to ride city buses here since Mrs. Parks was fined \$14 Dec. 5 for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus.

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ATTENTION VOTERS

Approximately 3000 Voters Registrations have been cancelled on account Electors failed to vote at 1954 Primary and General Election. If you have failed to vote during past two years or changed your place of residence, please check your registrations. If not registered or not registered in the precinct where you reside, or registered as a non-partisan, you will not be permitted to vote at the May 18th Primary Nominating Election.

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They'll Do It Every Time
By Jimmy Hatlo

Insurance Firms Reimburse Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—Insurance companies have paid a million dollars to the Chase Manhattan Bank to make up for its misplaced million-dollar U. S. Treasury note.

A Chase Manhattan official said yesterday that the bank had entered a claim for the loss and that 18 insurance companies, acting as surety, came up with the money.

The bank spokesman said, "the insurance companies eventually can get back their money from the government." He did not elaborate.

LOSE UGLY FAT
IN TEN DAYS OR MONEY BACK

If you are overweight here is the first really thrilling news to come along in years. A new & convenient way to get rid of extra pounds easier than ever. You can be as slim and trim as you want. This new product called DIATRON costs both money & appetite. No drugs, no diet, no exercise. Absolutely harmless. When you take DIATRON, you still eat like you usually do, still eat the foods you like but you simply don't have the urge for extra portions and automatically your weight must come down because as your own doctor will tell you, when you eat less, you weigh less. Excess weight endangers your heart, kidneys. So no matter what you have tried before, get DIATRON and prove to yourself what it can do. DIATRON is sold on this GLASS-ANTER. You must lose weight with the first package you use or the package costs you nothing. Just return the bottle to your druggist and get your money back. DIATRON costs \$3.99 and is sold with this strict money-back guarantee.

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