

The Herald and News

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Table with 2 columns: SUBSCRIPTION RATES CARRIER, MAIL. Rows for 1 MONTH, 6 MONTHS, 1 YEAR.

Mail Notes

By HAL BOYLE NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail: That some folks just won't retire...there are more than 20,000 men and women over 65 in the United States who still hold jobs.

That on Feb. 18, 1929, someone paid \$625,000 for a seat on the stock exchange...for that price today he could probably buy a whole row. That, according to the Fisherman Magazine, cheese makes as good a bait for trout as for mice.

That one of the world's first "wonder drugs" was crude oil...ancient Egyptians and Babylonians drank it to cure such diverse toothaches and shortness of breath.

That some 1,125,000 students in 11,273 U.S. high schools are now taking courses in safe driving...wonder how many are studying physics and chemistry?

That in the 17th century a Russian czar ordered that any woman caught smoking be flogged or paraded through the streets with the stem of her pipe stuck through her nose.

That the squirrel's name comes from two Greek words which literally mean, "He who holds his tail over his back to shade himself."

That it was Cyril Connolly who observed, "The true index of a man's character is the health of his wife."

Cold War By JAMES MARLOW Associated Press News Analyst WASHINGTON (AP)—The cold war against Communist dictatorship of the left makes strange bedfellows for the United States, which preaches democracy but does business with dictatorships of the right.

This is one of the great American dilemmas at mid-century. The immediate effect may be to limit the spread of communism. The long-range effect can be bad. For example: in Latin America which has thrown out seven strongmen since 1955 and has three left. The effect can be bad elsewhere, too.

This is why Vice President Nixon — home after being stoned and spat upon in Latin America — has reportedly decided to recommend this kind of American policy in the future: To be stiff and formal in dealing with Latin-American strongmen but friendly with democratic regimes.

In the meantime this country has close ties with dictatorships abroad. For example: it does business with the Spanish dictator, Francisco Franco, because it wants to keep American bases in Spain.

The United States, anxious to keep the Middle East oil lines open, only last year gave a warm reception to the King of Saudi Arabia, who gathers in all the American money he can for his family. Little trickles down to his people.

gencia Batista): in Paraguay (President Alfredo Stroessner, military dictator); and the Dominican Republic (Rafael Trujillo). In the meantime the Communists — blithely ignoring the fact that their regime any place they establish it is a dictatorship — make propaganda against this country for its footsie-playing with dictatorships of the right.

But the American problem goes even deeper. For example, in its desire to keep France in the Western fold it has had to watch the colonial-minded French unsuccessfully try to hold Indochina.

And this country, advocate of democracy and by the very nature of democracy a foe of colonialism, has had to sit on the fence while the French sought to crush the revolt of the Algerian natives.

Yet this Algerian effort has now brought France — because of the internal pressures — to the edge of chaos today.

Newsroom Drama By SAUL PETT NEW YORK (AP)—Every newsroom has its favorite drama. This is ours.

On April 25, 1955, Reiman (Pat) Morin, special correspondent for the Associated Press, who had covered most of the big ones in war and peace, was hit by a heart attack. He was convinced he was through.

On May 5, 1958, Pat Morin won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of the integration violence in Little Rock, Ark. It was one of the biggest, most complex, most emotional stories of the year and the decade. Also, one of the most strenuous.

Pat Morin's comeback was complete. The word is used advisedly for he had never been away, except in his own mind. Three years ago, he recovered physically from his heart attack. After four months, he returned to his desk and to a warm welcome. But Pat was suspicious. He couldn't shake loose the dark feeling that he was being shelved; that, far from the electric excitement of the big, breaking news stories, he would be given only the quiet easy assignments, the leisurely background stories, the relaxed features.

A starting pitcher for many years, Pat Morin was now certain he'd only be used in batting practice. "Everyone at the office was very solicitous when I got back," he recalls. "Gradually, I got the feeling I was being wrapped in cotton wool. I remember there was talk of sending me up to New England to cover the floods but someone thought that would involve too much jumping around. So they gave me an assignment right here in New York.

"In 1952, I had covered the political campaign trains, always one of the most tiring assignments. In 1956, I covered a couple of primaries, did some analytical pieces but never got near a campaign train. I began to wonder whether I'd ever get a fast-breaking story again."

Since joining the AP in 1934, Pat had covered many fast-breaking stories. — in Los Angeles, in New York, London, Algiers, Tokyo, Cairo, New Delhi, Italy and Korea. Came Pearl Harbor and he was interned by the Japanese. Released in 1942, he covered the war in Europe. Came the peace, and he headed AP bureaus in Paris and Washington. Came the Korean War, and he was back on the fighting front, this time among the rice paddies, where he won his first Pulitzer Prize.

He became the kind of correspondent for which they coined

the word "roving." In a given year, he traveled more than 40,000 miles, at home and abroad. He covered the coronation of a queen in Westminster Abbey and the inauguration of a president in Washington—the execution of the Rosenbergs, presidential campaign trains, strikes, crimes, trials.

All these were strenuous assignments but in 1955, after a heart attack at 47, Pat Morin thought he was to be benched as an arm-chair reporter. "I had doubts on two counts. Frankly, I myself wondered if I could again take on a physically demanding story. Also, I doubted the office would give me one."

Both doubts were removed in Little Rock last year, between September 10 and October 1. For days, he was on his feet hours on end, fighting through crowds, rushing to phones, dictating and writing far into the night, sleeping little most nights, not at all some nights.

Now and then, he slipped into a grocery store near the Little Rock high school to make notes on a napkin, to grab a cup of coffee and gulp down some pills and drops. The pills were to counteract the fat deficiency in his diet. The drops were to strengthen his heart muscle.

"Actually," Pat recalls, "I don't think I thought about my heart attack except once, after working all night, I wondered whether I was pushing my luck too far. But my health remained fine.

"Little Rock, for me, was getting over a mountainous hump. That's why the Pulitzer Prize was doubly sweet."

Lady Tinsmith By SAM HANCOCK (United Press) Mrs. Louise Collard says being a tinsmith is just like being a dressmaker. You have to follow the pattern.

The 52-year-old woman from Herrin, Illinois, can make address out of tin or a rain gutter. In fact, she's willing to tackle any job that a customer can put on paper.

Mrs. Collard has been a tinsmith since 1931. But the mother, and grandmother, is equally at home in the kitchen or the sewing room. She rolls a mean pie crust. And she sews dresses, from cloth, for her four granddaughters.

Her husband says tinsmithing came easy for her because she knows how to make dresses. Says Mrs. Collard: "My two daughters didn't know what a bought dress was until they were 16."

Ora Collard was running an auto body shop when a friend wanted to get into the tin shop business. Collard bought \$200 worth of equipment at a bankruptcy sale and started smithing.

Mrs. Collard learned the trade from a family friend. She and her husband ran the shop until Ora Jr. returned from World War II. Then he took over the tinsmithing, furnace and air-conditioning firm.

Mrs. Collard still helps out in the shop. And she notes the surprise of new customers when they ask to see the tinner and she tells them she's one.

The hardest job she recalls was during the war. The firm had an order for 400 tin chimneys for a government housing project in Herrin.

At the same time, she says, coal miners were finding it almost impossible to buy new dinner buckets. "They came from all over to have them recapped here," she relates.

The versatile Mrs. Collard has also designed and built a one-man tin boat. She estimates that she has sold about 300 of them throughout southern Illinois. But she al-

ways warns customers to install reinforcing wood inside the boat. She says, "Only one of them ever sank as far as I know. A fisherman got in too big a hurry to go fishing and didn't put in the wood reinforcement. The boat collapsed while he was dragging in a fish, and he wanted his money back."

Mrs. Collard claims that any woman who can follow a pattern can become a tinsmith. "It's a lot more fun than housework," she says, "and besides I've always said you can do anything if you have the nerve to try it."

Soviet Progress By LEROY POPE (United Press) It's pretty obvious that facts cut a lot more ice than argument or oratory.

And there's one thing for sure about the speech Allen Dulles made to the United States Chamber of Commerce this past week. It contained plenty of facts — disquieting facts—for the consideration of the western world.

The head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency outlined the grim race being staged by the Russians with nations of the West. If the West loses the race, Nikita Khrushchev will spread Communism over the face of the earth.

One of the disquieting facts reported by Dulles shows the Russians increasing their industrial production by about 11 per cent during first quarter of this year. And mark this: During that same period, industrial output in this country declined by 11 per cent.

Also, Dulles said, Russia's current output of machine tools is about double that of the United States. He said, too, that Russia and Red China both surpassed the United States in steel production during the first three months of the year. Soviet steel production alone is now 75 per cent of that of the United States—and almost unbelievable report.

The CIA chief said further that Russia may be able to produce as much oil as the United States by 1972. That would permit Russia to export two million barrels of oil a day, two-thirds of all Western Europe's present requirements.

Dulles went on and on, spelling out the new Russia and the Soviet bid to become the greatest power in the world, economically and otherwise.

All these facts lead to one purpose. That is to enable the Reds to say to the uncommitted peoples of the world and to the discontented people in the western countries: "See, as we told you, our system works. Capitalism doesn't because it's worn out and outdated."

The Russian message also will say that no matter how much money capitalists make and spend, sooner or later the machine breaks down and there's a big depression.

The Dulles speech has hardly caused a big sensation in American business circles. Yet Dulles is not the first man to warn the western world that economic rivalry with Russia is a far greater threat to the western way of life than Hitler's hot war or Stalin's cold war.

And people like Dulles say the Russian economic threat will be with us for a long time. They say the Soviet Union is sure to have more and more surplus goods and wealth in years to come to use in a great economic war with the free world.

Quotes By UNITED PRESS NEW YORK — Author and essayist Aldous Huxley, on subliminal advertising for use in politics: "...They are in a way, making nonsense of the whole democratic procedure, which is based on conscious choice on a rational ground."

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo. ANYTHING THAT'S MINE IS YOURS. THAT'S HOW SLYPANTS TOLD IT TO HIS NEW COLLEGE ROOM-MATE. WELCOME, KIPPER... OH, SAY... ANY TIME YOU RUN SHORT OF CASH JUST ASK ME... THAT'S WHAT A ROOMY IS FOR... THAT'S MIGHTY NICE OF YOU, SLYPANTS...

Brothers Die In Home Fire TACOMA (AP) — A sudden fire killed four young brothers trapped in an upstairs bedroom of their home here Saturday night. A fifth youngster was saved.

nearby neighbor. As they returned they noticed a bright glow in the front room; then the house burst into flames and blocked their entrance. When firemen reached the four children in upstairs bedrooms all were burned fatally. They were David, 10; Denny, 6; Randy, 5, and Ricky, 4.

through a back door and saved Terry Lee, 1, from a downstairs bedroom. Terry was burned seriously. Fire Chief Harold C. Fisk said a short circuit or a cigarette might have caused the blaze.

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TENNIS RACKETS HAGERSTOWN, Md. (AP)—Police used tennis rackets to swat down and disperse a band of bats that invaded the Garlock Nursing Home. Having used their best forehand and backhand strokes to bring them down, police explained tennis rackets were used because the bats couldn't feel them coming. Welcome Wagon Hostess Will Knock on Your Door with Gifts & Greetings from Friendly Business, Neighbors and Your Civic and Social Welfare Leaders

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