

The Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
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Here and There

By BILL JENKINS
Raised eyebrows department: September Morn, the much publicized painting by Paul Chabas, will be on display at the Portland Art Museum next month.
It is on loan from the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it is valued at \$30,000.
The painting, which is nothing to rave about from an artistic standpoint, shows a diet-type nude taking an early morning dip in a highly improbable pool.
Source of fame for the picture, and the thing that put it on the best seller lists back in 1913 was the vicious campaign waged against display of the piece by Anthony Comstock. He, as a self-styled defender of public morals, feared a moral collapse in Gotham if such carryings-on were permitted.
Naturally the picture became famous. And popular.
Anyway, if you want to take a gander you may do so in Portland. Mr. Comstock is dead.

Teacher by the name of Dr. C. Carroll Hollis, professor of English at Detroit University, says if you want to get attention all you have to do is shout one of three words, "Girls," "Fire" or "Food." He claims these are the greatest attention getters there are.
If you shout all three you win a chance on a free car and stand well to be mobbed.
He then ruins the whole pretty idea by saying that people won't listen unless you have something interesting to say.
Of course what could be more interesting than girls, fire or food?

Up in Vancouver, B.C., a group known as the Fellowship of Reconciliation is planning some passive resistance toward war in all its forms.
To bring peace to the world this group plans to pass out pacifist leaflets to crews of visiting warships and to conduct public burnings of war toys.
Just what war toys are I don't know but assume they are speaking of machine guns, tanks, tin soldiers, gun puns and possibly even Buck Rogers type ray guns and disintegrators.
No date has been set for a public burning because they are having trouble rounding up enough war toys to furnish sufficient fuel.
Perhaps the youngsters are hanging on to their toys.
It looks like a great year in Vancouver.

Tiflis Tipplin'

**By ANGELO NATALE
For HAL BOYLE**
TIFLIS, Republic of Georgia, U.S.S.R. (AP)—Life's very merry after a few hours in the Tiflis champagne factory.
Take a trip out to this favorite tourist attraction in the Georgian Republic and you'll soon be filled with the spirit of brotherhood and friendship—and with generous samples of the finest bubble water produced in the Soviet Union.
"We turn out 3 1/2 million bottles of champagne a year," says factory deputy director Vasil Goglidze in an office decorated with pictures of Stalin, Lenin, Khrushchev and Bulganin. "And by 1960 our output here will be six million bottles a year."
"Try this," he says, handing you a king-sized glass of champagne. "This is our sweet variety."
"To friendship," he says, and you down your first glass of champagne.
If you make the visit to the factory, here's a word of advice. Don't go into ecstasies over the champagne, because the staff will promptly see to it that your glass is refilled. And there are three more types of sparkling wine to go—semi sweet, semi dry and dry. The semi sweet and semi dry are the most popular in sales, Goglidze says.
The factory itself is impressive. More than a million bottles are lined up in rows, neck down, in the twisting cellars. They stay here for the five years necessary for proper aging, and each is turned by hand from time to time in the process.
In addition to the rows and rows of bottles, the cellars contain giant vats filled with the bubbly wine to become available to the Soviet Public. The Tiflis champagne also is exported to Poland and Czechoslovakia.
"Our champagne is made from the finest grapes," Goglidze says. "Our raw material comes from collective farms, state farms and some individual farmers."
The factory uses two different methods in producing champagne—one process which takes five

years and a newly accelerated system in which the finished product is ready in only one year. The five-year variety is finer—and slightly more expensive. It costs, says factory officials, 13 to 14 rubles to produce each bottle of champagne. The five-year variety sells for 20 to 21 rubles a bottle. (The ruble is officially cited at 25 cents.)
From what Goglidze says, factory employees have a ball.
"There are more than 500 workers. Some live in Tiflis and others in the workers' settlement. The factory has its own sports club, with strong football and volleyball teams. The workers go in for group singing and dancing."
They work five eight-hour days a week, and six hours on Saturdays. By the end of 1958, the factory plans to introduce the seven-hour day.

Hard Decision

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Treasury Secretary Anderson is facing the hard decision with time running short:
What to do about the 9 1/2 billion dollars of debt coming due June 15 and the 16 billion coming due in August and September. Also he will need to raise many billions more of new money as the deficit grows.
He is caught between the slump the government would like to end and a top-heavy short-term debt he would like to lengthen.
The debt refunding problem involves the banks, businessmen and the host of communities that want to borrow money for such things as new schools.
Corporate demand for investment funds may be slackening, but any turn in the recession tide would be hampered if the government sops up too much of the funds now available.
Municipal borrowing has been rising this year, spurred both by need of financing civic improvements and by the greater availability of funds and the lower interest charges.
The Treasury problem is this: Long-term bonds appeal mostly to the big investors like life insurance companies and pension funds. But if it offers a large issue with a long time to run—something it is anxious to do to get off its neck the constant need of going into the money market as short-term securities mature—it might be competing with the municipalities and be making it hard for business to find funds to float bonds when it's ready to expand again.
It might also knock down the price of existing bonds, increasing the yield and the cost of borrowing. This could prolong the slump, foes of the long-term bonds contend.
If the Treasury emphasizes short-term debt, largely attractive to banks, to redeem the 9 1/2 billion dollars coming due, it could flood that market, increasing the volume of money the banks have to lend (because these bonds are so easy to sell) and possibly set the stage of another round of inflation.
Some in Wall Street have been urging the Treasury to emphasize a medium-term bond of from 2 to 10 years. The banks could buy these with any of their currently idle funds, but would be less likely to sell them than they would short-term issues with smaller yields if they wanted to lend and catch the tide of a new inflationary surge.
Much of the argument centers on when the recession is likely to

end. If business starts up in the fall Washington would like to see plenty of money in the banks for loans to encourage the revival.
If corporate demand for loans stays low or slides lower for the rest of the year, the Treasury would like to take advantage of the current lower interest rates to sell some long-term bonds.
If the slump turns quickly into a new boom the money managers would want to turn easy money into tight again to stem a new surge of inflation.
One thing seems sure. Federal deficits are rising and the Treasury is going to have to borrow, and the federal debt is going to rise—an inflationary thing in itself. The decision on how to borrow is coming fast.

Congress Problems

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress, anxious to get home for the November elections, has a handful of problems to solve before it quits. It's almost June 1. At the rate it's going, Congress won't get out of here before sometime in August.

Here are major pieces of legislation still unfinished: defense reorganization, Alaskan statehood, taxes, labor reforms, foreign aid, reciprocal trade, extended unemployment pay, and a space agency.

In addition, action still has to be taken on the usual appropriations bills—voting the money to keep the government agencies running another year.

Defense Reorganization—Neither house has acted on a bill to establish civilian control over development for the exploration of space.

In addition to all these items, there are other odds and ends which Congress may tackle before adjourning.

Sonarman

Editor's Note—The Navy has announced that two U.S. submarines, Skate and Seawolf, have completed a record-breaking month under water. What did it feel like cooped up in an atomic submarine?

By LOUIS E. KLEINLEIN
Sonarman I.C., U.S. Navy of Waterford, Conn., and Columbus, Ohio.

ABOARD THE U.S.S. SKATE.
GROTON, Conn., (AP)—Cruising beneath the surface, with no feeling of motion whatsoever, was a very eerie feeling.

This feeling of suspension must be what a whale feels when he swims under the ocean. We spent a long and tiring 40 days at sea, but surprisingly none of us had that "bottled up" feeling.

Movies were shown in the mess hall every night. Some of the movies were "The Benny Goodman Story," "Underwater," "Away All Boats," and "The Country Girl."

As the days passed, a fad started for exercising with the muscle-building outfit, so timely purchased before under way time. Everyone took a crack at it.

The crew's attitude was good all the way. No tension developed at all. I suppose this will be a surprise to many, especially when they imagine themselves with more than 80 others in a sealed pipe 250 feet in length and 25 feet in diameter.

We had virtually no news of the outside world. We did learn of the stoning of Vice President Nixon in South America and of the pay raise passed by Congress. These scraps of news came to us during reception of official messages received by radio.

But after 20 days the games began to wear off and we all became a little restless. The air was still "sunlight" via the neutron was still bright.

Beards began to blossom out in good shape. Everyone tried to outdo the other. I attempted to trim mine in the gay 90s style. It was in pretty good shape by the thirty-first day. I'm still wearing it. My wife, Betty, doesn't like it, but I am going to keep it a little longer.

The most difficult part of our journey was now nearing, but this was chiefly for the smokers in the crew. That includes just about everybody.

Our oxygen tanks were empty. To freshen the air we began to bleed into the sub high pressure air from our air banks, which are normally used for surfacing the boat. This air was later pumped back into a low air bank.

The first noticeable effect of the thin air was that a match, when struck, would immediately go out. Eventually, it took four or five matches struck together to get a light for a cigarette.

We surfaced at 7 a.m. on Sunday, May 25. It was like the end of a dream.
Bill Kirkendall, a 26-year-old quartermaster second class from Tulsa, Okla., didn't think the 31 days undersea was so bad.
"You get used to it," he said.
"It's the best way to travel, especially if you have a weak stomach," said Gordon Rouiller, 22-year-old auxiliaryman from San Francisco.

Quotes

By United Press International

DETROIT: United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther commenting on contract talks with the major auto companies:

"If the companies refuse to extend the contracts, we'll go to work without a contract."

on how much can be spent—and then it must vote the actual appropriations. That's another eight weeks away.

Reciprocal Trade—Neither House has acted on this yet. The House may start debate on it this week. But it will be sometime in June, at the earliest, before the Senate acts. Some kind of reciprocal trade bill is sure to be passed.

Again the question is: What kind? Eisenhower asked that his power to make agreements with other countries—to lower tariffs on their goods if they do the same on American imports—be continued another five years.

There's been a lot of pressure to boost, not lower, tariffs on imports which compete with American industries hard hit by the recession.

Extended Unemployment Pay—The House has approved a bill to give federal loans to states which want to extend unemployment pay to jobless workers who have already used up all this kind of pay to which they're entitled. The Senate starts on it today.

Space Agency—Neither house has yet acted on a bill to establish civilian control over development for the exploration of space.

In addition to all these items, there are other odds and ends which Congress may tackle before adjourning.

Churches Plan For Merger

PITTSBURGH (UPI)—The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and the United Presbyterian Church of North America will hold final separate assemblies here today in preparation for the merger of the two churches Wednesday.

The new church, to be called the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., will hold its general assembly following the merger.

A moderator will be elected at the opening session of the general assembly and governing officers will be named. The general assembly will adopt detailed plans for the consolidation, and will be the supreme governing body.

The new church, embracing about three million members, will form one of the nation's largest Protestant groups.

The general assembly will hold sessions here until June 4.

Cop's Son Brings Owl To Station

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Something inside the box on the police information desk was saying—"Who."

Patrolman Marvin W. Terrell opened it cautiously. Inside was a baby owl.

Inspector Harvey Alston dropped by a few minutes later to explain. His 10-year-old son found the baby bird, which apparently had fallen from a nest. Naturally, the boy thought first of the police and brought it to headquarters.

Zoo officials have promised to pick up the owl.

New Portland Bridge Traffic Reported

PORTLAND (AP)—The new Morrison Bridge across the Willamette River here handled 41,000 vehicles during the first 24 hours it was open.

That was between 1 p.m. Saturday and 1 p.m. Sunday.

The total was more than twice that counted on the old Morrison Bridge in a comparable period.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

ON A BEE-YOOT-I-FUL BALMY DAY THE GAME IS PLAYED IN RECORD TIME...

8 BUT THE COLD NIGHT GAMES—EXTRA INNINGS EVERY TIME...

HEY! I'M FREEZIN'!! IT'S HALF PAST TWELVE—WHAT INNINGS IS THIS—FIFTEENTH OR SIXTEENTH?

WE CAN'T LEAVE NOW—THEY'RE BOUND TO WRAP IT UP SOON—WHERE'S THAT HOT COFFEE GUY?

THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO JOE FOSTER, 52 SULTANA AVE. TORONTO 10, ONTARIO, CANADA



Report Says White House Aide Sent TV Channel Info

WASHINGTON (AP)—House investigators have been told that a chairman of the Federal Communications Commission once sent White House aide Sherman Adams information on TV channel contests in St. Louis and Flint, Mich.

Ward Signs Wage Pact

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. has signed a five-year wage agreement with two labor unions providing for a wage increase, cost-of-living clause and a modified union shop.

Signing of the agreement was announced Monday by president James R. Hoffa of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and James Sullridge, president of the Retail Clerks International Assn.

Both union officials declined to give specific details of the agreement until it is ratified by Ward union employees. The Teamsters claim 22,000 members in the Ward organization and the clerks 8,000 to 9,000. The company says Teamsters represent between 18,000 and 20,000 of its 56,000 employees, the clerks 4,000.

John A. Barr, Montgomery Ward president, said the agreement "by guaranteeing five years of peaceful labor relations will enable us to concentrate all of our efforts on the improvement of merchandising operations and the expansion of facilities."

The clerks had been on strike against the company at Ward stores in six cities since Jan. 6. Although the Teamsters were not on strike, they announced April 29 they had reached a stalemate in negotiations with Ward management.

Lawyers Still Want To Hear Delegate

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore City Bar Assn. has decided it still wants Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov as a speaker for the annual meeting next month.

The vote was 334-90 yesterday after an hour of orderly but determined debate by more than 400 lawyers.

The association had been bombarded with protests as a result of the invitation.

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Capitol Set For War Dead

WASHINGTON (AP)—Abraham Lincoln's catafalque stood under the great dome of the Capitol today ready to receive the caskets of two unknown American fighting men of World War II and the Korean War.

They will lie in state from 10 a.m. tomorrow until 1 p.m. Friday.

The two houses of Congress will assemble separately in their chambers and go together to the rotunda to receive the honored bodies.

Lincoln was the first man so to lie after death in the rotunda of the Capitol. The honor—to which Congress must agree—has been accorded since then to only 12 others, including the Unknown Soldier of World War I.

The heavy timber catafalque, built 93 years ago to support the casket of the martyred Civil War President, was brought up earlier from its vault and re-covered in black velvet.

The Army has made an exact duplicate. When the caskets first are brought to the rotunda, that of the World War II Unknown will be placed on the Lincoln catafalque and the Korean conflict representative's casket on the duplicate. At noon Thursday the places will be exchanged.

As in Lincoln's day, the public will be admitted at the door opening on the broad east steps of the Capitol, to stream past the caskets with their military guard and leave the building by the rarely used west portal.

The rotunda has not been used for funeral honors since 1953, when the body of Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio was brought there. Five years earlier Gen. John L. Pershing, U. S. commander in World War I, lay in state there.



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