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It is slightly puzzling that the postulates of nonrelativistic Quantum Mechanics (which, by definition, deals with a finite number of degrees of freedom or, if you wish, with moving particles etc) preserve their form, unchanged, from their very birth, i.e., for cca 80 years. In contrast, the virtually equally old history of attempts of extending the formalism to cover the domain of relativistic kinematics is still full of gaps and open questions. As a result, one usually accepts quantum theory of fields characterized, as a rule, by infinitely many degrees of freedom or, if you wish, by local excitations etc. With all its well known imperfections it seems to be the only candidate for description, say, of the motion of a single elementary particle with zero spin. In textbooks you usually find the statement that the natural (viz, Klein-Gordon-based) version of Quantum Mechanics is "inconsistent" as offering "negative probabilities". The latter (and, by the reviewed author's as well as by this reviewer's opinion, wrong) common wisdom has been perceivably shattered by Ali Mostafazadeh et al (the history has been briefly outlined in the paper or in its ref. [26]) who noticed that a redefinition of the Hilbert space (i.e., first of all, of its inner product) simply solves the "negative probability" puzzle so that a standard Klein-Gordon Quantum Mechanics is obtained. The paper under review extends and complements this important result by showing how the formalism looks in the chargeless case of the Klein-Gordon real field and how the whole theory fits in the so called PT-symmetric Quantum Mechanics.