

Herald and News

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Charter Plans

LOOKING over the rough draft of Klamath Falls' proposed new charter, we find it to be an apparently harmless document, embracing the same form of government (council-mayor) now in effect here and offering few changes in important provisions when compared with the old charter.

There is apparently some desire on the part of the charter committee to make the city government here a "strong-mayor" rather than a "weak-mayor" type. As we understand it, strong-mayor type gives the mayor more appointive power and otherwise extends his functions, whereas in the weak-mayor type, he is little more than the presiding officer of the council and the fellow who presents the key to the city to visitors. Under its present form, Klamath's government is about half way between the strong-mayor and weak-mayor type.

But the proposed plan, in its present form, at least, takes only a slight further step in the direction of the "strong-mayor" form, as compared with the mayor's present functions. A suggestion that the police judge be appointed by the mayor has been tentatively turned down by the committee. The mayor's only additional appointive power, as provided in the proposed charter, is in the appointment of the city recorder. That office, previously, has been filled by appointment by the police judge rather than the mayor.

The charter committee has also rejected other suggestions for changes, that might arouse controversy.

There is some disagreement among interested citizens as to whether the charter should be offered the people in this war year. Those who are opposed say that in this time of confusion and of changing conditions, sufficient public interest cannot be aroused and anything that is done now might be undesirable within the space of a few years. Those who want the charter offered claim that some features of the old charter are obsolete and a general simplification is in order.

The chief danger, as we see it, is that action on a charter now may make it more difficult in later years to offer a new charter making a change in the form of government. A charter, once adopted, presumably should last for many years. The public may not like the idea of being asked to vote on new charters within the space of a few years. To this writer it does seem that when the war is over and conditions are settled, Klamath people should be given an opportunity to vote on a charter that changes the form of government to the council-manager plan.

Humane Society Notes

Interesting Stories About Klamath Animals and Efforts in Their Behalf

By Ida Momyer Odell

Life at the animal shelter never lacks in interest or variety. Pathos, humor, sarcasm, invective (and occasionally praise) all come in the day's work.

July was a month especially prolific in variety. Over the telephone came a call: "I have lost my dog." The speaker was a lieutenant in the U. S. army. No dog of the description he gave had been reported, so the association was powerless to help. Later in the day he called again, this time with the news that he had been ordered to report immediately for duty in a northern area, and he asked that if the dog were found it be shipped to him by express. A few minutes after the call, the dog was found but the family were on their way. A telephone call was made to Chemult, asking that the officer be stopped at that city and informed that the dog was at the shelter. This was done and arrangements were made by telephone to take the pet to Chilquin and the owner would double back that far and pick him up. It was a glad reunion and a happy family proceeded to the new assignment.

Help was given to a lady who thought her dog was poisoned and was unable to get a veterinarian. It was found that the dog was suffering from some poisoned food and first aid was given. The lady called back later and reported her dog much better and thanked us "a million." The Humane society does not offer veterinarian services. The community has very able professional veterinarians and in all instances one of these should first be called.

In emergencies when our professional men, who are swamped with work these days, are unavailable, if the society can be of aid we are glad to be of service. One of the favorite plots of stories a generation ago was the leaving of a baby on a selected doorstep. This month a man reported that someone had left a family of small kittens on his doorstep. We were able to handle the situation. Had this occurred a generation ago and the

occupant of the doorstep—well, anyway, we were glad we could handle the matter.

A badger, unmoved by the possibility of air-raids, moved in to enjoy the benefits of city life. He probably saw the advantages of fire and police protection, central schooling, and being within walking distance of the shopping district. Anyway he took up his residence on Lincoln street. He was found a permanent and safe home in Moore park.

Then there was the dog who chased a cat up the telegraph pole. It would have been real news if the cat had chased the dog up the pole, but anyway the cat was rescued.

One of the sad incidents was the desertion by the owner of a mother dog with six puppies. This little helpless family was picked up and cared for.

During the month 63 dogs and cats, all homeless strays, were picked up and disposed of by the finding of homes or being put to sleep. That many unwanted and uncared for animals in so small an area could constitute a real menace in case of an air-raid.

Within a few weeks, there will be started in this community another and very necessary part of the work of civilian defense. This is the project of training interested citizens in the care of animals during and after an air raid.

The course will consist of care of domestic pets and of farm animals, and will be given under competent instructors. Any person desiring to take this course can register with the writer and notice will be given when the instruction starts.

More information on this work will be given from time to time through the newspaper, and it is hoped that there will be from 25 to 50 volunteers to start the course. A class of 4-H girls and boys will be given instruction in the care of pets if they show interest in this project. The work will tie in with civilian defense, and workers when trained will be directly under the control of the civilian defense committee.

IDA MOMYER ODELL.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — A shudder ran down congressional and executive political spines here when Senator Maybank squeezed through for re-nomination in South Carolina by something like 5590 votes out



of more than a quarter of a million cast. The name Maybank may not mean much to people outside the south, because the senator has not been long in the national picture, but in South Carolina it stands for the most formidable democratic power in the state—and there are no republicans.

Mr. Maybank is close enough to Mr. Roosevelt to have his children use the White House pool as their swimming hole, and he has been the leader of the state since Sen. Byrnes went up to the supreme bench.

His friends, in advance, figured the primary as a runaway, particularly as he was facing only 65-year-old Eugene Blease (half-brother of the late fiery Sen. Cole Blease) who advanced no particularly hot political issue, at least not in his speeches. But when the votes were counted Sen. Maybank had lost just about everything in the state except in his home town, Charleston, where his majority was sufficient to overcome his deficiencies elsewhere.

In the political cloakrooms here it is confidently believed there were only two issues involved in Sen. Maybank's hairbreadth escape, neither of which can be discerned very clearly anywhere on paper:

(1) Gasoline rationing, and (2) white supremacy.

The near-absence of these issues from the public record of the primary debate does not, however, lessen the effect which the South Carolina results may have on national politics, and national gas rationing.

Maybank was not particularly identified with gas rationing. He had not voted for any bill to that effect, because there has been no legislation on that particular subject. The regulation is directed by executive order.

Furthermore, Mr. Maybank took pains to point out everywhere on the stump that he had protested to Leon Henderson, the gas regulator, against the restrictions on traveling salesmen and on business men, which were hindering or ruining their business.

But the people all could see a pipe line running right through their state into North Carolina, and made no secret of their dissatisfaction with the existing administration. The business executives association, in the upper part of the state, particularly, protested.

NO NEED TO TALK

Mr. Maybank's opposition candidate made no point of this situation, but on the second issue—the question of white supremacy—Mr. Blease did once or twice indicate that, if elected, he would vote for Mr. Roosevelt's policies on every question except that one. He did not need to say much.

During the campaign Mrs. Roosevelt came into the adjoining state of North Carolina, to Salisbury, to address the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of America. Many leaders in the town tried to devise polite ways to keep her out, fearing her presence might reopen some recent inter-racial scratches over the demand of negro Boy Scouts to march in a Fourth of July parade with white Boy Scouts.

In the end, however, some of the ladies of the town received her, took her to inspect a non-union hosiery mill (where she said in her column later that excellent working conditions prevailed) and she made an address asking "equal opportunity" in war work for equal qualifiers.

This attracted little attention in North Carolina, but it got plenty in South Carolina. Maybank, of course, had nothing to do with it, except that he is a good friend of Mrs. Roosevelt.

In congressional quarters, South Carolinians have said the situation was further heightened by men and women war workers, who returned to the state after brief experience working in government departments, where equal opportunity has been provided negroes.

The primary result showed two lessons irrefutably. The current method of gasoline rationing has not yet been justified in South Carolina, and unless it is justified—by Interior Secretary Ickes, for example, removing his censorship over supplies in the east, or by the government publicizing the needs of the armed services, or by trying to help business peo-

SIDE GLANCES



"You men can't seem to keep your eyes off women in uniform, but what I'd like to know is why so many of them laugh."

5 INDICTED FOR WAR VIOLATIONS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — The justice department announced today the indictment by a federal grand jury here of two dismissed WPB officials and three dealers in used machine tools on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States and interfere with prosecution of the war.

The former war production board officials named in the indictments were Robert B. Rhoades, of Indianapolis, and Ralph L. Glaser, of New Haven, Conn.

The three dealers of used machine tools named were Louis E. Emerman, of Chicago, and Frank L. O'Brien, Jr., and Clarence J. O'Brien, of Philadelphia.

The conspiracy indictments charged that Rhoades and Glaser, who served as chief and assistant chief, respectively, of the available used tools section of the tool branch of WPB from January of this year until their dismissal August 4, conspired with Emerman, a Chicago machine tool dealer, and the two O'Briens, to prevent critical required machine tools from being allocated to war contractors.

Their leaders are not now claiming that they can win a majority in the house of representatives, but events so far certainly indicate the strength of the new deal element in the next house will be shorn further.

Both the California and New York situations jointly reflected a turn in the tide of radicalism. California particularly has been wild and woolly and all the rest of it in recent years, even to the point where "thirty dollars every Thursday" became popular there.

A new national trend may possibly be in the making.

RETRIBUTION

ENTERPRISE, Ore., (AP) — Three members of a harvest crew jumped off their combine and ducked into an apple orchard.

They met a bear coming out. Pursued by the bear they raced back to the combine, climbed on and found the fourth crewman on the tractor beating off a rattlesnake that was trying to crawl aboard.

And all they wanted was apples.

Wide Open Spaces



George Avant, above, of Ft. Worth, Tex., can tell how NOT to have teeth extracted. George lost his when some debris hit him in the face during a sub attack on the merchant ship on which he was an armed Navy guard. The torpedoing occurred off the coast of Australia. Avant is shown after arriving on the West Coast.

Telling The Editor

Letters printed here must not be more than 100 words in length, must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper only, and must be signed. Contributions following these rules, are warmly welcome.

PICKING FLOWERS FOR JESUS

Since Jesus went up to prepare us a place
In that beautiful city above,
He has called little children to fill up the space,
In His wonderful Garden of Love.
He is picking his wedding bouquet,
Adding blossoms and flowers each day,
When He calls for His bride He will show you with pride,
All the flowers He's taken away.
Some big yellow rosebuds, like bright golden curls,
Some red ones like big rosy cheeks,
Then He adds a few pansies, those dear little girls,
Who nod in the breeze as He speaks.
A bunch of sweet peas who are dear little boys,
Climbing fences and waving their hands,
Then He adds a few larkspur and phlox full of joy,
To be up in that heavenly land.
He adds some petunias and cosmos so shy,
With a honey dew spray bright and fair,
Oh, I long for that Garden way up in the sky,
For I know little flowers up there.
One day Jesus walked up an old country road,
And some sweet little flowers lay there,
He took them up to His heavenly abode,
A place in His Garden to share.
Now they're up with the angels at play,
Some forget-me-nots in His bouquet,
When we meet, Praise His name, they'll be there just the same.
Little wild flowers He found there that day.
Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hunt by Rev. Daniel Anderson.

WAR QUIZ

1. This is the flag of one of the few remaining neutral countries—green (left) and red, with a gold wreath. Is it
A. Ireland, Portugal, or Sweden?
2. Which city should have more cause to fear bombers based at Reykjavik, Iceland—New York or Berlin?
3. When one soldier speaks of another as a "punk sergeant," it is no reflection on the latter's ability. What does the term mean?

ANSWERS TO WAR QUIZ

1. Portugal.
2. Berlin, since it is some 1100 miles closer to Reykjavik than New York.
3. It means the dining room orderly who slices and serves bread, or "punk."

AIRCRAFT PROGRAM

SALEM, Aug. 31 (AP)—State Defense Coordinator J. Errol Owen asked Oregon's thousands of aircraft warning observers today to listen to radio station KGW from 6 to 6:30 p. m. each Monday to hear the program "Eyes Aloft," sponsored by the army's fourth fighter command. Owen said the observers will obtain valuable information and instructions from the program.

PINE TREE NOW

Taylor Gets Turner
and you'll get the thrill of your life!

Robert Liana
TAYLOR TURNER
"Johnny Eager"

Edward Van ARNOLD HEYLIN
ALSO
More Worlds to Conquer
Disney's "Early To Bed"
Latest News of the World

FDR Looks to Baruch for Quick Solution to U. S. No. 1 Problem--Rubber

(Editor's note: This is the last of four articles on America's war-time need for rubber.)

By JAMES MARLOW and WILLIAM PINKERTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Wide World)—Our tires are wearing out. But a minimum of automobile travel is necessary to keep our economic life rolling. The war job has to be done. So—how?

Many war plants are located in last year's corn fields—miles outside the big cities they draw upon for men. The big explosive factories are away from civilian centers for safety.

Even war housing settlements of 2000 or 3000 homes are little help in solving the transportation problem of a plant employing, say, 40,000 men.

Two-thirds Necessary
Share-the-ride clubs have sprung up all over America although some factories report the response of the men has been less than whole-hearted.

A Brookings Institution study last spring estimated that two-thirds of America's automobiles were necessary for the smooth functioning of the civilian economy.

In addition to a very careful doling out of our stock of 8,000,000 new tires, the office of price administration has supplied a "small amount of camelback" to retreat perhaps 6,000,000 tires a year.

But OPA Boss Leon Henderson has said that this is "less than we actually need to keep even defense workers' cars going, as well as doctors, nurses and others."

One estimate was that to keep 20 million cars running, there would have to be 30 million tire replacements a year, or one and a half tires per car per year.

Reclamation
Although some think that estimate is high, it is generally agreed that six million retreats won't even come close to keep the nation's cars rolling.

One proposal to help keep civilian autos in operation has been the reclaiming of more old rubber for re-use, and an increase in the retreading and recapping of old tires.

The rubber industry has said that—if everyone cut down his driving 40 per cent, nursed his tires with care and never drove over 40 miles an hour the tire necessities of civilian life for the next two years could be supplied with:

3332 tons of crude rubber, 97,420 tons of reclaimed rubber and 65,663 tons of two synthetic rubbers (lokol and butyl) which manufacturers say are not sturdy enough for military use but could fill civilian needs.

A further complication in supplying civilian needs is a series of dismal reports on the quick failure of tires retreaded or recapped for additional use.

Other Transportation
Bad as it is, the problem of tires on private cars is only half the trouble. As tires wear out and are not replaced, cars go out of action. People must look elsewhere for transportation.

More and more riders are being forced onto the bus lines, street cars and railroads by gasoline rationing in the east and by the specter of flattened tires in other parts of the country, thus increasing the burden of the transit companies.

Transportation boss Joseph B. Eastman is trying to meet the issue by getting maximum use from existing street cars and buses through cutting down service where riding is light, reducing the number of stops, staggering rush-hour traffic, and by using the return to service of old, abandoned cars and buses.

To meet the growing needs of civilians and army alike, the nation's production of buses this year will be 50 per cent greater than in 1941.

Committee Investigates
President Roosevelt, acknowledging that many serious mistakes have been made in the rubber program, three weeks ago sought a "quick, adequate survey" from a three-man committee he appointed to:

"Recommend such action as will produce the rubber necessary for our total war effort, including essential civilian use, with a minimum of interference with the production of other weapons of war."

That recommendation could include, among other things, national speed limits for all rubber-tired vehicles, requisitioning of automobiles or tires, limitation on use of automobiles, and redistribution of available rubber-tired equipment so as most effectively to serve war needs.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board during the first World War, heads the committee whose other members are Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard university, and Dr. Karl F. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Alutians Held Natural Rat Trap

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31 (AP) — Capt. Leland P. Lovett, director of the navy's office of public relations, told the St. Louis chamber of commerce last week the Aleutian islands are "a great natural rat trap" for the Japanese.

"We have taken 12 or 13 vessels in the Kiska area, and have not lost one of ours," he said. "It is probably the greatest spot there is to pick off ships day by day. And when we get the ships we get a lot of troops, too."

We have never had a war when it was not necessary to draft boys 18 and 19, and I expect we'll have to take them in this one.—Maj.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director.

NOW PLAYING AT THE PELICAN

"I DIDN'T DOODLE!"

RED'S IN Trouble with MAISIE the Knife-Thrower!

MAISIE'S HAPPIEST HIT!

MAISIE Gets Her Man

starring ANN SOTHERN RED SKELTON

"Soldiers in White" — "Stork's Mistake" — Steel for Victory — Latest World Events