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FRANK JENKINS  
Editor

# Herald and News

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MALCOLM EPLEY  
Managing Editor

## Traveling Through

By MALCOLM EPLEY  
BOSTON, Mass. (Special Correspondence) — The day this is written was quite a day for Oregon so far as the Elks grand lodge convention here goes.

The home state took the limelight in the election of Frank Lonergan, Portland, as grand exalted ruler of the Elks. He was chosen without opposition after Robert Farrell, Oregon's secretary of state, placed his name in nomination.

It was the first time in the history of the Elks that the post of grand exalted ruler, one of the major fraternal honors in the nation, has gone to an Oregon man.

Lonergan, ex-speaker of the state house of representatives, is well known in Oregon political circles. An Irishman who "gives" when he makes a public speech, he really went to town in two addresses after his election today, and his fiery oratory was the talk of the convention tonight. He summoned the Elks to put the full power of the order's 560,000-man strength behind the war effort. With careful wording, he denounced work stoppage or any other interruption of the flow of supplies and weapons to the fighting forces.

Farrell gave Lonergan a laudatory nomination speech, and Judge Fred Wilson of The Dalles, remembered in Klamath as the presiding judge in the Manning-Horan murder case trial, seconded the nomination in his best oratorical form.

As we have said, it was quite a day for the old home state.

## Word for the Boys

MUCH of the Elks business in the convention has had to do with entertainment of service men in fraternal centers, maintained wherever armed forces are concentrated.

This brings up a subject we've been meaning to discuss here.

We've been much impressed throughout this trip with the things that are done in various communities for service men, particularly at depots.

North Platte, Nebraska, a place where the trains stop for 15 minutes or so, operates a canteen in the depot, where local girls and women serve coffee and doughnuts or cool drinks, free of charge, to all men in uniform. The service men really make a rush for the place, and that food and drink is mighty welcome on the long, hot trip across the plains.

It occurred to us that if Klamath wanted to do something more for service men, a canteen at our depot would be a worthy project. Trains usually make long stops at Klamath and the depot platform is often thronged with hungry men. A canteen there would be a friendly service and it would give the community favorable publicity with the traveling public.

We did a lot for troops passing through by motor convoy. That means of travel is not used so much anymore, but large numbers of service men pass through on the trains.

People generally feel that what they do for a service man, even though he is a stranger, will probably be repaid by some friendly act somewhere to a boy they know.

## Making Hay

BOSTON taxicabs are really making hay while the sun shines at this convention. Most of us haven't learned a thing about this town's crooked streets or its public transportation system. If we want to get anywhere, the taxi is our only hope.

The convention headquarters is at the Statler. We're staying at the Parker House. Though, presumably, the distance between them is always the same, taxi fares are never the same. We've paid 35 cents one way, and 55 cents the other. We haven't figured out the reason, though we've seen a few more twisting streets on the 55-cent trip.

Gas rationing, which has nearly eliminated private cars here on the east coast, has boosted the taxicab business and the cabs seem to get

what gas is necessary. New York and Boston are lousy with them.

## Beans are Beans

EVERYBODY at the meeting, of course, has gone out for Boston baked beans. General opinion seems to be that Boston baked beans taste no different in Boston.

## News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON  
WASHINGTON, July 19—Hardly a newspaper edition has gone to press within the last 10 days without containing an announcement by someone denouncing or belittling the recent congressional session.

Some charge nothing was done, others say the legislature was fascistic. But when you look for the sources of these statements, you find they come largely from the environs of the White House and the CIO.

Obviously, Mr. Roosevelt did not like the session, which did not go his way, and the CIO apparently believes, or is trying to make everyone else believe, the anti-strike wartime emergency measure was the doom of democracy.

A straight non-political glance at the record of the congress would not develop any such clear-cut conclusions. It trimmed the Roosevelt budget \$1,100,000,000, which is something, but hardly enough to establish a record of outstanding economy.

It abolished the national youth administration, and made a start toward eliminating unneeded bureaus, but only a start.

It did not interfere with the military in any way, furnished all service funds asked, conducted some excellent, constructive investigations (Truman, Byrd, Kilgore committees), which brought improvements in the war effort.

It failed to do anything constructive about prices, passed a pay-as-you-go tax plan on its own initiative.

It had the courage to adopt the anti-strike bill over a veto, when no one else would assume the responsibility for stopping war-time strikes, neither the labor union chiefs nor the president.

Greatest congressional contribution, however, was none of these steps, but the constructive pressure exerted upon the president which caused the several reorganizations of his poorly functioning bureaus—institution of the Byrnes mobilization, creation of the food administration, elimination of Leon Henderson in OPA. Nearly everyone now recognizes these actions were good, although perhaps not good enough. So the question of whether or not congress was satisfactory really gets down to the question of whether you liked the anti-strike bill—and the president and union leaders did not.

## Congressional Fortitude

A READER has written to me asking what the homefolks should tell their congressmen, now that the legislators are back home looking for fresh advice from their people. I would tell my congressman one thing only:

"You know what should be done in these various matters of the day, as any sensible person does. Just have the courage to stand up for what you believe, regardless of pressure or politics. The best politics is always the least politics."

## Rooseveltian French Policy

THE De Gaulle-Giraud debate is on the way to being ended. The liberals seem to be getting off the General De Gaulle fence, the current issue of "The New Republic," always a champion of De Gaulle against Giraud, carries this:

"The New Republic is not a De Gaullist organ. Neither is it Giraudist. It is pro France, by which we mean pro democratic France. We are in favor of whatever will most quickly set France free," etc.

This new liberal doctrine comes around coyly, and at long last, to the policy of Mr. Roosevelt, who even played with the hated Darlan for a time, "in order to most quickly set France free."

try, even to such a large and rugged one as lumber. And at last there is real hope that it will not be.

The Washington state planning council is sponsoring a program that carries this promise. The pattern is being formed by actual experiment in the state capital, Olympia. Simply, it is the town hall and town meeting principle applied to a vital war problem that is common to every community. It is a well-tried principle. Our American democracy grew out of it. Any town can put it to work in no time.

It happened in Olympia because the state planning council had the luck to get a hard-headed Vermontor, Rod Olsen, on the job. Like another Cal Coolidge, he put his solution in two words, "Town meetin'" said he, and proceeded to call and hold one.

The Town Hall Committee... The Olympia planning committee is a cross section of the community's life, with representation of farmers, wage-earners, merchants, educators, churches, the professions, housewives, employers, students, city government, and of the men in the armed services.

The first job is to get up and maintain a complete catalogue of the Olympic men who are at war,

## SIDE GLANCES



"I'm afraid Susan has made up her mind to be a welder, but she could easily be a success in real estate or insurance with that cute figure!"

## Control of Air Assures Maximum Work Efficiency

Dr. Masters' Health Column—

By DR. THOMAS D. MASTERS

Although the weather itself cannot be controlled, much can be done toward maintaining a healthful atmosphere inside homes and factories and offices. It is especially important that the air and temperature, in which persons are working at least eight hours every day, be kept as nearly perfect as possible.

Constancy of body temperature is essential to health. In an environment subject to extensive change, the body must perpetually balance its heat-production with its heat-loss, in order to keep the body temperature confined within narrow limits.

### HEAT DERIVATION

Heat is derived from the combustion of food, drink and from the air consumed, as the result of oxidation of tissue. Physical activity increases the heat production many times. Heat is dissipated chiefly through the lungs and skin. The loss of heat depends upon physical properties such as radiation, convection (the transfer of heat by air currents), conduction (the

change from a warm to a cooler substance), and evaporation.

These physical factors are all influenced by the environment, and although the body controls certain factors concerned with heat-loss, like metabolic rate, activity and age, the chief elements of heat-loss are in constant interplay with the environment.

The weather is forever changing. When it is hot, less heat can be lost by radiation and convection, and therefore evaporation must be increased to balance the total loss and maintain equilibrium. When the moisture content in the air is high, evaporation is retarded. And if comfort is to be maintained more heat must be lost by convection. This effect may be accomplished by the electric fan, which increases the rate of air currents in the room.

In order to be comfortable and keep maximum working efficiency, the rate of heat-loss from the body must equal that being generated. Air-conditioning engineers speak of "effective temperature," by which they refer to three properties of the air—temperature, the amount of moisture it contains, and the rate of its movement. The ideal "effective temperature" is not just the temperature of the air, but various combinations of temperature, humidity and movement, which have the same relative effect.

### CONTROL OF AIR

Comfort is an individual matter, and varies slightly with different people, but on an average, with moderate humidity and air movement, comfort is maximal at 70 degrees F. in the winter and 76 degrees F. in the summer. The difference between seasons is probably due to acclimatization, and a variation of a few degrees above and below the average figure may occur without obvious loss of comfort.

The effective control of these properties of air, in addition to purifying it of noxious gases, dust, pollens and other particulate matter, and disinfecting it, are problems for post-war engineering and industry. Because of the influence total air-control will have on comfort, efficiency and health, these problems will loom large.

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## Telling The Editor

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

### QUESTIONS

BONANZA, Ore. (To The Editor)—If a man of little importance writes a cranky, criticizing article, he is sure to be berated and figuratively stamped upon. I happen to be one of those of small importance, so will have to make up my spiel in questions. Paul Mallon, Westbrook Pegler, and other important writers would put out statements.

I do not like abuse, so all that can happen will be answers to my questions:

Is it not a fact that people of many countries would not appreciate Wallace's quart of milk for each day every day?

What about Hoover's chicken in every one's pot? Are not some too shiftless and lazy to dress and cook the chicken?

Are they not in the same class as Huckleberry Finn? The rich lady of culture felt sorry for him, she took him in, gave him a bed with clean sheets. He was very unhappy and, if I remember rightly, sneaked out and slept in the barn.

Would it be possible or expedient to give the world the same living standards we Americans have?

Are not people of the United States now complaining because of reduced standards of living? What will they do after the war when there will be stark starvation confronting the world? Will they sacrifice or let people of Europe and China starve? We will hope not.

I will make one statement, however, I think as Hoover advocates. We should sacrifice and keep the starving world. I am beyond 65 and have enjoyed the world, but it does not matter now. Perhaps old people should be sacrificed. Are not the young ones the ones who should be saved? Would it be wrong to do away with the old people? I suspect, however, I would be one who would run if they started to shoot the old people.

I have made my way, never had a cent I did not earn and 25 per cent of my practice has been charity. Have I not been here long enough anyway?

Let Westbrook Pegler, Paul Mallon, Malcolm Epley or some critic answer.

DR. M. P. TABER.

### H.C.L. — 1850

SAN FRANCISCO, (P) — Rooms, \$200 to \$300 a month; washing, \$20 for a dozen pieces; apples, \$5 each; eggs, \$1 apiece; loaf of bread, 75 cents.

Don't rush to the OPA—those prices were charged back in 1850 in the gold rush days.

The Chronicle printed the list with a survey of today's restaurant prices.

## Registration Increases In Recreation Program

gram through August, and a plea is being made by the sponsors of the summer program for a responsible swimming instructor and a life-guard to handle the swimming from August 8 to 27. Anyone interested may call the

Registration for the summer recreation program reached the 1000 mark this week under the added incentive of daily swimming. Attendance has increased 100 per cent in the last two weeks. Children have been coming in from Chiloquin, Merrill, Henley, Shasta, Altamont and other outlying districts.

Eight hundred eighty-one admission fees were received at the pool between Monday and Friday. The heaviest day for Joe Peak and Jeannine Withers, swimming instructors, was Wednesday. Between 9 and 4, 246 boys and girls were in the pool, an average of 41 every hour.

Ninety-six 5 and 6-year olds have reported for classes in elementary splashing since the age limit has been lowered to include them in the fun.

The recreation committee is in favor of continuing the pro-

gram through August, and a plea is being made by the sponsors of the summer program for a responsible swimming instructor and a life-guard to handle the swimming from August 8 to 27. Anyone interested may call the

office in the city hall.

The schedule for this week follows. Boys and girls are reminded that those who swam Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the past week will swim Tuesday and Thursday of this week. Those who swam Tuesday and Thursday of the past week will swim Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week.

Monday, July 19; Wednesday, July 21; Friday, July 23:

Class	Age	Time
Non-swimmers	10-12	9
Non-swimmers	10-12	10
Swimmers	10-12	11
Non-swimmers	7-9	9
Non-swimmers	7-9	10
Non-swimmers	7-9	11

Tuesday, July 20; Thursday, July 22:

Class	Age	Time
Non-swimmers	13-over	9
Swimmers	5-6	10
Non-swimmers	13-over	11
Non-swimmers	7-9	11
Non-swimmers	10-12	11
Non-swimmers	5-6	11

Applications for summer camp at Lake o' the Woods are being received now at the recreation office in the city hall. The fee for campers is \$6.50. Since the camp is limited this year to 100 each week, boys and girls will be wise to make reservations early.

Other information about the summer camp can be obtained, by calling 7112.

## Fire Razes Greek Orthodox Church At Kodiak, Alaska

KODIAK, Alaska, July 19 (P) — Only the bulbous, byzantine cross tower of the famed Russian Greek Orthodox church of Kodiak remained standing today as a reminder of Russian occupancy of Alaska.

All the rest of the famous landmark was destroyed in a fire which broke out Saturday night shortly after services had been completed.

Precious church relics, including gifts from the late Empress Catherine of Russia, were destroyed. These articles had been removed at the outset of the war and had but recently been returned to the church.

## Diver Retrieves Mrs. Roosevelt's Airplane Ticket

SEATTLE, July 19 (P)—A 26-year-old professional diver, Lester Hockett, has saved Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt the inconvenience and expense of obtaining an airplane ticket back to Washington D. C.

Mrs. Roosevelt, visiting here with her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, went to Port Angeles Saturday to witness the christening of a seagoing barge. Walking across a gangplank she dropped her purse, containing her plane ticket, traveling money and glasses, into 24 feet of water.

The first lady gave the purse and its contents up for lost. Yesterday, however, she was informed by telephone that Hockett had gone to the bottom of Port Angeles harbor to retrieve her belongings and would return them to her in Seattle.

## High Climber Lives After Falling 100 Feet From Tree Top

HOOD RIVER, Ore., July 19 (P)—C. E. Trimble of Bingen, Wash., high climber for the Upper Columbia Logging company, fell from the top of a 100-foot tree — and came out with nothing more than a seared hand and some torn ligaments.

He slipped from a spar tree he was ridding. Clinging as he fell, he grasped a guy cable with his right hand. Ligaments ripped as the strain of his plummeting 180 pounds was thrown onto his right shoulder and arm. But he held his grip as he slid down the cable, the wire searing his palm.

An obstruction on the cable broke his grip about 25 feet from the bottom and he tumbled to the ground.

SHE GOT THE REWARD  
SEATTLE, (P)—Mrs. E. G. Blanchard reported her automobile stolen.

The police found it—with an extra tire.

When in Medford Stay at HOTEL HOLLAND Thoroughly Modern Joe and Anne Earley Proprietors

## OUT OF THE WOODS

Home From the Wars... The homecoming from the last war wasn't so good for most of us. Some had their old jobs open, but in most cases found that stay-at-homes had taken the promotions during the war months. The majority had to scramble for a living.

The shipyards were closed in the spring of 1919. So were all other strictly war industries. In Oregon and Washington the sawmills kept booming along. Lumbering was one industry where men who'd been in uniform were actually given preference in employment. In my own experience I found a hearty welcome only from the bulls of the woods. That's why I went back to the woods and stayed with timber until I learned to work with words.

For all the men of the 41st division, our heroes in New Guinea, may know, they are also due to become forgotten men when they come home from the wars. Oregon's own and Washington's own on their post-war assurances on their post-

war future have we given them? The Town Hall Plan... The fact is, on the home front we've turned our backs on the prospect of the homecoming problem of the fighting men from our own communities and neighborhoods. If this neglect goes on, the veteran of this war, like the veteran of World War I, will get what can only be called a dirty deal.

And again the one prospect of good promise for the average fighting man from Washington and Oregon is work in the woods. All authorities agree that there will be a nation-wide home building boom after the war, as there was in the 1920's. If so, the camps and mills will keep going full blast. The west coast lumber industry has already started a nation-wide campaign with retail lumber dealers on post-war home building, its first phase the planning of "the Homecoming Home" for the soldier and the sailor when their fighting work is done.

But this is a responsibility that should not be left to one indus-

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