

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS Editor MALCOLM EPLEY Managing Editor

Today's Roundup

AMONG towns and localities of this section of the state, which has the reputation for the most glamor and gets the most publicity thereby? Klamath, says George Green, the editor of the Ashland Times, who was a visitor here yesterday. That was a rather surprising comment from a newspaper man of the Rogue River valley, which has a popular song written about it and which has proved an attraction to movie stars and other prominent folk seeking summer home sites. But George stuck to his contention when we mentioned those things. When you go to the San Francisco area, he said, and talk about being from Southern Oregon, people are almost certain to ask if you live near Klamath Falls.



They all have heard of Klamath, and they surround it with a lot of glamor, said the Ashland newspaperman, whose report should be interesting to those local folks who are always complaining that Klamath doesn't get its fair share of favorable publicity. Probably there are people in nearly every town with that complex. The other places are always getting the breaks. Mr. Green, who is situated between those two ancient rivals, Medford and Klamath Falls, probably has a reasonably objective viewpoint.

Natural History PEOPLE curious about the background of this area should be interested in a course in the Natural History of Oregon, which is being conducted here under the sponsorship of the Oregon system of higher education.

The instructor is Dr. Ruth E. Hopson, a Cornell graduate who is living here while teaching this course. Dr. Hopson was a ranger naturalist at Crater Lake last summer, and is a specialist in nature appreciation.

The class she is opening here will go into the geological background of Oregon with special emphasis on our own area, and will include study of the flora and fauna of our region. There will be field trips in this ten-week course.

It sounds interesting. The fee is \$10.50, and if you don't want to take exams for credit, you can just audit it—still for the fee. Meetings of the class are at Fremont school on Wednesday nights and the high school Tuesday nights, 7 p. m. You can start by going to one of the classes the coming week.

We mention it all here because we know a lot of people who are interested in this sort of thing. Knowing more of the background adds to the interest and pleasure of living in this area.

Briefs From The Pocket File

THOUGHTS after seeing the Klamath basketball team defeat Medford, 45-25: Klamath's team performs the paradoxical function of looking like a loser and scoring like a winner. . . The Klamaths, lacking individual stars, just don't look as good as they are. . . Jim Chrisman, the Klamath yell leader, is amazing to behold. . . His loose-jointed but well-coordinated physique is simply flung around the floor in wild abandon, that can almost be called artistry. . . Jim has a bevy of beauties working with him to make the Pelican rally squad as colorful and attractive as any we have ever seen, high school or college. . . The Freedom train has now slated Corvallis as a stopping point on its tour of the west in March, but still hasn't put Klamath on the schedule. . . We'll have more to say about that later. . . E. B. Hall, Klamath Falls' old-timer, got quite a kick out of that picture of the old Link river bridge which you'll find elsewhere in today's paper. . . Bert said he crossed that bridge first in 1904, when he arrived in town, and right at the east end of the bridge was one of the local men pulling an 18-inch trout from the stream. . . Kasper Moty writes with a suggestion that some of the corners of Main street intersections be cut back five or six feet as a traffic convenience and safety measure. . . He says that on some intersections, you can't make a right hand turn without passing

the middle of the street with your front wheel or hitting the curb with your rear wheel. . . Sounds like something for the traffic safety committee to look into. . . In our column on Wellman Smith yesterday, we made an error. . . We were telling about the late Senator Marshall Cornett going into California and we said "out of California." . . Don't know what we were thinking about. . . Just not thinking, probably.

These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY ARTHUR BRYANT, writing in the Illustrated London News, repeats one of the most constant arguments not only in England but throughout Europe concerning American aid. Bryant says: "One thing is certain: That only a part of the great sum which the Americans generously loaned to Britain has actually benefited the people of this country; much has been cancelled out by the rise in American prices and the increased sum Britain has had to pay for American food, oil, tobacco and films; still more, owing to the convertibility clauses, has passed to America's customers in other countries, and to neutral nations who contributed goods to the democratic cause on an interest basis while debtor Britain was not only contributing goods and human lives gratis but guaranteeing to pay neutral capitalists perpetual interest on their own limited contributions." Several fallacies are included in this one sentence:

1. The American people did not benefit from the British loan; in fact, as of today's date, that loan represents a total loss. If the loan benefited neither the British nor the American people, why was it made? At the time the loan was being negotiated, Senator Taft, Bernard Baruch, and, if you will pardon the inclusion, this writer said that the loan would be of no benefit to anybody.

2. The loan was intended to establish credits in this country for productive goods; instead, as Mr. Bryant admits, it was used principally for consumers goods, increasing shortages here and contributing to rising prices. The loan was intended to put Great Britain on her feet productively and was so advertised by its proponents.

3. The British had the choice of rehabilitating their industries or using their money for tobacco and films along with necessities; the choice was theirs to make and they made it badly. A socialist government, operating by barter, confusing the livelihood of the people with their own continuance in office, could not but have made a bad choice.

4. The convertibility clause was just. The British had bound certain nations to buy only in British markets, even if the British lacked the goods and the purchaser required them desperately. This was a monopolistic closing of world markets to the United States. This country ought never to agree to monopolies. The open door policy is a sounder principle. Convertibility means, in this case, turning blocked pounds into dollars.

5. Mr. Bryant seems to feel that only Great Britain contributed "goods and human lives gratis" to the war. Upon it the United States spent more than \$330,000,000,000 and raised a military force of 11,000,000. To Great Britain alone the United States gave at least \$35,000,000,000 of direct contribution to which must be added many other aids, as for instance, the artificial maintenance of the pound sterling.

6. His reference to "neutral capitalists" comes distastefully from a country that for centuries sold debentures and drew interest. The time to have thought about interest payments was when the bond was drawn, not when payments need to be made. After all, when the British wanted the money, they were willing to take it under stipulated conditions. When a private individual goes back on the terms of his agreement, we call him a wetcher. Does Mr. Bryant wish such a term applied to his country?

The time has come to call a halt to this nonsense. This country has been overly generous to nations good or bad, friend or foe. We have given until it is hurting. I use the word, given, instead of lent, because that is the fact. The least we need to expect is a "thank you, sir!" but that we shall keep on expecting. If any country does not need or want our aid, we can use every pound of what they take right here at home. It is not necessary for us to export twice our annual surplus. It is not essential for us to export very much. In fact, these exports are harming us. That is why the Marshall plan is so unpopular and unwanted.

It ought to be made clear to everybody that from lend-lease to ERP, the United States has been engaging in no good business but in expensive, even in profligate, philanthropy.

partment of agriculture reviewed reported today, with a net gain of 9 cents a bushel on all classes. Broad and active demand encountered moderately light offerings. California grain dealers and millers were in the market for rail shipments south and local mills showed increased interest and lower selective requirements.

Classified Ads Bring Results

SIDE GLANCES



"It seems such a short time ago he was a baby—and here he has a girl already!"

The Doctor Says—

Glandular Fever Infection

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D. Written for NEA Service

Glandular fever, or infectious mononucleosis, is a peculiar condition, probably an infection. If some infectious agent—a germ or virus—is responsible, however, it has not yet been identified. The condition usually starts with a slight loss of appetite, a feeling of general distress, and vague pains. Moderate fever is usual. In severe cases, nausea, vomiting and some pain in the abdomen is also present. Even in mild cases headache and a feeling of lethargy and weakness is common. The lymph glands in the neck, and sometimes in other parts of the body, are likely to be enlarged.

These symptoms are not sufficient to make a diagnosis, because they may be present in other conditions. The blood, however, shows characteristic changes. The number of white cells, or leukocytes, is increased. When a drop of blood is smeared on a glass slide, stained, and examined under a microscope, a peculiar type of cell can be seen. A special test of the blood, called the heterophil antibody test, is also helpful in diagnosis. Indeed, this test is the most important method used in diagnosis.

Records named by Chuck but not requested during the program will pile up until some lucky Telemaster gets the whole stack. Congratulations KPLW on securing a sponsor for the program, Telemaster.

Derby's Music company became the sponsor as of last night. Chuck Cecil—father of this enticing program—will write down the name of a record to be given. The requester who asks for this tune to be played gets the record free.

Records named by Chuck but not requested during the program will pile up until some lucky Telemaster gets the whole stack. Congratulations too, LW, on the birth of a new program. It will stem from the American Legion hall, 10:30 to 11 p. m. Chuck will emcee it and Baldy's hand will play for the basketball rally dance.

Right now the three most popular requests on Telemaster are "Ballarina," "Near You" and "I'll Hold You in My Heart."

Don Rich, Jr.'s boy of the popular Best Buys program, started a Kiddies-library-of-records spot this Saturday morning.

On Wednesday, 9:30 to 9:45 p. m., Don will broadcast tidbits from the J. W. Kern's Farmers Day fiesta at the armory.

Dick Maguire has been getting raised eyebrows from his contemporaries since he has been using the "Goodbye Girls I'm Through" platter to sign off his Ricky's Request afternoon program.

We like Stephen Graham for tonight's listening plus "This Is Your FBI," Ross Dolan, and all the good dance music on both stations later in the evening.

"Three Corned Moon" will be presented by Theatre Guild of the Air Sunday evening. It is a three-act comedy and stars Joan Caulfield and Eddie Albert.

Four played in that super-prime picture "Unsuspected" which was shown last week at the Pelican theatre.

"Greatest Story Ever Told," a Sunday afternoon ABC net feature, shows that human traits have not changed through the centuries.

"The Strength Within," title of the program this week-end, compares a modern school incident with one which happened almost 2000 years ago.

Howdy Morgan Fans—Henry (Here's) Morgan is expected back soon to LW air. He'll have a new sponsor and we'll let you know as soon as we do when he'll be beamed our way.

You people with a flare for writing radio skits—you'll never have an opportunity like this to hear your own creations dramatized over the air.

The Community Players are yammering for new 15-minute scripts. They're fun to write and if you get a good idea but get stumped on it, let any member of

No driver has a monopoly on safety. If he is careful, the careless of others may involve him in an accident resulting in court action. Is your defense prepared? If you insured through us it is!

JOHN SANDMEYER INSURANCE 429 PINE ST. PHONE 8822

The World Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

When one is engaged in a fight to a finish—even though it be a "cold" war—it's only horse sense to acquaint oneself with the methods of the enemy.

This column therefore again calls attention to "protocol M"—purported communist plan for disrupting Western Europe and Germany and thereby rendering the Marshall program unworkable. The protocol is a prime example of the unscrupulous efficiency of bolshevik methods, and consequently is worthy of study.

I use the term "unscrupulous" deliberately, since the protocol—a top-drawer secret which mysteriously went astray—is based on typical red revolutionary methods in which no holds are barred, and itself calls for "unscrupulous" tactics. To quote the language of that amazing document, as published by the British foreign office:

"The unconditional prerequisites for the impending final victory of the working class are the maintenance of discipline among the combatants and 'get this' the unscrupulous employment of all functionaries. There must be no doubt that in order to achieve this final victory all the weapons of the proletariat are utilized."

Includes Destruction Those weapons, as used by bolshevism, of course include not only the creation of chaos through strikes and disorders, but the destruction of property and liquidation of opponents. That word "liquidation"—which your dictionary says means, among other things, to "wipe out" or "destroy"—covers many blood-chilling methods, among which are death and various types of imprisonment.

Least there be any doubt about who is back of this scheme for disrupting the efforts of the western democracies to rehabilitate Germany, the protocol declares: "The home of socialism, the Soviet Union, can and will support this battle against the monopoly-capitalist powers with every means at her disposal. The communist information bureau in Belgrade (widely believed to be a revival of the communist, or general staff for world revolution) will coordinate the common battle of all socialist movements in Europe."

Right here it should be pointed out that Russia isn't the home of socialism in the generally accepted sense of that term. It is the home of communism on which has been imposed bolshevism, or revolutionary methods. The socialists of Britain and some other countries of Western Europe have disavowed the communists—and the communists have disavowed the socialists.

The protocol as published in London lays down the long range strategy and the tactics which are to be employed. This covers every eventuality, such as the wholesale creation of strikes, the delay of transportation and prevention of timely arrival of food supplies. Then comes this revolutionary order:

"The unity of the working class must be achieved at once, even if it means the elimination of overall power."

So goes this blue-print for strong-arm tactics against the Marshall plan. The bolsheviks are concentrating on the great Ruhr, with its coal mines and manufacturing. That is the key to Germany's economy—and Germany is essential to the economy of Western Europe.

On the whole the protocol looks like shrewd generalship—the bolshevik type. It displays the same meticulous care that is being demonstrated in every country where a communist party is trying to secure a foothold. It is an excellent lesson in organization, and not to be overlooked by those who are trying to combat the growth of the red aim.

The planning meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, and at 6 p. m. there will be the board meeting in the Winema hotel. Dr. F. Cecil Adams, council president, will preside at both sessions.

The meetings are held quarterly to form plans for the next quarter's activities.

The players group help you whip it into shape. Rev. Godfrey Matthews has been taking the full burden of preparing script as well as directing them for the Thursday night JI broadcasts. Consult him first if you like and he'll help you with the form. Telephone 5571.

Also if you would like to act in a radio play, call the same number and let it be known. You can't hide your light under a bushel forever and be happy about it.

Save Money Save Money EXTREME! IF THAT'S OUR HOUSE I'LL NEVER FORGIVE MYSELF FOR NOT GETTING BURNARY INSURANCE FROM GEORGE WOOD

Newspaper Strikes

By FRANK TRIPP

It should not be possible for publishers, editors, writers, printers and pressmen of any group to deprive a community of its newspapers. The public has the right of first consideration in anything that so vitally affects its life and activities. A free flow of detailed community information is necessary to public safety in our complex society. It should not be possible for anyone to withhold this information from the people—not even temporarily. Just how to protect these important rights of all of the people and not infringe the rights of some of the people is the problem. In the instance of the local press it is possible, and with no loss of either face or advantage to anybody.

The newspaper has become a public service which approaches the utilities. It performs so many necessary functions which no other institution can provide that a means should exist to prevent community blackouts through suspension of the local press—wherever located. Such provision need not outlaw newspaper strikes. This is not advocacy of any sort of anti-labor legislation; unless it is anti-labor to be pro-American.

When disagreement or stubbornness on anybody's part closes down the newspapers in a community, the strike is not against a newspaper, or a dozen newspapers—it is against the people. It requires a wrestle with a local news blackout for a community to appreciate the confusion that a newspaper strike brings. Where one has been experienced everybody has seen the loss and harm it can create, down to humble and obscure people in vocations remote from publishing.

The cost and inconvenience of a newspaper strike extends in some manner to almost everybody who lives within range of one. In no instance of newspaper blackout has any other medium of communication been able to fill the void. The newspaper occupies a place

along with perishable necessities; akin to food and fuel and fire and police protection—things we must have and for which we cannot wait, as we can for a new car, a radio or refrigerator.

Let us suppose that an impasse has been reached which would shut down all of the newspapers of a city. To deprive newspaper workers of the right to strike would be discriminatory unless all strikes were outlawed. So how could newspapers give public service while a strike of essential workers goes on? It can be done and without prejudice to the strikers.

A strike is supposed to be against a company, a business or an individual; not against the public or the law of the land. When a concern gets big enough to have a strike, it has arrived where it must do a lot of business to exist. A legal strike is the worker's means by which he hopes to prove that the concern isn't getting along without him. How can he prove this without fouling his own nest? A newspaper must do a certain amount of business, must print a certain size paper to carry on for long. If it were impossible for a newspaper to print editions of profitable size, but if rotating skeleton union crews would produce necessary pages to provide public service to the community, the strike would be as effective from the standpoint of the strikers as if no paper was published. The strike then would be against a business; not against the public welfare.

This would be the strikers' advantage. For where newspaper blackouts have resulted from strikes, the strikers have seldom enjoyed the support of the general public, in whose eyes newspaper people are well-paid, favored workers. Neither have they always drawn the sympathy of other union labor. This is largely because the suspension of newspapers so adversely affects almost every person that all become personally interested.

If no strike could completely close down newspapers, the vital parts of the newspaper's service could be given to the people. But that part which is essential to the community, in order to stay in business—volume, bigness, —could still be determined by the strikers to the point that their position would be equally strong against the newspaper; and stronger with the public.

In the last analysis no institution, not even the great power of the newspaper's service, could be given to the people by a strike of strong enough adverse public opinion. For the people will finally, by some means, destroy that which damages them.

Nothing in this reasoning will cause publishers or union leaders to rise up and cheer. It is not so intended. The approach is not management of the people; not management, not unions.

Both management and unions will be wise to ensure in the face of the public that the people do not learn quickly, in a city without its newspapers, that being deprived of them constitutes a flagrant public service on the part of somebody. Their unfavorable reaction is instantaneous and direct; not cumulative and secondary, as is the effect of most other strikes.

When a strike can be devised that hurts only those involved in it, the trend of strike-hatred might be stemmed. No kind of strike so quickly focuses people's attention upon the strike-burden which the public bears as does a strike which blacks out a community's newspapers. Thus no strike is more damaging to unionism.

Not Guilty Plea Entered LOUIE GERUE, 20, of 3304 Crosby, this morning pleaded not guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct in the court Monday.

City police reported Gerue was spotted back of Beck's bakery on 8th about 1 o'clock today and brought to the station for questioning about a possible attempted break-in.

Whitney Quits PCA Directorship CLEVELAND, Jan. 17 (AP)—A. F. Whitney resigned from the Progressive Citizens of America today because "I cannot go along in the endorsement of a third party."

Whitney, president of the powerful Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has been a member of PCA's board of directors, and sat on the stage when Henry A. Wallace, PCA's presidential candidate, recently spoke here.

LAUGH

Tractor Overhauls Be ready for Spring! Let us put your tractor in first class condition NOW! WALKER'S Farm Equipment Klamath Falls, Ore.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Table with columns for SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 17, MONDAY A. M., JAN. 19, SUNDAY A. M., JAN. 18, SUNDAY P. M., JAN. 18, SUNDAY EVE., JAN. 18, SUNDAY EVE., JAN. 19. Lists radio stations and programs.