

Herald and News FRANK JENKINS Editor MALCOLM EPLEY Managing Editor

Today's Roundup

By MALCOLM EPLEY WINSTON PURVINE's talk to the large assembly of farmers at the Klamath Production Credit association's annual meeting at OVS Saturday afternoon proved extremely interesting and impressive. For many if not most of those present, it was the first full explanation they had had of just what has been going on at the new state institution established in the plant of the former Klamath Falls Marine Barracks.



EPLEY

Mr. Purvine reported, for one thing, that the goal of 400 in attendance, set for the first year's operation of the vocational school, has been reached. He reported that the school is gaining in interest and prestige throughout the state and in Northern California. He described the courses and methods of instruction employed at the school, where a student can enter an established class at any time and leaves when he has finished the training satisfactorily.

After the meeting, many of the visitors availed themselves of the opportunity to make a guided tour of the campus, set amid the pine trees and the rugged hills five miles northeast of Klamath Falls. They saw what has been done there by the state of Oregon to make constructive use of a six million dollar military installation.

It was a most fortunate opportunity for good publicity for OVS, placing information before a group peculiarly qualified to appreciate the importance of practical training. OVS gets its best publicity by word of mouth, from those who know about the fine program that is being carried on there. Many more know about it now.

What, No Points? FOR the advice of a number of acquaintances who were mystified by an Oregonian sports story Sunday carrying my name in a basketball line-up, I hasten to report that I did not play with the Oregon Frosh last Friday night, as indicated by the Portland paper's dispatch. The story, originating from Klamath Falls, carried the name "Epley" as the last of several substitutes for the Frosh. Epley was not credited with any points.

For many years, I have been the Oregonian's correspondent in Klamath Falls. I saw Friday night's game, and telegraphed a short story about it to the Oregonian. The dispatch ended, as usual, with the summary and list of substitutions. It was signed, as is customary, by my name, so the Oregonian would know who sent it.

In the course of transmission, apparently, the signature became a part of the Frosh substitution list, with the startling results in Sunday's paper. I cannot qualify, physically or scholastically, for a spot on the Oregon Frosh team; furthermore, if I was on the floor in spirit Friday night, I was playing for the Pelicans.

Hear Dr. Munk THE high school auditorium should be filled Tuesday night for the lecture by Dr. Frank Munk on "Inside Eastern Europe." The topic is of tremendous importance at this time; the speaker is probably better qualified than anyone who will be here in a long time to discuss this particular matter.

A Czechoslovakian who lived in that country until 1939 when he was virtually forced to leave because of his belief in democratic processes; a man who has spent three recent years in Austria, England, Czechoslovakia and Greece as a training representative for UNRRA, and who served as director of training for UNRRA on a global basis, Dr. Munk is one of the country's best-informed persons on Europe. He knows, and he knows how to impart his knowledge.

Led by the American Association of University Women, a number of Klamath Falls organizations have arranged for the lecture, and there will be no admission charge.

These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY ERP And Taxes THIS is something that Americans need to remember: expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1948, according to Mr. Truman's budget, will come to 16 per cent of the estimated gross product of the nation. That is, it will amount to 18 per cent, if production keeps up, if we are as prosperous as we have been. In 1949, the expenditures of the government amounted to 9.8 per cent of the estimated gross national product.

In 1940, the total expenditures of government amounted to \$9,297,000,000; in 1947, they amounted to \$42,805,000,000; in 1948, \$37,728,000,000; in 1949, they are to be \$39,669,000,000. We shall be spending more than four times as much in 1949 as in 1940. This, of course, includes the cost of the war, which we are now and shall be for years paying off. Even taking into consideration the lower purchasing-value of the dollar, does the individual American have the money to spend? For it is he who spends it, out of his earnings. Every dollar of it comes out of his earnings, sooner or later.

War Psychology PRESIDENT TRUMAN and Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder take the position that they have to have that \$39,000,000,000 no matter where it comes from. If the congress wishes to take some off one place, it must be back on somewhere else. Hand everybody \$40, as a sop, and slap it onto the price of goods by requiring business to pay it. Mr. Snyder admits that his surplus ought to be around \$7,000,000,000, but then the Marshall plan will cost about that. Give the surplus away, but do not, under any circumstances, permit any American to keep more of his own earnings. There is a bit of war psychology in all this—too much of it for the country's good. The administration wants money for elbow room.

Do you understand either the philosophy or the arithmetic of this? Probably not. You are not alone—even its authors do not understand it, as their testimony before congressional committees indicates. Now we come to subsidies. A subsidy is a tax on the whole population in the interests of a particular group. The principal beneficiaries of subsidies are farmers. The proposal to roll back major food and agricultural prices while guaranteeing the farmer an assured price means higher subsidies in exchange for lower prices. But it also means higher taxes. What is the difference whether you pay more for your bread in the grocery store or more for your bread through taxes? This ought not to be hard to understand.

FHA Vacuum THERE is a theory going the rounds that business can afford an increased tax because of higher than usual profits. The assumption is that American business is something in a vacuum, something that meets around the board table of the National Association of Manufacturers. Actually, the corporate business of the United States is owned by approximately 15,000,000 Americans, to say nothing of the partnerships and small store and shop owners. Besides, much of American business is owned indirectly by mutual savings banks and life insurance companies that hold mortgages on buildings and land. In a word, taxing American business is placing an additional burden on the American people, on the earnings of a huge number of individual Americans, the actual owners of these businesses.

Congress might investigate the number of enterprises that changed hands during the past five years because taking a capital gain or loss is more profitable than earning a profit. The silliness of this idea is only equal to the silliness of the concept. Why should a man sell his business but continue in his management? They do it every day. This country needs more production and every incentive for more production is taken away from possible investors of capital. In fact, if these high taxes continue, the number of investors will constantly decrease, only those with inherited wealth having any reservoirs of capital. Whoever talks about increased production and increased taxation, produces an unreal paradox. Give the American people a chance to use their own earnings and they will expand as they always have in the past.

But the first essential is to cut taxes—and to cut them way back.

anyway. This way I'll only have to stoop over once—when you're through." And I end up an hour later by staggering out with a Santa Claus size pack of male drapery—rainbow-colored shirts, Tibetan socks with individual toe spaces like gloves, and a dozen neckties resembling the starboard side of a rattoged lady. Smuggle Them Through the years I have learned to have to smuggle these goodies into the house unnoticed and hide them. If Frances detects them she will return them to the store the next day and get credit toward the purchase of a sensible suit. This custom began after Frances burrowed into my closet one summer and came out with a strange fancy garment with long tails. She held it up with that mute query wiggles get in their eyes just before the verbal diatribe pours out. "It's an English style sport shirt I got at that sale last January," I explained. "Been looking for it everywhere. Got it half price." "You poor thing, you," she said. "This is a night shirt. You don't wear night shirts." Now clerks at the stores where I am known refuse to take the price tags off sales haberdashery I buy. "What's the use?" they say. "The stuff'll all be back here tomorrow."

Table with columns for MONDAY EVE, TUESDAY A. M., TUESDAY P. M., and TUESDAY EVE, listing radio programs and times for KFLW-1450 kc. and KJFI-1240 kc.

SIDE GLANCES



"Wake him up, it's time to start—he can finish his nap in the movies!"

STATIC



Program directors, who are supposed to know all about everything any time asked, have named Eileen Prince, the happy-looking girl at the column top, as Microphone-Girl-of-the-Month in a poll. That means about as much as my being named milk-bottle-boy - of-the-month. But she is a lot better looking.

Tonight (9:30-KFLW) sees the debut of a new program on the network—with guest star Pat O'Brien sparking the works. The program is "This Is Adventure" and will be a series of stories concerning little-known incidents, rescues and heroism shown by members of the coast guard during their long and faithful service. Edwin C. Hill, noted commentator, will narrate the program.

Point Sublime will be on again tonight, with the entire cast striving toward working out a happy ending for Mike Pignano's Romance rears its ugly head.

The tried, true, trusty and everlasting theme of money being the root of all evil is the background for the Lone Ranger come 7 o'clock. "Old Stooey" is the title hung on this melodrammer in which our robust young hero attires himself in the habiliments of old age and successfully smashes the nefarious money-making scheme of Jim Mallon (boo!) and his gang.

And speaking of nefarious schemes and plans, what has happened to the happy days of great but dishonest planning among the more chuckle-headed of the underworld. Where are the days of the great gold machine swindle, the clever con men who sold a \$10 bill printing machine, and the ever-popular or used to be gadget the sucker bought for a song that would turn out real diamonds for only a few cents? Is it that the petty crooks have progressed to other and higher levels, or is the public getting wised up? The passing of the colorful stories has at least removed a wonderful page from the U. S. news pages.

Classified Ads Bring Results DON'T MISS KFLW's Big MONDAY Shows TONITE! 6:00 "Sports Line-up" 6:30 "Lead a Band" 7:00 "Lone Ranger" 7:30 "On Stage America" 8:00 "Point Sublime" 8:30 "Opie Cates" 9:00 "This Is Adventure" 10:00 "Stardust Melodies" 11:00 "Teletest" KFLW - ABC

The World Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

The dominions of India (Hindu) and Pakistan (Moslem) are resuming negotiations under auspices of the United Nations in an effort to settle their dangerous differences, after a warning in the security council by Philip J. Noel-Baker, British minister of state for commonwealth relations, that the alternative to agreement may be war. "If war happens," declared the minister, "it may be the most terrible conflict in the history of mankind."

Now that's strong language, and you have to know the Indian sub-continent to get the full significance of such a prediction. Your correspondent, having spent much time in that oriental land with its population of 400,000,000, can testify that Mr. Noel-Baker not only isn't drawing the longbow but that he could have stated the case in much stronger language without exaggeration. But let's take a look at the situation:

The immediate difficulty is the bloody quarrel over the princely state of Kashmir—one of the world's dream lands. When the two dominions were formed, the many ruling princes were given their choice of joining their states to either dominion or remaining independent. The Maharajah of Kashmir, Sir Hari Singh, is a Hindu, while the great majority of his subjects are Moslems—a bad combination, since these two religions have been warring throughout the Indian peninsula for centuries.

The Maharajah tried to remain independent, but Moslem tribesmen from neighboring Pakistan territory invaded the state with fire and sword. Thereupon Sir Hari cast his lot provisionally with Hindu India and called for military help, which he received.

The result has been strife within the state, complicated by religious fanaticism which has filled that lovely land of flowers with nightmarish horror. Thus we find Noel-Baker telling the UN security council: "This Kashmir business brought these governments (the dominions of Pakistan and India) very near to war. As long as the fighting goes on there is danger that the parties may drift into war."

Well, now, when we talk of such a war we aren't dealing with any ordinary conflict at arms. As the minister indicated, there would be communal strife. That would mean wild butchery and destruction which has marked religious battles for generations.

We had a preview of this when the dominions were first formed. Many Hindus found themselves living in Pakistan territory, while great numbers of Moslems were in similar straits in India. The communal slaughter in some cases was reminiscent of the dark ages.

Many Villages But the most appalling aspect of a general religious war on the peninsula would, as I see it, involve the 700,000 defenseless little villages which cover the length and breadth of that great land. No, I'm not making any mistake in my figure—it's seven hundred thousand and something like 90 per cent of the whole population lives in these villages.

In many places the hamlets lie so closely together along the plains that, viewed from an airplane, they look like ant hills which almost interlock. Perhaps you get a better picture of the situation when it is recalled that in the continental U. S. there are just over 10,000 incorporated places with a population under 1000.

We don't need to go into detail. Visualize the meaning of communal warfare sweeping through these villages. This column would hate to be the one to record such a tragedy. Moreover, we have the assurance of Noel-Baker that both dominions want to reach a settlement, and where there's a will there's a way.

The Gallup Poll Farmers Outside Solid South For Taft

By GEORGE GALLUP Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26 — Farmers in states outside the "solid South" give Senator Robert A. Taft's presidential candidacy stronger support than any other population group studied to date in the current Institute series of "trial heats."

In strong contrast to the anti-Taft vote among labor union members, farmers in non-southern regions give the Ohio aspirant a preference today over President Truman. In the three-cornered test Henry A. Wallace polled 7 per cent.

The senator, however, does not pull as well among this group of voters as two of his main competitors for the republican nomination, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

An interesting sidelight is that, as a presidential candidate, "my A. Wallace, former secretary of agriculture and a lifelong student of agricultural problems, is less popular among the farmers than with the general voting population."

Next November the farm vote in key northern states such as New York, Ohio and Illinois may possibly be of decisive importance. With Henry A. Wallace's third-party support drawing votes away from democrats in their city strongholds, the ballots of the rural population may carry more weight than in most recent national elections.

Farmers throughout the country were interviewed by Institute field reporters and asked how they would vote, if the election was held today and President Truman and Henry A. Wallace were running against: (1) Governor Dewey; (2) General Eisenhower; or (3) Senator Taft.

The tables below give the results for farmers outside the South:

Table showing poll results for Truman-Dewey-Wallace, Truman-Eisenhower-Wallace, and Truman-Taft-Wallace.

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