

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

MALCOLM EPLEY
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1908, under act of congress, March 3, 1879.

Today's Roundup

By MALCOLM EPLEY

BECAUSE the current airline issue before the CAB jeopardizes Klamath's direct north-south service to metropolitan areas, public attention has been focused pretty much here on that particular phase of air transportation for this community. Right now, it might seem that Klamath's attitude is either to ignore or oppose feeder line service to this community.



EPLEY

That interpretation is not correct, however. There is a real need for short-haul service in and out of Klamath Falls which is the type of thing provided by the feeder lines. We in Klamath don't want to have to depend on indirect feeder line connections to get to Portland or San Francisco, but we do want airplane service to the nearby communities with which we do a great deal of business.

Probably the most serious gap now existing in all of the feeder line network which has been set up on the west coast is the stretch of mountainous country between Klamath Falls and Medford. It is not flatter to the judgment of the CAB that it has long ignored this potential business producer, especially in view of the fact that certain feeder lines have begged the CAB for a chance to operate between the two cities.

The last rejection came on the proposal for a feeder line service starting at Medford on the west and running through Klamath Falls, Lakeview, Alturas, Susanville, Portola and Reno. This would have solved the Klamath-Medford quick transport problem, and at the same time would have given us connections with a number of other communities which have a great deal of mutual interest with Klamath. The CAB's examiner saw the point and recommended the service be set up, but the board in its wisdom turned down the examiner's advice.

That case should be re-opened and the service given to a feeder line willing to try it. Both Southwest Airways and Bonanza Air Lines were fighting for the right to make that run before the last CAB rejection.

There are other possibilities for establishing Klamath-Medford plane service that have come up in the present case, which started on a CAB proposal that United Air Lines be taken out of here.

Both Southwest Airways and West Coast Airlines, feeder services, want to come in here. Southwest has openly declared it wants the short-haul business, regardless of what is done about United. Southwest and/or West Coast could add Klamath Falls to their network. Southwest is now operating through California to Medford and West Coast is now operating through the Northwest to Medford. Klamath could be taken on nicely by either of these lines, or maybe both of them, and it would be a welcome move here so long as direct north-south service is maintained, either by these lines or United.

Inter-Community Relations

THE community of interest between Klamath and Medford is most substantial. Many firms have branches in both cities. A number of firms have headquarters in one place and a branch in the other. Distribution and supply firms stretch their networks over both the Rogue valley and Klamath basin.

A recent survey showed that approximately 10,000 long distance telephone calls a month—yes, 10,000 a month—are made between Klamath Falls and Medford.

An official of a wholesale supply firm tells us that sales and factory representatives from Seattle and Portland complain because they must fly to and from Klamath Falls and to and from Medford independently from their headquarters, and cannot make a loop trip out of it by a short air hop to Medford while in this part of the country.

The evidences of the need for this particular service are so great that it is almost unbelievable that the CAB will let it go neglected much longer.

Showing Of Opinion

NOW, to get back briefly to the direct north-south service question. When Klamath's representatives were in San Francisco, they insisted that passengers from here to San Francisco or Portland would not make use of an indirect connection via Medford, which would mean the loss of at least an hour and probably longer, a change of plane and other inconveniences.

President Connolly of Southwest Airways challenged this contention, stating that possibly the two or three Klamath men present at the hearing could not speak for the Klamath public in that respect.

Here is a suggestion: If you are a plane traveler

or likely to be one, and you agree or disagree with the objection to the indirect service to San Francisco or Portland, write your ideas down in a letter and mail them to Charley Stark at the chamber of commerce.

At the same time, if you agree that there is a need for service between Medford and Klamath Falls for the benefits that service in itself will provide to potential short-haul users, say that also in your letter.

That will help build up a showing of public opinion. We believe that Klamath people want:

1. Continuance of direct service to San Francisco and Portland.

2. Establishment of a short-haul service, at least to Medford, and eventually to Lakeview and Alturas.

These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

ON August 10, at Palo Alto in California, many friends of Herbert Hoover will celebrate his 75th anniversary. The occasion will be marked, as it was last year, by numerous gifts to the Hoover Institute and library on war, revolution and peace, now one of the most important repositories of historical documents in the world.

Few men at 75 are as active, as resilient, as mobile as Herbert Hoover. He has just completed one of the most arduous tasks of his life, the conduct of the Hoover commission for the organization of the executive branch of government. He undertook this work while he was suffering from shingles, which beset him after his nervous-exhausting flights around the world on behalf of better feeding for the people of the conquered and liberated countries. Despite great pain in one arm, he commuted between New York and Washington; despite considerable back-biting, he got out just under 20 reports of the most detailed character.

Herbert Hoover was born in the small village of West Branch, Iowa, his father being the village blacksmith. His mother was a Quaker minister and also, at times, a seamstress. There were three children and when the father died, his estate amounted to \$2000. Herbert Hoover's father died when he was six; his mother when he was ten. Orphaned, he was cared for by relatives, first in Iowa and later in Oregon.

Australian Start

HE worked his way through Stanford university, handling a newspaper and laundry route, as manager of students activities and as secretary to a geological professor. Summers, he worked for the United States geological survey. Two years after he was graduated from Stanford as a mining engineer, he was given the direction of the mining enterprises of a British firm in Australia. From then on his career, as a mining engineer and manager, was so notable that he came to be acknowledged as one of the greatest in that field.

This "Horatio Alger" story of Hoover's rise will appear in many articles about him and more will be written of his war work and his presidency. I prefer to write of the man's growth in defeat. To me it is infinitely more interesting to note the true greatness of a man in adversity. In the bitter days of 1933, forsaken by many to whom he had given opportunity, smeared, attacked, defamed by a vast and potent machine set up for that purpose, betrayed by his own political party, he took it all with patience, forbearance and good-will.

I used to visit him nearly daily in those bleak years and never once did I hear him answer abuse with abuse. Somehow he maintained total objectivity. It is not that he has no anger; his moral indignation is fierce. It is rather, I think, that the Quakers do not expect too much of people. It is easier for them to forgive.

I wondered about that during the last campaign when, in one of his speeches, Candidate Truman attacked the man who was actually aiding President Truman. Yet Hoover brushed it aside and went on with his work on the Hoover commission. He has a rare capacity for separating personal from public attitudes and responses.

Popularity Boom

DURING the last two or three years, Herbert Hoover has enjoyed a restoration of popularity and public esteem. The reception to him at the 1948 republican national convention was so real, so spontaneous, so full that it wiped away years of antagonism. Yet he maintained an aloofness from partisan politics, an attitude he adopted when he returned to government service in the Truman administration.

There have been curious psychological changes in Hoover in recent years. He is younger in spirit than he was 10 years ago. He is gay, at times even effervescent. He spares himself not at all and laughs at the ailments of age—and he suffers very few of them. He likes young people about him and children and he likes to drive about, stopping at diners and motels and everywhere he mingles freely with the citizens because he is just one of them. He has no side.

He is never Former President of the United States; he is just Herbert Hoover—American.

SIDE GLANCES



"I ought to see a few more ball games before school starts—the teacher probably will ask us to write about the important events in our vacation!"

BOYLE'S COLUMN

One Word Is Usually As Dull As Any Other Word

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK—What kind of people are the most interesting? Yes, I know live people are—but what kind of live people? William Hazlitt in a celebrated essay once concluded that the conversation of authors was the most interesting of any. This may have been true in a more leisurely day, when writers pushed a goose quill across the page.



Hal Boyle

It isn't true any more. Authors are a somber crew. I've dropped at their gatherings fairly often, and they are like nothing more than a convention of mummies. Any bon mots they have in mind they don't say aloud; they save them for their electric typewriters. Rather than talk they prefer silently playing the "match game" to see who buys the next drink.

Perhaps they are chary of using words because they know the value of words—they are paid for using them. When they do break out in conversation, it is usually along these lines:

A: "Is your literary agent as big a house as mine? What do they do for their 10 per cent?"

B: "My publisher is a robber."

C: "My publisher is an ignoramus."

D: "My publisher's mother once won the best-of-show award at the Westchester Kennel club."

E: "Have you read that stinking novel by Joe Doakes, 'Love Under the Neon Sign'? How did it make the best-seller list? I could sneeze a better book than that."

No, there is nothing more disillusioning than the conversation of authors.

Not Much Better

Actors are not much better. All the world's a stage to them, and in restaurants they have a bad habit of ordering catnap like it was rare old Napoleon brandy.

Financiers could be fun, if they'd relax and really tell you what's going on in the money market. But they don't—probably because they don't know themselves. Weather forecasters, I find, are pretty much like old sailors—after the third hot air mass filters through the conversation you can't believe a word they say.

Generals are full of medals and medals are full of medals. But in discussing their campaigns they identify their armies with themselves. They

McKay, Queen To Lead Procession

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (P)—Governor McKay and Queen Jeanne Bray will lead the caravan from Gates to Breitenbruch bridge Sunday for the dedication of the North Santiam highway.

The caravan will be met at the top, east of the mountains. The dedication will be at 11:45 a.m. at the bridge to be followed by the picnic dinner at Whitewater park. Joining with Oregon's chief and the canyon's royalty will be Patricia O'Conner, Cherryland queen from Salem, and Stella Dummer, Plax festival queen from Mount Angel.

Leading the eastern caravan will be Beverly Krueger, Miss Oregon for 1949, and Joyce Davis, last year's Miss Oregon. Invitations have been sent to former governors, Charles A. Sprague, Walter Pierce, A. W. Norblad and Oswald West.

It's Mighty . . . and Alive!

Friendly Helpfulness
To Every Creed and Cause

Ward's Klamath Funeral Home
Marguerite M. Ward and Sons
925 High Phone 3334



The lady with the infectious grin is Marian Cronen, pretty skipper of the "Marian from Millers" weekly program on KFJL.

In pleasing tones and in an original manner Marian tells all about fashions and also gives out with club notes of interest.

This broadcast, 10:15 a. m. Thursdays, has been a JI standby for about a year and is a "must" for the majority of gals who knock off from their household chores Thursday mornings to lend an ear.

Marian, always striving for program p. p. recently added background music to her show and the move proved to be a wise one, judging by the remarks from Marian's listeners.

Something new in the elbow-bending department: Hale S. picked up a drunk yarn recently. The special potion brewed by this character was a mixture of milk and gasoline.

Added note: at the last report the man was living, surprisingly enough. We can't decide whether to call this "original" drink a Holstein highball or a Jersey julp.

Regardless of the name you hang on it, our suggestion is, don't try it.

To sport fans: plan to settle down in your easy chair with your favorite brand of cigar or cigarette and listen to the Edvard Charles-Gus Lesnevich championship bout tomorrow night.

ABC will carry the fight from 8 p. m. to its conclusion. Originating from Yankee stadium, Don Dunphy and Bill Corum will handle the announcing chores.

The only living ex-president of the United States, Herbert Hoover, will deliver an important address over ABC Wednesday, 9:30 p. m. Mr. Hoover will be speaking from the Frost amphitheater on the campus of Stanford university. The occasion will honor his 75th birthday.

Here's quite a combo for the "John Steele, Adventurer" whodunit. Central figures are a greedy, scheming woman, a weak-kneed man, and a stranger. Time is 8:30 p. m. tonight (Tuesday); the station is KFJL.

Incidentally, Hoover will also be heard on KFJL, 7:30 p. m. Wednesday.

Here's the Family Theater line-up for Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. station KFJL. Rudolph Baumbach's classic story "The Fountain of Youth" will be presented, starring Maureen O'Sullivan.

For a few pennies per word you can advertise to thousands—through a Want Ad! Phone 8111.

It's Mighty . . . and Alive!

Kite Flyer Is Very Cooperative
SALEM, Aug. 9 (P)—Aeronautics boards may never grant him a license to fly a plane, but a boy at the state's Fairview home for the mentally deficient has proved he can compete and work with pilots in the air. He cooperatively, pulled in some of the more than 900 feet of his kite cord Monday when the control tower at nearby McNary field telephone attendants at the institution that his kite was interfering with the landing of a light plane.

For a few pennies per word you can advertise to thousands—through a Want Ad! Phone 8111.

It's Mighty . . . and Alive!

Mr. Walter B. Kendall, well-known hearing aid specialist, will show several new developments direct from the Bellone Laboratories. Also shown is the popular invisible ear mold which eliminates the button in the ear. Batteries available for all aids.

Sponsored by
Belton and James N. Taft & Associates
214 Leverette Bldg.
Medford, Oregon

THE GALLUP POLL

Most Favor Home Rule For Washington, D. C.

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 9—Home rule for Washington, D. C., America's only voteless city, is favored by a large majority of persons questioned throughout the nation by the American Institute of Public Opinion. A home rule bill for the district is now pending in congress.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

strictly appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and one detailed from the corps of engineers of the army. Each house of the congress has a committee on the District of Columbia.

Washington View
Residents of the district voted three years ago in favor of home rule in an unofficial plebiscite conducted under the sponsorship of the board of trade.

A total of 176,000 persons participated in the plebiscite, and voted 70 per cent in favor of home rule.

Earlier, in 1938, a similar test of local sentiment was conducted under the auspices of the D. C. Suffrage association. In that plebiscite the vote was 88 per cent in favor of home municipal rule, 12 per cent opposed.

President Truman has taken an active part in pushing for a home rule bill in congress.

In today's nation-wide survey, persons with the most education are the most in favor of the home rule bill. Here is the vote by degree of education:

Citizens Elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the United States. Do you think the people of Washington should elect their city officials—or should they continue to be appointed by the president?"

The vote:
Citizens elect . . . 65%
Appointed . . . 20%
No opinion . . . 15%

The present form of government consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the district.

Washington's 900,000 people are governed by officials who are appointed, not elected, and the residents are not even permitted to vote for their own school board. The constitution makers wanted the national capital to be free from local political control. But agitation for self-rule has gone on for many years. The residents have voted unanimously for home rule over two months ago, but the house has delayed taking action on the bill.

Here is the way voters questioned by the institute feel about the issue:

"At present, people who live in Washington, D. C., can not vote for their city officials since they are appointed by the president of the