

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

BILL JENKINS

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

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By carrier — month \$1.25 By mail — 3 months \$3.00
By mail — month \$1.25 By mail — year \$10.00

Take Your Choice

By DEB ADDISON

YOU can take your choice of the news these days; from women's fashions to better business outlook, and then on to what's the matter with John Bull.

It used to be that the trend of the times was predicted by the height of midday's hemline; short skirts for lush times, long ones for conservative times. Or was it the other way around?

Now that's all confused with fashions, plunging necklines, and the question of a shape to fit the wardrobe, or a wardrobe to fit the shape.

WORD from the east is that heavy industry is stepping up production to fill in inventories that grew lean in recent months. Barring fourth round wage raise trouble, which doesn't look too bad at the moment, the picture there is the best in many months.

Locally with the barley price well established, well above last year's top, and quality much better than 1948, we have one good leg to stand on. The potato crop prospect is at least a thousand per cent better than a couple of months ago, so there's another leg for better than hobbling. Breathing is easier everywhere in the basin.

AND of course, the basin steadily becomes more diversified. Dairying in the K. F. Creamery area at least comes in on the affirmative side for the first time in years. It's always up and down for individuals.

Rex High, Olene dairyman, conversing at the Junior Livestock show, allowed that last year everything seemed to go wrong and that this year everything had seemed to click just right. So it goes . . . time alone erases the ups and downs.

A FRIEND comes through with a new thought on the flight of time. Youngsters move fast, so time passes slowly for them, he says. Oldersters slow up and time whizzes by.

Here all the time I'd thought it was just a matter of time slipping away from the busy man. Maybe that receding hairline is not a whim of nature after all.

NOTED in the Chamber Keynotes: Out-of-towners registered in three Klamath Falls hotels in a recent month came from the north mainly, Portland contributed 965, Seattle 294, San Francisco 263, Medford 248, Eugene 215, Los Angeles 190, and Salem 145. Are Californians all incurable auto court addicts?

NOTE on thoughtfulness: One of the first acts of Bill Knotts as new Sears manager was to move his desk so a visitor could face him without also facing a glaring window . . . Employees in this store hold 763 shares of Sears stock . . . their employee profit-sharing plan has been in operation for 30-40 years.

NOTE to Columbian Sokolsky (who laments that you can't get good men to Washington "with such a one as Senator Morse on deck"): Henry A. Wallace has decided not to run for any office this year.

BOYLE'S COLUMN

It Looks As If America Is Finally Coming Of Age

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP)—There are definite signs that America is growing up.

It is settling into a post-war pattern of stability and responsibility that contrasts strongly to the chaotic years after the first world war.

Maybe it is too soon to start pinning good conduct medals on ourselves. But it does begin to look like this country, as a nation, and we, as people, are acting more like adults than at any time in our history.

There are all sorts of signposts to show it.

The frontier in the United States used to be a frontier of wide land and deep wilderness. That has been

tamed. The new frontiers today are in science and better human relationships between man and man, class and class, nation and nation.

The people are developing and educating themselves as they develop the resources and productivity of their country.

Turnabout

Two world wars and a long depression within a single generation have helped turn Americans from gamblers into investors. Folks are not so anxious to toss their bankroll away in a single spurge, like kids in a candy store. They want a nest egg in the bank, and take more care to see that they don't end up by going over the hill to the poorhouse.

They are thinking more and more of life as something to be lived rather than as something to burn up fast in a bright brief bonfire. And more people are living longer and learning to use leisure more wisely.

Making a big dollar is getting less important than living a full

life. It isn't the goal of every American today to be either president or a millionaire. Money hasn't lost its attraction, of course, but fewer people are willing to put their whole effort into being able to buy and pay for a coronary thrombosis.

Change Sign

A big sign of the change in American thought came this week on the labor front. It was the decision of the steel workers' union to try for a \$100 a month pension and other social gains rather than a fourth-round wage increase. This is only one of many indications that, as the working population grows older, it prefers security to the quick buck. In industries where employees feel they are paid enough to live at a satisfactory level, they are becoming more interested in better pension, more holidays, longer vacations.

This may be proof, as some believe, that the human race is just succumbing to its natural laziness. On the other hand, it could just as well show that people are weary of a generation of crisis, tension and war. They want to relax. They'd like to level down the peaks and level up the pits, and make life a more pleasant valley.

There is still a reminiscent note from the era of wonderful non-

These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

WHEN Alger Hiss was up for trial, a fund was raised to pay its expenses. How large that fund is and who contributed to it, has not been made public. It must have been sizable for Lloyd Stryker, his florid counsel, is not one for bargain sales. The trial of the 12, in Judge Medina's court, which is now in its 35th week, must be costing a veritable fortune. And the money is available. Apparently, for such persons, money is always available.

In the case of Mrs. Hester McCullough, the situation is different. She is being sued for libel by Paul Draper, a dancer, and Larry Adler, a harmonica player, because she objected to paying a fee to finance their performances in Greenwich, Conn.

In Connecticut, when one is sued for libel, the law makes it possible for the plaintiff to tie up the funds of the defendant, so that it is impossible for the defendant to defend himself except as a pauper.

Of course, it is not necessary for the plaintiff and his lawyer to deprive the defendant of the means to test the truth in a court of law, but in the McCullough case, Larry Adler and Paul Draper are suing for \$100,000 each, which is prohibitive in the first place and also ridiculous because no one could libel them to that extent.

\$200,000 Threat

YET, Mrs. McCullough faces an attachment in the amount of \$200,000 which makes her penniless, as it would you or me. For a while, she had to face this alone, but soon enough decent people, recognizing the injustice of her position, came to the rescue. The weekly publication, "Counterattack" first called attention to the facts. Then Igor Cassini, who writes under the name of Cholly Knickerbocker, Westbrook Pegler, and I took it up, to get \$15,000 to meet her court expenses. Thus far, a little over a third of that amount has come in and too few checks are from those rich men and women who are always yapping about how terrible the communists are, but do nothing about it.

I complained some time ago how "Plain Talk" was let down and now, I am told sufficient subscriptions have come in to keep it going. That is something of a victory over capitalistic lethargy.

In the matter of Mrs. McCullough, the fund should be now be over-subscribed, even if it means a few caviare and vodka parties less for the Park avenue smart-set and the industrialists who would do better, if they accepted the advice of such roustabouts as Pegler, Cassini and myself than they are doing by listening to their lawyers and public relations counsel who tell them not to get out on a limb, where they have actually been for 30 years.

Dubious Position

THE lawyer for Larry Adler and Paul Draper is Kenneth Bradley, a former republican national committeeman and a former law partner of Raymond Baldwin, once governor of Connecticut who resigned his seat in the United States senate to accept a judgeship at the hands of the democratic governor, Chester Bowles. It is said that Kenneth Bradley wants to be the republican candidate for governor. At any rate, while a lawyer may defend any client, even a murderer, a republican politician and state leader puts himself in a dubious position when he exacts the letter of the law in making such an American woman as Hester McCullough defenseless in a libel suit brought by two whom she accused of being pro-communist.

Mrs. McCullough did what every American should do in cases of this sort. The gist of her activity is stated in this paragraph of her answer:

"Having read therefore in the press articles charging that the plaintiffs were pro-communist in sympathy and believing that those who support and encourage the spread of communism in this country should not be hired and paid money by those who oppose communism and believe in the American way of life and its constitutional government, defendant communicated her views to some other members of said association. She was referred to the chairman of the program committee of said association, who assured her that these two plaintiffs 'had quieted down and would not make any communist speeches' at the forthcoming concert."

One voter out of every three questioned was able to come reasonably close to estimating the number of days the average working citizen must work on an average to pay for the cost of his government.

Interest on this survey took place during August immediately following Hoover's address and no doubt reflects to some extent the impact of his speech on voters.

Here is the question asked of a representative cross-section of voters throughout America:

"The average person in the U. S. works about 235 days a year, not counting Sundays, holidays, vacations, etc."

"How many of these 235 days would you guess the average person has to work to pay his taxes which go for the cost of running the government — national, state, and local?"

Estimates of voters questioned follow:

Up to 20 days — 14%

(1 to 4 work weeks)

21 to 40 days — 23%

(4 to 8 work weeks)

41 to 60 days — 21%

(8 to 12 work weeks)

61 to 80 days — 13%

(12 to 16 work weeks)

81 to 100 days — 34%

(16 to 20 work weeks)

101 to 125 days — 9%

(20 to 25 work weeks)

126 days and over — 3%

Don't Know — 13%

About half the voters with the

sense about our times. Swimmers are again plying the English channel, and Joe DiMaggio drives a long home run. But the age of fab is actually dead, and it is doubtful if the mad, bad 1920's or the disillusioned 1930's will attract us again. We are too old for the rumble seat, and the college boys now have lost their taste for swallowing goldfish.

The machinery is spinning faster and faster, but people are taking more time off to ponder why they were put upon earth—and wondering if it isn't really possible to make it a nicer place.

The world — and America — may be putting on long pants, after an extended childhood.

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SIDE GLANCES



"Maybe you could pep up this business with a few movies — why don't you put in a television set?"

THE GALLUP POLL

How Many Working Days Required To Pay Taxes?

By GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 14 (AP)—A large majority of U. S. voters have little conception of the number of working days an American citizen puts in each year to pay for the cost of his government—federal, state, and local.

This fact, brought to light through questioning a true cross-section of men and women in all walks of life in America, would indicate anew that the whole matter of taxation is one of the chief "areas of ignorance" so far as public understanding is concerned.

Taking a cue from the 75th birthday address of former President Herbert Hoover last month at Stanford University—in which he graphically pointed out that the average U. S. citizen now has to work about 61 days a year to pay for his government—the institute designed today's survey to see how much understanding the public has of the average citizen's tax burden in terms of working days.

One voter out of every three questioned was able to come reasonably close to estimating the number of days the average working citizen must work on an average to pay for the cost of his government.

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The World Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

That seems to be a business-like and practical job the American-British-Canadian conference at Washington has done by way of giving emergency aid in John Bull's economic crisis.

It's more than just an economic remedy. It gives a real lift to the morale of a very hard-pressed England and to the numerous other countries whose welfare are in tattered with hers.

The agreements were worked out with due regard to the dignity of Britain, and to the bonds of friendship. The conferees tackled the problem in the same spirit of unity and cooperation shown during the dark days of the World War.

Undoubtedly the aid would have been arranged had no other nation than Britain been concerned. But quite apart from the proposition of helping a staunch war-time ally it was very clear that an international catastrophe would be precipitated if they were allowed to collapse. As Canadian Finance Minister Douglas Abbott put it:

"We go up or down together."

The task of the conferees in this initial meeting related to Britain's shortage of dollars. She is earning far less dollars than she has to spend for essential imports. This shortage had to be made up, and the conference devised a 10-point program to meet requirements. The agreements include these:

The United States and Canada are expected to buy more tin and rubber from Britain for stock piling. Britain will be permitted to spend Marshall Plan dollars in countries other than the United States, such as the purchase of wheat in Canada although America has an exportable surplus. Britain will be free to discriminate against U. S. and Canadian goods to build up her non-dollar imports, and to conserve dollars.

On the face of it, of course, England will be benefiting in some cases at the expense of America. The answer to this is that Uncle Sam's contribution is an investment for insurance against a greater calamity.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British chancellor of the exchequer, says he is convinced the agreement will block any further dangerous drains on Britain's gold reserve.