

Herald and News

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The Book to Live By

A COUPLE of years or so ago we noticed that this column was started off with a verse from the Bible. After a few days of it, congratulations were passed to Mac Epley on this good taste and aptness in selecting the verses.

Knowing full well that no one would suspect this present column of initiative along this line, we'll come clean. Klamath ministers reminded us that the time from Thanksgiving to Christmas is the time for Worldwide Bible Reading, so it will be started here today, with a word of explanation about the movement.

NOW in its sixth year, Worldwide Bible Reading was brought about by an incident early in World War II. A lonely marine on Guadalcanal (I don't think it was Bill Jenkins) wrote to his mother, asking if she would send a list of daily Bible Readings so he could have the strength that came by knowing that he was reading the identical verses in the Bible each day which were being read back home.

Worldwide Bible Reading is a period of approximately a month between Thanksgiving and Christmas when, by concerted effort, millions of people reaching all across the world are given the impetus to read together the greatest passages in the Bible, which in 1949 are on the theme: "The Book to Live By."

A laymen's committee headed by President Truman gives national sponsorship in cooperation with the American Bible society and state and local Bible societies. The program enjoys active assistance by church people and denominations in the United States and countries overseas, and by community and civic groups, service clubs and societies.

THE selection for today, Thanksgiving Day, is Psalm 23, A Psalm of David: "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul: He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake."

Foreign Currency Bargains Offered in Money Muddle

By RADER WINGET (For Sam Dawson) NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Foreign currency is moving across the bargain counters again despite devaluation.

You can buy most foreign bank notes in New York and other American cities openly and legally, some at a substantial discount from official rates. These bank notes are the actual foreign currencies, like our dollar bill. You can do the same thing in places like Paris and Geneva.

Consequently there is a lot of confusion in the mind of the average man. Wasn't devaluation of more than 30 foreign currencies supposed to stabilize the foreign exchange market? Weren't we supposed to be getting back to what the experts called a realistic and stable level of values? Wasn't this supposed to ease the dollar shortage?

The answer is, yes, it was supposed to. And it has done so to a certain extent. The difficulty lies in the fact that money isn't free from restrictions set up by governments.

WHY WE SAY

"CEREAL" advertisement featuring an illustration of a man and a woman with a child, and text: "You eat it every morning and the kids save the box tops—our modern American breakfast food secured its name from Ceres, goddess of the harvest."

These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE readers of this column have been so generous in their support of Mrs. Heister McCullough in the libel suit against her by Larry Adler and Paul Draper that I thought I would make a progress report to them.

First, the funds have been coming in through this column, Westbrook Pegler's column, and Igor Cassin's Cholly Knickerbocker column. Fulton Lewis, Jr. has done a splendid job on the air, and I am told that Bill Cunningham, that fine Boston reporter, has joined the volunteers.

So Mrs. McCullough can go on fighting. Her danger was that she might be forced to settle or apologize simply because neither she nor her husband had the cash for a law-suit. It is now clear that there can be enough cash even if she has to go up to the supreme court of the United States. It is gratifying that most of the contributions have come from people who could only send \$1, \$2, or thereabouts. At first that looked like a frightening chore to those of us who had to open the envelopes and read the mail. But soon, the warmth, the enthusiasm, the excitement of being so close to thousands of Americans who love their country and its institutions was even greater compensation than the money.

Some of the rich contributed, but not many. The very rich have, with one or two exceptions, been very silent.

The story has been circulated and has been published that a settlement was being arranged. Up to the moment of this writing, no such proposal has been made by either side. It is possible that Adler and Draper have something in mind, but if so, they are keeping it to themselves.

They have changed their lawyers. Kenneth Bradley, their original lawyer, dropped the case, and O. John Rogge was announced. Rogge has defended so many communists that it might have been felt that his presence in it would have labeled Adler and Draper. "The Daily Compass," a New York publication, has been running some articles by Rogge in one of which he tells:

"... (Carol King) asked me if I would take the Gerhardt Eisler case which involved a communist who was trying his best to go back to where he came from. I discussed the matter with her sufficiently to come to the conclusion that the house committee on un-American activities had violated Eisler's rights even more outrageously than those of the board members and the executive secretary of the joint anti-fascist refugee committee. Yet I turned down the Eisler case. My excuse was that it would hurt my effectiveness because I would be labeled. Today, I regret not having accepted the Eisler case."

So, the lawyers who succeeded Kenneth Bradley are Wiggin and Dana, a New Haven firm, counsel for Yale university. Their standing in the state of Connecticut is high and they are regarded as conservatives. Preliminary hearings have taken place, at one of which Mrs. McCullough was asked about her relations with the communists and commentators who are defending her.

Well, if Mr. Frederick Wiggin imagines he has something there, he is off the beam. So far as I know, this is strictly a news story of a libel suit in which the defendant was deprived of the means to defend herself by an outrageous law which left her without funds by attaching everything she owned, including a \$2000 bank account.

That was the issue, so far as I was concerned. I never questioned the right of Larry Adler and Paul Draper to sue her for libel because she associated them with communist organizations—something that the attorney general of the United States did in the first place when he declared those organizations to be subversive. I never met Mrs. McCullough until long after I was well in this collecting funds. The same holds for Westbrook Pegler. We sought her out. We went after the story—as reporters should do but too often do not do. Cassin, I believe, handled it the same way, but by telephone. If brother Wiggin wants to make something out of reporters reporting the news, he may find that even less palatable than his present chore. Our business is news.

count. It is used primarily for Anglo-American trade. If you want to buy British products in Britain, you've got to use that type of fixed price sterling.

On the other hand, New York banks will sell you the British pound bank note itself for \$2.50. If you have some to sell, they will buy them at between \$2.40 and \$2.45 each.

What can you do with the British pound bank note in this country? Not much. If you are going into England you are permitted to take five of them with you. The British government won't let you bring in more. You can't ship them to England and buy anything. The British won't even take them for their own automobiles in New York.

These restrictions on the use of bank notes is the reason why they are selling at cut prices under the official rate. It's a matter of supply and demand—there are a lot of them around and few places to use them.

French bank notes, which also are bound down by some pretty elaborate restrictions, sell in New York at a discount under the official rate.

Present day confusion over government control of money is nothing new. Nearly 300 years ago England had the same trouble. On January 27, 1665, Samuel Pepys, the man who kept the famous diary, had a chat with the master of the royal mint.

The diary relates that the mint master was dead-set against laws prohibiting export of British money. "A folly and an injury, rather than good," the mint master explained why he didn't like the laws blocking the free use of money, and then added:

"The merchants will and must find ways of carrying out money by stealth, which is a most easy thing to do, and is everywhere done."

Poetic Tax Notice May Soften Blow

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24 (AP) Davidson County Trustee Jack Price Jones believes poetry soothes the soul and opens the pocketbook at the same time. Here is the latest tax statement he mailed to the county's citizenry: "The froet is on the pumpkin. And the fodder's in the shock These brisk November days are Great For sleepin'—darn that clock! But tempus fugit, constantly. Now please don't be too lax, Pay taxes ere the first of Jan. Take 'em off your income tax."

SIDE GLANCES



"I think we ought to set aside at least one week to settle for once and for all the squabble between the Army and Navy!"

Boyle's Column A Thanksgiving Letter To Secretary of Labor Tobin

By HAL BOYLE NEW YORK (AP)—To the Hon. Maurice Tobin, secretary of labor, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary: I can't let this day pass off of my life without telling you what an interesting Thanksgiving we had this year as a result of the U.S. department of labor.

My intent had been to make a holiday of it—dinner out and then show. But yesterday my husband, Wilbur, said:

"Honey, let's have a real old-fashioned meal at home. I read in the newspaper that the department of labor figures a family of four can have a Thanksgiving dinner—turkey and all the trimmings—for \$5. We can have our cousin Abner Peeble and cousin Veronica. And look at the money we'll save."

Well, Mr. Tobin, I'm a game girl. I agreed. And the first thing I found out was that your \$5.07 covered only half the turkey. The bird I bought came to \$9.25, and I carried it home from the butcher in the palm of one hand.

"Don't forget Cousin Abner drinks scotch, but Cousin Veronica prefers bonded bourbon," Wilbur reminded me. "And they both like wine at dinner. They're used to good things."

Abner's Felish They are, Cousin Abner used to be a county clerk in Oklahoma. But since they struck oil on his farm he has spent his spare time lecturing to Rotary clubs on his favorite topic: "Back to McKinley or Bust!"

The scotch cost \$5.55, the bourbon \$6.57, and two bottles of French white wine came to \$4.76. Total for the liquor—\$17.48.

But that was only the beginning. Mr. Tobin, Cousin Abner waded through most of the scotch before dinner. He is an amateur magician, and nothing would do but he must show us a few card tricks. Some-

Hollywood Filming Life Of Ex-Schoolmarm Gambler

By BOB THOMAS HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 24 (AP)—To former school teacher Elaine Townsend, running a gambling salon is just like the grocery business.

"The only difference is that you deal in checks instead of soap flakes," she explained. Miss Townsend is a thirtyish, handsome blonde who heads some gaming operations in Havana, Cuba. Although she fails to see the glamor of her occupation, Hollywood feels otherwise. She will soon be the subject of "The Elaine Townsend Story," produced by Wolfgang Reinhardt.

Choice Here to oversee the writing of the script, the gambling queen explained how she happened to choose her work.

"Have you ever lived where temperatures were 40 below zero?" she asked. I replied I had not.

"Well, I did," she continued. "I was born in the little town of Powell, Wyo. I went to the University of Denver and I taught at a commercial school in Denver. Finally, I got so cold I took a trip to Honolulu."

Gold "When I went back home, I was colder than ever. So I took another trip—this time to Havana. I stayed at the National hotel and out by the pool I would hear all the big-money talk. I happened to hear that the chemin de fer and crap concession at the hotel was open, so I snapped it up.

"Later I became associated with the race track and I now operate all the gambling at the Montmartre."

The World Today By DEWITT MACKENZIE AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

The Russian government newspaper Ivestia makes a front-page splash with the surprising thesis that socialism (communism) and capitalism can live side by side in peace—and it attributes the view to Lenin and Stalin.

The idea of compatibility between the two isms also has been put forward recently by other publications, including the Soviet magazine New Times. This is doubly interesting inasmuch as both Lenin and Stalin have contradicted the idea of cooperation between communism and capitalism. For example Lenin in 1920 said:

"As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace. In the end one or the other will triumph."

The Bolshevik world revolution for the spread of communism also is in itself a direct contradiction of this theory of peace. So is the cold war.

Problem Where then does this leave us? Must we discard the idea that peace between communism and capitalism is utterly impossible? I think not, but we shall have to qualify our thesis.

Communism and capitalism obviously cannot live in peace within the confines of any one country. They are oil and water and cannot mix.

However, there is widespread belief among students of the subject that a communist state and a capitalist state could live side by side in peace—provided each minded its own business and didn't try to force its will down the throat of the other.

Russia has been at loggerheads with much of the rest of the world ever since the bolshevik revolution of 1917 brought communism to power. The Third International, or communist front for world revolution, and this end to communize the whole globe and bring it under the domination of Moscow has been proceeding ever since. Obviously there could be no peace.

Speculation There will be much speculation of course, as to the full meaning of this Moscow "peace" talk. What, for example, is the real significance of the declaration in Ivestia, official organ of the supreme Soviet premier, that Soviet policy is for peaceful competition between capitalist and socialist systems—a policy of peaceful cooperation between them?

Probably a good many observers will conclude that this move is intended as camouflage for further Cold War operations. It also serves to contrast a peace-minded Soviet with "war-mongering" capitalist states, since the peace declarations are accompanied by charges that Britain and the U. S. are preparing for new war and are sabotaging U.N. decisions aimed at abolition of atomic weapons.

Peace Possible However, it certainly is worth noting that the word could have ideological peace if proselyting by strong-arm methods ceased. Probably it is true that, as between capitalism and socialism, one or the other would win in the course of time. If Moscow really believes what it is preaching about peace, why let her withdraw her fifth column, and call off the Cold War. It's a fair bet she would get cooperation from the democracies.

Kunz Wins Florida, Cuba Trip

W. J. Kunz has been declared winner of a six-month sales contest for Swift and company branch house managers and left Wednesday with Mrs. Kunz for an all-expenses paid trip to Florida and Cuba.

Competing with approximately 300 other Swift managers throughout the United States and Canada, Kunz earned his trip by meeting and exceeding a series of quotas set for him during the contest. Mr. and Mrs. Kunz will meet other winners from Swift sales territories throughout the nation in Washington, D. C. on Saturday and continue to Miami. After touring Miami and surrounding communities, the group will sail for Cuba and a three-day tour of the island.

While in Cuba, the group will tour points of interest in Havana, Batabanos and other favorite spots, headquarters at the Hotel Nacional de Cuba in Havana. Mr. and Mrs. Kunz are expected to return here December 5.

Merrill's Lions Fete Gridders

MERRILL — Merrill Lions entertained members of the Huskies football team when they met for their regular twice-monthly dinner meeting Nov. 21.

Other guests present were P. L. Hodges, Larry Reed and Dick Marks.

Crippled Ship Heads for Port

SEATTLE, Nov. 24 (AP) — After drifting helplessly for more than 24 hours, the freighter Panamanian Eagle made her way toward Longview early today under her own power.

The freighter got under way shortly after midnight off the Washington coast after waiting off aid from the coast guard cutter Winona and the army transport Gen. H. B. Freeman.

The Panamanian Eagle sent out a distress call Tuesday night saying fire had broken out in her engine room.

Nation Today Here's Background of U.S. Consul Angus Ward's Case

By JAMES MARLOW WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP) Angus Ward has been freed. He's the 56-year-old American consul general at Mukden, China. For a month the Communists held him and four members of the consulate staff in jail.

No American was allowed to see them or talk with them, although food and clothing have been sent in to them.

Here is the background. Different Unlike ambassadors and ministers who work on a high diplomatic level, the job of an American consul like Ward is largely looking after trade, shipping, things like that.

And, unlike ambassadors and ministers who can't be jailed in a foreign country because they have what is called "diplomatic immunity," a consul can be jailed for an offense.

Almost immediately after they captured Mukden a year ago—November 1948—the Chinese Communists put a police guard around the American consulate.

This confined Ward and the members of his staff to the consulate grounds, depriving them of freedom of the city. Last May the American government decided to close down the consulate.

Still, the Communists would not provide Ward and his staff—there were 14 people in all—with transportation to get out of Mukden. The police guard remained.

Further, the Communists had cut off the consulate's radio. So, presumably, anything Ward wanted to send to his American government first had to be cleared with the Communists.

On October 29, 1949, the Chinese Communist radio announced that Ward and four of his consulate staff had been jailed October 24 on a charge of beating up a Chinese employe of the consulate in a wage dispute.

The other four jailed men were listed as two Americans—Ralph Rehberg, Rochester, N. Y., a clerk, and Shiro Tatum, a mechanic—and two European employes: Frank Clogna and Alfred Kristan.

That recognition might have been delayed quite a bit, anyway, but Acheson said it couldn't be considered at all with Ward in jail.

What to do? Not much, it seems, short of war. But on November 21 Acheson tried this. He appealed to 30 nations, including Russia, to intervene with the Chinese communists on behalf of Ward. So far it is not known that any of the 30 has done so. But—

The next day, November 22, the Chinese Communist reported their "people's court" at Mukden had finished its investigation and would give a verdict on Ward and his four companions.

The story of dinitrophenol is important because it shows that until a new treatment has been studied carefully no one knows whether the dangers in using it are not greater than the possible good. All drugs, therefore, need to be handled with care and too much should not be expected of them until the important actions, bad as well as good, have been worked out by study in the laboratory, on experimental animals and finally by careful observation of their effects on human beings.

Don't Use a Drug Until It Has Been Well Tested

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D. Fat people naturally hope for some drug or other simple and quick way of melting off the pounds and restoring a slender figure. A few years ago it seemed as though the answer to this desire had finally been discovered. A chemical compound called dinitrophenol, which was known in industry chiefly for its use in the manufacture of explosives, seemed to be the wonder drug.

It almost literally melted off the fat. There was much enthusiasm for this drug in many places. For a short time dinitrophenol was used as a good deal — and successfully — to reduce weight. However, soon after dinitrophenol began to be used, it was discovered that the drug had serious dangers. Some people who took it developed skin rashes. Liver damage was reported.

Several deaths were reported following the administration of dinitrophenol and in two of these the dosage had not been unusually large at all. In several of the six persons who died death came rapidly — a day after the symptoms first began to show. Among some who took the

QUESTION: Is there anything a person can do to prevent dreaming nightly? ANSWER: I do not know of any method. If anyone knows of one, it would be appreciated by a lot of people.

SPRED SATIN . . . Roper & Roper Paint Store, 2011 No. 6th.

Long's advertisement for November Clearance Knit Suits and Millinery. Text: "SALUTE DAYS SPECIAL! November CLEARANCE KNIT SUITS. Two-piece Boucle, hand-loomed, hand-finished knit suits by Nationally Famous makers. With that 'hand-knit' look! 1/4 Off. In navy, green, beige, blue, melon, coral. Sizes 10-18. Reg. \$35 to \$45. NOW \$26.25 to \$33.75. MILLINERY. Choose from a large group Profiles, Bonnets, Cloches, Baretts, in Felts, Velours, Velvets. Regularly 2.95 to 35.00. Now 1.47 to 17.50. 719 MAIN Phone 6431."