

The Herald and News

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Hot Issue

By BILL JENKINS
I've had just about all I can stand of this "one party press" business that has occupied so much time by our political parties and so much potentially valuable space in the public press of the United States.

The fact that there isn't a lot of truth in the charges and never will be seemingly means little or nothing to the pontifical political pedagogues who are more interested in sonorous phraseology than they are in serious consideration of the nation's problems.

But it is becoming annoying to us newspapermen who have to take all this silly guff and aren't expected to answer back. We have been placed on trial by the politicians, adjudged guilty before the proceedings began and then flayed again and again by merciless tongue lashings broadcast over the nation's radio and television circuits.

The end result, of course, has been to cheat the public by using otherwise valuable time in hammering at an issue which has nothing to do with the good of the people, the nation, the state or the world as a whole. I very much doubt if the voting public is taken in by this roaring and ranting to any great extent. I cannot believe that the American public is as gullible as the politicians would have us believe. I'm convinced that the people recognize this smear campaign against the newspapers as a grudge fight between publicity hungry public trough aspirants and those professional newspapermen who refuse to print pure fluff and propaganda.

No responsible person seeking office has as yet made this ridiculous "one party press" charge. It has invariably come from that lunatic fringe of barrel thumpers who place private aims above public progress and who lack any other subject.

With ninety percent of our political coverage coming from the national wire services I can't see how anyone can back up this one party claim. The services are so nervous about giving one candidate more publicity than the other that they practically measure their stories out line for line and paragraph for paragraph.

The newspapers themselves formulate their own policies and must live up to them. This paper is Republican, but only on the editorial pages. We are so sensitive to pressure from the opposing party that we have tended in the past to play up the Democratic side of things slightly more than we do the Republican. Ridiculous, of course, but nonetheless true.

In a manner of speaking the newspapers, whether it be the hometown weekly or the biggest metropolitan daily, have been sandbagged and blackmailed by members of both parties into giving far more coverage to unimportant events than was warranted. We have been subjected to demands, backed up by threats at our sources of income, that we run the same tired old story over and over again when one particular candidate is fresh out of any issue to froth at the mouth over. We have, time and time again, been subjected to the humiliation of having a candidate come into the office, give us a prepared speech which he says he will deliver that evening and which we print, only to find that the man has changed his speech entirely—leaving us holding the bag and looking ridiculous to the reader who heard the speech and then read our account of it.

We have been wooed with flowery words and phrases in our editorial rooms when said candidate had a story he wanted in the paper, and then stabbed in the back after publication.

And words and phrases are about all we've been wooed with, too. The big majority of advertising and campaign funds being spent in the United States today by both major parties is going to television. At the national level huge sums are being expended. But this hasn't taken the pressure off our bedeviled newspapermen for free space.

It is unfortunately true that the newspaper is today regarded by the political fraternity as a sort of a public utility vehicle that should be compelled by law to support them. Radio and TV stations are already in the light of the line about time. If they devote so many minutes of public service time to one party they are up against an instant demand from the opposition party for equal time. They (the politicians) would like to see the newspapers in that same category.

men ever subscribed in practice to the "one party" system we would be cutting our own throats as well as those of the subscriber. Every newspaper, just like every individual, has the right to its editorial and personal opinions. But I can speak for the newspapers as a whole when I say that we do not now and never will slant, knowingly, our news stories toward one side or the other. Naturally, if one side makes the news we'll print it. But every side, every issue and every campaign will get the fullest possible coverage on an objective basis. Nor will we stoop to publishing every carefully prepared handout that contains nothing but pure propaganda.

Now, I've had my say and I'll retire to my office and take up the weary task of sorting the mail again and waiting for the phone to ring—knowing that it will probably be another appeal from someone in an out-of-town campaign headquarters for more free space for his candidate.

Such is life.

Ideas

By KEN McLEOD

To explain the mystery of man and the world in which he lives has been one of the time consuming basis of argument to occupy the mind of man long before there were schools or sciences. Because ancient man had no store of facts to help him solve the unanswered questions, he sought to explain the answers by the use of myths. The earth was an island heaped up in a river; or, a plain made by mischievous supernatural spirits, or, a half ball atop a gigantic turtle crawling on endless stretches of mud. Its mountains were made by manitous, its lakes were dropped by helpful spirits. Its movements were writings of monsters beneath. For each myth there were dozens of others, each contradicting all the rest.

It is easy to laugh at such odd conceptions, or even impossible to believe that serious thoughtful men would harbor such notions but all this was before the stage of civilization in the modern sense. Even the famous philosophers of Greece and Rome held ideas that seem weird to us today. But to laugh at these early men would be unfair, for men who devised those odd notions thought just as earnestly if not more so than most of us think today. Suppose an Indian did picture the earth as the back of a great snapping turtle paddling upon a greater stream? He had seen rivers too big for safe travel and had watched turtles on whose shells the mosslike algae was so thick that it held a coating of mud. He merely used what he knew to explain a puzzle: having many other tasks to do, he made no "critical revisions" of his theory as do men in modern science.

We who believe in less comprehensible things than turtles can rightly question our own right to laugh for our own ideas may be equally "queer" to some generation in the future. Ideas about the world and its beginning are far from stable though today we do not resort quite as much to fancy as did aboriginal man. Nevertheless, we are faced each year with "new" concepts of the universe and we discard the "old" with scarcely a conscious thought. Modern science recognizes that various concepts might be in error very much the same as with Ptolemy 2,000 years ago. We do not hold Ptolemy up to ridicule because, after an honest, if imperfect, study of data, he decided that the earth did not rotate—yet for a time Ptolemy's word was accepted as fundamental fact.

Knowledge of the earth has grown slowly because the facts of the earth are hard to discover. In the early days, however, man was beguiled by more appealing topics, at least this is true for the philosophers who were the leaders of ancient and medieval thought. The study of the earth was actively hindered by the turmoil of invasion, revolution, pillage and intrigue that began when the Roman world collapsed. Little was done except to preserve the knowledge of the past, and strange to believe, a great deal of that was done by the Arabian invaders of Spain.

Ignorance of the earth marked the Middle Ages and endured into modern times, even today the ignorance of popular knowledge is appalling. Man is indeed a strange creature, even though knowledge is advanced by new ideas he looks upon all new ideas with the greatest of suspicion, yet even the threat of torture and death did not stem those with ideas that defied tradition. It was not until 1530 that Nikolaus Koppernick, called Copernicus, rebelled against the doctrines and produced his great work that went to prove our planet's place in the solar system. Great ideas came slowly at this period of man's history there were some 1,700 years between Ptolemy and Copernicus, however, the enlightenment of the human mind began to speed up and it was only 142 years between Copernicus and the next great forward idea introduced by Isaac Newton, who, in 1672 used a piece of glass to split sunlight into several colors—one more step in learning earth's origin, though Newton him-

self did not know it. Fifteen years later, Newton took a still greater step by deciding that everything "pulls" everything else. In this he found the principle of universal gravitation, on which the solar system makes sense, and which, therefore, hints at its beginning. Yet Newton himself did not follow up the idea that he suggested—that remained for others.

Success

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)— Joan Grove could well be the heroine of a Horstene Alger success story.

At 28 she can't cook and is afraid of gas stoves. But she is a vice president in a 12-million-dollar a year firm, earns about \$50,000 annually herself, and has a wardrobe containing 125 hats.

She also has her own apartment on Fifth Avenue (Jackie Gleason is a neighbor in the same building), dresses better than the average movie star, and collects expensive Louis XIV furniture. What else could a girl ask for—except maybe a decorative husband?

"I'm in no hurry for one," said Joan, a tall, slender, blue-eyed girl with blonde-tipped brunette hair. "Right now I like my life as it is."

Miss Grove, daughter of a Detroit auto engineer, was graduated in 1951 from Michigan State University, where she had studied sociology and psychology. "I had dreamed of becoming a crusading social worker, spending my life helping the needy," she said, "but after looking into the financial rewards of social work I decided I'd end up being a needy person myself. So I decided to try the business world."

A newspaper ad changed her career.

The ad was placed by Larry Mack, dynamic young president of Slenderella Inc., who the year before had launched a nationwide chain of salons to help American women improve their figures. Joan, who has an interesting figure herself (33-24-35), skyrocketed right up with the sky-rocketing firm which last year claims it reduced U.S. women 4 million inches in girth and 3 million pounds. (This has freed in a crowded land a space equivalent to that taken up by 24,000 women weighing 125 pounds, or the area required to park 2,400 cars.)

Last year Miss Grove became the youngest of seven vice presidents of Slenderella, and now supervises about 225 employees in 22 salons ranging from here to Canada.

"I like responsibility," she said frankly. "I have tremendous energy. I couldn't be happy as a housewife, sitting around brooding about the price of potatoes."

Joan has decided opinions on the role of women as business executives, and doesn't hesitate about stating them. "In hiring," she said, "I look first of all for sincerity. And I don't find it hard to make decisions. I study the facts in a situation thoroughly, but I depend a lot on intuition also."

"There is a lot of nonsense written about feminine intuition. What is intuition really but a mental judgment based on all your previous experience? You have to heed intuition."

She believes any woman who is well-groomed, intelligent and has a well-balanced personality can succeed in business—and compete with men for top jobs. "But she should be better dressed than most movie stars," Joan added. "She can't afford to look as casual or disheveled in public as—well, say Marilyn Monroe sometimes does. If clothes make the man, they are even more important to the business woman."

"I am very fond of hats myself, and believe a woman should have a hat for every mood." Joan, who has some 125 hats, doesn't have any \$2.98 moods. Her hats cost from \$75 to \$175 for a neat ermine bonnet.

"No, I can't cook," she said. "I'm actually afraid to light a gas stove. I don't cook because I don't have the time to learn to do it well. I don't like to do anything unless I can do it well."

Eventually she hopes to marry and have three children. But, admitting "I like fine things," she said she had no desire to serve as a breadwinner for any impecunious young artist or writer. Her husband will have to be able to support her in the same style she can now afford herself.

Her top job and high income overawe many young men in her own age bracket who hesitate to ask her for dates.

Is she lonely, for all her success?

"Not now," she said soberly, "but I don't know how I'll feel when I'm 45. I'm not looking that far ahead."

Biggest Race

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst WASHINGTON (AP)— All four candidates in this campaign are doing their best to catch the nation's eye. All have used radio and television some. And they've been aiming straight at newspaperers' front pages.

hower and Adlai Stevenson both got a lot of mileage out of their argument over ending the draft and the H-bomb tests.

In 1952 Eisenhower was credited with hitting on a surefire voter appeal—particularly to parents—with his promise to go to Korea, if elected, to try to end the war.

This year Stevenson certainly knew he had an appeal to parents when he talked of ending the draft, although all he really said was that the draft should end when it's safe to end it.

Perhaps because the campaign issues are pretty thin, he has repeatedly made headlines with his draft proposal, plus his suggestion for ending big-scale nuclear bomb tests if other nations agree to do the same.

Eisenhower did equally well in opposing Stevenson's ideas. He has made headlines in three different ways: in speeches, news conferences and White House statements.

Without opening his mouth as a candidate, Eisenhower as president issued separate statements on the draft and the H-bomb.

If he had issued one statement covering both subjects he would have made front pages for one. Instead he made all the Saturday papers, morning and afternoon, with his explanation late Friday against ending H-bomb tests.

Then, with a statement Saturday against ending the draft, he made all the Sunday papers.

Stevenson has been spinning around the country at a feverish pace, making half a dozen or more speeches a day to little groups and big crowds.

That not only lets him talk directly with a lot of people; since he's followed everywhere by newsmen, he's assured of attention in the newspapers and on news broadcasts day and night. He has been in the news practically every day since the campaign began, far more than Eisenhower, who has said less.

Eisenhower's news conferences, though, are a ready-made device for talking on the issues since the newsmen at the conferences are bound to ask him about them.

Vice President Nixon and Sen. Estes Kefauver, working just as hard as Stevenson in their day-by-day barnstorming around the country, are also accompanied by newsmen from the wire services and the big newspapers.

So they are assured of nationwide stories every day. They're not depending on that alone. They've held a lot of news conferences where local reporters could ask questions and give them extra mileage in the local papers.

Pinched

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)— Uncle Sam is pinched for money, too. He's going to borrow another billion and a half to help make ends meet until some expected checks from the relatives arrive.

The way he's going to borrow is what interests businessmen who've been doing a lot of that themselves lately.

This billion and a half of new debt will be in addition to the usual weekly borrowing of the same amount from the U.S. Treasury on a sort of continuous renewal plan such as increasingly is used by businessmen—a banking method hardly known to their grandfathers.

Each week the Treasury auctions off 1.6 billion dollars worth of 91-day bills. The receipts are used to pay off an issue for a similar amount coming due them. The auction returns set the yield for that week—a yield that has risen smartly as money tightened. The Treasury is thus continuously in debt to the banks by a constant amount.

This week the Treasury will borrow the usual 1.6 billion, but because it is pinched for funds in this season of low tax payments it will also borrow an additional 1.6 billion on similar bills, dated Oct. 17 and payable Jan. 16. Since the big flow of tax money will only be starting when they mature, the Treasury may have to borrow again to redeem them.

Tight money is back of the two reasons given for the Treasury's turning to more short-term debt: 1. The interest rate on long-term borrowing is too high now; 2. If the Treasury went into the long-term market, as in the past it would have liked to, it would be sopping up any available money in competition with business and making the credit situation that much tighter.

Business as well as the Treasury has taken on a semi-permanent borrower's role at the bank, the economists of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland note. And this, they say, has brought about a fundamental change in the nature of bank credit.

Prior to the 1920's a contrary view was generally held—the view that "loans by commercial banks are characterized, and should be, short-term and self-liquidating in character." But the credit needs of business have changed. The bank says the new idea has been specially helpful to new, small or unincorporated firms "whose access to sources of intermediate and long-term external financing is other than bank credit, is very slight or nonexistent."

Alaskans To Vote In Hot Contest

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)— Alaskans will show tomorrow which way the political wind blows in the North.

The election which gains added interest from the territory's first selection of U.S. "senators" will be watched closely because of Alaska's reputation in recent years as a national political weathervane.

The election is the last in any territory or state before the national showdown in November, and it will be another test of the adage: "As Alaska goes, so goes the nation."

Interest is close to an all-time high in the territory because of two factors:

1. A lively furor over a small-scale adaptation of the Lincoln-Douglas debate technique in the race for the existing nonvoting delegate's seat in Congress.

2. The election of two United States senators and a member of the House to nonexistent seats in the next Congress.

Alaskans do not get to vote for president.

The records of the Republican administration and the Democratic Congress on Alaska matters have figured prominently in the campaign.

The senators and representatives are being elected under what is known as the Alaska-Tennessee plan. They will knock at the doors of Congress with the challenge:

"Here we are, gentlemen, ready to take our seats just as soon as you make Alaska the 49th state."

In effect, they will be titled lobbyists for statehood.

The plan got its name from Tennessee's effective use of it in its bid for statehood in 1879. It has been followed by half a dozen other states.

The Democratic candidates for the senatorships are Ernest Gruening, who served 14 years as governor under appointments by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and Territorial Sen. William Egan, who presided over Alaska's constitutional convention.

The Republican candidates are

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo

THE LITTLE WOMAN IS SOOO-WEAK SHE CAN NEVER UNSCREW A COVER OFF A JAR....



BUT, OH, BOY! JUST TRY TO OPEN THE SAME JAR AFTER SHE PUTS THE LID BACK ON....



Territorial Sen. John Butrovich, a Fairbanks insurance man, and Robert Atwood, Anchorage publisher and chief of the Alaska Statehood Committee.

Grueing and Butrovich are opposed for the six-year term; Egan and Atwood for the four-year term.

For the existing nonvoting seat in Congress, Delegate E. L. Bartlett, Democrat, is challenged by Byron Gilliam, a former Fairbanks merchant.

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