

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS Editor
MALCOLM EPLEY Managing Editor
Entered as second class matter at the postoffice of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1908, under act of congress, March 8, 1879.

A temporary combination of the Evening Herald and the Klamath News. Published every afternoon except Sunday at Klamath Falls, Oregon, by the Herald Publishing Co. and the News Publishing Company.

Subscription Rates: By carrier month 75c By mail 6 months \$3.25 By carrier year \$1.50 By mail year \$6.00 Outside Klamath, Lake, Modoc, Siskiyou counties year \$7.00

Member Associated Press Member Audit Bureau Circulation

Today's Roundup

By MALCOLM EPLEY

THE duty of a responsible newspaper, as we have always seen it, is to express its convictions—the opinions of its editors—editorially, and to conduct its news policies as impartially as possible, even in the face of controversy in which it has strong editorial opinion.

That has been our program here at The Herald and News. We have never laid down any "policy" rules for the treatment of news, whether it came from the local, national or international scene. We believe that the consistent reader of The Herald and News knows the news situation pretty well, including a balanced picture of that part which involves highly controversial matters.



EPLEY

In this column, we have repeatedly voiced our support for the candidacy of Tom Dewey for president, for reasons that have been mentioned many times over a series of years. Long before Mr. Dewey himself became a candidate, this is the proper place for an expression of such opinion. But today, we are going to depart from customary procedure and give the remainder of the column to an expression of contrary views. They are presented by E. P. Ivory, a local lumber manufacturer, who is chairman of the county democratic central committee. This is a condensation of a speech given before the Kiwanis club, along with a similarly able republican speech by Frank Z. Howard, county republican chairman, whose views will be reported later.

From here on, we turn the column over to Pat Ivory, whose opinions we respect even in disagreement:

By E. P. IVORY

IN order to develop and bring to success a program that it has been advocating, the major issue with any current administration must be to stay in power, and it is up to the opposition to create the issues in an election. The issues developed by the republican party, and enunciated by its presidential candidate, boil themselves down to two salient points; one, a change in the methods of the New Deal, and two, a change in national leadership.

Now the New Deal is a political philosophy, or a design for national living, designed to prevent re-current panics or depressions. The old formula was to let a depression run its course, while we anxiously looked "just around the corner" for prosperity. The accepted method was a process of letting businessmen, employers and the wealthy get on their feet and resume business activity, so that money, wages, better conditions, better prices for farm products might filter on down to the masses. The New Deal approach was based on building up and strengthening the masses first, so that their well-being and general prosperity would provide an absolutely firm foundation on which employers, manufacturers and the rich could rear an even greater economic structure which would be so firmly rooted that it could not be toppled by the strongest winds of adversity. Such a process meant change. It meant regulation. It meant, if you will, regimentation—and it required time. Part of it hurt some few people. Part of it may even have been unjust, as seems to be the case with all great social changes, like the Emancipation Proclamation.

New Deal Objectives

THIS program had achieved a large measure of success before the war, as evidenced by the experience of men and women everywhere, particularly here in Klamath Falls. At the depths of the depression in 1933, in common with everyone else, Klamath's businessmen were having to fight tooth and nail to hold onto their enterprises. But they did fight the battle, and they won out. The fight was hard, the rules were new and some of them were onerous, but they sharpened men's wits, and they succeeded. The program itself succeeded. It succeeded so well that thinking people in general, including the leaders of the republican party, agree that the New Deal objectives were worthwhile.

Four years ago Wendell Willkie, whose end was a national loss, said repeatedly that he believed wholeheartedly in the aims and objectives of the New Deal but had a different method of carrying them out. Mr. Dewey has said the same things, particularly here on the coast. He has recommended an increase in the social security program, an extension of fair labor standards' coverage, greater farm security, and even socialized medicine, a New Deal idea too liberal for the New Deal. He says unequivocally that business must accept government regulation in its relationship with employees and in its affairs. But—he also would do these things differently.

There are always more ways than one of accomplishing a given result. America has become great because its people are tolerant of others' ideas and methods. Minorities here go along with the majorities. Our very strength springs from our ability to accept the methods and ideas of others. If a change of method on domestic issues were the most important factor in this forth-coming election, my party would have been quick to recognize it and laid the basis within itself, but it is not the most important thing now. The life everyone of us is living, the efforts put forth for the war, the investments in our country, the sacrifice of our sons all belie the importance of a mere change in domestic affairs.

National Leadership

NOTHING can exceed in importance the conduct of the war, and nothing in that war is more important than our national leadership. In time of war, particularly a global war, the national leader must prepare and formulate the policy and strategy for success. He must have the best of men, and it is he who must pick them. They must, and do, have the finest military brains, but no two brains think exactly

alike and someone must decide between them. Each of the services, army, navy and air corps, feels that its roll is most important, and someone must assign their respective rolls. Then there is the relative demands of the divergent theaters of war. The Atlantic versus the Pacific, the Chinese versus the Russian. Someone must set up each in its proper perspective, and that someone is the commander-in-chief.

Concurrent with the military, and backing it up, is the domestic phase of the war which many confuse with peacetime domestic economy. Someone had to define the part the civilian plays because in this war he is nearly as important as the men in the field. The man whose job that has been, and still is, is the President of the United States.

Add another function. This global war is being fought by Allied Nations, by groups of people each governed under a different ideology. None of them had the productive facilities to win a war against Germany. Each of them had to come to America for help, or they would long since have been lost. It was our leader who first made that help available, and it is still he, Franklin D. Roosevelt, your president, who assesses the needs and assigns to each the portion of help which America alone can give.

Peace Issue

THERE is still no more important task before the nation than the winning of the war. It is true that the conduct of the war, to date, is the result of a definite foreign policy enunciated before the war began, and the peace program, yet to be formulated, must be based on a strong foreign policy already announced by the president of the United States. But it may take from one to three years yet before the war is over and peace can become paramount. Consider just this one thought. Franklin Roosevelt knows how the leaders of other Allied Nations think, and they know how he thinks and acts. Together they can make a firmer peace, just as they are fighting this war successfully. As they are fighting this war successfully, several months and cost the lives of thousands of American boys.

Can we as independent, aggressive Klamath Falls citizens afford to change our leader in the midst of this great cataclysm? Can we justify removing the head of the organization so successful in conducting this war? Can we change upsetting the delicate balance between the domestic and the military? Can we change with impunity the man who represents us among the Allied Nations? Can we call ourselves reasoning individuals, if we risk prolonging for one day or a month the war that involves the lives of Klamath's youth?

The need for making such a decision came to me last spring when I became a delegate to the democratic national convention. A similar decision must be made by each and every voter of Klamath Falls when he enters the polling booth alone on November 7.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Oats and trustees from the political feedboxes. Elder Financial-Philosopher of the Administration Bernard Baruch told senators he, too, is worried about the election. Not that he deeply doubts Mr. R. will pull through somehow. But he does not know, is not sure of the precise condition of the electorate.

For the first time in history, the top men know little more than the bottom. How could they—with 5,000,000 unpolable votes in the army, the threat of secret negative balloting, the tremendous shift of war worker populations, and the polls showing the critical states of New York and Pennsylvania divided almost 50-50.

All my inner lines hint Pennsylvania will go surprisingly for Dewey, despite the polls and the CIO, which together are giving the edge conclusively to Mr. Roosevelt. An unusual job of organizing has been done there by Governor Edward Martin, a DSC, Purple Heart major general of Spanish, World Wars I and II service. The CIO's organizing has been flashy. The Martin work apparently has been effective.

GOP Majority

INCOMPLETE published registration figures show 762,842 majority for the republicans. While the state has voted for Roosevelt with a majority registered republican in the past, such a heavy reversal of registered sentiment is not indicated by any noticeable development this time.

Both the republicans and democrats offer apparently genuine claims for New York. Any objective analysis would leave it close.

In the last few days the New Deal democrats have developed an idea they will get a majority up-state, but this is opium smoke. There is inner talk, furthermore, about the ardor of Tammany.

What is left of that local democratic machine got together with the communist-led American labor party on some congressional candidates, but with how much remaining tongue in cheek none knows.

Boss of New York

IF Roosevelt wins, the CIO's Hillman can become boss of New York. Quite a few Tammanyites will hardly wish to clear anything with Sidney.

The best democratic authority here on doubtful Massachusetts (democratic mind) says Dewey will carry it, as will Saltonstall (running for the senate) although the gubernatorial race is in doubt. He counts on a split in the Irish vote and the popular organization of Governor Saltonstall.

If Dewey wins two of these three states, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, he will win the election. The professional wagers, however, are still laying 13 to 5 on Roosevelt nationally believing as does Mr. Baruch, that he will pull through somehow.

The Ball deflection in Minnesota is not likely to count in the results for this reason: While Governor Stassen was one of Willkie's best friends he could not carry the state for anyone but himself. If his influence was so limited, how can one of his appointees have any important influence?

Farm Vote

MOST authorities count the state for Dewey on the farm vote plus coolness toward world peace proposals that have aroused other sections, particularly the east.

I cannot bring myself to believe it but the authority I respect most on Kentucky says Dewey by 35,000. This same authority predicted the astonishing republican gubernatorial victory there several months in advance.

Keep Missouri doubtful and possible for Roosevelt because the Truman-Hannegan boys will do the counting, and the counting could

SIDE GLANCES



Oh, gosh, let's cancel our plans for the usual wrecking — help's so scarce we might have to make the repairs ourselves!

have as much to do with the result as the voting.

Mr. Roosevelt always was hailed as the luckiest politico alive. He could ride to a speech in pouring rain, only to have the sun emerge at precisely the proper moment. His luck has been a White House byword.

This campaign has shown some signs of change. The weather broke badly for his New York triumph. Delays in the European campaign came at the wrong time for campaign laurels.

The Jap fleet defeat broke better, but the revolution in Spain was distinctly untimely in view of religious sensitivity over the rise of Russia and the Hillman - Browder connection with the campaign.

Clearly more oats are developing for Dewey, more titles for Roosevelt.

Telling The Editor

Letters printed here must not be more than 500 words in length, must be written legibly on ONE SIDE of the paper only, and must be signed. Contributions following these rules, are warmly welcomed.

ABOUT POLICE

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (To The Editor)—As a candidate for mayor, I can not pass the "bunk" charge hurled at the candidates of this election by Mr. Heuvel. Mr. Heuvel has asked the public to face "facts" and the "facts" submitted were illustrated by a series of graphs, unfortunately not accompanied by actual figures.

These charts are offered as evidence in support of Mr. Heuvel's thesis that a material increase in the number of arrests for law violations result in a decrease in crime. Basing comparisons upon 1939 and 1940, the years before he became assistant and finally chief of the department, he shows by the aid of his chart that the crime level was high; since his advent to the department the trend has been downward so that it would appear by his graph that under his management in 1943 the crime index had fallen to 60 per cent of the 1939 figure.

The basic reason for this accomplishment, Mr. Heuvel attributes to a vigorous prosecution of the law as illustrated by the chart on the arrests. The graph seems to indicate that the number of arrests in 1943 was at least three times greater than 1939, or roughly speaking, an increase of 300 per cent. All this has been accomplished in the face of an increasing turnover of manpower, thus by virtue of these "facts" the efficiency of his administration is clearly established.

Let us examine this thesis of arrests versus crime. If an increase in arrests by 300 per cent decreases the rate of crime by 40 per cent, it should follow very logically that an increase of arrests to 750 per cent should eliminate all crime entirely. This places us in a quandary, because without crime we can not have arrests. The year 1942 presents a sour aspect to the theory, since arrests in this year appear to be only 50 per cent above 1939, yet the crime seems to have decreased 70 per cent. This is in contrast to 1943, where the arrests are shown to be 300 per cent greater, yet the crime only 40 per cent less. It becomes apparent that the argument presented has not been clearly analyzed, and facts give

en have been distorted by the desire to develop intangible evidence into concrete facts.

The definition of "crime" used as the base of measurement is somewhat vague. It is our understanding that the chart tabulates all infractions of city ordinances as well as more serious offenses. Thus the man who was picked up for having a couple more beers than was proper, is tabulated alongside the purse-snatcher, and he who was unfortunate to create some traffic blunder is lined up with the vagrant.

The efficiency of a police department can not be measured in arrests nor in the amount of fines collected. Its efficiency is reflected in some measure if its policies receive the confidence and respect of the majority of the citizens of the community. This is the fact I stressed in my campaign announcement. The fact that many citizens do not sanction present policies is confirmed by recent council action. The solution of the problem is not the simple matter of merely replacing a chief of police, as some have suggested. It is a major problem for the new mayor to face, for after all the chief of police is merely the servant to carry out the policies established by the mayor with the assistance of the council.

The mayor must select a man who is honest, capable, efficient and one who will not create personal enemies towards himself beyond the line of duty. It is the mayor's duty, and not the chief of police, to establish policies that will obtain the approval of the majority of the citizens, and it will fall upon the mayor's shoulders to iron out the personal differences that have created the present furor.

In selecting a mayor to do this task the voters should make certain that the mayor is completely independent and not controlled by any individual or group.

KENNETH McLEOD JR.

ON PARK ISSUE

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (To The Editor)—Recently there have been a number of adverse inferences published in your paper in regard to the proposed Veterans' Memorial park. These statements, I am sure, have been published merely because of the editor's broadmindedness. Being one of the thousands of the future veterans of this war from Klamath and being one of the taxpayers of the city, I feel that I have a right to make my feelings in this matter known.

The issue of voting on this particular scheme means more than just the mere acquisition of a new park within the city limits. The outcome of the voting will indicate whether Klamath Falls is to revert to an overgrown lumber camp or whether the city will come of age and is ready to assume the cultural responsibilities that a city of the size and importance of Klamath Falls is expected to accept. And I am using the word "culture" in its true sense, the raising of our children in a sane manner and the creation of a more desirable type of living for ourselves.

Those who are opposed to this measure are cutting off their noses to spite their faces. To save a few tax dollars, they are willing to sacrifice an attractive Klamath Falls; a Klamath Falls which would offer big city inducements to future industrial investment dollars. Can it be possible that those who plan to vote against this measure think that by so doing, those other recreational areas

will be automatically improved and the streets will be kept free of glass and rubbish? No, the right to do these things will have to be given the city by the people by the exercise of the free vote. This city is capable of affording, that all of these things may be done and many more, too. Fact is that in the long run, the people of Klamath Falls cannot afford not to accept these responsibilities for the obvious reasons of providing controlled play areas for the rising generation, and making the city attractive to outside capital.

If the taxpayers want to see the city of Klamath Falls retain its position as the most important industrial center between Sacramento and Portland, they should not miss the opportunity of voting for the proposed Veterans' Memorial park—a park which will serve as an indication of their civic pride and desire for a better way of living.

VERN SWANSEN, USNR, San Diego, Calif.

FOR "LITTLE TOWNSEND"

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (To The Editor)—We certainly appreciate Mr. Epley's interest in protecting the farmers and laborers, to hear him tell it, in October 26 issue. He fails to mention, of course, about the HOME MEASURE. Maybe he doesn't expect to be 60 or possibly disabled. Maybe he hasn't ever had to try to live on \$20 a month, pay rent, lights water and try to eat, exist not live, or possibly have his children support him. Maybe he doesn't expect to have to retire from work, the way many of our good citizens have. The 3 per cent tax is going to scare a lot of our voters away, but such people as our very good managing editor, Mr. Epley, is such a big help in explaining every thing a lot of sensible people will still vote for 3 1/2 per cent.

So to our citizens of Klamath county, in the near future you need help, so read your VOTER'S PAMPHLET and get both sides of the issue. He also forgot to explain that even if you are only 40 now and paid \$80 a year, you would get ALL OF IT BACK IN LESS THAN 2 1/2 YEARS. And most of us would not pay nearly that much.

"No attempt is made to tax according to ability to pay" quoted. Balance? If you don't make it, you don't pay it. If you make \$100 you pay 3 per cent, if you make \$500 you still pay the 3 per cent. If that isn't an allowance what is?

This probably will not be published seeing it is an idea of what part of the people think. Also I am not 60 by several years. I still say vote yes on 3 1/2.

Thank you, Mrs. Bernice McCracken, 3631 Homedale Road.

INCIDENT

MERRILL, Ore. (To The Editor)—I am taking the liberty of writing your column about an incident that took place in Klamath Falls Tuesday night of this week. To my mind it shows the attitude of some of the business establishments of the town.

I have lived in the Klamath area continuously for the past 36 years, the seventh of this November. Have taken the local paper all those years but have never written a letter to the Editor's column before.

I was compelled to go to Medford last Tuesday, returning to K. Falls Tuesday night on the bus, which arrives at 1:30 a. m.

I called all the hotels in town to see if I could find a bed for a few hours or until I could call the ranch for someone to come after me. No soap. As the W. Ne-Ma hotel was one of the nearest to the bus depot, I walked down there and asked the night clerk if I could sit in the lobby for two or three hours until the home folks were up and I could get them to come after me.

I was a little surprised when this request was bluntly refused. By this time it was after 2 o'clock and a little frosty, so I started hoofing it down to Bert Hall's place where I knew I would be welcome to roost as long as I liked. In passing the Arcade, I dropped in and asked if I could get there for awhile. I was told to make myself at home.

To my mind, this showed that a dumb farmer was not welcome in some business places.

Wm. F. JINETTE.

RESUMES PRACTICE

LAKEVIEW—Forrest E. Cooper, who has been with the state headquarters staff for war bond sales at Portland for the past 26 months, has resumed his law practice here. His offices are located on the second floor of the Herford building.

A courthouse clock in Indiana was stopped by spiders which spun their webs inside the works.

Primitive man carried on extensive trade operations, according to discoveries of archeologists.

LUNCH-BOX STOMACH

Pepto-Bismol is good for that

War work and hasty lunch-box meals sometimes result in upset digestive systems. PEPTO-BISMOL helps to relieve stomach distress and discomfort—and to retard simple diarrhea. Tastes good and does good. When your stomach is upset—ask your druggist for PEPTO-BISMOL.

A NORWICH PRODUCT

Fourth Term Camp Optimistic; Slates One Major Speech

By J. W. DAVIS Associated Press Staff Writer

Optimism in the fourth term camp was voiced by the White House today with a hint that President Roosevelt will make only one more major campaign speech — at Boston, probably Saturday night.

Early confirmed the Boston appearance and said "it would seem" Saturday would be the date, but at the same time he indicated rumors of an Ohio appearance would not materialize. Governor Dewey has three full-fledged speaking engagements on his calendar for the final week of the campaign, the first at Buffalo, N. Y., tomorrow night at 6 p. m. PWT over NBC.

Not Both

Early, discussing Mr. Roosevelt's future political plans with newspapermen today, told them Mr. Roosevelt indicated to his advisers that he could go either to Massachusetts or Ohio, but not both.

The unanimous choice, Early continued, was Boston, and while they still are pressing for Ohio "they are encouraged by the success of the Philadelphia and Chicago trips."

Early reported Mr. Roosevelt "feeling fine" after his 2000-mile trip through seven states, concluded yesterday.

State officials now estimate that more than 44,000,000 persons will vote in the election a week from tomorrow.

Estimate Concluded

The total vote estimate of 44,000,000 plus, which includes 3,392,000 service men and women, was compiled by the Associated Press from state officers who did their figuring on the basis of incomplete registrations and estimates of otherwise qualified voters. It compares with the actual total of 49,815,312 in 1940.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected in Boston Saturday night; his republican opponent is to speak there Wednesday night, reserving his own last Saturday-night-before-election spot for Madison Square Garden in New York.

Dewey is spending today in Albany, in connection with a special legislative session called to consider extending New York voting hours.

Traveling from Buffalo to Boston, he will make stops at Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester, Mass. He may spend Thursday in Connecticut and Friday in New Jersey.

Sometime in the course of these travels, a reply is expected to Mr. Roosevelt's Saturday night speech in Chicago, in which he accused the republicans of having only a "me too" program for meeting the nation's needs.

Dewey's running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker, campaigned in Michigan today, his work there to be topped by a radio broadcast tonight from Detroit at 6:30 p. m. PWT (NBC). He announced an eastward swing of 16 speeches to wind up the campaign, four of them hitherto undisclosed to be in the New York-New Jersey-Delaware area.

PERMANENT WAVE 59¢

Do it yourself. It's only as putting your hair up in curlers. You'll find everything you need in the Charm Hair Permanent Wave Kit. Requires no heat or electricity. Safe for every type of hair. Over 5 million sold. Get the amazing Charm-Kurl Permanent Wave Kit today! Waggoner Drug and all drug stores.

HOLY BIBLE

Christ's Prayer for Unity

In spite of the fact that many in the religious world are thanking God for the many different denominations, and are encouraging people to "Go to the church of your choice" and "Join the church of your choice," prayer for unity of God's people is still in the New Testament in John 17. Surely if Jesus, who gave His life for the church, had wanted many different denominations all having conflicting doctrines, He never would have prayed for unity of God's people as He did in John 17:11, 20-23: "Holy Father, keep them in thy name which thou hast given me, that they may be one even as we are." "Neither for these only do I pray but for them also that believe on me through thy name, that they may all be one; even as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be in us; that the world may believe that thou didst send me. And the glory which thou hast given me I have given unto them; that they may be one, even as we are one; I in them, and thou in me, that they may be perfected into one; that the world may know that thou didst send me, and lovedst them, even as thou lovedst me."

Notice how many times in this prayer Jesus used the word "ONE."

Surely if the Lord's prayer is ever answered there be no such thing as denominationalism and sectarianism, but we, as God's people, will all be one—One People, One Order of Worship.

—RAYMOND I. GIBBS, Evangelist

CHURCH OF CHRIST

2205 Wanland Ave. Klamath Falls, Oregon.

A Gem of Thought From Idella's

There was a young lady named Bell With a form exceedingly swell; She asked "Ain't my bathing suit cute?" I'll say it's a bute And it shows your Personality Up so well.

Soy Beans . . . No. 2 can 10c

AT IDELLA'S What a Gas!

All-Out for Dewey

Democratic enthusiasts in Massachusetts found Senator Dewey's soul for the success of his administration on foreign grounds prior to Pearl Harbor.

Boston was the scene Sunday news conference. Dewey, presidential candidate. Also in the crowd was Andrew J. Higgins, Orleans shipbuilder backing Dewey, who said "backing Dewey is a matter of life and death." Dewey's health is "a matter of life and death."

At Washington, James Byrnes, war mobilization administrator, called "the president," arranged a broadcast for 6 p. m. PWT under the sponsorship of the Democratic national committee.

COMPANY DISBOLVED

WALLACE, Idaho, Oct. 29.—The East Hecla Mining company was dissolved in district court here Saturday. Its property has been sold to the King company.

A new disease, thought to be spread by gnats, has been discovered in Mexico and Latin American countries.

Like to help run trains at \$220 base pay?

Work for a company with biggest job is still available

This is a job for a man who wants not only good pay, really interesting work, but a man who's sincere and able. The job: Brakeman S.P. No experience needed; start; we train you in the order. You help operate, make a team with the conductor and Engineer. You'll keep the wheels rolling through the winter. A company whose biggest job is still ahead—carrying tremendous war load in stepped-up push against the enemy. Frankly this is a job that in your blood, you may feel that railroading is from anything else. Friction plan. Railroad pay scales. Medical service. People to work with. Graduate today. Student rates! (to switch cars) needed. \$220 per month after training.

See or write Trainman S. P. Station, Klamath Falls or your nearest S. P. Agent.

Your Own Annuity

It still the best security for your old age. Guaranteed annuity.

John A. Hough

REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society

118 N. 7th