

Herald and News

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

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 Month \$ 1.35	1 Month \$ 1.35
6 Months \$ 6.50	6 Months \$ 6.50
1 Year \$11.00	1 Year \$11.00

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Notes in the coincidence column are furnished us today by Winston Purvine, director up at OTI and perhaps better known around the Basin as an ardent fisherman and enthusiastic sportsman.

According to him the registration as of Thursday afternoon (when his call came in) stood at 1049 for the fall term. And that just happened to be the same number as OTI's first post office box.

It is an interesting coincidence, but it is also interesting to note that a chap with as much to do in the line of paper work as Purvine has to do would notice that similarity in numbers.

OTI, by the way, is growing every day, what with a total enrollment of 822 students already and better than two hundred more who have made application but have not yet gotten around to actually registering.

I think Klamath can well be proud of our school on the hill where we are turning out men and women with training in how to do things, not just training in how to read and use the right fork for dinner.

A couple of weeks ago the fish and wildlife people got together with the army engineers and worked out an agreement which

should be of interest to sportsmen. In general the deal as worked out provides that there shall be close cooperation between the two agencies. In the future, according to this agreement, any lands taken over by the engineers for agricultural purposes shall be open to public hunting and fishing.

In the day and age in which we live I consider that statement to be of prime importance. There are entirely too many closed areas as it is. And certainly any agency that is supported by the taxpayers' monies should be open to use by all the taxpayers and not just a small fraction of the luckier ones.

There are today vast tracts of lands held under obscure leases, under tazy government regulations and other legal ties which prohibit hunting or fishing.

It is high time that the people of the nation woke up to the fact that if we allow our public lands to be controlled by a select few when it comes to hunting rights we might as well hang up our guns, use our fishing lines for tying Christmas bundles and settle down to a life of memories of the grand days of hunting and fishing.

It is commendable indeed that these two agencies have entered into an agreement to help. Now let's just hope that it works out as well as the starry-eyed planners meant it to.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN MCLEOD

In any conservation program that deals with wildlife there is one basic fundamental which should be the focal point of all projects of all conservation groups; the only foundation on which we can erect the edifice of our hopes, aims and ambitions for the conservation, restoration and perpetuation of all our wildlife species.

What is this basic fundamental requirement for abundant wildlife?

Why is there no longer the abundance of wildlife that was present when the first white men came to this Klamath Country? The answer to these questions is obvious and emphasizes the basic fundamental that should underlie every program of action. Clearly, the lack of an abundance of wildlife is because the kind of environment, or habitat, which is required by wildlife has been destroyed or altered.

The fundamental requirement then is "Suitable Habitat." This being the fact, it follows that our main job is habitat improvement and restoration.

That is the fundamental objective of all wildlife conservation—habitat improvement and restoration. We should always keep this basic law of wildlife management clearly before us—to exist and perpetuate itself, a species must have a habitat suited to its particular requirements.

If all individuals interested in the conservation of wildlife threw themselves wholeheartedly behind a program of habitat improvement and restoration of cover—to the exclusion, if necessary, of every other conservation measure—and if we do only a half decent job of it we can multiply both game and all species of wildlife many times over.

Naturally the emphasis exists upon game species, and game species, if given a suitable habitat can flourish beyond all expectations. We have a number of classic examples that illustrate what happens when game animals find a habitat suitable to their requirements.

Pele Island in Lake Erie, a small island of 25 square miles, was judged to be a suitable habitat for pheasants and so in 1927 it was stocked with about two dozen birds. That the habitat was suitable is clearly illustrated for in a short five years the island was over-run with pheasants, and farmers were systematically destroying nests. In the seventh year, hunters took a harvest of 10,000 birds and left a breeding stock that was estimated to be at least 50,000. This one classic example well illustrates the reproductive ability of a wildlife species to increase if given the proper environment.

Up in the state of Washington there was a little island with an area of 400 acres it possessed no wildlife. This island, like Pele Island, was judged to be a suitable habitat for pheasants. In 1937, two cock and six hen pheasants were released on the island. It was thought that there should be some predator present so two male housecats were added to repre-

sent the predator element. In five years there were 1,500 pheasants on this tiny 400 acre island.

We might drop over to Australia for another classic example. Australia possessed but little game and since the British are ardent sportsmen they felt the need of some incentive to take them out into the field. The rabbit makes a good game animal and so in 1890, two dozen European rabbits were released—ten years later 700,000,000 rabbit skins were exported from that country and today, no one can estimate the millions of rabbits that are present in Australia. Rabbits have become one of Australia's greatest pests.

Pennsylvania offers us another classic example on the subject of deer. In 1910 Pennsylvania had no deer, the state's native population of deer had been exterminated, and so the state introduced about 1,000 deer to provide a nucleus for future deer hunting. Under protection the deer multiplied and in approximately 25 years the deer had increased to an estimated number of over one million head.

These examples suffice to illustrate the basic law that wildlife animal populations are highly reproductive if provided with a favorable environment—that is to say a suitable habitat. Let us keep this basic fact forever in mind, it is the key to our problem:—Provide the right habitat, and leave the rest to the wild animal population—they will reproduce in abundance.

The problem of wildlife management, therefore, is two fold, the first is to insure an abundant crop of game animals to supply the pressure of the hunting and fishing demand upon the wildlife resource. The second problem is to prevent those wild animal populations from getting out of hand and becoming a general pest not only for human beings but for desirable species of wildlife itself.

Kerosene Spree Too Much For Cow

MOUNT AIRY, N.C. (AP)—A hangover from a kerosene drinking spree was just too much for Paul Flynn's cow. She died.

The cow got into a washbub filled with kerosene recently and guzzled three to five gallons.

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds

Come to think of it—the Herald & News Want Ad did say something about "Made in Russia"—why do you ask?

Up in the state of Washington there was a little island with an area of 400 acres it possessed no wildlife. This island, like Pele Island, was judged to be a suitable habitat for pheasants. In 1937, two cock and six hen pheasants were released on the island. It was thought that there should be some predator present so two male housecats were added to repre-

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Russia can't get along even on President Eisenhower's proposal for a world pool of atomic materials for peaceful uses, set up under an international agency.

He first made the suggestion last Dec. 8 before the United Nations. So that the United States and Russia wouldn't get into a public propaganda fight over it, he suggested the two countries discuss the idea quietly.

They did and got nowhere. Finally, impatient with the delay, Eisenhower on Sept. 6 said this country and some other nations, but not Russia, had agreed to go ahead and set up the international agency.

Yesterday, more than 10 months after Eisenhower offered his idea at the U. N., Secretary of State Dulles addressed the same world organization on the same subject.

What he said was not essentially different from what Eisenhower already had said. He did say, as Eisenhower had, that this country was going ahead without the Russians who could come in if they wanted to.

Why wouldn't the Russians come in? All the details of the discussions between Washington and Moscow are not known Dulles said he was willing for them to be made public.

The State Department had previously disclosed, and Dulles repeated it yesterday, the No. 1 stumbling block was a demand by the Russians that:

Before there could be a world pool of atomic materials for peaceful uses, this country must agree to outlaw the atomic and hydrogen bombs.

That was an old one which the United States wouldn't accept the first time the Russians offered it, and that was years ago when the two countries could not agree on world disarmament.

This country took the position that an agreement among countries they would never use the

bomb was not enough, because it left the door wide open for any country to cheat.

The United States insisted on a system of international inspection which could make sure—since the inspectors could dig around in every nation—that no nation had kept any atomic bombs and that none was making them.

Eisenhower had proposed an international agency—he didn't suggest it be part of the United Nations—to handle a world pool of peaceful atomic materials. Dulles yesterday said he hoped the agency could be in business next year.

Eisenhower said that as details for the international pool are being worked out, this country would set up an atomic reactor school here "to help train representatives of friendly nations in skills needed for their own atomic programs."

Dulles said yesterday this country will open its reactor training school next year for students of other nations to learn the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Dulles added this, apparently a last development in the government's thinking since Eisenhower hadn't mentioned it:

"The calling of an international scientific conference to consider this hole vast subject"—atomic materials for peaceful use—next spring "under the auspices of the United Nations."

This would bring the U. N. into the picture—part way, at least—although it's doubtful the United States would want, any time soon, to see the proposed international agency in the U. N. where the Russians might be able to wreck it without taking part in the agency.

Dulles had previously described the Russians as being 90 per cent against Eisenhower's proposal. But two days ago, when it learned Dulles was going to make yesterday's speech, Russia suggested more talks.

Dulles didn't sound optimistic that they would lead to anything.

Hal Boyle

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—The motorcycle cop, long regarded by motorists as a kill-joy, isn't yet as rare as the cigar store Indian.

But he is rapidly disappearing from America's great highways. "We don't use motorcycles at all," said Brig. Gen. W. W. Wanamaker, executive director of the 118-mile New Jersey Turnpike. "They're too dangerous, and they couldn't do the job for us."

His force of 78 state cops all use patrol cars. The Jersey Turnpike as a result is now the most heavily patrolled road of its kind in the nation. It is now also one of the safest.

"This year we have reduced traffic fatalities to 242 per 100 million vehicle miles," said Gen. Wanamaker, "as compared to a rate of 6.6 for national public highways."

"The improved safety can be explained by two things—better policing and the fact the public is showing more sense. They have learned how to drive safely on turnpikes, and the novelty of using them as racetracks has worn off."

The modern highway cop would like to be regarded more as a Good Samaritan for motorists rather than as a guy who does nothing but ambush speeders. The figures bear them out.

"Last year we gave 15,339 summonses for speeding," said Lt. Joseph W. Mack, 48, of Haddonfield, N. J., a state policeman for 25 years. "But we helped 42,112 motorists who were in trouble. For example, we had to arrange 15,889 towings, aided 9,485 motorists with flat tires, 9,050 who had run out of gas, and put out 57 car or truck fires."

"Our maternity record is perfect. Our men have delivered two babies, and never lost either a child or a mother. That's batting 1,000 per cent."

In his quarter century of police work Lt. Mack has grown from the horse to the motorcycle to the patrol car.

"I spent 10 years on motorcycles, and had about 100 spills in that time," he said. "With the patrol cars we can carry the equipment to do things that were impossible for a motorcycle cop."

"We're able to give more first aid to accident victims, and get them to hospitals quicker. We carry two kinds of fire extinguishers—one for gasoline fires, the other for tire or deep upholstery fires. "Sometimes in truck collisions a driver is pinned in his burning cab. Each patrol car now has a heavy steel pry bar, and we can rip open the cab in a matter of seconds and get him out. In the old days we couldn't have helped him in time—he'd have burned to death."

But now and then Lt. Mack, a tall, blue-eyed, powerfully built officer, likes to look back on his first two years in service, when he rode horseback through rural areas of the state.

"I guess I didn't care as much about that horse then as I do now," he said, wistfully. "Her name was Mamie. I wanted to get on the motorcycle because, when you finished, all you had to do was turn in the motorcycle and go eat."

"But with Mamie, I first had to see she was dry, rub her down with straw, spread her bedding, feed her, and saddle soap the leather equipment. And in the morning, before starting out, I had to curry her, feed and water her, and clean out her stall."

"I took care of her every need. She was like my baby. Later on I could have blindfolded myself and Mamie would have taken me to every stop on my regular patrol. Another thing about a horse—in winter they keep you warm on the bitterest days. They have built-in radiant heating."



NEW HIGH FIDELITY SOUND SET assembled by Sam Thompson, (kneeling). Components of set include Fairchild pickups, Livingston arm, Cook preamplifier-equalizer, Craftsman and Heathkit amplifiers, 15 inch Electrovoice and Jensen speakers mounted in separate bass reflex cabinets. Lewis Stanley, president of the Klamath Falls Amateur Radio Society looks on as final tests are made. The set is believed to be the only one of its kind between Portland and Palo Alto.

Telling The Editor

QUESTIONS

It takes tools to ask questions and wise folks to answer them. Here's one fool that would like some wise Democrat to answer some questions. There is so much said about the big give away on the Columbia River, and Hell's Canyon. Is it a give away to let private enterprise build dams and power plants that will pay a million or so into the treasury in taxes? When dams are built by government money it takes about a billion or so out of the treasury.

If it is such a poor President aren't the Democrats glad he didn't accept their offer to nominate him on their ticket?

If the Democrats started two major projects two months after they took over, who drew the blue prints? Didn't Herbert Hoover have the plans all drawn up and the Democrat Congress refused to let him have the money? Who was Henry Wallace talking about when he said "It was agreed at Yalta to let the Russians have the Eastern hemisphere and the United States would take the west?"

What party was in power when Harry Bridges stopped shipment to China until the communists had won the fight?

Who was the President when the United States first recognized Stalin as a government and turned Earl Browder out of jail as a friendly gesture to Russia?

What party was in power when the President fired General MacArthur because he had the reds on the run, then stopped our bombers at a river to keep them from winning a war?

If the farmers were so prosperous during the Democratic administration how come they didn't have a nest egg put by to tide them over for a few years?

The answer to these and many other questions should be decent and honest voters to mark their ballot on November.

Hattie Walker
Route 1, Box 95
Bonanza, Ore.

Radio Examiners Named In K.F.

The local amateur radio group, the Klamath Amateur Radio Society, has been appointed as examiners for Amateur Radio license aspirants, according to announcement by Roy Felix, committee man.

Additional information may be had by calling Lew Stanley, president of the group, at 3085 Allan Pemberton, secretary, at 4592, or Roy Felix, phone 6718.

Officers were checking a report on an unidentified man standing in a wooded lot just outside the stadium.

The game went on anyway. Beckley High winning 21-6 over Stratton.

TV Man Given Life Sentence

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (AP)—George W. Rogers has been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of two elderly neighbors, 20 years after he was cited as a hero of the Morro Castle ship fire.

Rogers, 53, lately a television repairman from Bayonne, was convicted of the murder charges last night by a Hudson County jury of four women and eight men.

The defendant flushed slightly battered Rogers, dabbled at her eyes with a handkerchief after the jury was polled. She was in court during the entire trial.

Rogers' lawyer immediately announced that the verdict would be appealed.

The jury found Rogers guilty of murder in the first degree in the bludgeoning of William Hummel, 83, and his spinster daughter, Edith, 58, both of Bayonne.

The two had planned to move to Florida with their savings of about \$2,400 which Hummel withdrew from a bank the date he was last seen alive, June 19, 1933.

The bodies of the two, presumably slain with a hammer, were found in their home two weeks later.

Rogers was a radio operator aboard the Morro Castle when it burned off the New Jersey coast in September, 1934. He was cited for remaining at his post to send SOS signals, and credited with holding down the death toll to 134.

It was the second trial on the case for Rogers. The first earlier this year ended in a mistrial.

Girl Killed On Way To Game

BECKLEY, W. Va. (AP)—A 17-year-old high school girl was shot to death as she walked toward the stands to watch a high school football game last night.

The shot apparently came from outside the stadium.

The girl was Margaret Adams, a senior at Stratton High School for Negroes.

Police say they don't even know whether Margaret or some one else was the intended victim. A policeman was standing only six feet away when she was felled by the bullet.

Officers were checking a report on an unidentified man standing in a wooded lot just outside the stadium.

The game went on anyway. Beckley High winning 21-6 over Stratton.

Vet's Mailbag

Veterans Administration received 59,490 GI home loan applications for guaranty during August, the fifth highest month in the 10-year history of the GI loan program, VA announced.

The August total exceeded the July total by 13,904 applications and was 90 per cent above the 31,287 applications received during August, 1953.

VA also reported it received appraisal requests for 96,621 proposed and existing homes during August, an increase of 9,447 units over July and 129 per cent higher than the August, 1953 total of 42,130.

Of the 96,621 homes for which VA received appraisal requests, 55,350 were for proposed homes, an increase of 3,059 over July, and 41,271 were for existing homes, an increase of 6,388 over the previous month.

VA expects the rate of home loan applications to continue at relatively high levels through the end of this year since the rate of appraisal requests has been up considerably since last February.

Loan applications for homes for which VA has to determine reasonable values are usually submitted to VA about three to eight months after the appraisal request.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK
Q. Is it necessary to apply for the five per cent increase in compensation payments recently voted by Congress?

A. No. The five per cent increase will be made automatically. It will be included in checks mailed at the end of October. It goes into effect October 1.

Actor's Widow Plans To Marry

NEW YORK (AP)—The widow of screen actor John Garfield obtained a license yesterday to marry Atty. Sidney E. Cohen.

When Garfield died of a heart attack May 21, 1952, at the age of 39, he left his wife, Roberta, also 39, an estimated \$100,000. They had two children.

Mrs. Garfield and the 46-year-old Cohen said their wedding plans were not yet completed.

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