

# The Herald and News

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## Trigger Happy

By BILL JENKINS  
The swans are just starting to arrive in this country in large numbers and it is high time that hunters took a moment to consider their actions while in the field. Already this year there have been reports of two of the big white birds being downed by hunters. Birds are being taken a lot more will be either killed or crippled by careless gunners before the season is over.

There are people who say that it is easy to mistake a swan for a snow goose under certain conditions and that mistakes are natural. I cannot agree with this theory. There is a marked difference between a snow goose and a swan both in size and wing markings and I can't for the life of me see how anyone could mistake them.

Not only are there marked differences in their physical appearance but their voices are different and both of them have a tendency to sound off while flying. Even in a heavy fog the voices will give you a solid clue as to their identity.

As far as I can see the only reason for hunters shooting swans is sheer cussedness. Either that or the fact that they are so keyed up emotionally at the prospect of being in the field that they lose control of their trigger fingers.

I know that is a contributing factor in deer hunting accidents and so no reason why it probably doesn't apply in the field of bird shooting as well.

A man waits all year for the hunting season to roll around. He checks over his gun, lays in a stock of shells, reads stories about hunting, perhaps gets out pictures he took last year while in the field. The end result is that he is set at such a fine edge emotionally that his judgment melts away and he shoots more on reflex than he does by reason.

This is the type of hunter who kills swans—and who is responsible for the all-too-frequent deaths in the field during the deer season.

Now is the time to take stock and make sure that we aren't letting ourselves get so wound up that we make a costly mistake. And if you think shooting a swan isn't costly just try it and see.

Most judges, and rightly so, take a very dim view of this sort of thing.

Caution pays off.

## Police Brutality

By FLOYD L. WYNNE  
People are sometimes willing to believe the worst of a person without consideration of all the facts. It is a natural inclination of people to be willing to accept charges of brutality against members of the police force without any apparent reservation.

This may not be true of all persons, certainly. But, following the story of Monday regarding the man who was found injured on KFJI hill, and who claims that he was beaten by two city policemen, I have had a number of persons take me to task, as a city councilman, for permitting police brutality to happen.

Now, mark it, they did not ask me if it happened, they had already made up their minds that it had happened, and that the story of the man was correct. In other words, they had already tried and convicted the two policemen in question.

I, for one, am glad that I can't accept that position.

with his opinion that an outside authority should handle the investigation.

There is one phase of the matter, though, that does leave the city police open to sharp criticism, and that is the practice of taking persons to the "edge" of town and turning them loose either late at night, or in a somewhat besodden condition.

Any person who is apprehended by the police for drunkenness or vagrancy should not be "run" out of town in the middle of the night, or in a questionable condition. They should be jailed, processed in police court in the regular manner, and then, after they are in a sober condition, or it is daylight, then permitted to leave town, if it is deemed the most advisable course of action.

This is oftentimes quite preferable to putting out board and room for some individuals for 30 days, and is often more preferred by the individual also.

Chief Hamilton has assured the mayor and council that any such practice will be discontinued. As for the charges of brutality, as the public, you can weigh one story against another. I, for one, am content to let the district attorney assess the charges, investigate them, and report on them.

It is vital that the public have complete confidence in the ability of their police force to protect them as well as protect their rights, and it is equally vital that this affair be cleared up and the charges either labeled true or false.

## Weather Affect

By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK (AP)—A change of weather affects mankind, it always does.

One who loves people can develop a feeling toward the impact of weather on persons. Sometimes it is good, sometimes bad. Sometimes it is hidden. On me the effect of weather is obvious. The weather is a thing that gives me both an inspiration and a sense of duty. It does to most people.

On a visit to the far Northwest I saw a couple of Douglas fir trees cut down. It was a memorable scene. They made an echo as they fell. As they fell down the hill they fell across my heart. All those years of living, even in a tree, must stir an echo.

But the individual death of a tree is not a personal thing, something not missed because you presumed its presence, and there came a day when you looked toward it for routine comfort. . . and it had gone. . . the shelter of the commonplace was no longer there, and the meadow held a mystery.

You look back. . . and the tree cut down holds the memory of something against the sky. Your eye remembers.

One tree against the forest? . . . It is so. . . how in autumn can a man know his way through the forest except by the trees?

In the colorful wilderness of their falling leaves he feels a kinship knit by their shedding and his eternal human renewal.

There is a feeling of time and timing in this world. . . on the bough. . . in the man. . . And in the time of falling leaves a man can walk in the wood. . . endure the scarlet splendor of nature in its final flourish. . . see the fall of leaves that happy children will rake up with a shout in the age-old game beyond decay.

A man can endure the torment of autumn after autumn. . . the frigid repetitiveness of winter after winter. . . in the hope that he can enjoy again the fresh agony of spring, year. . . after year. . . after year.

## Party Split

By Congressional Quarterly  
WASHINGTON—Southern Democrats weighing the possibility of a third party movement in 1960 can be certain of one thing. There is no lack of issues on which they can campaign.

form's three major planks oppose the stands of the majority of Congressional Republicans as well as Northern Democrats.

Southern Democrats, of course, dissent on the emotion-laden issue of civil rights. Their votes also have made plain their opposition to foreign aid and other key elements of the bipartisan foreign policy.

And, in conjunction with the Republicans but in opposition to the Northern Democrats, they have opposed increased federal spending for domestic welfare projects.

In the course of writing this record, Southern Democrats have put forward a number of strong leaders and established a solid core of support in the delegations of at least three states.

Southern Democrats accomplished this by disagreeing with Northern Democrats on almost one-third of all roll calls in the 1957 session of Congress.

Most voting Democrats from 13 Southern states opposed the stand taken by the majority of all voting Democrats on 64, or 31 per cent, of the year's 207 roll call issues in both the House and Senate, according to Congressional Quarterly's statistics.

A measure of the significance of the split within the Democratic Party can be gained from this: Northern and Southern Democrats differed with each other about two-thirds as often as either of them differed with the Republicans in Congress.

The North-South Democratic split extends to a wide range of issues. The most publicized area of disagreement, civil rights, was involved in only 13 of the 64 roll calls.

Foreign aid, opposed outright by most Southern Democrats, was the subject of 14 party-splitting votes. Government spending was another frequent source of contention. On one day, for instance, Southern Democrats backed, and Northern Democrats opposed, 10 House amendments to cut funds for programs run by the departments of labor and health, education and welfare.

Some other key issues on which the North and South split: Mideast Doctrine—The majority of Southern Democrats in the Senate tried unsuccessfully to amend it, then voted against its passage.

Immigration—The majority of Southern Democrats in the House opposed a measure to relieve "hardship" immigration cases.

Small Business—The majority of Southern Democrats in the Senate opposed a move to lower taxes on small corporations while increasing them on medium-size and large firms.

Public Housing—The majority of Southern Democrats in the Senate opposed a move to construct 200,000 additional low-cost housing units a year.

School Construction—The majority of Southern Democrats in the House voted to kill a bill for federal aid for school construction.

The CQ survey showed the Southern Democrats' position is far from being just Republicanism with a drawl. More than half the time the Southern Democrats opposed their Northern colleagues, they were also opposing the Republican majority. They joined the Republicans in opposing "big government," but walked their own way on civil rights and foreign policy.

The existence of a distinct Southern Democratic position does not guarantee the creation of a separate Southern Democratic Party. Individual leaders will determine what course is taken.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Texas), who has made it his task to keep Northerners and Southerners together in the Democratic Party, voted 42 per cent of the time with the South and 52 per cent of the time with the North.

Congressional delegations from Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia have identified themselves clearly with the Southern viewpoint, backing it 86-88 per cent of the time on the party-splitting issues. Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee are the least "solid" of the Southern states, judged by their votes in Congress.

In 1948, the States Rights party carried Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Leadership and popular support for another third party in 1960 may or may not exist. But if one is formed, its platform will be found ready.

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## Sputnik Effect

By SAM DAWSON  
NEW YORK (AP)—It isn't the Soviet flying dog that's worrying the stock market.

It's what the effect will be on business and consumer thinking: 1. Of the Russian boast of space rockets; 2. Its simultaneous withdrawal from the United Nation's disarmament talks; and 3. The dumping of Marshal Zhukov with its implication of one-man rule of Russia by a person whose emotional stability, judgment and sense of responsibility is questioned.

While it fervently hopes that peaceful counsel will prevail, American industry is always sensitive to talk of war, threats of war, or—worse—the chance of war. The widespread belief that business as a whole fattens on war doesn't hold water.

True, industries closely tied to defense production get government orders. To fill them the companies often must drop civilian production on which they say they have a chance of better profits.

For business as a whole, international disturbances even short of war threaten the cutting off of sources of materials, the loss of skilled workmen to defense plants or the armed forces, and usually sharply curtailed consumer spending, when the government moves to halt any war scare buying of the first days.

The goods the defense plants turn out don't raise the nation's total wealth. They are made to be destroyed, not to raise standards of living.

The great prosperity of the last two years has been a prosperity of peace. The Defense Department is spending about 30 billion dollars this year. To be sure, this has helped boost total production. But the nation's total output of goods and services is expected this year to hit 430 to 435 billion dollars.

Even if defense spending were doubled next year—most unlikely short of all out war—it would still be but one sixth of the civilian segment of the gross national product.

What worries businessmen now is what could happen to this civilian segment if business and consumer nerves are overtly jangled by all the missile raveling by the Kremlin.

The stock market's reaction to the first Sputnik illustrates this. The missile makers' stocks went up in price, but the great majority of stocks went down. Increased world tension doesn't help business, stock traders hold. When unrest in the Mideast grows, for example, oil stock prices tend to dive.

Direct United States investments abroad top 22 billion dollars. The less tension in the world the better they thrive.

Commodity traders take a different slant. When world supplies and distribution of commodities seems threatened, the commodities readily available look more valuable. Any flareup in the Far East tends to send up the price of rubber and tin. Stoppage of the flow of oil through the Suez Canal sent up the price of oil here as well as in Europe.

What the United States does about its defense program as a result of the Soviet advances in rockets and missiles and its new tough talk will be decided in Washington between the administration and the Congress. That will unquestionably affect the industrial picture.

**They'll Do It Every Time** By Jimmy Hatlo

SINCE THIS IS A HOUSE COMMITTEE MEETING, I THINK IT WILL BE IN ORDER TO CHARGE THE CLUB FOR A LITTLE REFRESHMENT...

OH, NO, YOU DON'T! SORRY, BUT EVERYBODY PAYS FOR THEIR OWN! THE TREASURY ISN'T THAT SOLVENT!

HONEST JOHN WAS THE WATCH-DOG OF THE CLUB TREASURY, AND, OH, HOW HE COULD WATCH!

ANOTHER ROUND, BRUNO... KEEP 'EM COMING—THEN WE'LL HAVE DINNER—THIS WILL BE A LONG MEETING... AND—UH—THIS IS ON THE CLUB—I'LL OKAY THE CHECK—AND BRING A BOX OF CIGARS...

WELL, THIS YEAR HE'S PRESIDENT, AND, MY! HOW HIS OUTLOOK HAS CHANGED!

AS YOUR NEW TREASURER I REPORT THAT WE HAVE A BALANCE OF \$4.37...

THANK AND A TIP OF ZE HATLO HAT TO CHAS. HELMSTETTER, 384 RICHMOND AVE., MAPLEWOOD, N.J.

## Troopers Stage Manhunt For Cop-Killing Motorist

45 miles north of the Ellerbe checkpoint, told police the driver said he was from Brooklyn, N.Y.

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## Stamp Honors Moon Launching

LONDON (AP)—Moscow radio said today that the Soviet Ministry of Communications has marked the launching of Sputnik 1 with a special 40-kopek — 10-cent — postage stamp.

The stamp pictures the earth with a satellite circling it and bears the inscription in Russian: "World's First Soviet Artificial Earth Satellite, Oct. 4, 1957."



## Moves Radio Station In One Night . . .

Bill Grimes, above, chief engineer for KFLW, CBS radio station in Klamath Falls, recently moved the entire control facilities to the station's new modern downtown location at 327 Main Street, adjacent to the Chamber of Commerce Information Center.

The KFLW transmitting antenna on the Balsaier Ford Building is now being operated by remote control from the new location using electronic techniques only recently perfected and approved.

Finishing touches are now being applied at the station's new plant and an open house for public inspection will soon be announced.

Grimes is also an instructor in electronics on the Oregon Tech staff.

KFLW CBS News (Adv.)

Truly one of the best values we have offered in years!

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## Pogo

I COME TO TELL YOU POSONIA SAYS WE CAN'T STAY ON—THERE'S BEEN A TRAGEDY!

WHAT?

YUP... POSONIA GOT ME A JOB... IN A CIRCUS... EXHIBITIN' MY TAIL!

PAID BY THE SEASON? OR BY THE HOUR?

BY THE FOOT.

WATSON SEATTLE

EWART