

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS Managing Editor
MALCOLM EPLEY Editor

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

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 22, 1904 under act of congress, March 3, 1879.

Member of The Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of reproduction of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein. All rights of reproduction of special dispatches are also reserved.

MEMBER ADJUST BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Represented Nationally by West-Holladay Co., Inc.
San Francisco, New York, Detroit, Seattle, Chicago, Portland, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Vancouver, E. C. Copies of The Herald and News, together with complete information about the Klamath Falls market, may be obtained for the asking at any of these offices. Delivered by Carrier in City

One Month 7-75
Three Months 2-25
One Year 7-35

MAIL RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

By Mail
In Klamath, Lake, Madras and Siskiyou Counties 7-35
Three Months 2-25
Six Months 4-25
One Year 7-35



Jail Consolidation Revived

LONG-TALKED-ABOUT project that may receive new impetus from the current tax coordination program is city-county jail consolidation.

Mayor John Houston told the city council Monday night that this will be one subject to be discussed at a tax coordination meeting Wednesday, and suggested that the city hold up jail remodeling plans pending the outcome of the discussion.

This enterprise is an excellent example of what may be accomplished by Klamath's new plan of bringing the various taxing bodies of the county together in mutual understanding. Here is a project that requires the close cooperation of city and county. It has been talked about in the newspapers and in informal conversations for years. It can only be brought to the point of serious consideration when the representatives of the taxing units are actually brought together in formal meeting. That is what appears in prospect.

The jail situation is an illustration of duplication of public functions that goes on forever in most county-seat communities. The taxpayers support two independent establishments, the total cost of which could be reduced considerably by bringing them together, not to speak of other advantages.

The city of Klamath Falls now has a continuing levy (the former bond levy) which may be used for jail improvement purposes. The ballot title on the measure which the people approved last May provided for use of the fund for, among other things, "improvement in the sanitation, ventilation and renovation of the city jail."

There has been some question raised as to whether this wording is broad enough to permit use of the levy money for a jail consolidation program. Perhaps the legal lights will have to decide the question, but common sense says that removal of the city jail to an expanded county jail building, which would then also be a city jail, would be improvement in the "sanitation and ventilation of the city jail."

The ballot title was queerly worded, anyhow, in that it mentions "improvement of the . . . renovation of the city jail." But even so, a removal to the county jail might even be construed to be an improvement of the renovation of the city jail. It would, at least, be an improvement over renovation of the city jail, which at best can be only a makeshift job.

If a sensible jail consolidation program can be worked out, we doubt if anybody will object to use of the jail improvement money for that purpose. That is exactly what it would be—jail improvement.

Stops at Railroads

THE city council of Klamath Falls has before it a proposal from the railroads that main line grade crossings within the city of Klamath Falls be designated for vehicular stops.

When an ordinance covering this matter was brought up Monday night, it included stops at a good many spur tracks in the city, including several on South Sixth street.

We do not think the spurs should be designated for stops, but we do think that stops by all automobiles and trucks should be required at grade crossings on main lines within the city, or even the branch line Oregon, California and Eastern.

Railroads are now moving tremendous quantities of defense materials and war supplies, including powerful explosives. An accident can wreak havoc with this effort. We remember an instance here where an automobile struck a freight train at Portland street, causing a derailment that wrecked many freight cars in the local Southern Pacific yards.

Accident experience has shown that where stops are required, the grade crossing hazard is tremendously reduced. Stops should be required at all grade crossings in Klamath Falls except spur tracks.

PTA Notes

SHASTA

A short business meeting was held and a program enjoyed at the meeting of the Shasta PTA Wednesday, September 23.

The business session was conducted by the president, Mrs. Schell. It was decided to have all meetings this year except one, in the afternoon. The following chairmen were appointed: membership, Mrs. H. L. Landis and publicity, Mrs. L. Stewart.

FAIRVIEW

The first meeting of the Fairview PTA was held Tuesday, September 22, in the music room of the Fairview school. Mrs. L. E. Juniper, the new president, presided, and opened the meeting with a prayer for America. Jacqueline Hall led the group in the salute to the flag and Mrs. Webber directed community singing. Mrs. Nelson Damon, program chairman, announced the theme for the year, "America Builds Toward a Better World." Three seventh grade pupils, Donna Rae Warden, Jacqueline Hall and Loyal Heath gave a discus-

sion on "Civic Responsibilities." Mrs. Juniper introduced the following officers and committee chairmen for the year: Vice president, Mrs. Nelson Damon; secretary, Mrs. R. C. Ward; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Weaver; program chairman, Mrs. Damon; membership, Mrs. Paul Hilton; publicity, Mrs. Walter Thompson; refreshments, Mrs. Palmer Solle; child study, Mrs. Don Harlan; hospitality, Mrs. T. J. O'Hara; parliamentarian, Mrs. James Hall; war time chairman, Mrs. U. E. Carter; music, Mrs. E. A. Fredrick.

Mrs. Carter gave a report on the "War Time Pledge," and also on fingerprinting and identification.

Mrs. Florence Ollmann, principal, addressed the group and presented the teachers who received corsages.

The third grade won the room count.

Mrs. Ollmann announced the first sale of defense stamps for the year will be held Thursday, October 1, at 8:30 a. m.

Coffee was served by the third grade mothers.

A membership drive is now underway and Mrs. Hilton urges "Every Home in Membership."

FIRST LIVING RECIPIENT

Lt. C. Frank Schilt of the United States Marines was the first living flyer to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor. It was presented to him in 1928 by the late President Calvin Coolidge.

Send it through the want-ads.

FIGHT MISERY

where you feel it—rub throat, chest and back with time-tested VICK'S VAPORUS

Washington Column

By ROBERT HUMPHREYS
Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 —

Five words laid end to end don't reach very far, but if President Roosevelt had omitted that many words from his Labor day message to congress, the price control problem probably never would have become a burning issue.

Yet oddly enough, those five words described exactly what is really behind the farm bloc fight in congress.

In his message, Mr. Roosevelt had a sentence which seemed to say that in computing farm prices, such calculations should include all costs of production—"including the cost of labor."

Why did congress seize on those five words? You have to go clear back to the farm to get the answer, and you may be surprised to find out that higher prices for the food on your table was not what the farmer was really after.

The truth of the matter is that there is not a farmer in this country who is not experiencing some difficulty in finding enough farm hands to harvest his crops, and thousands upon thousands of them are actually face to face with critical labor shortages.

They see their sons being drafted into the armed services, or leaving for the big pay offered by defense industries; they try to find replacements and they discover there aren't any.

Everybody is either in the army or headed for the boom cities—that's the picture.

What are the results? A farmer can see that next year is going to be even worse. More guns needed, more men required both to make those guns and to shoulder them.

Supposing farm prices are up? What good are higher prices if a farmer can't harvest his crop?

CAN YOU DO SOMETHING?

How was this reflected in congress? About six weeks ago, as the harvest season increased to the pinch, congressional mail began to bulge with pleas from farmers:

"My son has been drafted and I will be forced to sell my farm."

"Three hands quit for \$1.50-an-hour jobs in the city. What am I going to do?"

"I tried to get my hired man deferred, but the draft board wouldn't do it. Can't you do something in Washington?"

Jittery congressmen, up for re-election this year, just didn't know the answers. Nor was there any proposal pending in congress, any single vehicle to which they could tie, to show the farmer that they were doing their best to solve his problem. Then came Mr. Roosevelt's message on price control.

Inflation and farm labor are not very closely related, but Mr. Roosevelt's message tied them together.

First, the president said that the legal minimum ceiling on farm prices was too high and congress should reduce it.

Second, the president sought to soften the blow by discussing agricultural production costs and added that they should "include the cost of labor."

Congressmen took that to mean farm labor and rushed to get on the bandwagon. Here was the vehicle they had been looking for!

Twenty-four hours later an anti-inflation bill was introduced in the house, which carried a provision requiring that farm labor costs be considered. Twenty-four hours after that Mr. Roosevelt wrote a letter to congress and said he hadn't meant the "cost of labor" but the cost of industrial labor.

That was two weeks ago and the repercussions haven't died down yet.

THEIR "OUT"

The best guess in Washington is that Mr. Roosevelt did not have exact knowledge of every word that was in his Labor day message.

If a war-time president is the actual author of half that goes into his speeches and state papers, he has a high percentage. He is just too burdened to write them, and that is why more congressmen didn't "charge" that Mr. Roosevelt had "barked down."

His "out" was admittedly a thin one, but few members tried to take direct advantage of it. On the other hand, however, the letter produced no notice-

SIDE GLANCES



"It was more comfortable to sit in a car and look at the harvest moon—but from the way people talk I suppose in a couple of years we'll think this was fun, too!"

able descent from the "farm labor" bandwagon.

There was also an ironical side to it all. It is doubtful that the "farm labor" provision would have ever got into the price control legislation, had not the question been raised in the president's message.

Not Rep. Paul Brown, of Georgia, not Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, but who ever wrote the phrase into Mr. Roosevelt's message was the real author of the provision.

Agricultural experts can't recall a single time that such a proposition was ever advanced in congress—that is, until that five-word phrase appeared in the president's message.

DIDN'T LIKE IT

In the house, there were 13 men who could see the collision coming and who tried desperately to prevent it. Organized by two youthful members of congress, Reps. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, the group met quietly one night two weeks ago at the Washington home of Rep. Charles Dewey, an Illinois republican.

All present were members of the house banking committee, which was considering the legislation, and they didn't like the bill as drafted. So they drafted a new one—satisfactory to the administration—and omitted the farm labor provision.

They won their fight in the banking committee, but they lost it later on the floor of the house when the provision was restored.

Why couldn't they stem the tide; why didn't the president's letter turn the trick?

The answer is that the harassed agricultural members of congress had to get on record for something that would at least make a talking point on the farm labor problem in their campaigns for re-election. Few members, exchanging views in the cloakrooms, thought they were helping solve either inflation or the manpower question.

MANPOWER ISSUE

The whole question of manpower is the coming issue in Washington. Go to any member of congress, any official of the government, and he will tell you that not only is the labor shortage in the agricultural districts serious, but that it is even worse in the industrial centers. Philadelphia needs 100,000 men, Detroit 60,000, Baltimore 40,000, etc.—labor shortages in 35 cities, in fact.

Go to General Hershey, the national draft director, and he will tell you what a headache the draft is proving to him—how difficult it is to measure the needs of the armed forces, how cumbersome is the operation of deferment, how unwieldy is the entire draft machinery.

Add the complaints all up, and you will find a good deal of undercover sentiment for a proposal that has been vaguely advanced by Paul V. McNutt, the social security director, who doubles in brass as chairman of the war manpower commission.

McNutt thinks that congress is going to have to pass a "na-

Telling The Editor

Letters printed here must not be more than 100 words in length, must be written legibly on ONE SIDE of the paper only, and must be signed. Contributions following these rules, are warmly welcome.

PLUG FOR SCRAP

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., (To Jehovah Witnesses and all whom it may concern)—In the recent scrap drive many of you refused to donate your scrap metal with the excuse that you did not want to be responsible for the taking of human life. Why not give it for the purpose of saving lives? Have you not realized metal is needed for ambulances to care for the sick and wounded, ships to take food and medicine to the starving and helpless, airplanes to protect those ships, surgical instruments for doctors, fire fighting apparatus to save homes and property from destruction, air raid shelters for the defenseless. Why not dedicate this metal to the benefit of humanity and help relieve the suffering and famine and lessen the disease and death which are sweeping over the earth. If you feel that you MUST save people why not try to save them in every way possible, in both body and soul with metal and money as well as with pamphlets and preaching.

Mrs. Gladys McAuley,
628 Pacific Terrace.

Vehicle License Examiner to Be In Sprague Wednesday

William Bucknell, motor vehicle license examiner, said today that he will be in Sprague River all day Wednesday to give drivers' exams.

He cautioned Klamathites not to seek license exams at his office in the basement of the courthouse that day.

From where I sit . . .

by Joe Marsh

I MISSED getting my hair cut this morning on account of the scrap collection.

When I climbed into the barber chair, Ray says to me:

"Sorry, Joe. Ain't got time for you today. We're closing up this morning at ten."

And then I remembered. This was the day the town had agreed to drop everything—and I mean everything—and collect scrap for Uncle Sam.

Yes sir, the drugstore, the corner garage, Sam Abernethy's general store—every place in town except the post office—closed up tight today from 10 to 5.

And you ought to see the result piled up in front of the fire house. One hundred and fifty tons of metal that had been lying around in attics, cellars and back yards of our town since Charlie Jenkins' great-grandfather joined up with the Texas Rangers.

That's almost 200 lbs. of metal for every man, woman and child in our town. Just shows you—when American citizens go out to do a job for Uncle Sam they do it right.

Judge Cunningham and I were talking about it this evening, sitting on the front porch and having a sociable beer together.

We agreed that the way this town went all out to collect scrap was a pretty good illustration of how Democracy works. No need to crack a whip . . . no need to pass a law . . . just self-determined folks working hand in hand to get a job done for their own people.

Because from where I sit, that's what we're fighting for—the right to work together—of our own accord. To do the job because we want to, not because somebody tells us to. And when the job's done, to relax as we see fit.

And the Judge agreed. He pointed out that one of the things that helps folks get together is just what we were doing now.

It's great, after a good day's work, to be able to have a chat and a glass of beer if you want to.

Joe Marsh

No. 48 of a Series

Copyright, 1942, Bureau Industry Foundation

Long, Tricky War Seen As Jap Powerhouse in Pacific Held Untouched

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Sept. 29 (Wide World)—Truk, the Palau and Saipan are three names to remember in evaluating reports of American and allied victories in the great war of the Pacific.

Truk, the Palau and Saipan are the cornerstones of Japanese strength and strategy in the southwest Pacific. They are in the islands which Japan seized from Germany in World War one, and later took over by mandate from the League of Nations. For years they have been developed as major strongholds in the Japanese plan to carve an empire in the southwest Pacific.

Truk is the central powerhouse for Japanese action in the southwest Pacific. It was developed by Japan as the major defensive ofensive center against any move by the United States to attack Japan. It is to Japan what Pearl Harbor is to the United States. Its development has been one of Japan's most guarded secrets. No visitors have been permitted there for years.

Truk is not one great island, but a cluster of 245 islands, with a lagoon 40 miles in diameter, facilities to shelter the whole Japanese fleet, and base facilities for a vast invasion army.

Vital Stepping Stone

Palau, a group of 26 islands about 1200 miles west of Truk, is a Japanese base of almost equal importance. It has deep water enough to harbor the entire Japanese fleet plus all the transports needed for invasion or defense.

Truk is 800 miles from Rabaul in the Bismarck Archipelago and Palau is about 2400 miles. Saipan, in the Marianas, known also as the Ladroneas, is 702 miles north by east of Truk, and is a vital stepping stone to Japan proper.

These are but three points in the 2550 islands of the Micronesian group which the Japanese have controlled since the world war. Japan has perhaps a million fighting men ready for quick movement from these stepping stones, and the whole fighting resources of the Japanese empire, land, sea and air forces, can be moved quickly down this chain of communications.

Jap Strategy

Admiral Nomuuma Suetsugu, one of Japan's greatest naval leaders, said in January, 1941, that the only route open to the United States fleet to strike at Japan runs south from Hawaii, around these mandated islands to New Zealand, Australia, Manila and Singapore.

It was apparently with a feeling of assurance that any movement from Australia had been neutralized, that Japan in the middle of May ordered her main fleet and a mighty invasion armada to carry out one of her major war plans, the conquest of Hawaii.

The Japanese strategic analysis seemed to be that, after the Coral sea battle, the defense of the Hawaiian islands had been weakened by a shifting of forces to the south to save Australia from invasion. Japan already had carved out her intended "co-prosperity sphere" with achievement of her southwest Pacific plan. The next probable move was to knock the United States out of the Pacific.

No Opposition Expected

Then came the battle of Midway, and the move for conquest of Hawaii was crumpled. This

was the first real setback, and a most costly one that Japan had met.

Evidence has been found that the Japanese expected no real opposition to moving into and taking over Pearl Harbor. The nest of lethal Hornets the Japanese armada ran into west and north of Midway will rank as perhaps one of the greatest military surprises in history.

Crippling Blow

It was the first time an armada had been crumpled by air power. The Japanese had no play to meet it.

While this was a crippling blow in one sense, the effect was more of a block on further immediate plans of conquest on the part of the Japanese and it in no sense minimized the power of Japan to protect her holdings in the mandated islands.

Tough Job for U. S.

It did, however, permit the American forces to put into execution plans for an offensive against Japan.

Military leaders know what a tough job they face. The battle of the Solomons won back some six islands out of thousands, and even these six had not been fully developed by Japanese.

The general feeling is that the fight has just begun and it will reach its real stages when the fighting reaches Japan's own territory.

This warfare in the Pacific is a guerrilla warfare. It is a fight from stepping stone to stepping stone. The Japanese have the military advantage in that everything had gone according to their plans, made for many years, and carefully carried out.

7000 Mile Front

They can throw reserves into the defense of each position, while the American and allied forces have to move theirs along with them as they advance.

The front is 7000 miles long, from the Aleutians down to the Bismarck Archipelago and New Guinea.

While the American offensive has been started, it does not necessarily mean that the Japanese have been entirely thrown on the defensive. The possibility of Japanese thrusts against the Pacific northwest, or another major move against the Hawaiian islands, is by no means completely blocked.

Japs Still Strong

The Japanese still hold a footing in the Aleutians. There is no indication of any exhaustion of supplies or equipment. They are still flying their fighting planes with American made gasoline.

Japanese losses in aircraft carriers have been severe. But the Japanese still have aircraft carriers.

American aircraft have proved superior in operation, and American air losses have been much less in combat than the Japanese. But the Japanese still have a lot of airplanes.

Many other examples could be cited as to why it exasperates a military leader to hear of a pollyanna interpretation of the successes his operations produce. He knows, as do the marines down in the Solomons, that the Japs are tricky, and nothing would delight the imperial headquarters in Tokyo more than to have the Americans feel that the war is practically won and so they can relax a bit.

It was the first time an armada had been crumpled by air power. The Japanese had no play to meet it.

While this was a crippling blow in one sense, the effect was more of a block on further immediate plans of conquest on the part of the Japanese and it in no sense minimized the power of Japan to protect her holdings in the mandated islands.

Tough Job for U. S.

It did, however, permit the American forces to put into execution plans for an offensive against Japan.

Military leaders know what a tough job they face. The battle of the Solomons won back some six islands out of thousands, and even these six had not been fully developed by Japanese.

The general feeling is that the fight has just begun and it will reach its real stages when the fighting reaches Japan's own territory.

This warfare in the Pacific is a guerrilla warfare. It is a fight from stepping stone to stepping stone. The Japanese have the military advantage in that everything had gone according to their plans, made for many years, and carefully carried out.

7000 Mile Front

They can throw reserves into the defense of each position, while the American and allied forces have to move theirs along with them as they advance.

The front is 7000 miles long, from the Aleutians down to the Bismarck Archipelago and New Guinea.

While the American offensive has been started, it does not necessarily mean that the Japanese have been entirely thrown on the defensive. The possibility of Japanese thrusts against the Pacific northwest, or another major move against the Hawaiian islands, is by no means completely blocked.

Japs Still Strong

The Japanese still hold a footing in the Aleutians. There is no indication of any exhaustion of supplies or equipment. They are still flying their fighting planes with American made gasoline.

Japanese losses in aircraft carriers have been severe. But the Japanese still have aircraft carriers.

American aircraft have proved superior in operation, and American air losses have been much less in combat than the Japanese. But the Japanese still have a lot of airplanes.

CAPTURE SEA ELEPHANTS

In 1928 a group of U. S. Marines was detailed to go ashore at Guadalupe island, off the lower California coast. They captured three sea elephants for the San Diego, Calif. zoo. Each weighed over a thousand pounds.

It's okay to put your trust in riches, but don't put your riches in trust. Buy bonds!

To Relieve Distress of MONTHLY FEMALE WEAKNESS

due to functional periodic disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound TABLETS (with added iron). Also the stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

Message

from Stewart-Smith Shoe Store

superior in operation, and American air losses have been much less in combat than the Japanese. But the Japanese still have a lot of airplanes.

Many other examples could be cited as to why it exasperates a military leader to hear of a pollyanna interpretation of the successes his operations produce. He knows, as do the marines down in the Solomons, that the Japs are tricky, and nothing would delight the imperial headquarters in Tokyo more than to have the Americans feel that the war is practically won and so they can relax a bit.

ALIEN HELD HERE ON THREAT COUNT

Mike Sherick, an alien, Monday was in the Klamath county calaboose charged with threatening the commission of a felony following an alleged voiced threat on the life of one Gust P. Vourchis Friday night in a logging camp near Keno.

Deputy District Attorney Clarence Humble said that Vourchis charged that Sherick drew a gun on him and said, "I'll kill you."

Sherick was arraigned before Justice of the Peace J. A. Mahoney Monday and asked a preliminary hearing. He was committed to the county jail in lieu of a \$2500 cash or \$5000 property bond.

Preliminary hearing was set for October 1.

Government Debt Up to \$90 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP) The government debt Monday reached \$90,000,000,000—more than double what it was before the United States began preparing in 1940 for the present war.

The treasury's debt entries on September 25 were \$89,996,735,594, and officials said that war bond sales since then put the total over \$90,000,000,000.

At present the debt is going up at the rate of \$4,000,000,000 per month.

CAPTURE SEA ELEPHANTS
In 1928 a group of U. S. Marines was detailed to go ashore at Guadalupe island, off the lower California coast. They captured three sea elephants for the San Diego, Calif. zoo. Each weighed over a thousand pounds.

To Relieve Distress of MONTHLY FEMALE WEAKNESS

due to functional periodic disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound TABLETS (with added iron). Also the stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

Message

from Stewart-Smith Shoe Store

It's okay to put your trust in riches, but don't put your riches in trust. Buy bonds!

To Relieve Distress of MONTHLY FEMALE WEAKNESS

due to functional periodic disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound TABLETS (with added iron). Also the stomachic tonic! Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

Message
from
Stewart-Smith Shoe Store

Steve Brodie, Mgr.

DURING the past three weeks we have been selling good shoes at very low prices. This week, our last in Klamath Falls, we are offering you the opportunity of buying women's high grade shoes at prices far below actual wholesale cost.

Since 1936 we have stocked SELBY and other high grade BRANDED shoes in our Klamath Falls store and now, due to shortage of capable shoe salesmen, it is necessary to close this store.

Regardless of loss, we have re-priced our entire stock for the FINAL FOUR DAYS. Nearly all shoes in two groups at \$1.99 and \$2.99. Formal—Gold, Silver—all types \$1.39. Also special prices on Dress Cantilevers.

If you need shoes now or will need shoes during the next six months or year, buy now. All shoes made prior to Government regulations an leather and construction.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the people of Klamath Falls and vicinity for their patronage during the past six years.

IRAL I. STEWART.

STEWART & SMITH
627 Main St.