

Herald and News

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MANAGING EDITOR
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Desperate Need for Labor

WELL, folks, it's here. The desperate need for potato harvest help, feared through the growing season, has arrived in full force.

Harvest should now be in full swing, with hundreds of thousands of sacks of potatoes to come from the ground—food for fighting, food for a working America.

Klamath's good farmers, its good soil, its good water, and its good weather have done their part. They have produced one of the biggest crops in history in this war year—a fine crop of potatoes and a fine crop of onions.

Now there must be action, quick, intensive, to get this crop in from the fields. The time is short, but in a way, that is a boon. For it emphasizes the value of prompt action and it reduces the tendency to delay.

The volume of transient labor is insufficient to meet the need for help in the harvest. Already, many people from the city and suburbs have gone out on weekends and other days-off to work in the potato fields. But their numbers must be multiplied many times if these crops are to be brought in.

It is a simple matter to arrange to go out and help on this important job. The U. S. employment service will register all volunteer workers, assign them to jobs, and if they have no conveyance an effort will be made to provide it for them.

The coming weekend will be the first big test of the season.

Something of the farmer's problem is told in a letter which came in the mail to this newspaper today.

"There is an extreme scarcity of labor and nobody will go out to work unless he can make \$20 a day or better. Just how many farmers will be on the rocks at such wages, and just how much of the crops will stay in the ground—plenty if you ask me. There are thousands of sacks of onions still in the ground and it is almost too late to save them.

"Farmers have worked around 16 hours a day seven days a week to grow these crops ever since last spring, and they are still at it to save a part of them themselves. Is any farmer crazy enough to go through another year like this?"

This was an anonymous note, and therefore ineligible for our letters' column, but the excerpts above, unquestionably written with sincere fervor, tell a story that needs dissemination.

It is true that the farmers have generally offered high wages this year to attract labor, and anyone who goes out and puts in a good day in the fields will receive substantial payment for his effort. The fabulous wages mentioned by our correspondent can only be made by exceptional piece-workers.

The important thing, however, is to get in the crop. That is the vital issue before the entire community at the moment. If those who can spare a few days will give them to this effort, they will be well paid and they will be helping avert a community loss.

Why Are You Digging For Scrap? Here's Answers to How, Who, When as Well

By The Associated Press
Every good American today needs to understand why every bit of metal scrap is needed to win the war, every bit from those few old keys in his pocket to unused car rails being dug out of the street.

Leaders in the United newspaper metal scrap drive now in progress in most states are being asked many questions. Here are some of the typical ones, along with answers:

Q—Why does the war effort require my few pounds, when I see tons of scrap piled up in junkyards?

A—That metal you see piled up in junkyards is being sorted and cut up preparatory to shipping. It is difficult stuff to handle, and it has to be processed.

Q—Well, why all the rush, with so much of it lying around?

A—Winter is coming, when the scrap is much more difficult to collect and move. The mills are chewing it up at a rate never before dreamed of. The nation must build up its scrap supplies to 17,000,000 tons by Jan. 1. Steel for our ships, tanks and guns is made from melting up roughly one half scrap, and one half new pig iron.

Q—Who gets the money for my scrap?

A—That depends upon the local arrangements in your community. The junkmen pay for scrap, and sell it to the steel mills, at prices fixed by the government. You can take your scrap to the nearest junkyard and sell it. Public groups in various communities who are collecting the scrap also sell it, and use the funds for various charitable and public purposes. Some contribute it to the Red Cross, some to USO, some to other civic pur-

poses. Your local scrap headquarters can tell you what the local arrangements are.

Why doesn't the government itself come and get and handle this scrap?

A—That would mean the government would have to duplicate all the manpower, equipment, and know-how of the men who are the regular handlers. It takes skill and big expensive equipment to sort and cut up scrap metal. The regular junkmen and scrap yard men are doing their part, under government regulations. They have to eat, just like the workers who make airplanes. The quickest and most effective way is for the government to use existing men and machinery for this job.

Q—How much does the junkman get for the scrap he sells to the mills?

A—Junkmen get from about \$13.50 to \$20 a ton for the scrap they sell, the price they receive depending upon where the junkman and the mill are located. Pittsburgh prices would be at one level, Birmingham prices at another.

LARGEST COLLECTION
The British Museum in London is said to own the world's largest collection of coins and medals. There are more than 500,000 pieces in the collection, the oldest having been made about 700 B. C.

Time will come when we'll have moonlight every night, according to Sir James Jeans, British scientist, who states that the moon will break into pieces and become scattered over all the sky.

If your dealer is out for the duration, advertise for a used one in the want-ads.

SIDE GLANCES



"I might have known a war or something would happen! Here I've got the best heifer I ever raised, the best sow for miles around. Ma's preserves are the finest she ever made—and there's no county fair!"

Washington Column

By ROBERT HUMPHREYS
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—White House secret service men, who are pretty good at judging crowds, estimate that not more than 150,000 persons saw President Roosevelt on his secret 8700-mile inspection trip.

That's about the same number of people who would have seen him had he spoken in Madison Square garden in New York, and then ridden in an open car from the garden to Pennsylvania station.

Of the 150,000 who saw the chief executive, it is estimated that 100,000 were men in the armed services (Mr. Roosevelt inspected 15 army and navy establishments.) The remainder were defense workers, and casual pedestrians who happened to catch glimpses from the streets or in stations.

The president made only two speeches. One was prepared in advance and was delivered to approximately 5000 Bremerton, Wash., shipyard workers; the other was impromptu, and was heard by an estimated 7000 workers at the Kaiser shipyard in Portland. Both were non-political.

In only one city—Bremerton—did the word of Mr. Roosevelt's presence spread fast enough to cause a crowd to line the streets—estimate: 2500.

Except for 11 governors who acted as his host in their respective states, Mr. Roosevelt saw no political notables during the entire trip. Of the 11 governors, seven were democrats, four were republicans.

NOT MUCH CHANGE

When the president commenced his trip on the night of September 17, and the "secret" began to spread through the capitol, most republicans were sure it was a political junkie; most democrats afraid that it was.

Despite all the controversy of the last few days, that's not what they think now. Privately, most politicians, now that they have cooled down, will tell you that they believe the political state of the union is about where it was on the night of September 17.

They don't think many voters were reached by rushing past 150,000 persons behind a screen of secret service men. They don't think that any political destinies were settled by seeing 11 governors and John Nance Garner.

And further, not many of them any longer take much stock in their original suspicions that Mr. Roosevelt had politics in mind when he started out. But if he did, then they think he bungled the job badly.

CONGRESS CRITICAL

Congress, regardless of what members have said publicly, has not taken kindly to the whole business. Nine members out of 10, including administration leaders, were already bitter about the "You-do-it-or-I-will" ultimatum delivered on the anti-inflation bill before the trip was made.

The blanket of extreme censorship, imposed on the press and radio also did not set well, although there was nothing to

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Telling The Editor

Letters printed here must not be more than 200 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.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP AND PRESS

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (To the Editor)—We now turn to a consideration of whether the Oregon Constitution is violated by an application to the preaching of the gospel by Jehovah's Witnesses. We here refer to our argument, for the purpose of showing that the undisputed evidence establishes that the licensed activity is worshipping or serving Almighty God as an ordained minister preaching the gospel at the time by means of distributing sermons on the Bible.

The construction of an ordinance to cover this activity is the same as wording the ordinance to read "all persons receiving money toward preaching while so engaging in acts of worship of Almighty God or in religion must procure a license from the town and pay therefor the annual fee" of the stated sum. No person would suggest that such a law is constitutional. Yet if a court sustains the law attempted to be applied here it would in effect say and do that very evil thing.

The activity of Jehovah's Witnesses in distribution of their literature is admittedly a "religious rite," i. e., their way of preaching the gospel. The taking of money contributions, while incidental to their primary aim of asking the recipient to study the printed message is a necessary integral part of the entire act of worship which is protected in the same manner as the transaction of the recognized clergy in their solicitation of money contributions from the pulpit. To permit licensing of a preacher as a condition precedent to receiving contributions to sustaining him to preach further is identical with license taxation of preaching itself. It would choke off the sustenance thereof. The hairsplitting dissection of the protected right performed by the town and the people's attorney so as to sustain the license tax finds no support in law, reason or fact.

The United States Supreme Court has held that it cannot be done and that a law requiring a permit as a condition to solicitation funds for a religious charitable organization cannot be applied to Jehovah's Witnesses and that if it is applied it is unconstitutional. (See Cantwell vs. Connecticut, 310 U. S. 296.) We have never heard that a constitutionally protected transaction itself indivisible could be segregated into parts by hairsplitting sophistry so that one element is protected while the other is not. This unreasonable contention asked for by the City Council here cannot be conceded or allowed by the City of Klamath Falls, without destroying the Constitution.

To permit or to encourage application of this type of ordinance to the activity of preaching the gospel by Jehovah's Witnesses is to regulate church and ultimately permit politicians and others to establish through such regulation a state religion; i. e., by requiring the license tax those not desired by the state would be suppressed and only the one or those religions pleasing to the particular political faction in power at the time could exist or operate. Thus the people of America would be pushed back into the miserable condition of intolerance, leth-

commandant's office. He proved to be a civilian photographer, hired by the navy to make a few photographs of the station. He had planned to throw in a few extra pictures of the president for good measure.

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If you hear but do not understand conversation, contact Mr. Sam Mete, consultant for Sonotone of Portland, authorized dealer of Sonotone hearing aids.

THE LATEST IN CROPS



Klamath's Yesterdays

From the files — 40 years ago and 10 years ago.

From the Klamath Republican October 9, 1902

The rush of travel through this country continues and the hotels at this place are always crowded. Many are still coming for timber claims.

Captain Applegate says he will try to induce President Roosevelt to visit Crater lake next summer.

Nate High of Spencer creek was injured when his wagon struck a telephone pole. The pole fell on High.

From the Klamath Herald October 6, 1932

Willis E. Mahoney announced today that in spite of the fact his name has been ruled off the ballot as a candidate for mayor, he is still a candidate. He asked the people to write his name in at the November election.

David R. Vandenberg, local attorney, has sued the Southern Pacific company for damages resulting from an accident in which he was injured while changing trains at Davis, Calif.

A prohibition rally will be held at the First Presbyterian church Sunday night. R. H. Dunbar will be chairman, assisted by Rev. H. J. Lorenz.

From where I sit...

By Joe Marsh

Ed CAREY, our fire chief, came stompin' into the printin' office last week, madder'n a hornet.

"Say!" he yells. "If I could get my hands on that fellow Goebels, I'd stick a fire hose in his mouth and turn on the pressure." Ed shouts, poundin' my desk. "Do you know what he's puttin' on the German now? He's tellin' folks that American army camps are full of drunkenness! Can you heat it?"

"Calm yourself, Ed," says I. "Nobody's going to believe what Goebels tells 'em."

"But don't you see? He's puttin' this bare-faced lie on the air to stir up trouble."

"Pretty stupid propaganda, I'd say. Pretty silly, even for the Nazis," says I.

"How so?" says Ed. "There's people in this country that want beer taken out of the camps. That sure is going to hurt army morale. And this lie certainly is fuel for their fire."

"Not if I know Americans," I says. "And the Nazis don't know