

Herald and News

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A Salute and a Pledge

ON this day we salute the U. S. Navy, in whose history the story of America is closely interwoven. Even today, as Americans observe Navy day, the navy is engaged in a bitter battle in the South Pacific; it is conveying troops to England, Australia, Egypt; it is fighting the greatest war in its history, over two oceans, in all parts of the world.

There are many men from the Midland Empire among the brave officers and men who are fighting on the far seas. They are helping carry on the glorious traditions of John Paul Jones, of Farragut and Dewey. They have accepted that heritage proudly, with the courage and determination that gave us victory in other wars.

Their battle is greater than anything John Paul Jones could have envisioned. It is beyond the scope of our imagination. But we do know that those of us who are not in the navy must do everything in our power to help our fighting men to victory, for they need every ounce of help we can give them.

We do our day's work and go home. We go out in the evenings to entertainment, or we sit home by the fireside. We are paid well for our work. If we work overtime, we are paid for that. But, as a navy man has written, "there is no pay for overtime, aboard the ships that guard the line."

Are we buying all the bonds we can buy, to help finance the ships and the guns and the ammunition for our navy? Are we giving everything we have to our civilian job, whether it be direct defense work or any work that helps make America strong? Are we whimpering about wartime restriction on our pleasures? In short, are we doing our part?

Today, we salute the navy. Today, let us pledge to be worthy of the service the men of the navy are giving to us, their countrymen safe at home.

Unpleasant Task

THE so-called steelhead bill on the November 3 ballot is one of those measures that discredits the direct legislative system. It calls for a great deal of special knowledge if an intelligent decision is to be made. Its fate will be determined by thousands of voters who do not know what it is all about, and care less.

Surely the fish commission, the game commission, and the legislature, with the aid of scientists and specialists, can and should decide such questions. It is an imposition upon the people, busy with war work, to ask them to make a study of this issue, and to determine the facts out of the mass of conflicting claims and statistics offered in the opposing arguments on this measure.

The fish bill is generating what heat there is in the pre-election period. It is an old row—commercial versus game fisherman—and many a fish bill has been on the direct legislative ballots of past years. Most of the people this far inland have paid little attention to this controversy and have become a little indignant at finding these measures on the ballot.

Here we have no commercial fishermen, but there are a few ardent sportsmen who, through their own coastal stream fishing and their affiliation with statewide rod and reel groups, are actively interested in the bill. They favor this measure, which limits commercial fishing by closure of coastal streams to net fishing from November 30 to June 1 of each year.

This measure was passed by the last legislature and signed by the governor. It was then referred through the efforts of the commercial fishing interests. The voters pamphlet, which everyone must have received by this time, carries the text of the bill and a summation of opposing arguments.

What do YOU think about driftnet fishing in Hoquartion slough?

Fish, Legislators' Pay to Be on General Vote Ballot

(This is the second of five stories about Oregon's general election.)

By PAUL W. HARVEY, JR.
SALEM, Oct. 27 (AP)—Two old-time battles—the fight between the game fishermen and the commercial fishermen, and the attempts of legislators to get wage increases—will be renewed next Tuesday at the general election.

The fish bill, after a knock-down, drag-out scrap, was passed by the 1941 legislature. It would prohibit net fishing in most coastal streams and bays, and reduce all open seasons for net fishing.

The commercial fishermen, after losing their legislative fight, succeeded in having the bill referred to the people.

The game fishermen contend the bill is necessary as a conservation measure, that it would affect the total commercial catch very little, and that it would put virtually no commercial fishermen out of work.

The commercial fishermen charge that many of their cohorts would lose their jobs, and that it would destroy 50 per cent of the state's fresh fish supply.

In 1857 the state constitution fixed legislators' compensation at \$3 a day for 40 days. The lawmakers don't even get that much now, as sessions last more

than 60 days. So their pay figures out at less than \$2 a day. The legislators have tried nine times to have the constitution amended to provide them enough money to live on during the session. Now they want \$8 a day.

At the last election, the voters rejected their demands for more money, 186,031 to 186,830. It was the nearest the legislators had ever come to victory.

Those who favor the measure feel that the small stipend makes it impossible for a man to serve without spending a lot of his own money. Those who are against it, including the Oregon Voter, say that service in the legislature is a privilege that the state couldn't begin to pay for.

Another measure on the ballot would give the legislature the right to restore voting privileges to former convicts who have paid their full debt to society. Proponents claim this proposal would aid in rehabilitation of convicts, while opponents say that any man convicted of a felony should permanently lose his voting rights.

In 1916 the people created the rural credits loan fund to make loans on farm lands. The constitutional provision is no longer needed because the common school fund has plenty of money to loan on farm property. The legislature is asking the voters to repeal it.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The mail laid out on my desk daily seems to me to furnish a more interesting cross section of public opinion than a national poll. All shades of opinion are expressed there on every subject.

A Salem, Oregon, auto dealer, Paul B. Wallace, for example, sent me a clipping of a reader's letter in one paper out there, protesting sharply against my advocacy of a profits system.

This reader took the view that the profits system had broken down in the depression, that it was corrupt, unequal, unfair, and that we were going to have a new and better system of some kind after the war. Mr. Wallace was exasperated about the matter and asked me to answer.

A single attempt at conscientious thought by that reader, or anyone else, would convince him that we all live by profits—laborer, farmer, clerk and business man. I think it is the communists who attempt to convince such people that profits are ugly and immoral.

Of course, there are not enough communists in this country to make any substantial political difference, except in one respect—the extent to which they induce good Americans to distrust democracy and our capitalist system.

It is unfortunate that many established leaders express beliefs, not thoroughly clarified, which inadvertently put water on the wheel of the communist theory. Many good advocates of democracy have in the past publicly espoused causes which lead people to believe that profits are repugnant.

They did so for their own purposes, of course, political and otherwise—and they did not espouse communist purposes—but they did leave in the minds of some people, perhaps in the mind of the reader who wrote that letter, that there is something distasteful in profits.

Only unfair profits are immoral, as everyone knows. Only cheating and gouging are the vicious problems. Fair profits are the life blood of all democratic systems, and the indispensable sustenance of democracy.

WAR AND FIGHT
Another reader in Jacksonville, Fla., H. A. Hanson, took the position that may also be accepted by some other people that this is "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight."

He is wrong. The rich are actually being abolished, both in Britain and the United States. No new rich class is being created by it, or can be created, in view of the taxes.

I think the war is a fight of each citizen of every class except one—those who would prefer to live under the Japs and Hitler than Roosevelt.

HATES
Many readers have protested my campaign against hates, that is domestic hates among ourselves. D. H. Butler, of the H. J. Heinz company, Pittsburgh, however, wrote:

"If you could demonstrate to people that there are only two possible ways for men to think, either idealistically, the belief in freedom as the basis for creating the greatest wealth for the greatest number; or materialistically, the belief that wealth can be divided among the people, then you will have started these thinking people on the path of constructive thought."

There is no wealth in division. Wealth today is the ability to produce, to earn. Divide the Ford factory and General Motors or otherwise destroy their ability to produce and what have you except brick and machines for scrap sales.

Each man then could get a brick from them, or a piece of a machine, or the pittance their sales would bring at junk yard prices.

Their ability to produce is their only wealth, and the only wealth of you or me. And I think ambitious private management can make them produce better than political management by the government.

PARROT
My effort to bring some constructive realism into the hotly divided problem of the negro met an approving response from all except one negro reader, who thought it proved me "a biased, senseless, mechanical parrot."

Obviously, she is thinking along the familiar theory that the way to improve the economic and social status of the negro is to break down law barriers.

There is bitterness on both

ACHING—STIFF—SORE MUSCLES
For Quick Relief—**MUSTEROLE**
To Relieve Distress of MONTHLY FEMALE WEAKNESS
due to functional periodic disturbances—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound TABLETS (with added iron). Also fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

SIDE GLANCES



"I know you're busy, Doc, but I'd rather have you than a regular horse doctor—old Prince seems so much like one of the family!"

EX-CONVICT HELD ON THEFT CHARGE

ROSEBURG, Ore., Oct. 27 (AP)—James Edward Shouse, 42, reportedly an ex-convict, was in custody today charged with theft of approximately \$1000 worth of merchandise last night from the Lawson jewelry store here.

Shouse, who has been sought by police since the burglary of the Hub Cigar store here Oct. 22, is believed to have returned to Roseburg last night from San Francisco, Sergeant Paul Morgan of the state police reported.

Officers investigating a burglary in which entrance was forced into a furniture store and an opening cut through a partition into the adjoining jewelry store, arrested Shouse as he was preparing to leave on a north-bound stage, Morgan said. In his luggage, the officer reported, they found the jewelry identified by M. Lawson as having been stolen from his store.

Read It, Weep; Liquor Prices To Rise November 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—With the sole exception of draft beer, the consumer will begin paying more for alcoholic beverages—both packaged liquor to a "straight drink"—beginning November 1.

The office of price administration disclosed this Monday in outlining methods by which distillers, wholesalers and retailers may pass on to the consumer increased federal excise taxes provided in the recently enacted tax bill.

In the case of draft beer, OPA said the amount of the tax increase was too small to pass on to the consumer.

OPA cautioned distributors against increasing their ceiling prices more than the tax increase.

The tax rise on domestic whiskeys will not be uniform, since it is based on proof. For 100 proof bonded whiskey, the increase is \$2 a gallon; 90 proof, \$1.80, and 80 proof, \$1.60.

The retailer thus may increase his ceiling prices 50 cents a quart for 100 proof, 45 cents for 90 proof, and 40 cents for 80 proof.

sides of this question. The white and the negro, and not without some justification.

But the problem will never be solved until the bitterness is dropped and negro leaders can set an excellent example to their people, and the white leaders to theirs, by fair and straight thinking.

There are good and bad on both sides, which causes each to look at the other as a whole with unjustified suspicion.

Best solution would be to meet on a new common ground of realism, shedding both bitterness and politics, for the institution of a program which would give the negro the fullest opportunity to advance himself socially and economically—and end political handling of the problem.

Dealer shortages put new value on used merchandise. Cash in on your "junk" through a classified ad. Phone 3124.

Klamath's Yesterdays

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

From the Klamath Republican October 30, 1902

A deal was closed yesterday whereby the Klamath Falls Express changed hands. J. G. Pierce sold the property to Roy Hamaker.

Bonanza merchants are hustling freight before bad roads raise the price of hauling.

Two carloads of Chinese have left Portland to work on the railroad being built to Pokenana.

From the Evening Herald October 27, 1932

The Weed-Klamath Falls highway is carrying more traffic than ever before, although it is not yet completed.

W. B. Graham of Henley has brought some fine Klamath apples to market here.

The state highway commission will soon construct a new bridge across Crooked creek on The Dalles-California highway north of Klamath Agency.

GAS CONSUMPTION DROPS IN OREGON

SALEM, Oct. 27 (AP)—Oregon's gasoline consumption during the first nine months of 1942 totaled 203,225,439 gallons, a nine per cent decrease from the similar period of last year, Secretary of State Earl Snell said today.

Snell said that during the same period, the traffic death toll was down 27 per cent, 8.1 persons being killed per 100,000 miles of travel, compared to a rate of 11.1 in the same period last year.

The September death rate was 7, a decrease of 57 per cent.

Missionaries Reported Safe in Philippines

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The board of missions of the Methodist church announced today it had received word that Dr. Ernest E. Tuck, 63-year-old superintendent of the Methodist church in the Philippine Islands and 25 missionaries there were reported to be "safe and well."

The message, the board said, was transmitted through the American Red Cross from the Japanese Red Cross.

Dr. Tuck, of Ellensburg, Wash., had not been heard from since the islands fell into Japanese hands.

We must abandon our conception of war as an affair for professional military men. War is big business. We are all in it and we can't pass the buck to the soldiers in this one.—Col. Hugh J. Knerr, retired air force chief of staff.

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.

AGAINST CHARTER CHANGE

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (To The Editor)—There was almost no interest in parks prior to 1913 but the Charter enacted at that date provided the board of Park commissioners which has had charge of the parks of the city since that date. Considerable progress has been made but now, at a time when the attention of the public is centered on the war, and large numbers of our people are away engaged in that war, it is proposed to do away with the park board and return the parks to the mayor and council. This was the system in use prior to the adoption of the independent park board plan. The change was brought about by the quite common scandals of city politics and neglect of parks.

Under the present system the board consists of the mayor and city engineer and five citizens appointed by the circuit judge. The five citizens are appointed for the same term as justices of the United States supreme court. It is proposed to grant to the mayor and city council entire control over the parks. They may create park boards or have none, as they see fit, and if a board is created it can be destroyed at any meeting of the council, or its members removed at the will of the city hall.

Under the present Charter provisions, the board may levy a tax of one-half mill and the proceeds must be used solely for park purposes. Under the proposed Charter the city council could levy or not levy any tax in any amount but any part of any fund could be used for any purpose and funds ostensibly raised for parks could be used for any other purpose if the mayor and council saw fit.

Under the proposed system any part or all of the present parks could be used for any other purpose, or they could be sold and the proceeds used for any purpose. Any property could be purchased from any city official at any price and any city funds, including the bond sinking funds, could be used to pay for it. In short, all protection for city funds set aside for any special purpose is destroyed by the new charter. All funds, including the park and library funds, go into the general treasury, subject only to the desire and purpose of any city administration which may then be in power.

No one has ever accused any member of the park board of any misconduct nor has there been any claim that they have not given good service to the public. In the entire period of nearly thirty years the only accusation is that one member was lazy. There has been very much more criticism of mayors and city councils during that period than of the park board. Under the wide open charter now proposed, it is not likely that the mayor and city council, with so many problems already taxing their time and ability, will do any better than the present park board.

No one has given any reason for kicking out a group of citizen-officials who have given a lot of time and effort, entirely without pay, to an important civic enterprise just at a time when their efforts have produced results which are very creditable to them and to the city. There is no such reason, and whatever purpose there is in this Pearl Harbor attack on the park board must be sought in some of the ramifications of city politics.

The park board has done nothing to attract any special interest or attention at this time. The city administration has, however, taken advantage of the distraction of public interest by war activities and the absence of a large number of our people to present a general revision of the entire city government in a new charter.

An examination of the new charter and the noting of things that have been removed from the present city charter shows very plainly that the park proposal is only an incident of the general picture and is not independent of the purpose disclosed in the new charter to increase the power, control over funds, and general political patronage by the city administration. The parks are brought into this plan as a part of the general program to centralize and increase power, and not as an independent attack on the park board.

In this war period there is no excuse for distraction of public

\$15 BILLION FOR NAVY GETS FOR SIGNATURE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—A further \$15,000,000,000 was made available today to sharpen the navy's offensive power, with thousands more planes and many new tons of floating craft, as President Roosevelt signed into law the second supplemental wartime appropriation and contract authorization bill.

Congress completed action on the measure Thursday. The legislation brought to \$67,000,000,000 the total of direct appropriations and contract authorizations for the navy since July, 1940.

New Planes
The measure appropriated \$5,599,000,000 outright for the navy and in addition authorized it to begin letting contracts on a \$9,500,000,000 construction program to add 2,101,000 tons of floating craft—500,000 tons of new aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers, 900,000 tons of destroyers and escort vessels and 200,000 tons of auxiliary ships.

Acquisition of 14,611 new bomber and fighter planes, at a cost of \$2,882,000,000, was provided in the direct appropriation.

\$220 Billion Spent
Arming of hundreds more merchant ships was financed in a \$100,000,000 item, and \$600,000,000 was provided for defense housing.

Including all items, appropriations totaled \$6,341,196,887.

The measure raised to \$222,000,000,000 the money provided for defense and war purposes since July, 1940.

5 DAYS LEFT FOR OVERSEAS MAILING

Five days left to mail your package overseas!
Postoffice authorities urged patrons not to let their parcels wait much longer as delivery is not guaranteed if mail is not in the hands of Uncle Sam before November 1.

Some misunderstanding in the reference to packages "which should be of shoe-box size," has resulted in the mailing of a number of just plain shoe boxes. Postmaster Burt E. Hawkins stated, The Pelican Bay wooden boxes, available without charge, are ideal for mailing gifts to men overseas, and not the common, pasteboard box which will not withstand shipping.

attention by city politics. Any voter who has taken the time to read the new charter and compare it with the old one will be exceptional. Such a move by the city hall is an imposition on the general public under present conditions. The whole program should be defeated subject to a reconsideration when the actual needs of the city can be more fairly appraised.

City administrations come and go. Some are good and some are bad. A city charter is intended to prevent too much harm when we get a bad one even if the restrictions do sometimes annoy the good ones.

D. V. KUYKENDALL.

If you want to sell it—phone The Herald and News "want ads," 3124

GIFTS GALORE ALL EASY TO MAKE



7383 by Alice Brooks

An apron for Sue—slippers for mother—a decorated tray for the new bride—these and many other delightful gifts are yours to make at little cost from just odds and ends. And this pattern tells exactly how. Pattern 7383 contains directions for 14 articles; materials required; designs where needed.

To obtain this pattern send 10 cents in coin to The Herald and News, Household Arts Dept., Klamath Falls. Do not send this picture, but keep it and the number for reference. Be sure to wrap coin securely, as a loose coin often slips out of the envelope. Requests for patterns should read, "Send pattern No. _____, to _____, followed by your name and address."

Lumbago means that the blood is poor. And this time of year, that the furnace needs cleaning out.

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



once a year special sale
Ends Sat. Oct. 31st
Charles of the Ritz
THROAT CREAM
350 REGULAR JAR FOR 100
other sizes 5.00 and 10.00



From where I sit...

by Joe Marsh

LAST Saturday night we were settling around Jew Crowell's house and from upstairs we hear the squawks those Crowell youngsters put up while their Ma was dunkin' 'em in soap and water. Causes Jeb to comment:

"Just shows how times change. Used to be a law here in America that nobody could take a bath without a doctor's prescription!"

Then we got talking about the funny laws some people have put through in this country—like the state where they made it against the law to wake a man up if he's sleeping on the railroad tracks.

"Railroad law I once heard about," says Basil Strube, the stationmaster, "said when two trains meet at an intersection, neither can proceed until the other one has gone ahead."

"How could that be a law?" asks Pete Swanson. "That just don't make sense."

"Lots of laws don't make sense," says Jeb. "Why just think! We're livin' in a land where most folks

hold for tolerance and understanding. And yet it wasn't so long ago we had a law of Prohibition. Account for that, if you can."

Well, he had us there. Here's America—where we set so much store on 'sein'—the other fellow's point of view—havin' such a law. Now that it's all over, it's hard to realize how people put up with a law like that, even as long as they did.

From where I sit, a man's got every right to enjoy a satisfyin' glass of beer when he wants to quench his thirst. Beer's a friendly drink. It's a drink of moderation, too. And most folks—even the ones that don't drink beer themselves—are tolerant enough, nowadays, to respect the rights of folks who do.

I reckon Jeb was right—we've had some mighty strange laws in this country.

Joe Marsh

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