#### PAGE FOUR



N these days when every motorist needs every drop of gasoline in his tank for moving, the presence of an excessive number of stop signs at local intersections be-comes more of an annoyance and nuisance than ever. Furthermore, the safety value of these signs is sharply reduced by the slowing down and volume reduction of

traffic. A few years ago, local traffic planners went on a stoppage binge. In some districts, particularly in the flats around the postoffice, they solved the problem of where to put stop signs by putting them at every intersection. When an accident occurred at a corner, someone would opine that if there had been a stop sign at that place, there would have been no accident, and likely as not a stop sign would be erected.

One night, we remember, a city councilman, on his way to the council meeting, almost collided with an-other car at a certain corner. As soon as he got to the to work. council meeting, he wanted a sign authorized that would have stopped the other motorist involved in the nearthe shafts running down to 3000

feet under the earth, where the heat makes the work more diffiaccident. If the other motorist had also been a councilman, no doubt signs would have been ordered to stop cult than any other type of mintraffic coming from both ways. ing. coal miners, but apparently most of them had worked in some

The stop sign has its value, of course, but it can be overdone. In the days when fast driving was common practice, and blood flowed at many intersections, the stop sign was a needed deterrent. But now, with cars moving more slowly, and every ounce of precious gasoline needed for propelling rather than idling, it is time for a re-study of the stop signs on Klamath streets and time for elimination of some of them.

## Legal Test Impends

THE grand jury's action in indicting County Clerk Mae K. Short for accepting certain amounts in payment for overtime work and for keeping records for the dog commission presumably will result in a legal test of a practice which, according to Mrs. Short, is fairly common in Oregon.

This, it seems to us, is a case involving chiefly an issue of law rather than facts. There was no attempt to cover up the claims for payment of overtime work, while, the copper mine manpow er problem remains. and Mrs. Short discussed the claims in a statement to the press earlier in the week after the state auditors made their report. She said at the time that the question MEAT HEADACHE of overtime pay was recently discussed at a county clerks' meeting and a number of other clerks said they had made claims for such payments and felt they were within the law in doing so.

In the audit for the first half of 1942, made by the secretary of state's office, attention is called to the overtime payment of \$45 to the clerk, along with a notation on the law which provides the clerk's salary shall be \$2400 a year. The auditors' inference, at least, was that the law does not provide for payment other than the \$2400.

stance, is limited to 70 per cent. Deliveries to wholesalers are re-The major question, then, is whether the law does stricted that much. permit such payments as were made to the clerk. This question, presumably, will first come up for a test if and defendant moves against the indictments. At when the that time the court will probably determine if the facts as stated in the indictment constitute violation of the law.

If the indictments withstand this attack, and the case goes to a jury, jurors must determine the facts. The principal question of fact, it seems, will be whether the work for which payment was made constituted official acts for which the clerk is paid her regular \$2400 annual salary.

In case of a conviction and an appeal to the supreme court there would be a final determination of the legal PACKERS CLOSED DOWN questions involved.

The case is in the courts and the proper public interest is directed upon the legal aspects involved, rather than upon personalities or upon the reported strained relations between the offices of the county clerk and the circuit judge.





she wants to bor-"Dear! Mrs. Smith is on the phone row your blow torch, a hammer and chisel!"

When they arrived, there were found to be 50 large negroes who had never seen a copper mine before, at least not the type one walked to school. around Butte where they were

ND

sued a big order

and it was print-

ed in the news

papers. It direct-ed the selective

service board to withdraw

Mr.

man

at work.

Paul Mallon power commis-sion selected the miners, and the

army hauled them back to Mon-

Shaft mining is pursued there

Some say the negroes were

type of surface or strip metal

well have sent beauticians.

"Racial discrimination."

The 50 negro soldiers

The Richmond abattoir, for in-

But that abattoir, just as most

McNutt's

-

tana.

mining.

duction.

scope. Ye get meats.

themselves liberals, who still spuds have the buyer hold out

doing now. DIPLOMAT WANTED

The manpower commission For the reasons cited above, had merely run through their draft cards which classified them and n any thousands more that have not been published yet, the only as "metal miners" and astemper of Washington is favorsumed they could do the copper job. The commission might as able to the appointment of a at the peak of our last war, with man, even of the type of Mr. Ickes, as a labor-manpower-draft The local Butte Mine, Mill and

Smelters union, whose men think something of their own lives, refused to work with the czar. That particular situation is so unskilled ex - troopers, where-upon some of the liberals in New other diplomat like Jimmy Byrnes. Here is a job which York began shouting in their to maintain balance between CIO

and AFL, between army and civsat ilian drafts, between labor and the war effort of the governdown to see what next. Meanment.

But the choice of a politician like Mr. Ickes, on its face, pre-sumes t at an administration fa-Government, eh? The agri-culture commissioner of Virginia vorable to union labor more than to the interests of the army, told a congressional committee civilian or government, will be that in this current meat shortoffered. Here is a china shop which would seem to require age, which is pinching the people both in the pocketbook and appetite, the federal governanything but a bull like Ickes. But Washington, as I say, has ment has limited abattoir pro-

reached the point where "practically anyone will do."

# Telling The Editor

others around the country, is owned by a few stock raisers, and they can slaughter their own first. When the small farm-In length, must of er comes in with his hogs or cat signed. Contribution tle, they say: "Sorry, our quota is filled.

Take your stock back home." The condition is national in OPPOSES WITHOLDING TAX the various government bureaus. MALIN, Ore. (To the Editor)-Yet the butcher cannot I have read your paper for many years and while I may not always Manpower, eh? The same source told a congressional committee two of the three big pack-

even if there is pneumonia, Mr. not collect taxes from everyone Eastman says the kids should re-turn to pioneer days when everyto the dealer, have him hold Managed economy, eh? Today there are many people, thinking taxes. When the farmer sells his

want the government to continue on him and so on. Just how a managed economy after the war, or institute a state capital-ers I do not know, but if we ers I do not know, but if we ism or socialism, which will al-low the government to manage all business and lives as it is Has any one sponsoring this Has any one sponsoring this measure figured just how many

extra government employees it would take to keep the accounts, etc., of thirty million wage earners? Our government has at the present time about twice the number of employees as it had about the same number of sold-iers drafted. Is it not time we

called a halt to some of this, and find some other way to do things? susceptible to pain that what Mr. The war will be over some time, Roosevelt needs, of course, is anbut taxes will still have to be but taxes will still have to be collected. A method set up at this time wil be hard to change. surely requires a judicial nature | Especially if a bureau is created to administer It.

We worried about the soft and inefficient generation we were raising. Does any one doubt that our boys in the Army have not made good? We made men out of them by giving them responsibility. Let's let the working man worry about his own taxes. He is already a man and a damn good one.

Here is another point: All of the labor in the United States is not employed by Henry Kaiser or Henry Ford, who maintain a large staff of bookkeepers. After things reach their normal channels again a large percentage of them will again be employed by John Farmer, James Carpenter, William Painter, Charles Plumb-er, and a host of others who do not hire a large crew and do not maintain an office force. Instead they work shoulder to shoulder with their employees and spend their evenings keeping books and making out reports to Is it fair to add another burden

to them? It is about time that we looked have agreed with your views, I ahead to see where we are go-have always admired your sane ing. It may not be best to alreton the ground policy. In ways choose the easiest road. It view of these facts I can not has been my privilege to live in understand our indorsement of a country where a boy could go the policy advocated by Archie to work as a newsboy and be-Rice. Namely to make the em- come the managing editor of the ployer responsible for the pay- newspaper. I hope I believe that most of us have that is what our boys are fightvoted for measures which we ing for. Not a country organized failed to study from all angles, like an ant hill, with special or signed a petition because someone requested us to do so, or endorsed some measure with-another for laborers, another for out proper consideration. I be-lleve you are guilty of something like that in this instance. employers, etc., with a paternal government presiding over all. Let us stop this class legislation Our government, either rightly NOW. Let us continue to pass legislation that applies equally or wrongly, has prohibited children, insane persons, morons and to all persons. Indians from handling their own Yours truly. CLYDE VAN METER funds. Do you mean to go on record indorsing a measure Malin, Oregon. placing a working man in this class simply because he works

Klamath's HOLD YOUR SELECTION Yesterdays This Christmas Invest in Furs From the files - 40 years ago and 10 years ago. From The Klamath Republican

A SMALL DEPOSIT WILL

December 2, 1902 Is is suggested that an automobile line be started from Fort Klamath to Crater lake With a railroad soon to reach Klamath Falls, and steamers on the upper lake, good connec-tions could be made.

F. S. Grochs has been quite sick at his ranch in Langell valley but is now reported much better. He left here yesterday, via Ager, for Auburn, Calif.

Eight people will arrive on Mr. Marple's stage to make proof on timber claims.

From The Evening Herald December 3, 1932

Willis Mahoney, contested mayor-elect, said in Seattle to-day that if the ouster move-ment against him succeeds, he will urge an election to recall the present mayor and make him mayor, anyhow.

A huge crowd was downtown last night for Christmas opening.

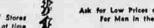
Total valuation of Klamath county property, for assessment purposes, is \$36,839,623.08.

### WINTER FOLLY

DENVER, (P)-Walking past a shop, a wor in saw three girls reaching for the celling. She summoned Patrolman Dominic Crow, who dashed in, gun in hand.

The clerks explained that they hadn't been robbed-they were just cold and testing wall venti lators.





ticles in place. N4638

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December 3, 1942

Take advantage of present stocks

and prices . . . every desirable fur to choose from . . . muskrats,

squirrel locke, Russian pony, Cara-

culs, Hudson seals, mink-blended

Northern Back muskrat, Russian

Ermine, Eastern mink, China mink

and many, many others. Quality was never better . . . prices never lower! FIVE EASY WAYS TO PAY

NOW!

circuit judge.

## Medical Services By GEO. A. MYERS Chief, Emergency Medical Services

In modern warfare new tactics and new type weapons are an employed in ever increasing tempo. Offensive strategy being and offensive weapons used effectively a year ago have in many cases been discarded because defensive means have been devised which make them less effective now. A never ceasing race is in progress between the offensive and the defensive. In as much as offensive attacks are made in this war upon

civilian populations it is essential that civilians keep abreast in defensive tactics.

Emergency Medical Services, that branch of Civilian Defense which has assumed the responsibility of caring for casual-ties must keep posted as to proper treatment of the injured. This will require constant study and practice. The antidotes and treatment of poison gasses, the remedies and care of burns, of shock, of breaks and abraisions-all these and more are charged to the responsibility of the Emergency Medical Services Unit. In the field this unit is composed of first aid teams and ambulance crews

If possible a doctor should be at the scene of an incident to direct operations. He should determine the priority and disposal of cases involved. Those seriously injured he will send by ambulance to hospitals staffed by doctors and trained nurses.

Gas contaminated clothing and gased areas are the prob-lem of Decontaminated clothing and gased areas are the prob-lem of Decontamination Squads. These squads require special training and equipment to deal effectively with deadly gasses. A well organized and well trained Civilian Defense, na-tional experiment of the start of

tional in scope, and with a single united purpose will be our best insurance second to our armed forces against enemy invasion. Not only will civilian morale be increased by confidence in ability to withstand attack, but our army and navy will be infinitely for ourselves. Relieved of the responsibility of guarding a civil-ian population they will be free to strike with greater force at the enemy.

The armies of France and Norway were of no avail because of lack of civilian unity and preparedness. Britain was saved after her army was all but vanquished at Dunkirk, only because of her air force and her well trained civilian defense organiza-

tion. With these recent examples before us, let us follow the obvious course.

middle of the meat shortage. Their specially fed hogs are ready for smoking, and ham is scarce, but the government put a quota on Smithfield produc-

tion, which will not permit them to operate and make money. This grade is too high-priced for lend-lease sale to Britainso the government, for no particular reason, has just let them go out of business, although American consumers, with more mon-

ey now, could pay for this highpriced ham, and, if the govern-ment let them do this, it would help cure the meat shortage and stop inflation.

### THINK IT OVER

Defense Transporter Eastman has issued an order (says the agriculture director of Ohio) say ing children within two miles of school must ' alk, and so must those who live more than 15 miles off the bus lines. The order, of course, will have differ-ent results in Florida than in the zero winter weather of Ohio. More than 300,000 farm school children are effected, although this will save only three miles of

rubber per bus per day. Like Mr. Henderson, who says the public may not get 65 de grees of temperature this winter



for wages? If so, why? Is he more dishonest than the merchant, the industrialist, or the

farmer? Or would you say he is a moron? I am sure that you do not mean to imply any of these things . But after all, is that not what it amounts to? This measure is prohably advocated as a simple means to collect taxes. Maybe, But is it the best way? Or even a good way? If it is a good way, why

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