

C OF C STUDIES BONANZA STAGE LINE SERVICE

Chamber of commerce directors Wednesday gave the transportation committee power to act at its own discretion in connection with the proposed abandonment of on-call service to Bonanza by the Lakeview stage line.

The application for abandonment has been made by Gordon Quimby, operator of the line, and a hearing will be held by the public utilities commissioner here on September 2. The PUC notified the chamber of the hearing.

Probe Authorized

Question of the advisability of abandoning any public transportation service at this time, with private tires and autos becoming more scarce, was discussed at the meeting. George Davis, director in charge of transportation, said he believed the general policy should be at this time to oppose abandonment of public transportation facilities.

The chamber, however, gave the committee power to look into this particular situation and act in accordance with its findings.

It was brought out in the discussion that the Lakeview stage backtracks to Bonanza from Dairy when there is a call for service to Bonanza. The stage operator was quoted as saying that because of the condition of the road between Bonanza and Bly mountain, he cannot operate his stage there and for that reason it is necessary to backtrack from Dairy. Otherwise, the stage could be routed through Bonanza without much additional travel or loss of time.

The chamber directors then voted to call the attention of the county court to the importance of the Bonanza-Bly mountain road section in connection with this problem.

Lumber Problem
Don Drury, director of the industrial development department of the chamber, reported on progress made in working out the lumber industry's labor problem.

F. W. Gilchrist of the Gilchrist Lumber company was announced as a new member of the chamber.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF TIMBER SALE. Sealed bids, marked outside "Bid for Timber," and addressed to the Chief Forester, O. and C. Administration, 410 C. S. House, Portland, Oregon, will be received until 10:30 A. M., Pacific Time, Sept. 8, 1942 for the purchase of timber upon tracts hereinafter described; each bid must state the amount per M. feet B. M., which will be offered for each species and the total consideration which will be paid for the timber. No bid for less than the appraised value will be considered. Each bid must be submitted in duplicate and be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a certified check in favor of the Treasurer of the United States. The deposit of any successful bidder will be credited on the contract. Payment in full at the time of filing the contract is required in sales amounting to \$2500 or less. For copies of the form of proposal, form of contract and bond, terms of payment, amount of deposit required with bid, amount of bond required with contract and other information, application should be made to the address shown above. IN KLAMATH COUNTY: T. 41 S. R. 7 E., Sec. 7, all merchantable timber designated for cutting on the SE 1/4, estimated for the purpose of this sale to be 200 M. feet Douglas Fir. No bid for less than \$1.00 per M. ft. B. M., or a total purchase price of \$200.00, will be considered. All Douglas Fir less than 22 inches DBHOB and all other species reserved from cutting. To be logged with caterpillar tractor or horses. The right to waive technical defects, and to reject any and all bids, is reserved. Dated at Portland, Oregon, this 18th day of August, 1942. W. H. Horning, Chief Forester, O. & C. Administration, Portland, Oregon. A 20-27, No. 114.

STRICTLY BUSINESS

by McFeathers



"We have a couple of rugs coming in that are Guaranteed Orientals."

Synthetic Rubber System Had All Elements of a Thriller--Except Blonde

(Editor's Note: This is the third of four articles on America's war-time rubber problem.)

By JAMES MARLOW and WILLIAM PINKERTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (Wide World)—The tale of Wacław Szukiewicz had all the elements of an international mystery thriller—except the beautiful blonde.

The things that happened after Leon Henderson crossed the Pole's trail have been, says the hard-boiled price control man, "of an E. Phillips Oppenheim nature and it was really something of a governmental romance in a way."

The story had secret formulas for making synthetic rubber, spies and sleuths, invasion and heartache, hurried flight from home, diplomacy and the frenzied undercover battle of governments for a precious asset.

Sketchy Outline
But it was all only part of this country's search for a way to make synthetic rubber needed to replace our dwindling stocks of natural rubber whose supply was cut off when the Japanese seized our Far East sources.

Only the sketchiest outlines of the Pole's tale have been told: When the Germans rolled through Poland at the start of the war they seized, among that country's other assets, Poland's important plant for making rubber out of a process involving alcohol.

But the inventor of the process, Szukiewicz, who had worked tirelessly since 1928 to find the chemical keys, had slipped across the border and escaped to France.

Sent to Italy

The life of Szukiewicz was important for he alone knew the catalyst which made the process work. The name of the catalyst had never been written down. He carried it in his head.

In that year of 1939 the French were trying to appease Mussolini so they sent Szukiewicz to Italy to give away his formula for making rubber. The scientist was in Italy when it was declared war on France—and on patriotic Poles—in 1940. He escaped Italy and went to Rio de Janeiro.

It was spring of 1941 when the refugee Count Tarnowski of the Polish foreign office asked William B. Lacy, liaison man in Washington for Leon Henderson's defense set-up, if the United States would be interested in a formula for making synthetic rubber. The formula was given Lacy by another Pole in New York.

Key Missing

Agriculture department chemists pored over the chemical blueprints but key parts—including the catalyst—were missing. Lacy went back to see the count.

They turned the slow wheels of diplomacy to bring Szukiewicz from Rio to New York. He arrived just before Pearl Harbor. He was secretive but he finally gave his plans entire to government chemists, including the catalyst.

Now, finally, there is pending a proposal to construct a small plant using the Pole's method but at this time of wartime secrecy over vital processes, the government is unwilling to disclose figures showing what part his process will play in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Meantime, the agriculture department's research laboratory at Peoria, Ill., and private agencies have been at work seeking ways to make the rubber from farm products.

Until last January the program revolved almost entirely around one raw material—petroleum. The picture has changed. So far the synthetic rubber program has a planned capacity of 870,000 tons. Of that total 200,000 tons have been assigned to rubber from alcohol manufactured from grain and other agricultural products.

Indifference

The rubber companies, which actually must make the tires and

other finished products, say it is a matter of indifference to them whether the butadiene component of synthetic rubber comes from petroleum, coal, natural gas or alcohol and that they have no preference between grain alcohol and industrial alcohol.

So long as the butadiene is uniform, the rubber will be the same. Technicians seem to think now that, from a chemical viewpoint, butadiene can be made equally well from petroleum and from alcohol.

But men like Senator Norris of Nebraska and Senator Gillette of Iowa had charged that large business interests dominated the original consideration of synthetic rubber production.

Difference of Opinion
There is great difference of opinion on the cost and use of critical materials in building the synthetic rubber plants.

Alcohol process advocates say it takes a much more critical material (such as steel and copper) to build a plant for making butadiene from petroleum. The petroleum people deny this.

It seems generally agreed that 15 to 18 months will be needed to get the petroleum-using plants into operation, although Eugene

Houdry claims to have a petroleum process which could be brought into production in far less time.

The alcohol people say their plants could be operating in six to 10 months, and this view now seems to be accepted by WPB.

There are indications that, if the synthetic rubber program is further expanded beyond the planned 870,000-ton capacity, more alcohol plants might be included.

GOOD EXAMPLE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., (AP)—When the Tennessee Valley authority completes its giant Fontana dam in 1944, there won't be any Japan—that is, Japan, N. C.

The unincorporated mountain town will be 50 feet beneath the waters of Fontana reservoir. Japan is in Graham county near Bryson City, N. C. TVA officials don't know how the village came by its name.

Anyone who says that management and labor are not working together for the war does not know what he is talking about. — August Scholle, Michigan CIO director.

CADETS URGED TO APPLY AT ONCE

Applicants for appointment as aviation cadets in the U. S. army air forces are urged to submit their applications as soon as possible, according to word received from the army recruiting service. The examination will be held in Klamath Falls early in September, but all papers must be submitted to the local army recruiting office in order that the names be placed on the eligible list.

All applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 26, inclusive, and present a birth certificate or other documentary evidence of date and place of birth. They must secure three letters of recommendation and if under 21 years of age, their parents consent. No formal education is required, but all applicants must pass the mental test prescribed by the air forces.

Literature and application forms may be obtained at the army recruiting office, 219 Post-

office building, or at the Elks lodge.

TREASURE HUNT

LOS ANGELES, (AP)—State Rationer Paul B. D'Orr is beginning a search for some misplaced sugar—1,000,000 pounds of it.

He told local rationing boards that much had been over-issued throughout the state—and would they correct over-allotments (mostly to institutions) by reducing future amounts until the shortage is made up, please?

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