

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
MALCOLM REPLY

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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION



School Teacher Salaries

ONE of the first things that happened in local public affairs when this writer came to Klamath Falls a decade ago was a frontal assault on public budgets to bring them down to depression levels. The largest group of public employees hit by this movement was the school teachers. They were none too well paid then, but as we remember they took their reductions in good spirit, and it was a considerable time before the salaries were restored to their previous levels.

For the past year or so, elementary teachers have been striving for a better break in their pay scale. Their committee, headed by Paul Angstead, has done a good deal of constructive research. What the elementary teachers are seeking, in particular, is a single salary scale for grade and high school teachers, which would bring the elementary scale up. Under this plan, instructors with equal training and experience would be paid the same, whether in high or grade school.

At present, an elementary teacher with two years of training starts at \$1125 for a year of nine months. For each year of service thereafter, this teacher gets an additional \$45. Teachers with three years of experience start at \$1170, and those with four years start at \$1215, each receiving the same increases for service—\$5 a month or \$45 a year.

These are low salaries in these times. The system here has been fortunate in holding many of its teachers and administrators, but in the face of higher pay in other lines and in many other school systems, it cannot go on indefinitely holding good teachers or attracting able teachers from other systems or the training schools.

A realistic consideration of the situation directs attention to the men in the system. No man can be expected to support a family on the present pay. Yet it is important that the proportion of men in the school system be not reduced.

Klamath taxpayers have generally shown a generous and sympathetic attitude toward the schools. We believe that a reasonable and fair adjustment of the salary schedule will meet with public approval.

Everybody on 10 Per Cent

A CAMPAIGN has started in Oregon to bring every wage earner under the 10 per cent war savings purchase plan.

Many thousands of the state's earners are already buying on this basis, and in Klamath county, in particular, the record is extremely good. But there are still large numbers who are buying less than 10 per cent, or not buying at all.

A good many people who thought they could not afford 10 per cent purchases out of their income have been surprised, once they started the plan, that it has worked out so easily. It is not costing them a cent, of course. They are saving that money, and in addition they are making a definite contribution to the fighting of the war.

The satisfaction of knowing they are making that contribution is easily worth whatever sacrifice is entailed, if any. They find they sleep better at night.

Klamath county is far ahead of many other counties already in the 10 per cent program. Why not be the first to make it unanimous.

How Censorship Works

8. FORTIFICATIONS (Eighth of a series)

The voluntary censorship Code requests that the location and nature of fortifications, bomb shelters and camouflaged objects be kept out of the news except as announced officially.

It stands to reason that the more the enemy knows about the strong and weak points on our Coast lines, or about the number and location of our anti-aircraft guns, the better he will know how to attack.

In this global war the mere news that the United States is setting up defenses at various points of the world will call attention to expected operations.

Even if many people see some of these fortifications, that doesn't prove that the information has reached the enemy. Actually the enemy is thankful for small bits of information.

One enemy agent may see a part of the picture; but if every newspaper presents a part of the picture, or if radio stations broadcast parts of it, it will be easy for the enemy to put the pieces together. That is what his intelligence services are for.

In a country as large as this, with additional bases in many distant parts of the globe, the enemy's task in estimating the strength of our fortifications will be hopeless unless we help him.

Luncheon Slated To Lay Plans for Women at War Week

Final plans for the Women at War week, November 22 to 28, will be made at a luncheon Thursday at 12 o'clock sharp in the Pelican parlor room. Reservations may be made by calling Mrs. John Houston, 5663, and a good attendance is expected. All interested women who want to see the \$75,000 war bond and stamp goal achieved are asked to attend.

Representatives of women's organizations in the city will sit in on the luncheon and hear the week's plans, according to Mrs. F. L. Weaver, county chairman of the women's division of savings.

Favorite headress of Daniel Boone was a hat, not a coney cap, and he once risked his life to rescue his hat.

SUPER SERVICE

SEATTLE, (P)—The prisoner who petitioned for a transfer from the city jail to an outdoor camp wanted top speed in delivery.

So he put an airmail stamp on his letter to Acting Police Judge Roy DeGrief. The letter arrived next day in DeGrief's office—five floors below the jail.

PASS, FRIEND!

CHICAGO, (P)—To carry a package out of a war plant requires a pass. At a Chicago plant a worker requested a pass.

An official asked what the package contained, and was told it held hair tonic. "Oh yeah," he guffawed, "I'll just sample that hair tonic," he did. It was hair tonic.

Plant buds are not "warm-blooded." They are covered with scales to prevent evaporation, not to keep warm.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—The liberals are always complaining because Mr. Roosevelt never says anything about Britain granting India her freedom.

If they will read again the president's radio address on the Philippines, they may find he has spoken on India, definitely and forcefully—without identifying her specifically.

Delicacy of diplomacy may prevent FDR from telling Paul Mallon Britain straight out what to do with her empire problems, but the independence formula which he set for Quezon is not copyrighted. Furthermore, he said it was a "United Nations pattern, philosophy and ideal," for all small nations.

Briefly, it provides, first, the acceptance by both the larger and smaller nations of a sincere desire to work toward independence. It provides mutual economic and political planning, step by step, toward complete independence over a period of years.

No doubt it is the formula which Mr. Roosevelt will insist upon at the peace conference for India, and all undeveloped nations desiring independence.

BEYOND DEBATE

A number of public men and people (including Rep. Maas) are crying out for aggressive action to destroy Japan in the Pacific, instead of concentrating largely on Hitler in Europe.

Whether or not this is desirable, it cannot be accomplished. It is impossible.

The true facts are easy to see, although they naturally are not being announced officially. The Pacific war is a naval war primarily. To defeat Japan, we must have sea mastery in the western Pacific.

Anywhere we are to go, we must have superior naval strength. But we cannot attain this as long as the British fleet is required in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

We cannot even put forward our own best naval effort there while a threat to our shipping and shores keeps part of our fleet in the Atlantic.

Losses of our aircraft carriers (the fleet's offensive spearhead) reported around the Solomons the past month make our unsatisfactory Pacific naval situation even more plain.

Mr. Roosevelt's basic strategy, therefore, seems beyond debate, no matter how impatient we may be to even the score with the nether axis partner who has taken the greatest toll of our men and ships.

DROWNED OUT

The voice of Senator Byrd is again crying out against the war waste in the wilderness of flowing billions that is Washington. He is drowned out by the swishing of paper currency—planned war expenditures for the year have reached \$78,000,000,000 (twice the size of the debt that worried us before the war) and the debt has soared above \$90,000,000,000.

It is practically impossible for anyone, even with Byrd's unequalled persistence, to keep the war effort efficient by eliminating unnecessary expenditures. The condition of affairs prevents it.

For a very good instance, the new colossus of Washington (the Pentagon building) cost \$70,000,000, although congress appropriated only half that sum. The war department found the other \$35,000,000 in appropriated funds for other purposes.

That great sum of money was switched from the purposes for which it was appropriated without authorization by congress. Congress learned of the expenditure only after the building was up and the money gone.

In the case of the airport here (which cost three or four times what was expected) Mr. Roosevelt gave the funds to get it started from the lump sum of money granted to him. Ex post facto appropriations were then extracted from congress.

OPPOSITION EVERYWHERE

This has been a spending administration. It favored spending for economic purposes before the war. It never believed in economy as a policy. It thought spending was good for the country and economizing was bad.

Some half-hearted attempts have been made, through the budget and treasury, to cut down a few unneeded activities (like CCC), but there has been no real force for the abolition of waste in this war administration anywhere.

Senator Byrd and his committee are now after the government bureaus which have accumulated more than 2,600,000 employees. He will meet with op-

SIDE GLANCES



"But mother, if we must save heat and hot water, it seems to me you might let me win just one bath argument as your contribution to the war effort!"

Red Cross Notes

By ROSE POOLE
Publicity Chairman

This week our local chapter received a visit from Martha Ann Godwin, home service field representative for Oregon. The home service work has become so extensive that it now demands the full time of a representative and Miss Godwin is the first one to devote her entire time to it. It may be that many members of the Red Cross do not know the scope of the home service or realize how important it is. It functions to assist service men and ex-service men and their families with any problems which arise relating to the man's service.

The home service program gives five definite services:

1. Service to the families of men in the armed forces. Such service may be financial help in an emergency, consultation and helpful activity in meeting family difficulties which do not require financial aid and referral services to help families to make use of services of other community organizations.

2. Cooperation with the military and naval authorities in obtaining information required for medical treatment, and reports on home conditions needed by commanding officers in deciding matters of furloughs, discharges or clemency.

Messages Received

3. Assistance with communication between service men and their families and inquiries concerned with the welfare of both service men and their families.

4. Messages to persons in foreign countries where normal channels of mail are closed. Inquiries through International Red Cross to locate persons in other countries, including enemy occupied territories. For example, this week our local chapter has received several messages from foreign countries—two from Germany, two from Norway, one from Italy and one from Greece. These were given immediate attention. We hope at a later date to be able to publish details of some of these messages which are most interesting.

Definite Channels

5. Assistance to disabled ex-service men and their dependents and dependents of deceased service men in presenting claims for pensions and other government benefits.

These services are handled through regular and effective channels; for instance, service 1, 4 and 5 are furnished at the personal request of a service man or officer, 2 at the request of a commanding officer, and 3 at the request of either service man, officer or medical officer.

Fund Drive

All of the above services are available through your Klamath county chapter. The spirit and thought of the trained staff in this work is that they have two main jobs: first, to bolster morale by relieving anxiety and worry of any member of the armed forces from whatever cause—at his own or at his commanding officer's request. Second, to obtain confidential information on home conditions required by commanding officers in considering questions of discharge and furlough, and by medical officers in matters of medical care and treatment. These are the main jobs, but along with them go all the additional services listed above.

Again we would like to call your attention to the fact that our membership and war fund drive, usually held at this season of the year, is being carried over to March instead. However, any contributions made now will be held for the 1943 fund.

Council Started
Here is real news! A camp and hospital council of the Red Cross is being started here. Little more than a year old, it is the medium through which civilians may help the men in uniform without duplication or confusion. Watch this column for more information about this important development.

Klamath's Yesterdays

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

From The Klamath Republican
November 20, 1902

Mr. Yaden, operator of the stage line between Lakeview and Klamath Falls, has made some welcome improvements. It is always necessary to operate buckboards over the mountains in winter. Mr. Yaden will put tops on the buckboards, and there will be foot-warmer in cold weather.

About an inch of snow fell here this week. It quickly melted.

From The Evening Herald
November 18, 1932

Bullet, a Jersey cow belonging to A. R. Campbell, shot to top place in the Klamath county cow-testing association records for October. She produced 1097 pounds of milk and 86.7 pounds of butterfat.

Principal Paul Jackson of the high school is home from a trip to Portland.

Tilley Named to Forest Conservation Post in Oregon

EUGENE, Nov. 18 (P)—Appointment of Walker Tilley, Eugene, as forester for the lumbering industry's joint forest conservation committee in Oregon was announced Tuesday.

For the past year Tilley has been chief forester for Williamette Valley Tree farms, a 233,000 acre forest management project. His activities now will be extended to all western Oregon.

The appointment was announced jointly by Col. W. B. Greeley, secretary-manager of the West Coast's Lumbermen's association, and E. T. Clark, secretary-manager of the Pacific Northwest Loggers' association.

C. S. Robertson Named President of Merchants Bureau

C. S. Robertson was elected president of the Merchants Credit Service bureau at the regular bi-monthly luncheon held Monday at the Elk hotel. A business meeting took up the major portion of the time.

Named vice president of the bureau was Glenn Evans.

Details of some of these messages which are most interesting.

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Great Going



"Then we gave it to 'em . . ." Lieut.-Col. Harold W. Bauer finds telling ground crew members about the fray almost as much sport as shooting down four, and possibly five, of nine Jap Zeros bagged over Guadalcanal in a single day. (Passed by Navy censor.)

OUT OF THE WOODS

By Jim Stevens

The Great Fir Freeze . . .

No doubt you've heard that the Government has hogtied Douglas fir lumber at the sawmill docks, excepting only one low grade. No one can buy any without the say-so of the Army Engineers, signed and countersigned. No other war article has been so completely choked in the Government's own wire rope.

There are reasons. The War Production Board has summed them up in calling Douglas fir "the most critical species of lumber in the United States for war purposes." These are fine, large words. Just what do they mean?

One answer is minesweepers. Maybe you read in some of the news stories from Guadalcanal of Navy minesweepers tackling Jap destroyers. Did you think of that item in terms of Douglas fir? Well, it's a good thought. Think around some more about our war job, and your mind's eye should see minesweepers swarming about a whole lot of attack bases. There should be more and there will be.

You've read of wounded fighting ships being towed. There's a type of boat called a rescue tug. The Navy has a slew of tugs. Even the Army has them. More are urgently needed, many more.

Frozen to Flight . . .

The items cited are small snapshots of a giant scene. Back of it is a great driving effort of building secondary Navy boats—the minesweepers, the subchasers, the tugs, and other types. To each yard a flow of framing timbers, decking and planking must be kept moving steadily, at the top level of demand. It is all Douglas fir.

The corps of engineers has a civilian setup called the Central Procurement agency. It buys lumber for the Navy as well as for the Army. Douglas fir producers are called to auctions in Portland and Seattle to bid on orders offered by the agency.

This is war, war in the woods. It has come close home to the men of lumber. Most have sons, brothers or other relatives on the fighting fronts. By now they know, when bids are asked for a particular order, what it means in terms of battle. Aircraft lumber, decking for fighting ships, pontoon timbers, structural timbers for docks and warehouses, boat-framing timbers—all such items are mainly destined to do their job where the shooting and bombing goes on.

Douglas fir for such fighting needs is being produced because the men of lumber, employers and employees, feel

close to the war, feel themselves to be right in the thick of it. Men were short and equipment was short in October, 1942, but more lumber was produced that month than in October, 1941.

The Freeze Is Hard . . .

The war needs for Douglas fir are mostly in what the trade calls heavy cutting—big timbers, giant timbers, produced according to rigid engineering specifications. To make sure of this material at each mill, practically all Douglas fir lumber was sewed up by the WPB order, the ever-to-be-remembered L-218.

Sawing on orders for timbers leaves a sidecut of boards and dimensions from the logs as they go through the saws. They are also in the freeze. The sidecut has to be piled around the mill, wherever there's a hole for it, until some civilian buyer can get an order over the long route "through the channels" that will release the small stuff from the freeze. Then it may go into cantonments and defense housing, or into farm buildings for food storage, repairs to homes and other civilian construction rated as essential by WPB. This is war lumber, but not fighting Douglas fir.

Trade News

Interesting Notes of Herald and News Advertisers, Their Products and Activities

Since the beginning of time, salt has been a vital necessity in the life of man and animals. It has influenced the location of nations and cities; it has caused wars; it has been used as money; and has given rise to superstitions.

The war has placed a new importance on common salt and revealed many uses for it little known to the average person. The Morton Salt company, America's largest distributor of salt, reminds us that salt has many uses in manufacturing processes. It is estimated that several billion pounds of salt will be used this year in various war industries. Salt's sodium and chlorine play a part in making airplanes, jeeps, guns, synthetic rubber and high-test aviation gasoline. Other chemicals from salt make possible steel shell casings, bleach and dye cloth for uniforms and help prepare the vital sulfa drugs for wounds.

There will be no salt shortage in America, according to the Morton Salt company. It's one necessity that won't have to be rationed.

Annual Police Benefit Ball

Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1942

Klamath Falls Armory

Music By
BALDY EVANS BAND

Admission Per Couple, 90c. Tax 9c—Ladies 10c

Proceeds for Police Dept. and Police Reserve

Friendly Helpfulness

To Every
Creed and Purse
Ward's Klamath
Funeral Home
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ward,
Owners
Willard Ward, Mgr.
925 High Phone 3334



A U. S. Navy scout bomber dips over "Hell's Corner," at the mouth of Matanikou river where retreating Japs attacked a small force of Marines and were wiped out. In virtual hand-to-hand jungle fighting at least 36 Japanese were killed. (Passed by Navy censor.)