Herald and News

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Facts on Food Problems

A GOOD deal has been said to the effect that Americans want to know the worst, and they want the news given to them the moment it can be safely disseminated without aiding the enemy. That talk has been on the subject of armed clashes; the same idea, we believe, holds good for the home front. If the situation at home is tough or the outlook unpleasant, let's know about it.

These remarks are made in connection with questions that have been raised concerning the advisability of publishing such items as that which yesterday told that 167 more dairy cattle had been moved out of the Klamath milkshed. We admit that item did not make pleasant reading, but we think the people who live here and consume milk have a right to know what the situation is on milk supply.

The same goes for other phases of the local food situation, such as the meat problem. In years when the supply is ample, the operations of slaughterers are a matter of their own business and of no particular concern of the public so long as it knows they conform to official regulations. But this year the public has a definite and justifiable interest in the matter of quotas, etc., and in particular in this community it has a right to know what is done about the quota of the Klamath Packing company, which was destroyed by fire.

We believe that all persons concerned with the food industries, and officials who represent the public in these matters, should continue to pursue a policy of frankness with the public on these situations.

Thornton Gale

THORNTON GALE was a good newspaper man. His years in Lake county journalism were marked by constructive interest in community projects and problems. His untimely death at the age of 36 is a blow to his home community and all of the south central Oregon district which he chose as the site of his career.

Mr. Gale went to Lakeview shortly after graduation from the University of Oregon. He worked for the Lake County Tribune for a time, and then, with Chet Edgerton, leased the Tribune. Later, he and Glenn Charles engineered the consolidation of the Tribune and Examiner, the publication then appearing under the name of the Lake County Examiner. Gale and Charles were publishing the Examiner at the time of the former's death this week.

The Lake county papers have been pleasant neighbors of ours. We have received many favors from them, and have tried to return in kind. Thornton Gale was a participant in that relationship, and we regard his death as a loss to us as well as his own community.

Dorris Protest Justified

THE efforts of the people of Dorris and the Butte valley to prevent removal of a state traffic patrolman from that community have our sympathy. Law enforcement in this general area would be seriously hampered by the removal of the officer from Dorris as is reported the plan of the California highway patrol administration.

Dorris is the leading gateway on the northern border of California. The Weed-Klamath Falls highway, passing through Dorris, is the most heavily traveled entrance road, as California's own official figures show. Dorris is remote from the Siskiyou county seat, and the highway passes through miles of sparsely settled country. Such conditions certainly point to the need of a state traffic patrol not only for the enforcement of law but for the benefit of the traveling public.

State lines form a legal barrier that sometimes hampers law enforcement. Klamath officers frequently need the presence and cooperation of officers just over the line. Removal of the Dorris patrolman would increase law enforcement problems both here and in the adjacent California area.

The state health officer this week published a report which the Bend Bulletin interprets as showing there are no cases of syphilis and gonorrhea in Deschutes and many other counties. "Does the state health officer assume that such a report has any remote resemblance of fact?" asks the Bulletin. We believe the Bulletin misinterprets the report, which, as we understand it, shows the number of new cases reported to county health authorities, rather than the number of cases in existence.

Klamath's Yesterdays

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

From the Klamath Republican December 11, 1902

A catamount recently electrocuted itself by getting in contact with the wires of the electric light plant at Yreka. The animal climbed one of the poles.

• • •

Prof. J. R. Geddes resigned as principal of the Klamath Falls school this week. Elizabeth Gill was named his successor.

• • •

Sam Clinton and Charles Hood, Modoc Indians who had been here several weeks in the interest of their tribe, have left for Indian territory.

From the Klamath Herald December 12, 1932

Keva Hutchinson was elected president of the Klamath Falls 20-30 club today. Other officers are Floyd Bachmann, vice president; Harry Molatore, secretary-treasurer; Ronald LaForge, sergeant-at-arms; Buford Morris and Gus Miller, directors.

• • •

Ralph W. Horan and Henry Semon, Klamath legislators, today were called to a special session at Salem.

Excess Tires Pour in Here to Express Office

(Continued From Page One)

tempting to dispose of excess tires.

According to the OWI, after December 12 motorists who possess excess tires will not be eligible to purchase gasoline with ration coupons. The OWI did not say what would happen if the local express office could not accept the tires because of another shortage of government forms —a possibility if there is another run of tire turn-ins Friday and Saturday.

Washington Column

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — A congressman from New Jersey recently called up the headquarters of the government agency charged with recruiting doctors for the armed services, moaning low that a lot of the people in a town of this congressman's district were protesting that one of the doctors of this community was about to be commissioned in the navy medical corps.

The congressman's constituents, needless to say, wanted something done about it. They wanted their doctor released from having to go in the navy. If something wasn't done about it, the town was proposing to organize a delegation of 40 people to come down to Washington and get action. It was serious. War or no war, these people weren't going to let the nasty old navy take their beloved doctor away from them. War or no war, 40 people were going to put a further strain on the eastern railroads' transportation jam by traveling to Washington on a perfectly unnecessary journey.

A check-up on this particular situation back in Jersey revealed these facts:

The doctor in question was and had been for some time a commissioned officer in the naval reserve medical corps. He was not only willing but anxious to get into service. He was not the community's only physician. There would be no shortage of competent medical talent in the community.

And though this doctor couldn't exactly protest to his patients because of their devotion to him, his medical career in service was about to be ruined by the selfishness of a group of silly people who didn't want any other doctor to move into the community because they were afraid that after the war was over their old doctor might not come back.

GAVE IT UP

In the end, the delegation of 40 was persuaded not to come to Washington, and it looks as though the popular young doctor will go into service whether his patients want him to or not.

This situation is dealt with in this detail and in more space than it is probably worth because it is typical of a lot of the squawks that come into the headquarters of the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower commission, which has the job of mobilizing the country's medical strength for war.

It is really amazing how much hell one neurotic Nellie can raise when she starts out to make a nuisance of herself, but the fact is that when a lot of the doctor-shortage scares are investigated, they can be traced down to the individual head and bellyaches of people who think there is only one doctor in the world for their case.

How much choice do you suppose the soldier or sailor with half a leg or an arm shot off has in the selection of the surgeon who attends him? The answer is that he's glad to get whatever sawbones or pill dispenser happens along, and if all the medicine he can get to help relieve the pain for a bit is a drag or two on a cigaret, lit and held for him by a stretcher-bearer or first-aid station attendant who six months ago was a shoe clerk or a farm boy—well, thanks for that. And as for army medication, it has long survived on a reputation for administering shots, iodine or salts for all ailments, so if the armed services can survive on such treatment, civilians should be able to get along.

STRETCH IT OUT

All this is not set down to minimize the fact that there are genuine shortages of doctors in some areas, and that these shortages my be caused by heavy recruitment of physicians. You can't slap 50,000 or 150,000 workers into a new war production area that two years ago was a great open space and expect them to get along without doctors.

But the answer is that civilian medical practice will have to be stretched farther. Specialists will have to give up their exclusive fields and become just plain old-fashioned family doctors. And patients will have to learn to adjust their illnesses.

Quit getting the doctor out in the middle of the night. You call at his office instead of making him call at your bed of pain.

There are so many sides to this question of the doctor shortage, however, that the subject will have to run into two more installments.

The rubber on U. S. trucks and busses is wearing out at the rate of 35,000 tires a day, according to government figures.

Out of 150 men who are picked to start parachute training, there are an average of 22 rejections.

SIDE GLANCES

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"I owe this new wall paper to Gen. Eisenhower, so please hurry and finish the job before there's any bad war news, or my husband will cancel everything!"

Civilian Defense

By L. ORTH SISEMORE
Controller, Civilian Defense

Commander G. A. Krause on December 5 issued an appeal to Klamath county civilians to enroll in civilian defense. Please allow me to impress upon you the necessity for this.

Do you know that during this present world conflict over eight million civilians have been killed? Do you know that this is a civilian war as was no other war? It is your war and my war—whether we be in uniform or in civilian clothes. There is no front line today, every inch of belligerent territory is a battlefield. Bombing planes have done away with distances, have done away with traditional battle lines.

Civilians today are considered legitimate prey by our enemies. There's a reason for this—a war upon a civilian population not only produces a large casualty list but slows production, destroys needed material, lowers civilian morale, and last but far from least, destroys the morale and efficiency of our fighting forces.

You ask, "How does it slow down production?" This way: You are, or your neighbor is, a worker in a vital industry. And what industry isn't vital now? Lumber, agriculture, transportation. You or your neighbor is injured; the plant opens next day and you're not there to do your job; a shipment of ammunition is delayed because there wasn't a wooden box on time; a carload of freight misses a connection because of a delay in switching. That's how it slows production.

Needed material is destroyed; a lumber mill burns down; the freight in the yards is blown up; forests are destroyed by fire. That's how needed material is destroyed.

You see destruction all about you; you are not organized to cope with the difficulties, or rise above the situation; you say, "Let's quit fighting, it's too costly." That's how civilian morale is affected. The men in the armed forces hear of destruction at home; the indifference with which we as civilians face the war. Why should he risk his life when he's not being backed? And that's how the morale and efficiency of the soldier and sailor is impaired.

All this is the earnest desire of our enemies.

All this must not happen. What are you and I going to do about it?

It's apparent from the history of the present conflict that bombers do get through. Without discounting the courage or ability of our air force we know, and they frankly state, they can't stop all of the engines of destruction that swoop from the clouds. We, as civilians, can't stop them either, but we, as civilians, can render them and their raids ineffective. The civilians of France lost the battle of France. The civilians of England won the battle of Britain. What are we going to do here?

By enrolling in civilian defense you do your share in this mighty struggle for existence in which we are engaged. The magnitude and seriousness of the situation is impressed upon you and you do a bit more in your chosen field of endeavor—you increase production. You devise protective measures; you take precautionary steps; and by so doing you save essential material.

You give to yourselves and your neighbors a feeling of confidence, a feeling of usefulness, a desire to fight, to struggle, to overlood minor hardships; you build up civilian morale.

The man in uniform gets a letter from home; he reads that his dad or his mother, his sister or his brother, is employing his spare time in civilian defense. He thinks they are pretty folks to protect; it's a pat on the back to that kid. You're building up the morale of the armed forces.

All this we must do. And we will do.

After all, America wasn't made strong and great by one man, or one group of men, but by all her people. Why should we forget any truth as vital at a time when we are defending our lives from an unprovoked attack?

Americans don't have to be regimented to work together. We like to—that's our way of life. So let's do it.

Don't be asked to volunteer—do it now. Enroll at the chamber of commerce.

Remember, you or I would hate to have to live with the thought that the cute little curly-headed kid down the street wouldn't have been burned to death if you or I had done our share in civilian defense.

FIGHTING FLAMES ON CENTRAL FRONT

(Continued From Page One)

fighting, with the red army scoring gains in each.

The biggest clash about the Volga city was reported to the southwest, where a battle was in process for a large populated center. The fighting presumably was progressing along the Stalingrad-Tikhoretskaya railroad, where the Russians were advancing toward Kotelnikovski.

Nazi Dead Left

Occupation of trenches long held by the nazis was reported in Stalingrad's southern outskirts. Northwest of the city, the red army announced seizure of one heavily fortified garrison between the Don and Volga.

Hundreds of German dead were left on the Stalingrad battlefields, the noon communique and dispatches from the front reported.

Apples were first grown in North America about 1606 in Nova Scotia.

EDITORIALS ON NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

destroyer and slugged it out with the 14-inch guns of a Jap battleship (having only 8-inch guns itself) so effectively as to cripple the Jap battle wagon and leave it an easy prey to our bombs and torpedoes that sank it the next day. The fighting was at a range of about 2000 yards—point-blank range for big guns.

The San Francisco lost her admiral (she was the flagship) and her captain, and a lieutenant-commander took over and BROUGHT HER OUT.

THRILL when you read that great story. It is in the best U. S. naval tradition. It proves belond all doubt that our men can take it.

• • •

READING of the heroic San Francisco and her heroic crew, let's resolve and sign the resolution in blood that we on the home front will take whatever comes in the same spirit as our men on the fighting fronts.

If we make that resolution and KEEP it, America will be invincible.

Buy it through the want-ads.

ONE MILLION YANKS ABROAD, FDR REVEALS

(Continued from Page One)

itiative. We must do all we can to keep them from regaining it."

The president said that as the allied striking power grows and new territories are liberated a new task develops — supplying medicines, food and clothing to the peoples who had been "plundered, despoiled and starved."

"The nazis and Japanese," he said, "have butchered innocent men and women in a campaign of organized terror. They have stripped the lands they hold of food and other resources. They have used hunger as an instrument of the slavery they seek to impose."

Allied policy is the "direct opposite" he continued, adding: "United Nations forces will bring food for the starving and medicine for the sick. Every aid possible will be given to restore each of the liberated countries to soundness and strength, so that each may make its full contribution to United Nations victory, and to the peace which follows:"

Total value of lend lease goods transferred and services rendered since the beginning of the program on March 11, 1941, to November 30, 1942, was placed at $7,496,000,000 in the report. This compared with $5,129,000,000 reported in the sixth report three months ago.

GOVERNMENT PAY PROGRAM TALKED

(Continued From Page One)

a comprehensive bill in the dying days of this congress.

FDR Prods Congress

Barkley suggested, instead, that both houses approve a resolution continuing overtime rates for mechanical workers in the war and navy departments, an action Senator Mead (D-N.Y.) said would affect the remuneration of about 1,700,000 field workers.

President Roosevelt suggested to congress today that unless it "is able to arrive at a solution within the next few days" that it delegate authority to him to deal with government wage, salary and hours of work problems because of a present condition which he described as "grossly unfair", to many civilian employes.

In letters to Vice President Wallace, presiding officer of the senate, and Speaker Rayburn (D-Texas) of the house, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The government of the United States, which is the largest single employer in the nation, has permitted a condition to develop regarding rates of pay, hours of work, and overtime compensation, for its civilian employes, which is grossly unfair, is one of the major causes of needlessly high personnel turnover, and is impeding the successful prosecution of the war effort."

W. C. COWGILL, 84, PASSES DECEMBER 4

Word has been received here of the death of William Chambers Cowgill, 84, former Oregon newspaper man who died December 4 at his home in Corvallis. He was the father of Helen Cowgill, assistant Oregon 4-H club leader and well known in Klamath county where she visits frequently each year. Mrs. Cowgill also survives.

Mr. Cowgill was city editor of the Baker and Astoria papers as a young man and has lived for many years in this state. As a child he lived next door to Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill. Funeral services were held in Corvallis this past week.

Strike Looms Unless Shipping Order Rescinded

SEATTLE, Dec. 11 (AP)—More than 1000 members of four maritime unions voted here today to authorize a strike vote unless the war shipping administration rescinds its order by which ships built on the west coast would be manned by east coast national maritime union (CIO) sailors. Similar meetings were reported in other west coast ports.

The vote, at a mass meeting, authorized Harry Lundeberg, secretary-treasurer of the sailors union of the Pacific, to order a strike vote to be taken if he believed it necessary. The sailors said the WSA order violated existing agreements.

Potatoes

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 (AP-USDA) — Potatoes: 1 California, 2 Oregon, 5 Idaho arrived, 10 broken, 13 unbroken cars on track; 1 car arrived by truck; market steady; Klamath Russets No. 1, $2.58; No. 2, $2.10.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (AP-USDA)—Potatoes: 1 California, 26 Idaho, 2 Oregon arrived, 20 broken, 65 unbroken cars on track; 13 cars diverted, 7 cars arrived by truck; market steady; Idaho Russets No. 2, very few sales, $1.80.

PORTLAND—No change.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP-USDA) Potatoes, arrivals 51; on track 192; total U. S. shipments 679; supplies moderate, demand light and limited on best quality stock; market steady on best stock, dull on other Idaho Russet Burbanks, U. S. No. 1, $2.85-3.00; Colorado Red McClures, U. S. No. 1, $2.80; Nebraska Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, $2.90-95; Minnesota and North Dakota Early Ohios, Commercials, $1.75-95.

ALLIED FIGHTERS BAG GIANT PLANE

(Continued from Page One)

were engaged in ferrying reinforcements to North Africa.

Commercial Airliner

(One of these giant flying boats, said to be capable of carrying 80 men with full equipment was shot down by long-range fighters between Tunis and Sicily toward the end of November. The Australian pilot who destroyed it said when he first saw the plane on the horizon he thought it was a merchant ship of about 3000 tons.

(The BV-222 originally was designed as a commercial airliner with a range of 4500 miles. The plane weighs 45 tons and is believed to have a speed of about 170 miles per hour.)

BLAZE DAMAGES E. F. STROUD HOME

Fire thought to have started in the chimney partially destroyed the E. F. Stroud residence on Climax avenue shortly before 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mrs. Loren E. Stroud, daughter-in-law and residing next door at 4739 Climax avenue, was assisted by neighbors in removing furnishings from the dwelling before the flames were brought under control.

The elder Mr. Stroud was not at home at the time. The interior was badly burned and personal belongings and pictures were lost, neighbors said.

WATCH THAT GAS 'EMERGENCY' CALL

The war price and ration board reminded motorists and service station operators Friday that only the strictest interpretation should be placed on the term "emergency" in connection with emergency allowances of gasoline from the stations.

The board said that some stations had reported allowances which do not come under the proper interpretation of the regulations.

Stations, it was stated, should give out the gas only in case of "life or death" or some extremely urgent matter not connected with ordinary business or travel.

As an example of allowances questioned by the board, one southend station reported it had granted "emergency" gas on two separate days to a party from Willows, Calif. Board officials said they could not see how an "emergency" could be repeated.

Escaped Youth, Disguised as Woman, Captured

(Continued from Page One)

prison, received a tip that the fugitive was at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mose Wilson, about five miles northwest of Camas.

They surrounded the place, as one officer rapped on the door, Wilson fled from a rear door but was quickly subdued. He offered little resistance. Besides the makeshift turban and the robe he wore trousers and a sweater. He told Warden he had been in the place two days and wore the disguise to fool neighbors.

Warden and Thomason left with him immediately for the Oregon prison.

FOES BATTLE FOR AFRICAN AIR CONTROL

(Continued from Page One)

infantry, artillery and camel corps units.

Raff's mixed command gave the Germans a decisive licking last week northwest of Tebessa, some 150 miles from the coast, and since then has been reported working its way steadily eastward.

The situation in the north, meanwhile, appeared today to have developed into a battle for control of the air, which allied officers say must be decided before either side can strike a decisive blow.

(A Reuters dispatch from Tunisia last night reported a fresh outbreak of fighting near Tebourba, where the Germans were said to have hurled new tank attacks against the allied lines.

U. S. Auxiliary Cargo Ship Lost In Solomons Area

(Continued From Page One)

1905 Florida avenue, Jasper, Ala. Commander Freeman was reported safe.

The vessel was the former Moore-McCormac lines ship "McCormacdove." It was built at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock company at Chester, Pa., and delivered to the maritime commission in September, 1939. The vessel was acquired by the navy in June, 1941, and converted into an auxiliary cargo carrier at the Boston navy yard, being placed in commission about two weeks after being taken over.

Confusion Still Exists in Klamath Meat Quota Set-Up

(Continued From Page One)

ditional quota if it is allowed, apparently have not been made.

Meanwhile, a large firm with a branch here has shipped additional meat in from Portland, it was learned, while the Pauley Packing company, only firm slaughtering here, is understood to be producing every pound of meat permitted under its quota. Officials said they hoped something could be worked out on the Klamath Packing company quota before a serious shortage develops.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

OIL TO BURN — For Union heating oils phone 8404, Klamath Oil Co., 615 Klamath ave. 12-31m

FOUR BOXES 16 GAUGE Super X shotgun shells, No. 5 and 6 shot. Not Magnum loads. $9. Call at 2137 Orchard after 6 p. m. 12-11

GOOD FAMILY COW and 20 bales second cutting alfalfa, $100 for all. Milking now and will be fresh again in February. 4349 Winter avenue after 5 p. m. or Saturday and Sunday. Phone 5031. 12-14

FOR SALE—By original owner, 1937 Dodge, good condition, radio, heater. $650. Drew's Manstore. 12-17

FOR SALE—1 davenport and chair, with ottoman to match, 1 end table, 1 coffee table, all solid maple. 1 9x12 rug and 1 Airline cabinet radio, all for $100. One set of new twin beds, solid maple, with innerspring mattresses at $41.00 each. One 6-cubic foot Leonard refrigerator, $100, and 1 4-burner Monarch electric range with trash burner $100. Call at 4461 Boardman avenue, St. Francis park, after 2 p. m. 12-12

WANTED TO BUY — 1½-ton truck. Phone 165, Malin. Box 716, Malin, Ore. 12-12

INTERSTATE BUSINESS COLLEGE standard machine courses may be taken from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday. 432 Main. 12-11

FOR RENT—Five-room modern house, $20 month. Phone 6452. 12-12

FOR SALE—34 acres, 5-room house, complete outbuildings, 14 acres in fall rye, 5 acres wheat, Vanbremmer water, balance pasture, $1500 cash. Rt. 1, Box 636, Klamath Falls, Ore. 12-11

ONE-ROOM furnished apartment. 703 North Ninth. 12-14

WILL EXCHANGE apartment for rough carpentry. Also bedroom with kitchen privilege, very reasonable. Phone 7058. 12-12

1941 COLD SPOT, $160. 5131 South 6th. Phone 3034. 12-12

FURNISHED 4-room house, close to bus, 1824 Bisbee. Inquire 1807 Burns, off Shasta Way. 12-10