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Editor

Herald and News
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MALCOLM EPLEY
Managing Editor

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Today's Roundup

By MALCOLM EPLEY
THIS correspondent, because of his job, has been fairly close to most of the war bond campaigns in this county, but for reasons well known to the reader is more definitely identified with the Third War Loan plan than any other.
It is proving an interesting experience, and one not without its moments of misgiving and worry. I confess I've done a little lying awake at nights thinking about that \$2,518,000 quota. Fortunately, there are plenty of grand people, topped by General Chairman Bert Hall, who are providing able leadership for this drive, and there are many more grand people who are working hard on it. My part is small, but because of the circumstances I can't escape that feeling of special responsibility.

The Challenge

THE first problem was to determine what general pattern the Third War Loan drive should follow—the activities that would get the attention of the public here, and the kind of appeal that would get the bond-buying response.
In the past few months, we have been "buying" fighting equipment with Klamath war bonds—subchasers, airplanes, ammunition. After due consideration, it was decided by the Elks general committee not to repeat that kind of appeal. It had succeeded well, but its idea that can be overworked.
So we have let the big quota stand for just exactly what it is—\$2,518,000 in cold cash. That's challenge enough, and I believe Klamath people have accepted it as such.

That challenge is the center of the campaign plan. Along with it go varied activities designed to stimulate interest and to give people a little extra in the way of entertainment, opportunity for extra profit, etc.—such as the Grant game reserved seat program, the Pelican theatre army show, the "Finish That Book" campaign, the chain store program, the junior livestock show, and so on.

This all adds up to "plenty doing" in the bond campaign.

Personal salesmanship, along with the advertising, radio appeals, etc., is regarded as essential to the success of the program. Not only are hundreds of members of the Elks lodge doing this work, but members of labor unions

and other organizations and others not in the lodge, have volunteered to help, and I am sure the results will be seen when the drive is over.

Fundamental Incentive

MY boss and associate, Frank Jenkins, is a strong advocate of emphasizing self-interest as a major incentive for bond-buying. In times like these, he points out, when there isn't much of anything on the market, the best thing anybody can do for himself is to put every loose dollar into bonds, so that he will have some money to buy with when the time comes again when there will be plenty of goods to be bought.
That, says Frank, is just plain, hard-headed common sense of the kind that has made America great.

One of the big problems in the campaign is to sell the quota of E bonds. The state war loan office has asked Klamath county to take \$987,000 in these smaller bonds.

That seems like a terrific quota until one does a little arithmetic on it.

My figuring shows that \$55 invested by each of the 18,000 earners in Klamath county will make that E bond quota. The average for every man, woman and child in the county is a little less than \$25.

That's not bad at all, in these times. If everybody would buy bonds to the limit of his ability this month, I'm sure we would go far over the E bond quota. Knowing the large number of people personally who have bought more than \$55 worth of E bonds, I am sure there must be many people who are not buying bonds at all as yet. Otherwise, E bond sales would not stand at a mere \$120,000 at this stage of the campaign.

The big sales are going along in nice shape, and there seems no question that the suggested quotas on these larger types of bonds will be met.

More Than a Memory

THIS probably seems like a peculiar column today—frankly telling people what is being done to get them to respond in a certain way. But after all, we are all in this together. It is our war that we are financing. It is Klamath money that is being invested, as a backing for future prosperity. It is Klamath's reputation as a patriotic, hard-headed community that is at stake.

So that's the story from a guy who is close to the bond campaign, and is looking forward hopefully to the day when the \$2,518,000 will be—no, not just a memory—but \$2,518,000 in Klamath's extra money put into the soundest investment in the world.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The costly setback suffered by the American fifth army in the Sele river, 20 miles south of Salerno, was due, for one thing, to lack of facilities for complete air coverage over our advancing forces, although there were other important reasons also.
The published pictures of Salerno, showing mountains rising to the skies alongside the narrow beach, do not accurately represent the condition 20 miles south.

The mountains run southeast of Salerno, leaving a reasonable area for landing and inland advance of our troops at the Sele. But there was only one little airfield within the scope of our initial advance inland from the beach, and it was unusable because it was so near the Nazi-chose fighting lines.

All our plane coverage, therefore, had to come 200 miles from Sicily, fight, and then return. The radius of our fighter planes averages only about 300 miles, and it considerable gasoline is used in hot fighting, they could not stay long over the Naples area.

A British air general in Malta has said that the Spitfires in fast action could stay up only about 15 minutes.

The most optimistic German claims mentioned only 125 to 150 of their planes in action in that area, so there was no indication whatever of a superior concentration of German planes on the Italian front as a whole. We had air supremacy, but could not sustain it locally at the points of landing.

There was no secret about where we were to attack. Naples is the largest and best Italian port. Nothing could keep their reconnaissance planes from discovering our approach to the shores.

Therefore, they had plenty of time to concentrate not only what few planes they have, but considerable artillery at excellent points.

Of course, they had spies in Sicily to tell of our collection of ships long before we even moved. Furthermore our pre-invasion heavy

air bombing attacks foretold the precise point of our invasion to the Nazis in language they could understand.

Clever Defense Plan

THEIR clever plan of defensive grand strategy likewise enabled them not only to escape the trap which our whole plan of South Sicily invasion had arranged for them, but they could bring to bear superior strength at practically any chosen point.

Our grand scheme obviously was to land on the toe of the boot to draw the Germans into the extreme south of Italy and then start encircling movements on both the east and west behind them. The Nazis refused to bite.

They put practically nothing in the toe and little in the heel of the Italian boot, retaining the bulk of their force back in the center of the peninsula where it could be shifted in superior force to meet landings.

The Germans had about three-and-one-half divisions (around 30,000 men) in the Naples-Salerno area. At the Sele river, this mobile force not only repelled our attack with superior artillery, at great cost of lives to us, but cut its way actually to the beach at the mouth of the river and, for a time, divided our force.

Costly Lesson

SOME dispatches have suggested that we even had to fight armored cars against their tanks but we certainly had tanks in the action in the beginning. Some units were destroyed by heavy bombing which the Germans had prepared for our landing but several units got ashore.

Later, the air fields at Bari, captured by Montgomery, across the Italian peninsula, became available. But some days are required to get gasoline, technicians, and spare parts into selected fields in order to make the efficient bases for continuous attacks.

The costly lesson learned was the landing invasion operations are extremely hazardous without landed artillery, and air coverage. Our naval gun coverage and bombings were just not enough to protect anything except the immediate landing operations. They were no good when we got inland.

Until the facts are all in, these must be the inescapable major conclusions.

Dr. Masters' Health Column— Science Wars on Viruses Causing Diverse Diseases

By DR. THOMAS D. MASTERS
The war against the viruses is lacking in neither importance nor drama, but it cannot make the front pages. This enemy, which is so elusive and destructive, is the cause of a long list of diverse diseases.

Measles, mumps and smallpox, rabies, yellow fever, and certain types of encephalitis, infantile paralysis, influenza and common cold, even warts and

crystallized, and this observation suggests that they are chemical substances. On the other hand, when introduced into a living cell, they proceed to multiply, a form of activity which is a property of living matter. They are entirely parasitic in that they cannot be cultivated in the absence of living cells.

Viruses are smaller than ordinary bacteria, and will pass through filters that bar all known bacteria. Bacteria thrive outside of the cells of the body, whereas viruses take their habit within the cells, and from this vantage point, relatively protected, they do their damage. It is because they are enveloped within the cell that they are not

affected by antibodies, and therefore serum treatment is of little or no value after the symptoms develop.

It is generally known that some virus diseases produce immunity. In the cases of smallpox, chickenpox and measles, this immunity is definite and persistent. The clue to what is at present the best means of combating virus diseases comes from this characteristic.

Vaccination with the benign cowpox establishes immunity in human beings against the virulent smallpox. Protection against the rabies virus is accomplished by injecting the chemically attenuated virus before the disease has become established. The use of serum taken from those recovering from measles and some other virus diseases may produce a mild attack, which at least temporarily protects against further infection.

SIDE GLANCES



"You've been raving for years about the gorgeous dinner we'd have on our 25th anniversary—now all we can get is liver!"

OUT OF THE WOODS

By Jim Stephens
The Trees That Were Not There
On this trip to the timber it was not Larry, the bullock, who did the talking, but his old friends, Thoughtful Bill—or, to give him his full true name, William Durham Haggerty.

Thoughtful Bill is not so much the forest philosopher that Larry is, but more of a mathematician of the woods. On this Sunday visit with Larry the sky was blue, the sun was bright, and we rested out in the camp shade. From the spot we had a long view of ridges and slopes green with reforestation. There were thousands of acres of second-growth Douglas fir in the area.

"Eight thousand acres in all," stated Thoughtful Bill Haggerty. "And in all they've got at least two and a half million trees growing on them. Yet, according to the official facts and figures on what is called the Douglas fir, the trees ain't there. Yes, sir, you believe the liggers, and you've got to disbelieve your eyes here and now. 'Seem' is believin', the proverb says; and another says, 'Figgers don't lie,' and right here is where them two proverbs collide head on."

"This is why, gentlemen. The trees you see on the eight thousand acres, out and away yonder, are all 40 years old at most, and some are only seedlings. None can be classed as saw timber size. And annual growth, as the liggers figger it, is rated only in second growth, that is saw timber size—each tree bein' 15 or more inches straight through. Like the three thousand acres of second-growth saw timber down around Polewater bay, which was half logged and half burned in the times before the Spanish war."

No Growth in Old Timber
Thoughtful Bill waved a gnarled hand back up toward the mountain slopes above the camp.
"There in the uplands of this Polewater country there are more'n ten thousand acres of old timber," he elucidated on. "In all that no yearly growth is rated, either, by the board—"

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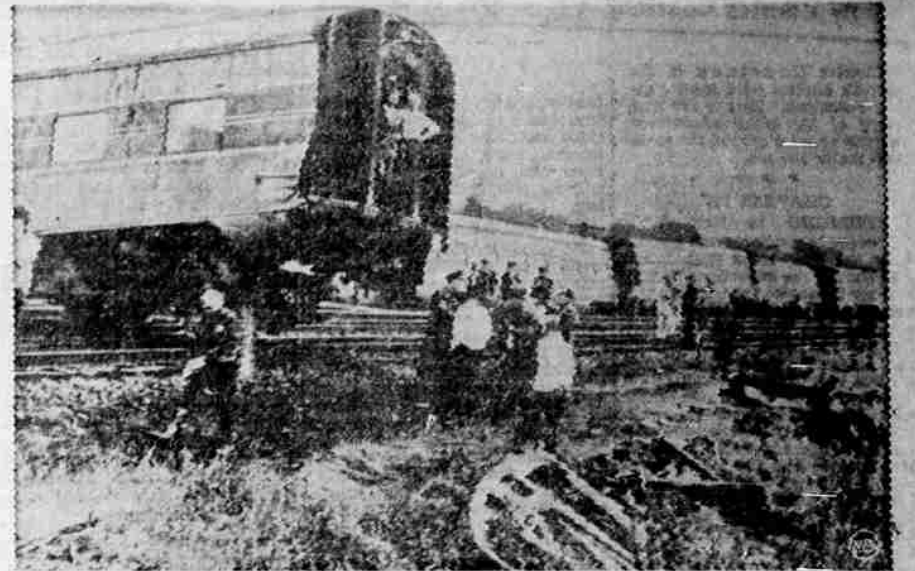
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After the virus diseases have become manifest, there is no satisfactory treatment for them. They do not respond to the sulphonamides or other drugs. The only treatment then is directed against the symptoms alone. But when this war against the viruses has been won, and it is making progress, the result will be of unaltered benefit to mankind.

With some Italian ships now on the allied side, the crews may yet get a taste of war.

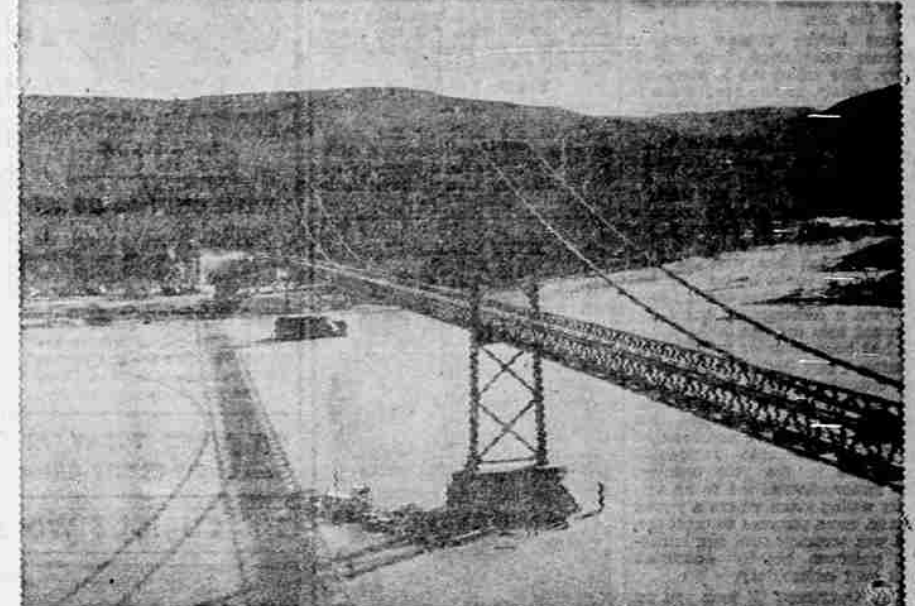
foot figger. Then, in this same Polewater territory there are around four thousand acres which have been cut or burnt over in recent years, and which have no growin' figgers of any kind.
"So, what it comes to, the official figger on annual growth by the board foot in the Douglas fir, is applied only to the three thousand acres of second-growth saw timber down around the bay.
"The old growth is left out, the new cutovers are left out, and the eight thousand acres of growin' trees which ain't big enough to be 15 inches through each tree trunk are left out.
"Now, out of all the 23 thousand Douglas fir acres of the Polewater timber country, about eight million feet is taken out each year by cutting, fire, bugs, and the like. The figger for each year's growth is two and three-quarters million feet only. Which looks bad when set against the figger of an eight million foot loss each year."
There's a Catch in It . . .
"It's all foolish figgers, as any fool can plainly see," Thoughtful Bill summed up. "The figgers say there's no growin' trees on 22 thousand of the 25 thousand Polewater acres, but only on three thousand of these acres. And then the claim is made that ruin is ahead for the Polewater timber country because it loses eight million feet of lumber each year while it has less than three million feet of growth each year.
"Who makes the claim? Some of the biggest men in the country—congressmen, officers of the president's cabinet, professors, writers, leadin' men and women of all kinds.
"They don't make the claim just about the Polewater country, of course, but about all of the Douglas fir in Oregon and Washington. Multiply the figgers I've used by one thousand, and you have the official figger on the whole Douglas fir forest region. It has eight million acres of growin' timber which ain't timber growth—according to the figgers. I worry, I concluded Thoughtful Bill, "about things like that."

Wreck of Twentieth Century Limited



After a tragic Labor Day weekend of accidents and deaths, the wreck of the famed Twentieth Century Limited, one coach completely across the right-of-way, is shown just outside Canastota, N. Y. A "bolter" explosion of unknown origin was listed as the cause of the accident which claimed lives of three crewmen.

Gateway to the Yukon; Some Day You May Drive Across This



Here's the newly completed Peace River Bridge on the Alaska Military Highway in British Columbia, speeded now to civilian travel, but some day West Coast folk will find it opening the way to a vast territory crinkled by Nature. The bridge is 2773 feet long.

The War Today

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

The past twenty-four hours have produced three notable achievements for allied arms.

First in American hearts must come the good news that the gallant American and British troops on the bloody beaches of Salerno not only have made secure their bridgehead but have seized the initiative and are on the offensive. Our boys have weathered the initial stage of a nasty German storm.

Second, and more important militarily, is the unemotional word from Moscow that the red army has broken the German line in the vitally strategic sector east of the Kiev-Zaporozhne line of the Dnieper river. That vast increases the gravity of the situation.

Third we have the Russian capture of their big Black Sea naval base of Novorossiisk which is, so to speak, the hinge of the narrow gateway the Nazis have been holding at the Kuban peninsula entrance to the Caucasus. This jeopardizes the whole German position at the last remaining vantage ground from which they could glimpse the lakes of golden oil for lack of which they are in dire straits.

This is the ninth day of the battle of Salerno and, while heavy fighting continues, it goes all right. Thousands of reinforcements are being poured into our ranks. While the Germans have the advantage of their fortified positions on the heights overlooking the open beaches, allied warships control the sea and allied warplanes dominate the air.

Nazis Blasted

The Nazi defenses are being mercilessly blasted with both bombs and big naval shells. The allies are employing the greatest concentration of airpower seen in the Mediterranean.

And elements of General Montgomery's veteran British eighth army have almost reached the Salerno battlefield in the race from the south. The Ger-

mans are threatened with being caught between two forces.
By the way, if the reader will excuse an interpolation while we are on the subject of Italy, there are a couple of questions I wish somebody would answer for me.

Depressing Morgenthau
Is it necessary, in order to sell bonds and keep the American public from "this foolish, childish over-optimism," to make such depressing speeches as our usually smiling friend the secretary of the treasury made Wednesday about the Italian campaign? Does the man-in-the-street really have to be treated as a psychological guinea pig, so that he won't become complacent, or is he in fact a pretty solid and understanding citizen? Why does Mr. Morgenthau have to talk about "when and if we conquer Italy"—why the "if?"

Why is this "the beginning of the war, so far as the United States is concerned," when hearts and backs have been broken for almost two years without a whimper to meet colossal demands? After all, who is there who doesn't realize that we have tremendous sacrifices ahead of us, both on the battlefields and on the home front?

The Nazis liked part of Mr. Morgenthau's speech so much that they used it for propaganda to buck up their own people. It surely can't be good for both Nazis and Yankies—or is it?

A GOOD WAITER
BROOKLYN (AP)—Gene Hermanski, Dodgers' rookie outfielder, drove in two runs without hitting the ball during his first week in the majors. Within five days he drew two walks with the bases filled. He seldom offers at a bad pitch.

The larvae of the insect, pterodactyl, has no mouth. Not being able to bite, it sucks the juice of tiny insects through holes in its jaws.

CAFO OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends and relatives for their kindness and beautiful floral offerings in our recent bereavement in the loss of our father, Mrs. Mildred McLarrin. And son And Steadfast.

Klamath's Yesterdays

From the files—42 years ago and 13 years ago.

From the Klamath Republic
September 15, 1903

The salmon are now running in the Klamath river. Several loads have been brought into town and disposed of by parties down the river. The young boys around town are finding plenty to do during the last few days of vacation. They start out each morning with tackle and bring home the fish.

At a meeting Monday night Jack Kimball was chosen to serve as night marshal, succeeding George Humphreys.

Quite a number of Klamath people took a trip on the launch Ewanna to Agency landing Sunday.

From the Klamath News
September 27, 1933

The state highway commission today let a contract for paving the Terminal City-Klamath Falls section of The Dalles-California highway. This will take the highway out of Pelican City.

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