

FRANK JENKINS MALCOLM EPLEY
Editor Managing Editor
A consolidation of the Evening Herald and the Klamath News...

Guest Editorial

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FROM the standpoint of business activity Klamath county rang the bell in 1945.



TILLOTSON

In spite of curtailed lumber production and shortages in labor and agricultural materials which reduced agricultural production in many lines this war-ending year showed probably the greatest dollar volume of income in the history of the county.

This is indicated by volume of sales in wholesale and retail establishments and by bank deposits, volume of savings and commercial deposits and by the volume of bonds purchased in all bond drives and the amount of bonds still in the hands of buyers.

The end of the war brought many industrial communities face to face with tremendous problems of reconversion, but this community is fortunate in having few such problems confronting management in its major industry, lumber production and re-manufacture.

The day after the war ended local industry could go forward without delays in supplying the peacetime economy with a critical and very scarce material for which there is every prospect of an excellent market for several years to come.

It is not inferred that we do not have problems. In the field of agriculture there are problems of surpluses, of production costs, of possible price declines, of marketing and many others which will require a realistic, business-like approach and a background of experience as fighting nations with bottomless purses give up the role of buyer and in many cases even move into the role of seller of accumulated surpluses.

But here again Klamath county is in an exceptionally favored position. Agriculture is well financed. Its debt is small and most farmers are resting easily on comfortable cash surpluses.

The rank and file of agricultural ownership is experienced in crops most adapted to our soils and climate. Our ranges are not overstocked, and there has been a minimum of pure speculation in farm lands, livestock and agricultural products in the area.

By and large, we are in a most favorable position to move from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

But of course we shall be affected by the shift. What then can we see in the business picture for the next 12 months?

1946 will be the year of business uncertainty. Some inflation seems probable in prices, but the government will be fighting inflationary forces which might otherwise prove uncontrollable. The government will be shifting from the role of almost unlimited buyer to that of seller.

Some commodities now show huge surpluses which will tend to drive prices down in these lines. Others are scarce and with plenty of money bidding for them price inflation seems inevitable in these lines unless rigid controls are exercised.

General business activity already is showing a sharp decline in many war production areas, but these declines may be partially offset by increased activity in the production of durable goods, semi-durable goods and some building materials which have been out of production for several years.

It appears certain that wage rates will be raised and that this trend will tend to increase prices in some smaller degree, the amount of such increases being variable and largely not subject to present estimate.

Truly the next 12 months will be packed with business uncertainties, readjustments and realignments.

Generally speaking the inflationary influences can be expected to outweigh the influence of surpluses in a few lines such as wool, wheat, corn, cotton, etc., and prices generally can be expected to rise. Much will depend, of course, on rate of production of goods and our ability to make good present shortages. Prompt filling of inventories would be the greatest deterrent of inflation.

About the only certainty in the picture for 1946 is that it is a good time to prepare each business against these and many other uncertainties, to keep a most realistic attitude toward the future and at least to prepare against almost certain price declines at some future date which cannot be clearly foreseen.

These steps can be taken without sacrificing the advantages of the high dollar volume of business which seems certain for at least 12 months and probably much longer.

At least we can say that 1946 will be a good business year in Klamath county.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The imagination of Jules Verne could hardly encompass the practical, official concepts of the next war, which lie behind the current debate on unification of the army and navy, the atomic bomb issue and youth draft.

It is not a fully accepted theory of what the next war will be like, but rather the practical vision of the unhidebound and thinking men of the military trade.

It seems to me to be so sound that I unhesitatingly present it as authentic, even though it has not been offered publicly beyond the limited reports of air corps General Arnold. Furthermore, it furnishes the key to the congressional issues under debate, to wit:

Point 1. The next war will be fought on our own soil. This is a logical expectation because this nation has no mental capacity for aggression, but only for defense, and science has destroyed the value of our geographical ramparts (the two broad oceans and two vast, weak and sympathetic adjoining nations).

Point 2. The invasion will come from Europe or Asia or both simultaneously. This is certain because the only nations which could conceivably oppose us politically and who have the military resources to challenge us are in those two continents.

Point 3. Practical military theory would require an invader to lay down a bombardment of directed missiles across the great circle route of Arctic waste upon our larger cities. The logical point of attack would not be New York or San Francisco, but Chicago, through which all the great arteries of east-west travel run, and the Detroit area, origin of motor production.

Prospect Of Attack

THESE conceivably could be severed and destroyed by missiles much larger than the V-2, probably including the atomic bomb. The prospect of attack no doubt would contemplate leveling the big auto plants and Chicago and its vast rail yards as flat and thoroughly as Nagasaki was destroyed. It could be followed by direct bombing attacks from airplanes.

No doubt both methods would be used in any thorough scheme. From a military standpoint, these ventures would have the nature of an artillery bombardment, a preparation for attack.

Point 4. The invading army would come entirely by air. An initial force of 10,000 to 20,000 planes carrying 40 or more men each could seize the destroyed area. Their weapons and tanks would come by air, as would their supplies. Daily reinforcements could build up their forces, conceivably within a week's time to the power of a substantial army.

Enemy Hazard

GREATEST enemy hazard of the attack no doubt, would be to secure air cover for the landed army, but this could be provided if fields along the route across the Arctic were seized simultaneously by the invaders and stocked with fighter planes and supplies.

Our problem would be to muster greater military air and land power at the points of invasion and build it up faster than the invaders could build up their forces, pushing planes, tanks and men in to annihilate the invading forces. The speed with which this defense could be put into action would decide the outcome of the invasion.

This, at any rate, is the bare nucleus of the next war's prospects as of today. It seems to say primarily that unification of the armed forces is essential. Complete coordination and immediate use of every weapon would be necessary. The navy would protect commercial sea and air lanes and bases in the oceans, but the primary responsibility would rest upon the air, land and supply forces of both branches of the service.

It would seem to require also the maintenance of a scientific and substantial air and land force equipped and ready to move at a moment, since speed is the critical point. The youth draft would be of little consequence in such a war. The war could well be over before such reserves could be mustered.

Now science, terrified at its own discovery of atomic destruction, wants to prepare our defense on that score by outlawing the use of their weapon.

This no doubt will be done, but unless all the natural laws of war and human beings are simultaneously repealed, and men become angels all of a sudden, every effective weapon will be used in the next war as in all past wars.

Gas Not Effective Weapon

SCIENTISTS say poison gas was outlawed and not used in this past war. It was not used because it was not an effective weapon—and only for that reason. It required perfect weather conditions and the slightest deviation in weather could make the gas more destructive toward users than to their enemy.

But gas has been used in violation of treaties. Mussolini used it in Ethiopia when his hard-pressed Italians could not clear out the bare-foot natives any other way. His planes sprayed mustard gas upon the ground to burn their feet. A nation at war for its life naturally will use any effective weapon at its command, regardless of treaties.

If this concept of war is correct, it answers clearly the military problems we are debating. I submit it for that reason only.

No one here believes any nation is in a position today to carry out such an attack. It cannot reasonably be expected next week, next month or perhaps next year. It is merely the next war problem with which we are faced and for which we must in all common sense, make new, revolutionary arrangements to face.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The French capital's famous girl-show, the Folies Bergeres, has, of course, always been a revealing affair, but in these post-war days one finds it making disclosures in a far larger sense than is implied in our little pun.



MacKENZIE

One shouldn't expect, for instance, to be able to gauge, the state of the nation from a visit to the Folies, or yet to make an interesting psychological observation regarding the genius Yankee-GI. Still that has been the experience of Madame Mack and myself on renewing acquaintance after some years with this internationally known variety show.

We sat on the center aisle and five rows back. We noted that a large percentage of the crowd was American officers and GIs.

Theatre Unheated

Our first discovery had to do with the state of the nation, and it was indeed startling. The great theatre was unheated although it was sub-freezing. Most spectators kept their overcoats on, as did many of the orchestra, and they still were cold. The real sufferers, however, were the ladies of the cast, who were in an unhappy state of deshabille for such a night. G strings aren't good protection against wintry blasts, and some girls were blue with cold. Still, they were good trouper, for they went through two and a half hours of torture without losing their smiles.

So here again there was registered in an extraordinary manner one of the most dangerous problems not only of France but of all Europe—the terrible shortage of coal and other fuel. This shortage is striking everywhere—homes, public places, business houses, industries. It fills the winter months with peril.

However, to return to the Folies Bergeres, Mrs. Mack and I were much interested in getting the reaction of the GIs to this G-string symphony, which is considerably more liberal than the shows to which the boys are

accustomed at home. The present Folies, by the way, are no more free-and-easy than were those which I saw offered a generation ago during the last war to the dads of the present GIs.

But the Folies always were naughty. That's the naked truth. Little Enthusiasm

It must be admitted that some very handsome figures drifted across the stage. Still (and we thought this would be of particular interest to the girls back home) the GIs showed little or no enthusiasm. They applauded a superb strong-man act, some very funny turns by a comedian and other bits—but had small commendation for the back-to-nature scenes. The boys just sat there, chewing gum and viewing the display with an impartial and unemotional attitude.

When the show was about half through I asked a sergeant what he thought of it. He considered my question for a minute and then replied cynically: "I was trying to figure that out myself."

And what does all this mean? Well, if you are going to suggest that the boys are blasé, you will be wrong. Healthy minded lads don't get blasé. I think it means that a little of this sort of entertainment goes a long way with the average American.

Klamath's Yesterdays

From the files—40 years ago and 10 years ago

From the Klamath News January 7, 1936

The city council last night over-rode by unanimous vote Mayor Willis Mahoney's veto of the 12-year franchise for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company.

Supreme court invalidation of the AAA will throw out the Warren potato control act, Klamath farmers believe. The Warren plan was vigorously opposed here.

From the Klamath Republican January 4, 1936

Bert Osborn, Steel Swamp mail carrier, narrowly escaped drowning Christmas day when he fell through the ice into Tule lake while hunting. He crossed a bit of rotten ice and fell into the bitterly cold water. There was no one near and he finally pulled himself out on stronger ice.

There are thousands of swan on Tule lake. To hear them of an evening, one would think a

The Southern Oregon College of Education at Ashland has a 80 per cent increase in student enrollment over the first week's enrollment of the 1945 winter quarter. The sexes are equal. Two-thirds of the 60 men are returned servicemen. Among the latter are many lettermen. The college is now planning to carry out extended social and athletic programs.

The students come from nearly every community in southern Oregon. Most of the students are registered in lower division, or junior college courses. In these

Methodist camp meeting was being held.



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Registration for the winter quarter ends on January 22.

FIRST BABY OF YEAR BORN TO GODSBYS

LAKEVIEW — The first baby of the year in Lake county was born New Year's evening to Mr. and Mrs. Jess Goddaby of Lakeview at the Lakeview public hospital. The young man, not yet named, weighed in at 8 pounds and 6 ounces as he lay out a yell to welcome in the New Year.

Radio Programs KFJI Mutual-Don Lee 1240 kc.

Monday Eve., January 7, 1946

- 8:00 P. M. Gabriel Heatter, News
8:15 Three Sons
8:30 Spotlight Band
7:00 Year Land and Mine
7:15 Albert Wallace Concert
7:30 Lure H. Hatter
8:00 Michael Shynne
8:30 Frank Masters Orchestra
8:45 Evening Concert
9:00 Glenn Hardy, News
9:15 Rex Miller
9:30 Morning That Sparkles
9:45 Dance
10:00 Building Drummond
10:30 Music As You Like It
11:00 La's Dance
11:15 Organ Reveries and News Roundup
11:30 Organ Reveries and News Roundup
Tuesday, January 8, 1946
6:30 A. M. Wakeup Tunes
6:45 Farm Bulletin
7:00 Frank Heringway, News
7:15 Morning Melodies
7:30 Reading News
7:45 Head News
8:00 Favorites of Yesterday
8:15 Fashion Flasher
8:30 News
8:45 Victor H. Lindlahr
9:00 William Lang, News
9:15 Marion Dawsey
9:30 Morning Melodies
9:45 Variety Revue
10:00 Glenn Hardy, News
10:15 Helen Favorites
10:30 Menhollism Mountaineers
10:45 John J. Anthony
11:00 Dick and Jeanie
11:15 Dave Rose Orchestra
11:30 Queen for a Day
12:00 Melodious Melodies
12:15 News
12:30 Year Dance Tunes
12:45 Farm Front and Market News
1:00 P. M. Organ Recital
1:15 Johnson
1:30 Hawaiian Melodies
1:45 Variety Revue
2:00 Values of the Army
2:15 You Pick 'Em
2:30 Local News and Town Topics
2:45 Reader's Digest
3:00 Haven of Rest
3:15 O.P.A.
3:45 Elsa Maxwell
4:00 Fulton Lewis Jr.
4:15 Rex Miller
4:45 Erskine Johnson
4:45 Klamath Theatre
5:00 Band Concert
5:15 Superman
5:30 Captain Midnight
5:45 Tom Mix

American Airlines advertisement featuring Captain W. L. (Swanee) Swanson. Text includes: 'Airline ace thinks Chevron Supreme sets the pace', 'American Airlines flier learns a highway trick two miles up', 'No wonder airline captains get accustomed to effortless power, the smoothest motors in the world ride the nation's skyways...', 'When I tried Chevron Supreme Gasoline in my car, I found I got the same dependable power, the easy get-away and freedom from knocking that Chevron Aviation Gasoline gives aircraft...'. Includes image of a pilot and a Chevron Supreme Gasoline logo.

Blaze Damages Masonic Lodge

LAKEVIEW—A fire that broke out in a kitchen stove on the lower floor of the Masonic building about 5:30 a. m. Saturday did considerable damage to the lodge room upstairs and the American Cleaners and Tailors, housed on the lower floor. Most of the damage to the cleaning plant was confined to smoke and water loss, although there was some clothing destroyed and possibly some machinery damaged. Several hundred dollars worth of clothing was ready for delivery, and may be salvaged by re-cleaning, Frank LaBass, owner of the cleaning establishment stated. Fire and theft insurance of \$15,000 was carried on clothing and \$4000 on machinery. No

estimate of the fire loss to the Masonic Lodge and cleaning plant was given.

England's telegraph system uses up 130,000 poles in a normal year.

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