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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

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PATIENCE ESSENTIAL

Charles V. Stanton

Trouble encountered in connection with the introduction of polio vaccine doubtless will complicate the program of mass inoculations. Several youngsters have contracted polio following their shots, and there is suspicion that one release of the new vaccine may have been responsible. Competent authority, on the other hand, points out that the children may have been exposed prior to inoculation. Polio symptoms may appear any time within one to three weeks after exposure, physicians explain. The few cases in which inoculated children were attacked by the disease developed during one and two-week periods after the youngsters had received the vaccine. Thus it is entirely possible that they had contracted polio before the vaccine was administered. Vaccination does not build up immunity immediately. It requires several weeks before it becomes effective.

However, the vaccine used in the communities where polio has appeared, is being recalled and will be submitted to tests. In the meantime, shipments will be made from other laboratories.

The public should not become alarmed by the situation. Exhaustive studies have shown the Salk vaccine to be effective in halting polio. It is, however, quite possible that some of the vaccine was not properly tested before being shipped. Certainly, if such was the case, adequate safeguards will be erected to prevent repetition.

We also may be sure that health authorities will make every effort to assure safe use of the new method of treatment. But the task of inaugurating a new program on such a huge scale is certain to contain some complications, despite every precaution.

There has been a frenzied rush to secure immunization shots. Doctors everywhere are besieged by anxious parents, eager to secure vaccination for their children. Supply of vaccine still is very limited. It will be many months before an ample supply is at hand. Authorities are doing their utmost to assure equitable distribution. They properly are arranging inoculations first in the areas where experience shows it is most needed.

Public patience and cooperation is essential to the program, and complications, which are to be expected, should not be permitted to arouse fear.

SPORTSMEN'S MONEY ENDANGERED

It appears at this time that another attempt by a certain element of the State Legislature to raid funds of the Oregon Game Commission has been beaten. A motion to "litter" Game Commission revenue has been voted down by the Joint Ways and Means Committee in the Senate, although the vote was close. It still is possible that the bill could be revived.

The state's game fund for many years has been eyed with envy by some legislators.

The Game Commission gets its money from hunters and anglers who buy hunting and fishing licenses. It receives no money from general taxation. It also receives some money from the federal government. Federal funds come chiefly from excise taxes on guns, ammunition and fishing tackle. Taxes so collected by the federal government are divided among the states on a formula fixed by Congress. One provision in the congressional act stipulates that federal monies shall not be paid to states diverting funds collected from hunters and anglers to purposes other than game and fish management.

There is fear that, should the State of Oregon divert part of the game fund into the general treasury by means of a titling bill, federal contributions, amounting to around \$700,000 annually, would be lost.

Sportsmen pay their license dollars into the game department for the purpose of game and fish management. The game department is entirely self-supporting. Sportsmen are taxed for the privilege of hunting and fishing. The state government has no moral right to divert any portion of the license revenue for any purpose other than that for which it is raised.

A fund in excess of \$7-million, it must be admitted, looks most tempting to legislators struggling with a state deficit. But the requirement that hunters and anglers buy licenses creates a special tax, collected and expended for a special purpose, and, therefore, it should not be invaded for any other use.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — The tired businessman might prolong his health and life if he really learned to think of his job in terms of romance rather than work.

"I have been resurrected by this idea," said Harvey Greenspan, a former six-killer man.

At 42, Greenspan, a financial genius, cashed in his chips, figuring he would soon die. Now at 61 he has chipped in his cash—some \$400,000—to pioneer in the marketing of a new vitamin-rich fruit juice concentrate made from a little-known Puerto Rican cherry called the acerola.

"I was my latest, and maybe my last romance," he said cheerfully during a visit here. "But however it turns out, it is more fun than buying chorus girls jewelry. I don't want that kind of romance."

Greenspan learned the bitter way the dollar can come from pursuing the dollar too hard for its own sake.

He worked his way through Columbia University here, specializing in business law. At 30 he had his own financial firm. For the next dozen years he worked himself ragged fitting back and forth across the country buying, reorganizing and selling corporations. One day in 1936 he collapsed. In addition to wealth he had piled up six king-size ulcers.

"I had more ulcers than freckles," he recalled. "A doctor told me that if I didn't undergo an operation for the removal of my stomach I'd die."

Greenspan thought it over and

House Approves Sales Tax By 33-26 Count; Bill Would Reduce Present Income Tax

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP) — A five-bill 3 percent sales tax package, which would reduce income and property taxes while adding revenue to the state general fund, was passed by the Oregon House of Representatives Thursday and sent to the Senate.

The sales tax bill would be referred to a special election Nov. 8. The vote on the sales tax was 33-26. There were 27 Republicans and 6 Democrats for the bill, and 19 Democrats and 7 Republicans against it.

If the people, who have rejected sales taxes five times, should approve this one, the 60 percent income tax increase voted this week would be canceled on Jan. 1. That is the date the sales tax would become effective.

If the sales tax becomes law, these things also would happen:

1. Existing income tax rates would be reduced by increasing the exemptions for a taxpayer and wife from \$800 each to \$1,200.

2. \$2,500,000 a year would be given to distressed school districts to construct school buildings.

3. \$10,000,000 a year would be given to counties to reduce property taxes.

4. The state, which hasn't levied a property tax since 1940, would give notice it would abandon this field.

5. Any sales tax surplus would be used to pay off state bonds.

The closest vote in the package

was the 32-27 margin by which the income tax reduction was voted.

The sales tax wouldn't apply to food bought in stores for home consumption.

The argument over the five bills lasted 1½ hours. The vote on the sales tax itself was the same as Wednesday when the House adopted its tax committee's report.

Rep. Ed Cardwell, Sweet Home, told the House that the people now are demanding a sales tax so they can get relief from high income and property levies.

The chief opponent was Rep. Walter J. Pearson, Portland Democrat, who objected that the sales tax was unfair to low income groups. He said the House Tax Committee "aided the lily" by putting in the income and property tax reductions in an effort to win acceptance of the sales tax.

While the House was occupied with taxes, the Senate voted 29-1 to ban wire tapping except when courts issue orders to allow police to do it.

The Senate also sent to the House a bill to permit the University of Oregon to help cities in planning.

The Legislative Joint Ways and Means Committee recommended defeat of a bill for compulsory state meat inspection. This committee also approved creation of an interim committee to study problems caused by the rapid growth of metropolitan and suburban areas.

He has a point. As everyone knows, rain where it isn't wanted and needed can be as pestiferous as LACK of rain where it IS wanted and needed.

The classic case of that is rain on the day of the Sunday school picnic in the midst of a dry spell. The rain is swell for the farmers, but it's POISON for the picnicers.

By the way—and not meaning to change the subject—does anyone know right off the cuff what UNESCO stands for in alphabet language?

I could look it up, of course, but my deadline is staring me in the eye and I haven't time to get out the books.

Anyway, this weather sharp who doesn't think too much of the rainmakers suggests an interesting thought.

Maybe we're moving too fast in rain to order. Maybe men's minds haven't matured to the point where they can grasp all the implications of rainmaking by established formula—as a cook puts a cake together by following the directions contained in a tried-out and established recipe.

We all know by this time what happened when we got to tinkering around with fission of the atom. There are times when one can't help wishing we'd left the subject alone.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

BAD WEATHER NOT ALL BAD

Albany Democrat-Herald

We haven't been hearing much about the fire beetle recently. We asked a lumberman from southern Washington about that situation the other day in Portland. His reply indicated that weather conditions regarded as generally bad are pretty sure to have some favorable aspect. If it's "an ill wind that blows nobody good," it's also an ill rain that doesn't have some beneficial effect.

Three seasons ago, the lumberman recalled the beetles were on the march, killing an alarming number of fine trees. Then came the cool, rainy season of last spring and summer. The sap ascended early and high in the trees, with the effect of killing off the beetles. The same thing seems to be happening this year. The disagreeable weather has had some good effects.

Perhaps this is not general; but it did remind us again that over the long route Nature is always doing something to restore the "balance." Probably before the beetles have been eliminated by the new damp condition we'll have another long dry spell and the beetles will thrive again, only to be held down later by a recurrence of the conditions they don't like.

All this doesn't mean that timber owners can just get complacent, figuring that everything will come out all right in the long run. In the meantime they'd be losing money in trees killed by the beetles. Any help they can get from the entomologists is welcomed. But it is good to have another bit of assurance that Nature is not really against us.

Idaho Man Quits Job For More Pay In Oregon

BOISE (AP) — The State Board of Education announced here that Idaho Curriculum Director Laurence Fish has resigned to accept a higher-paying job as director of curriculum at Lake Oswego, Ore.

Supt. of Public Instruction Alton B. Jones noted that Fish was the second official to leave the State Department of Education in recent months because of higher salaries in Oregon.

Allen Jeffries, state federal aid director, resigned to head the Klamath Indian education program in Oregon's Clackamas County. In addition, Fish's predecessor, William C. Sorenson, quit to take a higher paying job as curriculum director for Spokane's public schools.

In his letter of resignation, Fish said his new job would pay \$6,500 a year for 10 months' work, compared to \$5,500 for 12 months' work in his present position.

When you cry "people's choice," remember that our country's court was the people's choice, not just a few Republicans.

MRS. BESSIE SMITH
Roseburg, Ore.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

can so disgust us with our weather that we'll all up and move away and they can come in and take over the United States without firing a shot.

At Albuquerque, New Mexico, UNESCO and the American Association for the Advancement of Science are sponsoring a symposium that has brought together some 300 experts from 18 nations in an effort to solve the problem of GROWING DROUGHT AREAS throughout the world.

Engineers and scientists are working on methods of saving water. One plan proposed at Albuquerque would coat the surface of water with simple household detergents to PREVENT EVAPORATION.

It's an idea. Over east of the mountains, for example, evaporation takes almost as much water as is used for irrigation. Anyway, it would be nice for the birds. They could have SOAP with their baths.

Another expert at Albuquerque doesn't think much of the rainmakers. He believes they can do a lot of harm, along with any good they may be able to do.

He says, for instance, that cloud seeding under an armed forces operation in Alamogordo, New Mexico, back in the spring of 1952 may have been responsible for the big Missouri Valley floods in June of that year. He adds that it could have been a case of the seeding particles sent into the air in New Mexico having been blown eastward to come into contact with moist air masses from the Gulf of Mexico.

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MRS. BESSIE SMITH
Roseburg, Ore.

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13.95 Airex Spinster M. 5	10.88
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19.95 Ocean City 300	15.88
14.95 Bronson Jet Spin	11.88
29.95 World Famous (extra spool) MITCHELL SPINREEL	17.77
2.75 All Metal—Level Wind CASTING REEL	1.98
1.90 Single Action (take apart) FLY REEL	1.27
60c All Metal, Single Action KID'S FISHIN' REEL	47c
10.00 Harlee 6-ft. GLASS TROLLING ROD	6.88
12.50 Horrock Ibbotson 7½ ft. POWER GLASS SPIN ROD	8.88
4.98 Telescope—5-ft. deluxe GLASS BOAT ROD	3.77
7.95 Black Glass 7-ft. SPIN ROD	5.77
22.50 Montague Cruiser 9-ft. BLACK HOLLOWGLASS SPIN	17.88
14.95 Shakespeare 7-ft. WONDEROD SPIN	10.88
3.25 5-ft. Solid Glass CASTING ROD	1.27
1.10 Enameled Dupont Nylon FLYLINE, Size G	77c
50-ft. Kiddies MEADOWBROOK FISHIN' LINE	13c
6.95 Coast Guard Approved BUOYANT LIFE VESTS	4.77
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Trimline All Metal SPIN REEL	5.88
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