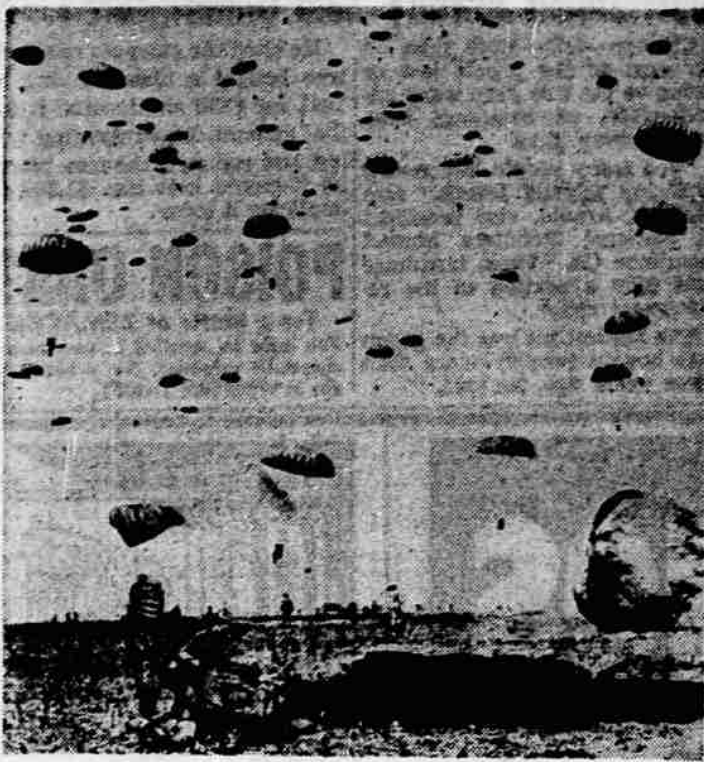




RAINING TROOPERS—Operation Long Horn at Ft. Hood, Tex., got under way as 3000 paratroopers hit the silk in 10 minutes. One trooper was killed when his chute failed to open. Thirty-nine others were injured and a jeep and a 105-mm. howitzer were shattered. The heavy equipment either parted from their lines or the parachutes failed to open.

A Nichols' Worth of— Comment On This and That

BY HARMAN W. NICHOLS
United Press Feature Writer

Washington—(U.P.)—Ever see a frog that quacks like a duck?

Well, there is such a critter and the Smithsonian Institution can prove it. It has a couple on display in alcohol. That wonderful place has about everything, running a delightful gamut from dinosaurs to rare old pianos and a pair of 14th century wooden Dutch shoes. Not to mention Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis." The quacking frog is the latest curiosity.

According to Smithsonian officials the species is hitherto undescribed and the folks there are in a tizzy trying to name the discovery.

As of now they are nick-named "Quacky" or just plain "duck-frog" but Dr. Doris M. Cochran, associate curator of reptiles and amphibians in the U.S. national museum, is busy suggesting something more dignified and, more important, more scientific.

Names Proposed

She proposes *Hyla Similis*, and since she doesn't expect too much competition in the contest over a name, *Hyla Similis* it likely will become.

Dr. Cochran describes the species as a "gregarious little frog found particularly in the outskirts of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. It may have a larger range."

The curator has been studying frogs and amphibians for many years. About this new one, she says in the journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences:

"This new frog has the habit of swarming—on one occasion hundreds were found on a single tree.

"The voice of the adult male is a high-pitched 'crack-crack-crack,' sounding something like that of a duck. Breeding takes place in March and April. The tadpoles transform very rapidly,

taking only 20 or 30 days to change into frogs, but they are rather delicate as they die from the effects of too much sun if the water in which they live is not deep enough."

Tendency Toward Dark

Dr. Cochran goes on to describe the frog. She says it has a tendency toward dark, elongated spots. It differs in its significantly lower average length of head, femur, tibia, and foot, and in the absence of "clear-cut dorsolateral stripes, and in the usually more finely spotted femur tibia and its smaller size."

I'll take the doctor's word for it, but *Hyla Similis* looked like the lily pad variety of frog to me.

The tongue is about three-fifths as wide as the mouth which is supposed to be some kind of advantage in the business of licking in unwary flies and other tidbits of frog food.

Quack Attracts Attention

However, the duck-frog is not interested in food when it quacks—the quack being used mostly to attract the attention of lady duck-frogs.

In the living species, Dr. Cochran says, the coloring is like this: the posterior femur is a chrome-yellow with brown trimming. The throat is citron-yellow; the belly is sulphur-yellow toward the center and chrome-yellow toward the sides; the dorsum is clay colored in the center with a drab stripe.

There you have the quacking frog.

British Ship Captain Kills Self at Sea

Antwerp, Belgium—(U.P.)—Antwerp police said Friday that Capt. Patrick Snugg, skipper of a British cargo ship, committed suicide at sea after his crew said they would not sail again to Communist ports.

The entire crew of the 7,132-ton *Champion*, just back from Gdynia, Poland with a cargo of cement, quit their jobs when the vessel docked here. The captain shot himself at sea two days ago.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Faintly ominous note in the news:

Federal taxes hit the American buyer so hard last week (the modern IDES OF MARCH), the United States chamber of commerce reported today, that retailers in almost every line of business are reporting sharply dropping sales.

In five days last week (March 17 to 21, inclusive) the United States treasury took in \$5,300,000,000 (FIVE BILLION, three hundred million dollars).

"That," says Dr. George Cline Smith, director of the U. S. chamber's government economic program, "was MORE THAN ALL THE TAXES COLLECTED DURING 1940."

He added:

"Never has there been such a drain on the American economy."

WHY does that affect retail sales?

Shucks! You can answer that question as accurately as the smartest economist in the country. After you've paid your federal taxes in these modern days you haven't got much left to buy with.

ANOTHER statistic:

Last year (1951) net income of 808 leading U. S. corporations dropped 12.5 per cent. The approximate net profit of these 808 corporations in 1950 was 8.8 billion dollars. In 1951 it was 7.7 billions.

How come?

ere's how come:

Their sales increased but their taxes INCREASED MORE.

THIS is the point:

Stock ownership of America's largest business corporations is

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT For the year ended December 31, 1951

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK, in the State of NEW YORK, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

ADMITTED ASSETS

Bonds \$ 6,635,962.00

Stocks 6,074,149.00

Mortgage loans on real estate 8,050.00

Real estate, less—en-cumbrances 2,374,817.51

Cash and bank deposits 1,589,662.19

Assets balances or un-collected premiums 32,791.19

Interests, dividends and real estate income due and accrued 722,852.21

Other assets 1,300,392.20

Total admitted assets \$17,441,284.10

LIABILITIES, SURPLUS AND OTHER FUNDS

Unearned premiums 5,844,812.90

All other liabilities 1,088,862.29

Total liabilities ex-cept capital \$ 6,933,675.19

Capital paid up \$2,000,000.00

Special sur-plus funds

Voluntary Reserve 400,000.00

Unassigned funds (sur-plus) \$6,675,216.71

Surplus in re-gard to policyholders \$9,075,216.71

Total \$17,441,284.10

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Premiums earned \$ 5,304,107.41

Losses incurred 2,511,578.18

Net income 2,792,529.23

Other underwriting ex-penses incurred 2,348,198.03

Net underwriting gain, less—deductions 444,331.20

Investment income 454,894.42

Other income (3,243.46)

Total before federal in-come taxes 9,348,318.25

Federal income taxes in-curred 228,923.65

Net income 9,119,394.60

Dividends to stock-holders 200,000.00

Dividends to policy-holders 0.00

Capital charges (net) 0.00

Other items affecting surplus (net) 10,236.73

Total capital and surplus items (net) 189,763.27

Increase in surplus as regards policyholders 235,053.31

BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR

Net premium received \$ 341,693.01

Net losses paid 132,876.12

Dividends paid or credit-ed to policyholders 0

Principal office in Oregon, 1209 Port-land Trust Bldg., Portland 4, Ore.

Pacific Coast Department J. L. Biglen and J. R. Curran, Managers

361 California Street San Francisco 20, California

CLERK'S SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON

December 31, 1951

General County Fund 2131 \$407870.31 \$22390.58

General Road 1381 321342.49 27789.43

Market Road 387 75109.62 781.94

Medford Library 142 5725.44 577.06

Ashland Library 11 236.63 61.06

Emergency 15 808.06 1498.06

Civil Defense 2 2627.21 39.49

Enforcement 2 118.75 75.00

County Farm Home 28 4495.49 110.20

Dog License 89 3035.04 181.81

Fair Operation 4 788.20 —

Fair Premium 1 5433.02 —

Rural School Salary 6 600.00 100.00

taxes INCREASED MORE.

"BUT," you will say, if you are a shallow thinker,

"what do I care about these big corporations? The harder Uncle

soaks them the better it will suit me."

Wait a minute.

One of our largest corporations (AT&T) now has more than a million stockholders. (Its stockholders outnumber its em-ployees.) If you are an average American in modest circum-stances, following an intelligent program of investment and sav-ing, you probably own some of its shares. If not, you'll almost certainly own shares of some of the 808 U. S. corporations whose net income dropped last year be-cause of sharply higher taxes.

In that event, YOUR income will suffer.

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Fair Premium 1 5433.02 —

Rural School Salary 6 600.00 100.00

Total 4260 \$829200.26 \$53603.73

Eight-Month Total Receipts \$879,073 For Rogue Forest

Rogue River National forest receipts for the first eight months of fiscal year 1952 amounted to \$879,073, according to officials of the U. S. Forest Service's Pacific northwest re-gional office in Portland. The fiscal year began July 1, 1951.

Receipts for the Siskiyou Na-tional forest, with headquarters in Grants Pass, for the same pe-riod, were \$514,888, they stated.

Receipts for all national for-ests in Oregon and Washington climbed to \$21,250,000 during the eight-month period, an in-crease of almost \$4,750,000 over the same period of the previous year.

Willamette Tops

Topping the 19 national forests in the region is the Willamette, with headquarters in Eugene, which collected \$3,911,923, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over the same period last fiscal year.

Twenty-five per cent of na-tional forest receipts is returned to the counties in which the for-ests lie and is used for schools and roads. An additional 10 per-cent of the total receipts is used for forest service roads and trails.

now so widely spread among Americans of ALL income brackets that whatever reduces the profits of these corporations reduces the incomes of Ameri-cans of ALL KINDS—not just the filthy rich.

HERE'S another one for you to chew on:

If the United States govern-ment were to CONFISCATE all taxable income earned by in-dividuals in excess of \$10,000 a year, the additional tax revenue would amount to only 3.1 billion dollars. This would be enough to run the federal government for ONLY TWO WEEKS under the proposed Truman 85.4 billion dollar budget.

So you see, it's absurd for any-body to think that in these days of fantastic spending the govern-ment can be financed by soaking the rich.

If we're to pay our bills, EVERYBODY has to be soaked. In these fatal days of late March, 1952, I think we'll all agree that everybody IS being soaked.

MAYBE I'd better explain that crack about the Ides of March. Let's quote Plutarch on it:

"Furthermore, there was a certain soothsayer that had given Caesar warning long time afore to take heed of the day of the Ides of March (which is the 15th of the month), for on that day he should be in great dan-ger. That day being come, Caesar going into the senate-house and speaking merrily unto the soothsayer told him: 'The Ides of March be come.' 'So they be,' softly answered the sooth-sayer, 'but yet are they not passed.'"

THE soothsayer's warning con-cerned the stabbing to death of Caesar by Brutus, which en-sued later.

Caesar was STABBED in the heart. Along about the Ides of March, a lot of us moderns are STABBED IN THE POCKET.

Dead line on Classified Ads 5:30 p.m. for following day; 10 a.m. Mon-day noon Saturday for Sunday a.m.

4 Types of Seeds Used in Program Of Certification

Certified seed production in Oregon requires advance plan-ning, according to W. B. Tucker, Jackson county extension agent.

Growers should be sure that seed they intend to plant is elig-ible for certification. In some crop varieties, only certain classes of certified seed may be planted to produce certified seed, Tucker states.

Most crops certified are out-standing for certain qualities such as leafiness, disease resist-ance, seed production or other desirable characteristics, accord-ing to the county agent. Super-ior features of many crops gradually become lost as seed is planted back time after time, he says.

"Start Over" Plan Used

To make sure such varieties remain true, a program of "start-ing over" with the parent strain has been set up. This system is known as generation sequence.

Most crops certified in Oregon are now under this plan, Tucker says. There are four classes of certified seed. They are breed-ers, foundation, registered and certified.

Breeders seed is the initial source of true stock and is usu-ally maintained by experiment stations. Growers who plant breeders seed then harvest founda-tion seed. Foundation seed produces registered seed and regis-tered seed then produces certified seed which is tagged but is not eligible to plant again for certification.

Continuous Process

A continuous process of start-ing over from breeders seed is maintained in this way, the county agent says. Certified seed must be used for forage produc-tion or uncultivated seed produc-tion. This limit on the number of times seed may be increased as-sures that the variety of crop re-mains true, Tucker states.

Bluegrass, bromegrass, rainier red fescue, tautalin outgrass, or-ard grass, timothy wheatgrass, nomad and ranger alfalfa, red clover, crimson clover, lotus and corn come under the restricted generation seed plan, Tucker points out. Ladino clover, willamette vetch, bentgrass and some other crops are not under the generation system.