Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Skimming through the magazines the other day I paused briefly in one of those back sections that list all the new items for sale on the market.

Included in the list was a $19.50 spring-driven shovel guaranteed to take most of the work out of your spring gardening.

What won't they think of next? We've reached the point where it hardly seems worth while to be born with muscles anymore. All you need is enough leg power to push in the clutch on a car, enough grizzle in the wrist to allow a forty foot cast with a fly rod and the digital strength to scrawl out an occasional check for things like spring driven shovels.

Stop that whirlin', Granpappy, it won't do you no good!

There are still a few beings in the world that have to work, tho. Dropped in at Red Bussman's (Murphey's Seed Store) the other day for the annual copy of the garden catalog, and found that Red had a huge White Leghorn chicken in a pen near the counter. When you tossed a round piece of wood in a slot the big rooster came over and knocked it out of the slot, causing it o roll down and trip the feed bin, whereupon a handful of chicken feed fell out.

What with the natural curiosity of the customers it's no wonder that chicken was so big. All he did was work—and eat.

Had a brand new experience the other day. One that I hope won't be repeated in the near future. Drove down here to the plant one afternoon to pick up something and arrived just as the fire engines roared around the corner. Pulled over to the curb. So did they. The firemen raced into the office. So did I.

Quite a feeling following the firemen into your own place of business when you don't know what's wrong. Makes a believer out of you in a hurry.

Turned out to be nothing more serious than a big blower smoking and spitting up on the roof.

A fine thing last weekend when Peter Kiewit Sons donated equipment, Andy Andersen hauled it in from the highway site, and Guy Scott and George Budka drove it in order to level up the Conger playing field.

That's the kind of cooperation that makes us feel that perhaps there's some good in the world after all.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

HAL BOYLE

AT A MIDWEST AIRPORT (AP) — A man who travels regularly by air today no longer lives at home. He spends most of his life at airports.

The slogan of the air age is the same as the Army's: "Hurry up and wait."

A fellow might just as well divorce his wife and marry an airplane. You don't have time in one life to wait for both of them to get ready.

The airplane is an instrument of hurry which is supposed to get you from city to city. It doesn't do that at all. It gets you from one reformed cow pasture to another. Then you sit down and wait for your baggage, which supposedly is in the belly of the plane but actually follows by except.

Then, when you and your suitcase are reunited, you borrow a compass and set out for your real destination—the city.

All airports are waystops in futility. They all look exactly alike and have one thing in common — no matter which direction you go from any of them you are bound to get closer to civilization.

The typical airport has a soft-drink machine which is empty, and a pinball machine that is broken but will accept your coin anyway. It has a few hard oak benches, a newsstand with yesterday's papers, and a lunchroom stocked with tidbits left over from the Spanish-American War.

There is absolutely nothing to do at an airport except take off your shirt and contemplate your navel, and if you do that they arrest you. A man who can invent something you can do while waiting at an airport—anything at all—is sure of a niche in the hall of fame.

The least they could do is put a widow's walk on the roof, so a passenger could pace back and forth and scan the skies, waiting for his ship to come in.

My theory is that the air age has brought America to the crossroads. Sooner or later we are going to have to choose between living at airports or in cities. The prospect of commercial jet plane travel will probably force a solution. The jets will require airports so distant from any settled place it will no longer be practical to make the journey from airport to city.

Since the big aluminum sky birds can't adjust themselves to man, I think man might as well start adjusting himself to them.

It is high time we started gradually deserting our out-of-date cities, and began building new temples of culture around our airports. What good does it do to zip through the air from Chicago to New York in three hours, if a man can watch his fingernails grow while he is trying to get from the airport into town?

Fifty years from now Manhattan, Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles probably will be abandoned, crumbling symbols of the past, inhabited by woodchucks and visited only by the more adventurous tourists, willing to undergo any hardship to get a snapshot of a quaint, former way of life.

Yes, sir, the bright new cities of the future will be ringed around the big paved cow pastures where the sky birds nest. The airport will be the city.

The trouble with the air voyager today, stuck at an airport with nothing to do between planes, is that he was born just a half century too soon.

FRANK TRIPP

Every now and then liquor authorities crack down on dealers and penalize them for diluting their grog. If I were a drinking man that would make me awful mad too. From what I hear the drinkers say, it's a cardinal sin in their book.

They tell me that they used to get more bitters in an old-fashioned whatever that is than they now get of honest to God spirits. Seems that it's more the "spirit" of the grip that irks them than the high cost.

From what they say, the cost is not something to laugh off lightly, however. Understand that this thirst is all heresay, and wherein it errs the blame is on my drinking informants.

Old-timers say that they once could buy a full quart of their favorite 100 proof for less than a single one-and-a-half ounce shot now costs in a swank hangout.

I'd noticed a corresponding up in the price of lemonades, so one day, much to their dismay, I says to my friends, "Let me have this check." They didn't put up much resistance. I wanted to see if their gripes were justified.

In spite of the callous seasoning absorbed from Amos 'n' Andy and the national debt—I was shocked. In an hour and a half seven of us had run up a bill that was just slightly under the best week's pay that I ever earned as a reporter. The tip ran me over into the next week. In another half hour I'd have had to float a bond issue on the Mary-Nan.

From the babelike breaths of the other six you'd have thought they'd been drinking milk. A lemonade guzzler ought to know. So I guess the boys have a right to rave when a rum juggler waters their toddy.

Like the humiliated host who was tempted to slay his own son for pulling the trick on him. He was giving a house party for the big boss and the brass from the office. Martinis and gin rickeys seemed to be the choice of the guests; while he stuck to Scotch; which, I'm told, is smart of a host.

After three rounds, accompanied by side glances, one guest said he'd like to fix his own next time. He poured a tumbler of straight gin and gulped it down like water. The host then tried his gin. And found why it went down like water. It was water.

Junior had staged a couple of parties himself, and kept the gin inventory intact, via the water tap. It well nigh cost him his inheritance—like it has cost a lot of bartenders their jobs.

A fellow I once worked with should have lost his job for a gin trick that he played on his wife. She believed him a lemonader too, only he wasn't, by a long shot.

He took her on a cruise with a bunch of live wires and explained that, to hold up his end, he'd have to take along some gin—for the others.

The first night out, while she slept, he lost his shirt in a poker game, and drank up all of the gin. He sneaked to his stateroom, filled the empty bottles with water and put them back in his suitcase.

Coming into port, while packing to disembark, wifey found the two bottles of water.

"You never touched this liquor, did you Tom?" she said. "What will we do with it, we mustn't take it home?"

"I should say not," said Tom. "The stuff is no good to me." He opened the port hole and tossed the bottles into the lake.

The wife's face brightened. She threw her arms around him and exclaimed: "Oh, Tom, I'm so proud of you." Wow!

Conscience stricken, he had to tell somebody, so he told me. With genuine remorse, he said: "I don't dare tell her; but I feel like a heel."

"You big sap, you are," I told him.

P.S.—No doubt a much better job could have been done on this libation topic by one more experienced.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

A slow stream of letters reaches this column inquiring about hardening of the arteries. Although these blood vessels begin to become less soft and elastic almost from birth onward, true hardening of the arteries, or arteriosclerosis, as physicians call it, is not usually much of a problem until the middle or later years of life.

What happens to the walls of the arteries is extremely complicated and even today everything that happens and why it occurs is not thoroughly understood. Sometimes the walls of the arteries get a kind of fatty deposit in them, but generally true hardening refers to gradual deposits of calcium.

These deposits do not develop in all the arteries at the same rate. Some arteries are less affected than others. Until a lot of calcium has been deposited, furthermore, the arteries remain fairly elastic, carrying enough blood so that serious difficulties are unlikely.

In some cases the calcium deposits appear to be a result of high blood pressure; in others high blood pressure may be caused by the arteriosclerosis. Because hardening of the arteries is a sign of increasing years, however, the wear and tear of life probably plays a part in the speed in which arteriosclerosis develops.

Disturbances in the secretion of hormones from the internal glands, infections, overeating, are also believed by some to be responsible in certain cases. Diseases of the kidneys also may enter into the picture.

The symptoms of arteriosclerosis are principally associated with increase in the blood pressure and with disturbances of the body which are directly involved.

If the hardening of the arteries is worse around the heart, angina pectoris may be the result. If it is in the brain, a stroke of apoplexy is a possibility. When the arteries of the legs are seriously involved, cramp-like pains in the legs after walking a few blocks may be the first noticeable sign.

There is no single satisfactory treatment for hardening of the arteries. What should be done for this condition depends on which arteries are affected and how bad the condition is. Because of this it is impossible to outline a treatment which is suitable for all patients with arteriosclerosis.

The outlook for life and health is variable. If only those blood vessels which are located in comparatively unimportant spots are affected, good health may continue for many years.

Because more and more of us are living longer, arteriosclerosis is becoming a constantly more serious problem. Research on it is going forward constantly and eventually some way to prevent or delay the progress of hardening of the arteries should be developed.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

Out of the many "first 100 days" appraisals of the Eisenhower administration, a few presidential characteristics appear to stand out prominently. One of these is Mr. Eisenhower's deep belief in the value of cooperation as a technique in successful governing.

His determined efforts to bridge the traditional gap between the White House and Congress are a prime example. No President in history ever went to such lengths to befriend the lawmakers. And, according to reports, he has given the entire Executive establishment strict orders not to get into conflicts with Congress, to remember that the legislature is a separate and independent branch of government.

The latest evidence of this Eisenhower article of faith was the two-day assembly of 45 state governors in Washington at the President's request, for a full, confidential briefing on the current problems of the federal government.

Only three times before in history had all the governors been invited to the capital for serious study of national problems. The most recent was in 1933.

Mr. Eisenhower asked the state executive because he believes such consultations will represent a "long step forward toward the goal of a united people." He wants to enlist the support and assistance of all elected officials in the prosecution of the nation's major purpose. He told the governors:

"All political wisdom does not reside in the White House, nor in the Executive branch, nor in Washington itself. It comes from the minds and hearts of sincere and devoted men, wherever their field of action."

The governors' meeting unquestionably impressed the participants. Briefed by an array of top administration men, the governors return home probably better informed about U. S. policies and world conditions than any governors have ever been.

The president is to be commended for his boldness and his earnestness in conceiving this device for the drawing the people together.

Some capital observers are raising doubts as to how effective "cooperation" will prove as a technique for dealing with Congress over the long haul. They suggest conflict is inevitable and will develop sooner or later."

But few can question the merit of the governors' conference idea. Successful this time, it deserves to be used again and again.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — The June graduate is turning down the role of salesman—just when salesmanship is about to play a return engagement on the business stage.

Selling as a career appeals to few of them, according to a number of college placement officers around the country. Tops on the list of jobs the graduates like are engineering, chemistry, accountancy, personnel work and business administration.

The space-ship wonder-lure of the sciences—plus the high starting pay offered in these tight-supply professions—is making it hard for the company needing salesmen to recruit likely beginners. Specialized engineers are in big demand and earn high pay as soon as they doff their caps and gowns.

University placement officers in New York, Illinois, California and the South, all report the same thing: June graduates look toward the technical fields rather than selling.

A scouting survey of schools from coast to coast was made by the president of the Vitamin Corp. of America, Morton Edell, whose firm hires and trains beginners in the selling field.

About the only encouragement he got was from three schools in the New York area who saw a greater interest this year than formerly shown by the graduate—but only in using selling as a stepping-stone to a business management career.

Business is scouting for salesmen now because it feels that the days of the hard sell may be approaching again—that the buyers' market is upon us and good salesmanship will become a prime necessity.

Edell estimates there are six million salesmen, of all types in the country and he thinks there should be a good many more if the United States is to ward off any post-defense slump.

His theory is that when industry is freed of the last materiels control and shortages it can produce new and improved products. The salesmen will have to produce the customers.

The salesman's obj ia to sell discontent. That is, he makes people want more and better things. High consumption in turn will mean high employment.

Lebanon Area To Seek PUD Ruling

LEBANON, Ore. (AP) — The Willamette Public Power Association, made up of groups from five Western Oregon counties, has proposed establishment of a people's utility district.

Most of the area now is served by the Mountain States Power Company.

Boundaries of the proposed district would be established by the State Hydroelectric Commission and the sponsors.

BAN

TOKYO (AP) — Cpl. Clifford F. Smith of Lake Charles, La., one of two repatriated American prisoners who had remained in Japan, left for the United States Tuesday. Smith had been under medical treatment in Tokyo since his exchange at Panmunjom. The other former prisoner, Cpl. Zachary W. Dean of Douglass, Kas., is still here with his wife.

James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP) — The dilemma which the Eisenhower administration faced from the moment it took office was how to make good on its campaign promises of economy without weakening this country's strength against attack.

It's a problem which will probably ride on President Eisenhower's back until the day he leaves office unless, in the meantime, there is some marvelously peaceful settlement with Russia, making big armament unnecessary.

From the beginning, the obvious targets for economy were in military spending and money for foreign aid, since between them they accounted for more than two-thirds of the money needed to run the government in all its branches.

Eisenhower and his assistants, after working on this since last January, have found ways to whack out some of the money former President Truman thought should be spent on this country's defenses and aid for its allies.

They may have been able to economize very shrewdly, cutting here and there, weakening nothing essential, and even improving efficiency.

Time will show whether this is so. It is also possible the president has information leading him to believe it's safe—because Russia can't or won't attack—to cut down on defenses or at least slow them down and stretch them out.

If he has such information, Eisenhower hasn't disclosed it publicly. Even if he's basing his thinking on such information, he may be taking a gamble on national security.

Truman and his secretary of defense, Louis A. Johnson, were trying to do part of 1950. Russia wanted the early part of 1950. Russia was an annoyance, but experts were saying Russia couldn't have an atomic bomb for four or five years.

And Johnson made grandiose statements about this country's ability to retaliate against any aggressor in a hurry. Between them Truman and Johnson created a cozy national feeling.

Then the egg broke with the Communist attack in Korea and this country suddenly discovered it was hardly able to handle even a small war.

That was the moment security came first, and economy went out the window. The big spending on this country's own Army, Navy and Air Force and on aid for allies really began.

The cuts which Eisenhower proposes, in military expenses at least, won't begin to be felt until 1955 and after because of the difference between appropriations and expenditures.

This Congress will appropriate money for the 1954 fiscal year beginning July 1 although not all the money that voted will be spent in the 12 months between July 1, 1953, and June 30, 1954.

When the money has been appropriated the military can make contracts in fiscal 1954 for materials and weapons and planes to be delivered and paid for in subsequent years, just as the military this year is paying for materials ordered out of money appropriated and authorized in previous years.

For fiscal 1954 Eisenhower asked about 36 billion dollars for the armed forces, or $5,200,000,000 less than Truman requested. However, the actual savings on spending in 1954 will be only $2,300,000,000. For foreign aid Eisenhower asked than the Truman request.

Military spending thus won't be very much smaller in 1954. The cuts will begin to show later, since the armed forces, knowing how much less money they can rely on, will have to order and spend less for later years.

Ike Quips With Elder Hagerty

NEW YORK (AP) — President Eisenhower delivered a tongue in cheek quip Monday night concerning his press secretary, James C. Hagerty.

Hagerty and his father, James A. Hagerty, a political writer for the New York Times, were honored guests at a dinner of the Siburians, an organization of veteran New York newspapermen.

The President, in a letter to the elder Hagerty, hailed him for being among "the first to print the news and last to print baseless rumor or scandal," then added this postscript:

"I understand you have a son who was also a newspaperman, but who went into politics. Whatever became of him?"

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Farm Chief Pledges No Depression

NEW YORK (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Benson promises continued farm price supports and pledges that the Eisenhower administration will not permit an agricultural depression.

The farm price support program, he adds, should include incentives to switch crops to meet changing demands.

Benson told a dinner audience of the National Conference of Christians and Jews Monday night that "the principles of economic freedom" in the field of agriculture should be allowed as much free play as possible. Benson made this promise:

"Dwight Eisenhower did not become president and I did not become secretary of agriculture to permit an agricultural depression. I pledge to the farm people of this country that I will on all in my power to develop and maintain a sound economy for agriculture."

Benson's remarks dealt largely with the Eisenhower administration's agricultural policy statement issued in February.

"We believe," he said, "that the principles of economic freedom can be applied to farm problems without leading to a farm depression, and that our policy should emphasize improving the operation of free markets and the further development of domestic and foreign markets."

Benson said many agricultural problems can be solved locally, by individuals or groups, and added:

"We believe that the government should strive toward helping the individual to help himself, thereby reducing the concentration of undue power in Washington."

Bus Strike End Seen

SPOKANE (AP) — A tentative agreement for ending Spokane's 22 day old bus strike was reached at 2:30 a. m. Tuesday in a surprise meeting called after negotiations appeared stalled.

The 190 bus drivers and shopmen were to vote on it Tuesday night. D. S. Peck, manager of Spokane City Lines, said he thinks it will end the strike and that the buses will be back Thursday.

Neither side would give terms of the agreement. The men struck April 29 in support of demands for a 16½-cent hourly wage increase.

Boat Captain Dies At 87

PORTLAND (AP) — Funeral services will be held here Wednesday for Capt. Edward Lyons, 87, former river boat captain who once ran a sternwheeler down the Snake through Hells Canyon to Lewiston.

The feat was accomplished by sternwheelers only twice, by the boats Shoshone and Norma. Lyons was one of three crew members who took the Norma through the swift waters. The Norma was built at Huntington, Ore., and was run downstream to Lewiston.

Lyons was a captain on Columbia and Snake River boats many years, and later worked on Alaska rivers. He retired in 1927.

There are no survivors known here for Lyons, who died in Portland Sunday.

Loggers Die In Accidents

EUREKA, Calif. (AP) — Two men, one a prominent Humboldt County logger, were killed in woods accidents Monday.

Joseph Walker, 60, owner of the Walker Logging Co. at Blue Lake, the largest independent logging company in Humboldt County, died after a log rolled on him, crushing his chest and legs. The accident occurred near Redwood Creek, about 30 miles northeast of here.

Ira Chase Hagerty, 30, of Garberville, was killed when he was run over by a tractor while working in timber about eight miles from Garberville, 75 miles south of Eureka.

DIES

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP) — Mrs. Lee Davis Hutt, 73, mother of Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey, died Tuesday in New York state's executive mansion after a lengthy illness. 55 wyylwyyf kaghan rg 12

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Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

Legal action will be started today, May 12, by the Federal Government to clear the title of National Forest lands in the case of the so called "Mining Claim Land Steal" in the Union Creek ranger district on the Rogue River. The government has been moving slowly in the preparation of its case against the miners ever since this column, 31 months ago, called public attention to this brazen encroachment upon the public's forest lands.

The Union Creek incident became an outstanding example of abuse of mining law, under which, one locator acting as agent for eight co-signers (members of his family) made 240 filings that located 1,920 placer mining claims covering 38,400 acres in Jackson county. Other claims in the area raised the total filings to over 50,000 acres.

For the small sum of $240 in filing fees with Jackson County, setting up a single mass group of claims covering 60 square miles of forest land, one locator was able to legally tie up an area of 750 million board feet of timber having a value around $24,000,000. Despite protest by the miner to the contrary, public opinion remains that "Green Gold" instead of "Yellow" was the basis of the claim staking action.

The mining claims stopped all government timber sales in the area since the Forest Service could not obtain permission from the owners of the mining claims to continue the timber management program. This in turn placed a hardship upon the local lumber industry which had been counting upon being able to obtain logs from the area during the winter season. In addition to embarrassment of the lumber industry, the summer home owners in the area found themselves in trouble because control of the land on which their cabins were built had legally passed out of the hands of the Forest Service into the hands of the miners. Recreational values of the Rogue River and the Scenic values of the Crater Lake memorial highway were threatened by the mining claim action.

These so called "placer claims" did one thing however, and that was to emphasize the fact that mining law can be abused and is so lax that one man could grab up 60 square miles of forest land for the small expenditure of $240 in filing fees on affidavits stating that he had accomplished $24,000 of discovery work — a 10 cent per acre land grab.

The Editors of Colliers Magazine were impressed by stories of the ease with which fraudulent mining claims could be located upon the public domain, however, it seemed too easy to be true so the editor Bill Davidson of that mag went out to Colorado to find out if the stories were true.

Davidson with the aid of Joe Penfold, the Western representative of the national staff of the Izaak Walton League, drove to Lake Pass not far from Denver and filed a claim in the name of Collier's. The boys planted the area with signs reading "Claim No. 1—Collier's Placer Claim—Trespassing." Then they went back and recorded their location with the county. Thus Davidson found out at first hand how simple it is to tie up public land by filing a mining claim.

Davidson tells the story of his experience in the leading article in the April 11th., issue of Collier's under the title "The Big Land Grab—Anyone can steal 20 acres of public land for $1.25" and then goes on to say "Collier's paid $1.25 for the land—that is, I, acting as Collier's agent. Now I can now get at the timber, or the stream. I have planted the area with 'No Trespass' signs. I wish I can fence off the place as a private hunting and fishing preserve or I can despoil the scenery by building an ugly hot-dog or souvenir shop, anything I want. . . . I can do more, I can block the highway, if the government wants to build the road through the valley, they have to buy me the land or spend long expensive months in court to get me out."

Collier's "Land Grab" for timber, gravel and other minerals" was a spectacular demonstration to the American public of the inadequacy of mining laws. The direction of the Rogue River Forest claims bears out the truth of getting a claimant evicted is an expensive month" said Davidson. Well, the government has spent over two and half years in preparation of their case against the Rogue River Placer Claims. Court action is still to be taken.

10,000th Vet Loan Granted

SALEM (AP) — The Oregon Veterans Department granted its 10,000th loan Tuesday under the veterans farm and home loan program.

The loan went to Frank Chamberlain, Salem, who was wounded in France in 1944 while serving as a bomb squad technician.

He borrowed $6,000 to buy a home in Salem.

That is the maximum loan permitted, but on July 21 the maximum will be increased to $7,500 for homes and $15,000 for farms.

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