Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

In earlier columns this summer we've discussed a couple of the minor hazards of summer life. To wit, mowing the lawn and living through a Sunday without turning up with a bent and sprained back from gardening.

But there are other and more terrible things to contemplate. Not the least of which is the summer bout with the collapsible lawn chairs.

This year I went down to Mr. Sproat's establishment in Linkville and invested in a pair of gaudily colored models to ease the aching hours of the weekend hours.

After a fruitless attack, followed by several lightning like ripostes (it was nothing really. One piece of Band-Aid stopped the bleeding) when the thing collapsed on me I finally gave up and called for help. My wife, who has fought ironing boards for years and claims that gives her an edge, came to rescue and in a couple of ticks had the thing all set up and ready.

Oh well, such is life. We can't all be good at everything. And I'm better at loafing than she is

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Today is one of those days when very little seems to be going on. Such a day as the wire editor came in with a plea to run a banner reading "Not Much Happened Today." While I agreed with him we let it ride.

Saw Bill Rajnus and John Reber in town the other day and they report that things are doing as well as could be expected in Malin. Late spring there, too, if we are to believe what we hear.

Bill is worrying that the late haying season might cut him out of Hart Mountain. We'll keep our fingers crossed for you, boy. You gotta make it.

As we were getting those chairs Sproat's competitor from across the street, Pat Patterson, came strolling over to pass the time of day. Pat is the coolest looking man in town. Just something about him that gives one the impression that the heat doesn't effect him a bit.

Have you noticed that there haven't been any complaints about the hot weather? Most people, it would seem, think highly of summer and poorly of winter.

I agree.

Sammy "Doc" Scott, the Klamath Avenue pawn broker and traveler is talking about a trip to Honolulu next December. Just to get away from it all, he says.

If you want any company Doc, I'll come along. If you can arrange a little deal about the family jewels, of course.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL
By KEN McLEOD

The Western Division of the Outdoor Writers Association of America set up a committee last year to draw up a statement of water policy to guide the future management of this resource.

Because of the vital position of water resources in our life—both personal and communal and because the Outdoor Writers Association of America has no axe to grind, this Committee believes that a policy which it might propose can be a declaration representing the public at large to perhaps a greater extent than the several policy statements of various groups which heretofore have attempted to draw up such a policy.

The Outdoor Writers have an interest in the nation's wildlife resources—that is one of its primary objectives. But in a fair degree, the thinking membership of the Outdoor Writers know well that unless the fundamental acts of conservation are properly carried out—the soil and water resources well managed—there will be no secure foundation under any proposal for water management. It is the belief of the committee, therefore, that it may lie in the hands of the Outdoor Writers Association to present to the American public a genuinely basic statement of water policy, with consideration also of its inseparable relation to soil management, that may in some degree be more outright fundamental than any yet presented.

Within the last few years the nation has become acutely aware that our water resources are not inexhaustible. The occurrence of water "shortages" in municipalities and regions have created a mild type of panic; a realization that we are not blessed with such an abundance of water that is useable that we can disregard it as a life essential. This has lead to a number of studies, commissions, committees and the like, being set up to bring forth a water policy for the nation.

The Outdoor Writers recognize the serious labors and capabilities of those who have made these studies. It recognizes the valuable contributions of these groups. But the Water Policy Committee of the OWAA has his feeling about much of this work that has been done.

One of the foremost studies on water resources was made by the Natural Resources Task Force of the "Hoover Commission." this study has as much breadth as can be found in the series of reports put out so far. But there was a dissenting report made by a minority that clung to the past approaches to water resources manipulation; by men who were so filled with the viewpoints of those who approach water management as a problem in engineering that they can not see other methods to be followed. Also, the Hoover Commission, having received the Task Force report, met pressures, demands and other forces adverse to the Task Force reasoning, and compromised on issues as the main Commission's report went to Congress. Being a governmental-created body, there was inevitably a high degree of political, bureau and other influence injected into this work, and although the Task Force report indicates a high degree of independence in thought and reasoning it inescapably was subjected to these forces, and the Commission was also under such pressures. And finally, all of this work met the lobbies, bureau influences and political considerations as it was passed on to Congress.

The President's Water Resources Policy Commission, which followed after the Hoover Commission, likewise produced a voluminous report that took four big volumes to cover the vast task—but being a governmental body—having to draw much from federal bureau sources in securing its maderial, and also being an arm of the then-exisiting administration, its pronouncements indicate an even greater — much greater, influence of government Bureau thinking than does the Hoover Task Force report. By large and far, the report of the Commission lacks a downright, flat-footed statement of policy to be followed in water management. And it is greatly loaded with the past policies of the federal government in the direction of the programs of the Army Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the consideration of federal power production, the latter being justified as a means for paying for a major portion of other features of the big dam jobs.

The study and report by the Engineers Joint Council, which thoroughly blasted the big dam policies of the federal government, escapes the effect of proximity and influence of federal thinking. It is an excellent analysis of the water resource situation from its standpoint. It is inevitable, however, with full cognizance of the fact that authorities in fields other than engineering were consulted, that this study is one made with the viewpoint of engineering controlling. With all its excellence, the weight of the report stresses the constructional, man-made approach to water management.

People DO Read SPOT ADS —you are!

They'll Do It Every Time
By Jimmy Hatlo

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) —You know what causes more old maids than anything? Bachelors.

All women are convinced the only good bachelor is a former bachelor. They aren't really sporting about their hunting. They not only hate the ones that get away from them. They resent seeing a bachelor escape from another girl.

A young lady who returned empty-handed from a recent June matrimonial safari complained to me:

"To get married today a girl practically has to grab a boy while the ink is still wet on his high school diploma. The older men get the more frightened they seem to be of marriage, and after 30 they seem to think it is illegal or underhanded or something.

"Just what is wrong with bachelors? Are they afraid to grow up?"

Well, in the interest of lovelorn ladies everywhere, I called together all the bachelors I know—a mangier-looking, happier body of men you never saw—and asked them bluntly:

"Fellows, what is wrong with you? Why don't you get married? Are you yellow?"

This made them angry. They all joyously agreed they were cads but all denied they were cowards. They divided into two general classes:

1. Those who wouldn't marry the best woman who ever lived, "not even if she was half-angel and had feathers to prove it."

2. Those who hadn't found "the right girl"—and heartily hoped now they never would.

"People have got the wrong idea about bachelors," said one. "They think they are sad, lonely and helpless. But when you see a guy like that he isn't a real bachelor—he's just a prospective husband.

"A true bachelor is happy and carefree. A married man has two bosses—one at home, one in the office. A bachelor has to please only one. And he leads a crowded social life. He is always in demand. Any party is considered dull, even by wives, unless the hostess has a bachelor or two on tap."

Another bachelor broke in:

"It isn't true that bachelors hate women. Nobody loves and appreciates them more. A bachelor just refuses to be a watchfob for any one woman."

"Amen, brother!" chorused his fellow scoundrels.

What basic reason did they have for not marrying?

"Wives insist on treating their husbands like small boys," said one. "They want to mother them. If a wife wants to take the place of one of your parents, why doesn't she act like your father? Your father used to leave you alone most of the time."

"That's right," chimed a second. "A modern wife isn't satisfied just to marry you. She wants to surround you, engulf you, and crawl into your mind, too. If you take up golf, she isn't happy until she can beat you at the game. She isn't a partner—she's a competitor."

One miscreant had the nerve to suggest society owed bachelors a debt because they reduced domestic discord.

"When a married couple get on each other's nerves," he observed, "they often call in a bachelor as a friend of the family. They have a few drinks, the wife cooks up a nice dinner, and afterward they watch television or have a pleasant talk. Result: The bachelor has had a swell cost-free evening, and the husband and wife are cooing at each other instead of throwing plates.

"If it weren't for bachelors, more married people would be trotting to divorce courts or psychiatists."

When I asked under what conditions they themselves would marry, only two of the diehards would even admit the possibility.

"I might be tempted if I could find a woman who could make a martini as well as my bartender," mused one, "but I think I'm safe."

"Let me put it this way," said the other. "My father was a stinker—let's face it. He refused to work. So my mother got a good job, and all his life kept him well-fed, well-clothed, idle, happy, and supplied with enough pocket money to bet on the races.

"But where can you find a sweet, old-fashioned hard-working girl like that today? If I knew a warm-hearted, generous girl with a fine job that would lead in time to a good pension . . . and if she had a car . . .and a well-furnished apartment . . . I'd marry her . . . maybe."

Then he added hastily:

"But the apartment would have to be air-conditioned."

Jail or Deportation Suggested for Reds

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—James W. Cothran of Bishopville, S. C., national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, says the 55,000 known Communists in the U. S. should be given the choice of deportation or jail.

In an address to the Ohio encampment of the VFW yesterday Cothran said the United States should take war "in its most horrible and hellish form" directly to Soviet Russia if the Kremlin commits another act of aggression.

Skelton Enters Billboard Act

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — A "living billboard," with girls in bathing suits diving into a 15-foot circular swimming pool, has made its appearance on Sunset Blvd.

The backdrop is a cut-out shape like a Las Vegas hotel. Red Skelton happened by at the opening yesterday and dived in, fully clothed, pulling a couple of the girls in with him. There's a connection, of course. He starts a night-club appearance at the hotel next week.

The Doctor Says
By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

In response to several recent requests, some features of the important disease, diabetes, are discussed again.

Diabetes is a disease caused by failure of certain cells in the gland called the pancreas, in the abdomen. When normal these cells prepare a substance which is emptied into the blood stream and regulates the use of sugar.

In diabetes something goes wrong and not enough material is prepared by these pancreatic cells. Thus sugar is no longer burned up satisfactorily and some of it is spilled over through the kidneys and eliminated in the urine. The amount of sugar lost in this way, however, is different in each patient.

The important object of treatment is to prevent the loss of sugar in the urine. When this is accomplished the symptoms amost always improve. Sometimes the loss of sugar in the urine can be prevented merely by adjusting the diet, especially by reducing sweets and starches or carbohydrates. Whether diet alone is enough can be discovered only by frequent chemical tests of the urine and occasional tests of the blood.

It is often impossible to eliminate the urine sugar by adjusting the diet alone and still give enough food to maintain health. In such cases, insulin has to be used but only enough to keep the urine free of sugar and to aid in the assimilation of food.

Because most of the sugar in the urine comes from sugar and starches in the food, almost all of those with diabetes must take less of these substances. Sugar, of course, is the ingredient principally responsible for "sweetness" and therefore almost any substance which is sweet contains more sugar than is desirable for a diabetic.

Persons who try to treat themselves for diabetes are taking a grave risk. It is impossible to know whether the disease is being controlled or not without careful testing.

I am often asked for a diet for diabetes. To supply any such thing would be dangerous because no two people with the disease need or should have exactly the same food and management.

Although victims of diabetes should always obtain expert medical care, they may learn more about their diseases by subscribing to the bi-monthly magazine, ADA Forecast, published by the American Diabetes Association, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin took a beating on the case of J. B. Matthews. He got into trouble almost from the moment he hired the man. In the end he ran head-on into President Eisenhower and the American clergy. Then he folded, but not until then.

McCarthy seemed fascinated by the 59-year-old Matthews, a chubby-faced man whom the senator called a "star-spangled American" and an "outstanding authority" on subversion. He considered himself one of Matthews' "pupils and admirers."

Three weeks ago he hired Matthews as executive director of McCarthy's Senate investigating subcommittee staff.

Shortly afterwards the American Mercury magazine appeared with an article by Matthews. The opening paragraph said Protestant clergymen comprise "the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus." And Matthews' article said further that in the last 17 years the Communists had enlisted 7,000 Protestant clergymen as spies, Communists, fellow-travelers or dupes.

Matthews claimed to be in a position to know. He had been a fellow-traveller himself. He was not one of those people who know from childhood the career they will follow as the Washington Star found out in an interview not long before McCarthy showed him the gate.

Matthews, said the Star, dedescribed himself as a man "ever hungry for extreme solutions to the problems of the world." His career seems to bear out the description:

He was a Methodist minister but later, when he became a Marxist Socialist and a fellow-traveler, attacked the clergy as tools of capitalism. He worked with Socialists and Communists in 28 front organizations until he got fed up with the Communists, too, and became an anti-Communist.

Seemingly without great difficulty, he shifted from accusing the clergy of being tools of capitalism to accusing thousands of them of being tools of communism.

For years he has been a professional expert on communism and subversion. But when McCarthy hired Matthews and then the American Mercury article appeared, the senator found out he was in trouble. McCarthy, a Roman Catholic himself, has steered clear of involvement with the clergy of any faith.

Although he's been in some hot and embarrassing spots, McCarthy has operated very shrewdly since the time he first got national attention three years ago with his charge that the State Department was loaded with Communists.

But by holding onto Matthews, and even defending him, it seemed not unlikely that McCarthy might turn millions of religious-minded people against him, particularly Protestants, since it was the Protestant clergy that Matthews had written about.

When four of the seven senators on his committee demanded that Matthews be fired, McCarthy said no. He had Matthews' resignation but wouldn't accept it. The Democrats took the fight to the floor of the Senate yesterday. McCarthy backed up a little, but not to the point of getting rid of Matthews. And then the White House made an announcement.

A Catholic priest, a rabbi and a Presbyterian minister, representing the National Conference of Christians and Jews, had sent President Eisenhower a telegram which didn't mention Matthews by name but denounced his attack.

Eisenhower, in a reply which didn't mention Matthews or McCarthy, said: "Generalized and irresponsible attacks that sweepingly condemn the whole of any group of citizens are alien to America."

It was right there that McCarthy quit. He accepted Matthews' resignation.

McCarthy had crossed swords with Eisenhower before: by trying unsuccessfully to block the President's nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as ambassador to Russia; by bypassing the State Department in trying to make deals with Greek shipowners not to trade with Red China; and by hammering away at the State Department.

Except for backing Bohlen, Eisenhower has been almost meek in dealing with McCarthy. But this time, on an issue which cut across all political lines because it involved religion, Eisenhower spoke out. It was too much for McCarthy.

One and One-half Pound Baby Lives

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A pound-and-a-half baby, 48 hours old today, is reported by hospital attendants to be "doing exceptionally well."

The premature son of Mrs. Juanita Ogden, 24, of suburban Van Nuys, has gained in strength and is breathing better than he did his first day, attendants at Good Samaritan Hospital said.

Sam Dawson
By STEVEN V. DAVID
(For Sam Dawson)

NEW YORK (AP) — The newest thing down on the farm is the spectacular job being done by chemicals for agriculture.

These chemicals are estimated to be adding about one billion dollars a year to farm income just by maintaining the fertility of the land and controlling insects.

The farmers seem to be convinced. Last year, they bought more than 1 ½ billion dollars worth of chemicals.

That included 23 million tons of fertilizers, 250 million pounds of insect killers, 50 million pounds of weed killers, and a growing volume of seed disinfectants, growth stimulators, soil conditioning chemicals and fungicides, wood preservatives and animal medicines.

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association figures that fertilizer alone increased national harvests by 20 per cent, and says the farmer is reinvesting six cents out of every crop dollar to keep up the fertility of his land. For every 10 cents spent on pesticides, says the association, one dollar is returned.

Some 40 potent chemicals coming out of industry's laboratories since the end of World War II have helped the farmer against the insect horde that chews up several billion dollars worth of food in the field every year. New weed-killers have cleared many thousands of overgrown acres.

Of all crops, cotton owed most to chemicals. Fertilization boosts production, chemicals prevent weed growth, new insecticides are rolling back the boll weevil, and chemical leaf removers speed the work of picking machines.

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association says that with complete chemical control, farmers cut cotton growing costs as much as 10 cents a pound.

Your steaks, pork chops and chickens are more reasonably priced because of the job chemical products are doing in disease prevention and better feeding of livestock and poultry.

A pinch of antibiotic in a ton of feed, a trace of methionine in poultry mash, a fraction of an ounce of vitamin B12 makes animals grow faster. As a result, they cost less because farm turnover is stepped up.

Hans Norland Fire Insurance. 627 Pine St.

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