

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Members of Ducks Unlimited by now have received their latest copy of the report. It seems to have changed from the earlier thinking that while we expect a big upsurge in the numbers of pintails there seems to have been a reduction in the numbers of that breed. Also mallards.

Both pintail and teal southward migrations on large scale have been noted, with mallards gathering in large flocks in all three provinces in Canada. There has been a large hatch of late birds and many immature birds are to be noted.

But there's one thing that Pacific Flyway hunters should take into consideration, a large percentage of the birds raised in the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba regions do not use the Pacific Flyway but bear eastward and join the huge Central Flyway stream of migratory birds. Some, of course, stay on the West Coast, but not all by any means of means. And this seems to hold more true for the

canvassack. Incidentally, there are many, many more cans this year than there have been for a good many years in the past. As to whether the canvassack is the king of ducks or not is a matter of individual taste. In the early days of hunting the can was regarded by many, including the English hunters who visited this country for the fall shoot, as the prime eating duck of the lot. I think this comes mainly from the diet the bird lives on in the eastern areas. Wild celery, succulent roots and what have you.

There is, however, a large amount of optimism being shown by local gunners as to the outcome of the season. It looks good. What with our changing the whole course of the flyway and the habits of the ducks through the intensive cultivation of barley and rice fields on the west coast we're sitting right in the middle of the best of it. And the ducks have got the word that the table is set. Just waiting for Jack Frost and old man weather to ring the dinner bell.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U)—Wilbur Clark, who wears a \$5,000 wrist watch, is a fine example of how a man can win the success he wants in life if he just sticks to a simple principle.

The principle Wilbur chose was the old copybook maxim that if you build a better mousetrap, even in the wilderness, the world will beat a path to your doorway.

But of course you have to interpret those old copybook rules the right way to make them work. Wilbur decided the better mousetrap was one no mouse would want to get caught in—but people with loaded pockets would fight to enter. And has it paid off? Listen to Wilbur:

"I guess we're the biggest single operation in the state now. Our expenses alone run \$15,000 a day. We netted better than one million dollars last year. We have 650 employees, 250 more people than live in my old home town."

Wilbur, a friendly, industrialist, not only has a \$5,000 wrist watch and runs one of the world's plushiest mousetraps. Life has given him other rewards. He is a mayor, the vice president of his local chamber of commerce, and has been named one of the nation's ten best-dressed men. He helps design his own \$250 suits, won't allow a buttonhole in his lapels.

"Why punch a hole in a good piece of cloth if you don't like wearing flowers?" he asked reasonably, waving a hand in which a 5-karat diamond ring shone with the subdued charm of a locomotive headlight.

Clark's career follows the classic Horace Greeley pattern. "Go west, young man." He left his native Kewanee, Ill., to found his high school ring for \$4 in Los Angeles, and worked as a bus boy and bell hop in San Diego before obtaining a job in a gambling establishment.

From then on his life was more rapid. Wilbur saved his pennies, worked for a number of gambling houses about the country, bought some of his own, went broke and started over again. Wilbur, who has no taste for a pool room atmosphere, all the time was dreaming of his better mousetrap, a luxurious resort casino such as those in Europe, where a man could get a buck without getting his foot caught in a cupid's or having to look both ways for the cops.

Today Wilbur's dream of a better mousetrap has come true—the fabulous Desert Inn at Las Vegas, which makes Monte Carlo look as modest as a 1900 buster.

At Wilbur's glittering \$12-million dollar inn, the weary, wayworn traveler may rent a room for from \$5 to \$50 a day, play golf on a one million dollar 18-hole grass course in the desert, and for \$5.50 eat a steak dinner and see a floor show that would cost him to \$50 or more in New York. The same traveler can make his first 24 hours a day—or invest anything from a nickel to \$100 (that's the limit) around the clock in the casino.

The casino has 90 slot machines, three roulette wheels, six blackjack tables, five crap tables. Their winnings, of course, subsidize the floor shows, which feature such name stars as Betty Hutton or Herb Shriner and cost up to \$35,000 a week, half the price of putting on a Broadway show.

"You can't stay here for a week and never make a laydown, and we wouldn't know it. Whether he goes into the casino is up to him."

"I believe if you give people what they want, and most people want the best, they'll come to you. We turn away 200 people a day."

Clark has a list of 40,000 guests

from all parts of the world. He knows 30,000 of them himself, and they range "from a Chinese general and a federal judge on up." His customers aren't the kind who go broke, and his only trouble is a bum check now and then. But his bad check losses probably aren't more than \$150,000 or so a year. Chickadees!

Wilbur wears no jewelry beside his \$5,000 watch, his ring, and platinum cufflinks in the shape of a pair of dice studded with 20 rubies and 80 diamonds. He is basically a man of simple tastes. He designed the watch himself, and has to take it off 50 times a day to show his curious guests. It is made of solid platinum with his initials in diamonds and a ruby here and there to keep the eye from going snowblind from the platinum.

"It keeps good time," said Wilbur. But when I looked at it his \$5,000 watch said 11:26, and an automatically synchronized clock on the office wall said 11:28. His watch might be two minutes late. But nobody could accuse Wilbur of being behind the times.

Two Fleeing Girls Ride 80 Outside Of Streamliner

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (U)—Two motionally disturbed runaway girls climbed onto a New York Central streamliner here yesterday and clung to the canvas-like windbreakers between cars as the train hit speeds up to 80 miles an hour.

They had little more than a toothpick. A slip would have meant death.

They were finally spotted by a trainman at Ypsilanti and the train was brought to an emergency stop at Wayne, 18 miles from here, where they were removed.

The two ran away from the Neuropsychiatric Institute at the University of Michigan. They told sheriff's deputies they ran away because they were "kept in a ward with 27 boys." Dr. Raymond W. Waggoner, director of the institute, termed their story absurd and fanciful. Deputies said the two had no idea where they were going.

Both were returned to the institute.

No Wednesday News Conference

WASHINGTON (U)—President Eisenhower didn't schedule a news conference Monday, but may do so later in the week.

A session of the National Security Council was given by the White House as the reason the Wednesday meeting with newsmen.

Eisenhower's news conference a week ago was his first since July 22, much of the intervening time he had spent in Colorado.

They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo



JAMES MARLOW

By CHARLES F. BARRETT

WASHINGTON (U)—Bit by bit the Eisenhower administration plan for wrestling with its gigantic tax problem is taking shape in all major aspects except one.

The White House has made it crystal clear that:

1. Barring unexpected emergency, an average 10 per cent cut in individual income taxes will take effect as scheduled next Jan. 1.

2. The excess profits tax on corporations will expire completely on Jan. 1, also as scheduled.

Another point seems almost certain. The administration probably will stand pat on its request to keep regular corporation income taxes at the present rate of 52 per cent. This levy now is scheduled to drop to 47 per cent next April 1.

So, unless there is a request to increase normal corporation taxes, any maneuvering to meet what ever spending budget the administration comes up with is in the field of excise or sales taxes.

This is the area where the tax spotlight is likely to focus in the months ahead.

President Eisenhower has sought to eliminate a national retail sales tax from the picture.

That leaves two broad courses of action:

1. A juggling of the present system of varying excise taxes, possibly to cover items not now taxed.

2. A uniform national sales tax at the manufacturers' level.

It's too early to tell which way the administration will swing. The answer may hinge on the greater revenue yield from a general manufacturers' sales tax, stacked against a hostile reaction in Congress to such a proposal.

Or, on the other hand, the goal of a balanced budget could be sacrificed for the present.

At any rate, congressional tax authorities estimate that one to three billions in revenue could be raised by refiguring selective sales taxes. The trend would be toward a more universal and uniform

form tax, but the trend under this proposal would stop short of a blanket sales tax.

Present rates include 20 per cent on the retail price of jewelry, furs, luggage, women's handbags, and cosmetics; 10 per cent at the manufacturers' level on autos, electric and gas stoves, refrigerators, dishwashers, television sets, radios, and some smaller appliances; 10 per cent on manufacturers' sales of sporting goods; 20 per cent on manufacturers' sales of carterers and film.

Some of these rates are scheduled to drop on April 1, but that issue is likely to be lost in the broad excise tax revision program already forecast by Eisenhower.

Some of the 10 per cent rates, for example, could be raised to 15 per cent to help boost revenue and bring more uniformity. And a few of the more painful 20 per cent rates might be lowered.

But more important, tax writers could cast their eyes toward many items not now covered. Some of the more plausible possibilities, for example, might be furniture, rugs, linens, hotel and tourist court bills, laundry services, barber shops and beauty parlors, candy, soft drinks, and clothes washers.

Authorities estimate a 10 per cent tax on these new items, plus increases in some present excises, could produce 1½ to 2 billion dollars annually. A 15 per cent rate considered less likely, might bring in 2 to 3 billion.

On the other hand, possibilities are less limited under a flat, general manufacturers' sales tax.

The existing retail and manufacturers' taxes mentioned above, which would be replaced under a general manufacturers' sales tax, now bring in about \$3,900,000,000 annually.

To produce the same amount of revenue, the uniform manufacturers' tax would have to be about 4½ per cent. At 7 per cent, the uniform tax would raise an additional two billion dollars. And at 10 per cent, it would boost revenue by about \$4,200,000,000.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Written for NEA Service

Repeatedly I receive inquiries concerning the common skin disease known as psoriasis. I have to state that no sure, dramatic cure is yet available. Some time, I hope, a better picture can be painted.

Unfortunately, the cause of psoriasis, like so many other diseases of the skin, is not known. The condition often comes in several members of the same family and this familial tendency has been noted by many doctors.

Psoriasis is frequently associated with certain kinds of arthritis, though just what the connection is when the two conditions do occur simultaneously is still debated.

In psoriasis, the skin usually appears bright red and scaly on the surface. There is a sharp dividing line between the normal skin and that which is affected by the disease. The skin around or near the elbows, knees, scalp and lower back is the most likely to be affected. The disease is relatively harmless as far as life and general health are concerned.

Psoriasis may start suddenly or

gradually with only a few spots on scattered various parts of the body. It can cover only a small part of the skin or spread to a great deal of the body surface.

When psoriasis starts suddenly, severe itching is common. In the more chronic cases which are all too frequent, there is little or no itching. Those portions of the skin which have been involved for a long time generally become covered with a thick scale. If this scale is scraped off, tiny points of bleeding appear underneath.

Many treatments are being used for psoriasis. Most of them bring about good results, at least temporarily. Many victims of psoriasis get better for a time after treatment, then get worse again, and if the treatment is tried again, do not improve at all.

The remedies most commonly used by skin specialists for psoriasis include coal tar ointments, exposure to ultraviolet or sunlight rays, and sometimes x-ray. There is no single treatment without any failures.

Bruce Bissat

While World War II was still on, a prominent steel executive said: "This is the last war that will be fought off the Mesabi." He meant that stocks of high grade iron ore on the Mesabi Range in Minnesota, the country's main supply source, were beginning to run low.

Soon after the war, the steel industry acknowledged that these findings could satisfy only a fair proportion of the nation's peacetime needs, let alone its wartime demand. Furthermore, their development meant placing big new mills at water's edge along the eastern seaboard, plus heavy outlay in ocean-going vessels, dock equipment and the like.

Worst of all, reliance on these sources meant exposing our iron ore lifeline to the marauding of enemy submarines in wartime. The risk was great.

Consequently, steel and ore firms gave major attention to the only evident alternative—development of American sources of low-grade iron. Heretofore these had been largely ignored, for the simple reason that high grade ores were plentiful and the cost of getting out the low-grade stuff was virtually prohibitive.

But in upper Minnesota and Michigan this material, contained in stubborn rock called taconite, lay beneath the ground in great abundance. In fact, these billions of tons of iron-bearing rock represented the "mother lode" from which the softer, higher-grade ores of present use had been evolved.

At times, Thoreau speaks very hard on his fellowman and speaks harsh words. But remember the times. He was witnessing the "cut and get out" era of the lumber industry which was ruthlessly denuding great tracts of forest; with no thought for the future. There is slowly, emerging a more respectful

attitude toward forest on the part of lumbermen today, a part in which you and I have a chance to participate if in no other way than to help preserve the forest from fire and to keep it clean.

Of course, Thoreau recognized the need for the "many broad boards brought to market," as he expressed it. Woodsman that he was, he understood the value of the products of the forest, whether in the form of lumber, or turpentine, or maple sugar. What Thoreau was pleading for was an attitude of mind, the concept that we should have some of the wildernesses for future generations, to save a place where a pine tree may remain a pine tree, to live its span of life as was the will of Nature.

There will always be this clash between commercialism and idealism, those who can visualize making a dime from exploitation, to turn a "fast buck" as the present day vernacular expresses the human ambition, will always scream to high heaven that the "crackpots" are out to stifle industry and "developing" the country for their personal gain. Of course, they do not put it so crudely for they always pose as public-spirited people doing good for the public.

Such people would not understand Emerson who put it this way:

"In the woods, too, a man casts off his years, as a snake his slough, and at what period soever of life is always a child. In the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest seen not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods we return to reason and faith."

But there are no set rules for invalids. Airline medical departments need information on each one to determine if his disease condition can safely be accepted for air travel.

These findings were reported to day to the International Air Transport Assn. (IATA) by its Medical Committee.

The committee said babies less than 10 days old should not be accepted for long flights.

"It takes this long after birth for pulmonary and circulatory systems to become stabilized and to make certain that there are no concealed congenital defects which might be aggravated by altitude," the group said.

It suggested that on crowded tourist class airplanes the best way to carry infants would be in safety hammocks slung from luggage racks.

It noted also that air travel by invalids has become common and that "even severely ill patients could safely fly long distances in pressurized aircraft, provided they are selected carefully and proper provision is made for their care and comfort."

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

America has grown great upon the reckless abandon with which we have destroyed the national resources of the wilderness and there have been but few far-seeing individuals who have had the vision and courage to sound a warning note and point to the needs of the future.

The very fact that we still have something left today for the Americans of the future is directly due to those few individuals—unruffled leaders with vision, whose understanding permitted them to foresee the important social needs of the future. Perhaps we should say, "the human needs," since any social structure of value rests on the strength of its individuals.

There was Thoreau, who back in 1853 was advocating that we save special areas as wilderness for the people of the future, that they also might have the chance to visit the wildwood to gain some of the inspiration the wildwood instilled in the great Americans of the past—and to have some understanding of nature.

Thoreau stated:

"Strange that so few ever came to the woods to see how the pine lives and grows and sprigs, lifting its evergreen arms to the light—to see its perfect success: but most are content to behold it in the shape of many broad boards brought to market, and deem that it is true success, but the pine is no more lumber than man is."

A pine cut down, a dead pine, is no more a pine than a dead human carcass is a man. Can he who has discovered only some of the values of whalebone and whale oil be said to have discovered the true use of the whale?

Here are words spoken 100 years ago by a great naturalist, who was writing in a time of poverty, our forest lands and natural areas appeared to be endless; the thought of the day was that our natural resources were unlimited and man would never see the day when he could foresee the end of the trail.

The West was a vast unknown wilderness, known only to a few "wild" mountain men—the rush for gold was on. Yet here we find a man with vision, and courage indeed, who dared cry out against the American materialistic habit of judging the value of things on the basis of what they would bring on a merchant's shelf.

We are just beginning to appreciate the vision that Thoreau possessed, but in his day he was considered merely a "crackpot"—a "madman" of the wildwood, his writings? Mere trivia—but today it is classic.

Consider then, in his time, when the customary life of the lumberman was a nomadic one, to cut and slash the countryside and take everything of value—gut it—and move on to new fields of virgin timber. How then, would such men understand a man who said: "Is the lumberman, then, who stands nearest to it, and understands its nature best? . . . No! No. It is the poet; he it is who makes the truest use of the pine."

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Baby IQ Tests None Too Sure

By FRANK CAREY

MIAMI, Fla. (U)—Widely used I. Q. tests for placing adopted babies are "tremendously unreliable," an Iowa psychologist said today.

Babies who have tested fairly low in the I. Q. department have ultimately "turned out just fine," said Dr. Boyd R. McClelland, director of the Child Welfare Research Station at the State University of Iowa.

He told the American Academy of Pediatrics that new research by one of his associates, Dr. Irene Humes, had shown that a given infant can "vary" as much as 35 points from day to day" in I. Q. scores where 100 is considered normal.

Later, he told a reporter: "Parents in general shouldn't worry too much about a child's mental development in the first year or year and a half unless, of course, there are really obvious signs of retardation."

"Such things as a child's age when he takes his first step or when he utters his first word don't mean a thing as far as what his development is going to be later on."

As for persons seeking to adopt babies, the psychologist declared: "Every person who wants to adopt a child seems to want one who tests away above the average on infancy intelligence tests which consist of such things as determining how early in life a baby gets a marble out of a glass bottle."

"People who want a child shouldn't let it worry them if the baby should test a little below average. Conversely, they shouldn't deprive themselves of a child just because he doesn't measure well above average on such tests."

He said he is "kind of skeptical about I. Q. tests for children under age 3½."

"But after that," he said, "when the child becomes stabilized, I. Q. tests can be one of our most useful scientific tools if employed correctly."

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