

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
Yesterday's announcement in the various papers that trumpeter Evans are on the comeback comes as good news to bird lovers.

We wish all 577 of them good luck and bad cess to the first head who says he couldn't tell a swan from a goose and shoots one of 'em.

Despite our bird-loving tendencies, however, we do not feel as happily inclined toward the large-type hooty owl that has taken up his pitch outside our bedroom window. There are times when we feel that the bird lovers of America should unite. And about two a.m. would seem to be a wonderful time to do it.

That or a charge of number 6's judiciously applied.

A crutch for the populace seems to be in the wind with the potential development of P.M.E. (pregnancies methy ether), according to a news release. Seems that the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation has found out that there will be a bright future for the extract of Mexican wild yams should it ever hit the open market. In essence what the stuff does is ease the tensions of modern day living. Brings relief with no bad after-effects for tensions, chronic worries, persistent irritabilities and depressions.

Scientists for the OMRP discovered the new drug and already requests for it are pouring in. Among the prize letters received by the group was one from a chap who wrote that his wife refused to cooperate with her psychiatrist and wondering if the new drug would induce her to call a halt to hostilities long enough for the head shrinker to reason with her.

We realize of course that any criticism of such a drug will bring nothing but abuse and scathing invective our way, but seems to us that if such a thing is to be

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — There is a story going around about the discovery recently of a well-preserved skeleton of a husband in one of the nation's smaller supermarkets.

It was found lying on the floor with one yearling arm lying out toward a display of dog biscuits.

Thousands of wives had passed the poor fellow by, but as he was not their husband naturally they did not notice about it. One near-sighted lady finally tripped over the skeleton and complained to the store manager.

Not wishing to jump to any conclusions, a stock boy bent down and shouted into the ear of the still figure: "Special sale going on, mister. Three packs of cigarettes for a quarter!"

When the skeleton failed to leap to its feet, the manager decided it was a case for the cops.

The police, after going through the pockets, found the man's address and broke the news to his wife.

"Oh, that must be George," his wife cried, breaking into tears. "We went to the store a year ago last week — I remember I was wearing an oldhouse — and the print had faded — and somehow George and I became separated."

"I would have gone back for him, but they were having a special on soap powders that day, and I hurried on so as not to miss it. When George didn't show up at home later, I didn't know what to think."

"I thought perhaps he had run off with a blonde we used to see in that store occasionally. And all these months he has been lost in the supermarket. Oh, George, George! How could I have mistrusted you?"

Well, it turned out that George, who had never been in a supermarket without his wife and therefore had never bothered to make mental notes of the landmarks to guide him through the grocery forest, had been unable to find an exit. He had simply wandered about in circles until he finally

collapsed by the dog biscuit counter and expired of hunger in an ocean of food bargains.

The police were unable to fix the blame. George's wife had visited the store dozens of times in the interim, but never came across him. As they had no dogs she had no reason to leave her beaten path to visit the canine specialty food department.

The manager of the store was equally guiltless.

"Of course, we noticed him dozens of times," he said. "But you get all kinds of people in a supermarket. We thought maybe it was just an odd hobby of his — lying on the floor and looking at dog pictures. But we hesitated to interrupt him. You know the policy of our store — 'The customer is always right.'"

But basically it is a wife's responsibility today to protect her husband during a safari through a supermarket jungle. He doesn't have the time to learn its pitfalls and dangers — the towers of cans that can topple and crush him, the enticing little paths that lead nowhere, the freezers he can bend over and fall into and slowly congeal into an icicle.

A wise wife will rope her husband by her mainstay, the shopping bag, when they go to the store together. And if, in some desperate emergency, she has to send him to the supermarket by himself, she will provide him with a life-saving kit containing the following items:

1. Sandwiches and a canteen of water
2. A compass
3. A Boy Scout ax he can use to blaze his trail by gashing holes in food cans along the way.

She might also include a packet of matches and a blanket. Then, if all else fails, the lost husband can set fire to the broom display and send up smoke signals of distress.

There are so many ways a husband can get lost by himself these days that it is pure wily management for a woman to lose her man to a supermarket.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.
Any disturbance of one of the five senses is annoying, although possibly the loss of sight and hearing are the worst.

Q—Can a sinus infection cause the loss of smell and taste and clogging of the ears? If so, what can be done about it?
J.S.—It is perfectly possible for a severe sinus infection to interfere with the sense of smell. Smelling has perhaps more to do with taste sensation than the taste buds on the tongue. As anyone knows who has had a bad cold, as for clogging of the ears, this is probably a tension of the infection up the passageway known as the eustachian tube, from the nose to the middle portion of the ear. The treatment should, of course, be aimed at the infection in the sinuses and if this is acute the use of one of the antibiotics or sulfa drugs may be particularly helpful.

Q—I have had a tumor called a lipoma for five years, located above the waist. Is this kind of tumor cancerous?
Mrs. F. R.—A lipoma is a tumor made of fatty tissue which is not cancerous. People often have more than one.

Q—Please comment on the statement made recently to me that smoking could cause more abundant growth of hair on the arms, legs and face.
Reader.—A—Smoking cannot do that.

Q—Would you please comment on the new treatment of stomach ulcers by way of pills described at the American Medical Association's meeting?
Mrs. J. L. M.—A—I saw the exhibit and it was very interesting. It was described as an experiment, and whether it will replace other forms of treatment to any great degree remains to be seen.

Q—Is there any tangible evidence that person with high blood pressure is made worse by drinking milk?
B. T.—A—Nothing very definite that I know of. A person with high blood pressure who is on special dietary treatment with low salt content would not be permitted to drink much milk.

Q—My heart beats about 120 times a minute, even when I am resting. Is this likely to cause me any trouble when I have a baby?
Mrs. W.—A—Certainly, you should have your heart examined before you become pregnant since this rate is not normal. It could, of course, come from an overactive thyroid gland (toxic goiter), or something else, but in any event, the precaution of having an examination is certainly indicated.

They'll Do It Every Time



JAMES MARLOW

By CHARLES F. BARRETT
(For James Marlow)

WASHINGTON (AP) — For weeks the big question in official Washington has been what to do about defense against Russian atomic bombs, both conventional and hydrogen.

The answer holds the key to taxes, the budget, the national economy, possibly even life itself. Now, amid much speculation, defense officials apparently have reached their fateful decision.

Secretary of Defense Wilson, who next to President Eisenhower is most directly responsible, and presumably the best informed, told a news conference about it Tuesday.

He said the administration plans no new all-out, multimillion-dollar air defense system from the frozen Arctic to home soil, as some have proposed.

Instead, he outlined a buildup in continental air defenses costing something like an additional 500 million dollars next year.

Why? Are we leaving our homes and factories inadequately guarded against a frightfully real and present danger?

No, Wilson says. He said he doesn't think Russia will have the bombs and planes to launch sustained atomic warfare for about three more years.

The United States now is three years ahead of Russia, he said. In short, he said he doesn't think Russia will start a war while all the evidence shows she would lose.

But if war should come, would any amount of effort and expenditure really guarantee an invulnerable defense?

No, many defense officials say. Their theory is that the hydrogen bomb potentially is so destructive, so terrible, there is no defense except peace.

The defense system mapped out by some scientists calls for tiers of radar warning networks, guided missiles and interceptor fighter planes, to subject any enemy bombers to constant attacks for hundreds of miles before they even reach the United States.

Estimates of the cost range from 30 to more than 90 billion dollars, over a period of years.

NEW YORK (AP) — Another try at stretching out the U.S. Treasury's load of debt seems in the making. New York bankers think the money market is ripe for it and that this try might work better than the first one.

What the Treasury does about the huge federal debt is no academic matter. How the debt is managed can affect the money market, make credit easy or hard to get, push interest rates up or down, and have a long-run effect on the "hardness" of the dollar—that is, tend to push prices of commodities up or down.

When the Treasury goes into the market to borrow money, it is borrowing from the accumulated savings of individuals or businesses. It is also competing with other individuals and corporations who want to borrow from this pool of savings. This competition affects interest rates and can make money tight.

The Treasury has two chances coming up to stretch out its debt. One will be around the end of this month when it wants to borrow up to two billion dollars so it will have enough cash to pay its bills over the rest of the year.

The other is Dec. 1 when a 10½ billion dollar Treasury issue matures and must be refinanced. Some of this refinancing could be done through offering long-term bonds. But the federal reserve banks hold about 7½ billion dollars of this issue and they like to keep their holdings in short-term issues to stay liquid.

The reason the Treasury would like to stretch out its debt is that too much of it keeps coming due every little while so that the Treasury is always going to use money market to refund it at whatever interest rate it can get—or manipulate.

Next year, for example, the government must refund over 63 billion dollars of short and long term debt, which is one-fourth of the total federal debt. And it may have to raise still more "new money."

This April the Treasury went in to the market to peddle a 30-year 3½ per cent bond. It had to compete with a rush of corporate bond offerings, because business borrowers were convinced that the Treasury was going to push interest rates up and they'd better get in the market quick. The Treasury's issue fell embarrassingly below par for a time, but has since

Bruce Biossatt

James Marlow

The new Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, is not a veteran jurist. But President Eisenhower evidently was convinced he possesses a proper judicial temperament, an understanding of judicial problems, and a talent for managing the Supreme Court.

It is worth noting that two of the greatest chief justices in American history, John Marshall and Roger Taney, were not eminent jurists before they came to the high court. Proven superiority on the bench is more a requirement to be asked of the associate justices.

Governing California for 10 years, Warren showed himself always open-minded, receptive to new ideas, prepared to acknowledge achievement in any quarter—even the opposition party.

Though he ran as a Republican, he was perhaps as close to a genuine nonpartisan as a man could get while still wearing a party label.

This inevitably was a source of continuing irritation to his partisan colleagues, but it recommended him for the delicate task of running the Supreme Court. He is a natural conciliator, and the consensus in the capital is that this court needs one.

Warren will be one of two Republicans on a court with seven Democrats. Moreover, within the Democratic group, sharp divisions have occurred in the past. It will take the governor's full talents to keep the justices in reasonable harmony.

As governor, Warren accomplished several judicial reforms in his state. Then, too, he has signed some 10,000 bills into law, and none has yet been upset by a judicial decision. So his early legal training apparently has stood him in good stead, and there is no reason to doubt that it will in this larger frame of responsibility.

The new court must tackle a number of ticklish issues, not the least of which concerns racial segregation in the nation's schools. Warren up to now has held a liberal view on civil rights matters, but at the same time he is an advocate of greater state responsibilities in questions that affect federal-state relations. Again, his capacity for sound judgment of the country's welfare will be taxed heavily.

For Warren, a man who aspired honestly to the presidency without ever getting the "bug," there must be a special satisfaction in winning the second most important job in the United States. He gained it through years of fine public service, years in which he let ambition spur him on but never master him. Now he has his reward.

Some Florida Areas Flooded

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Fair weather was the outlook Thursday for nearly all of the country but it was wet in sections of Florida with some flooding reported.

Skies were clear in all areas except the extreme Northwest and northeast corners of the nation. The shower area extended over the southern half of Florida after heavy rains Wednesday in many areas. More than three inches hit Miami.

Farmlands and roads in Florida have been flooded by overflows from the St. James and Kissimmee Rivers. Considerable property in the south end of West Palm Beach was reported under water. Pasture land is flooded in parts of Dade County and around Lake Istokopga in the Kissimmee River Valley.

Temperatures generally were around normal in most areas with some warmer air moving into the north central region. However, it was below freezing in Midwest and Rocky Mountain areas early Thursday with a low of 15 at Fraser, Colo., and 24 at Cadillac, Mich.

Heaviest snowfalls of the season were reported Wednesday in New York near the Canadian border and in Maine.

The falls measured up to six inches in the Lyon Mountain-Danemora area in New York. Snow fell over the northern two-thirds of Maine but in most sections it melted quickly. Heaviest amounts were up to four inches.

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

The conservation idea is growing up to maturity in an atmosphere that is truly not the highest expression of the American tradition of getting things done by cooperation and team play. Today we find ourselves quarreling over petty jurisdictions, with jealousies being fired by shrewd individuals who hope to turn a "fast buck" for their own personal gain if we can be kept divided and fighting.

Thus we find efforts to heighten conflicts and magnify weaknesses in our American system, to intensify jurisdictional conflicts between states, between state and county, and even between counties. One wonders if all the accusations and recriminations one reads in the papers or hears on the street is actually necessary—is it the price we must pay for becoming a mature nation?

Conservation is not a new idea. It was preached by Moses to his people way back in the early recorded history of mankind; and, without a doubt, there were forward looking leaders even before Moses who believed in the basic conservation concept. However, the wise councils of these great men failed to penetrate the mass mind of the people and so history has recorded the rise and fall of nations. Many theories have been advanced for this growth and decline of civilizations; however, one fact now begins to stand out clearly in this historical parade and that is—nations have risen to power and declined because of the over exploitation of their natural resources.

There will always be those interests which desire to wrap a price tag around everything within human reach regardless of what may come in the future. The pressure of growing population does not lead down the pathway of wise use of resources. That is one reason why the conservation idea as developed by American ideals is something new upon the face of this old world for we as a people have adopted it

the public mind the ideals of a few great thinkers of the past, as a nation we have started to put some of those ideals into action.

Nowhere can one find a more forcible illustration today than China of the results when population pressures wipe out the natural resources of an area and the price the people must pay for their indefensible conduct in denuding the uplands of their nation. One wonders if this country is going to repeat the same human error so often recorded in the lands across the sea?

In this country we are witnessing the struggle between the interests which desire to exploit every inch of the uplands of the nation for the benefit of some particular group of citizens because they feel they are better qualified to "develop the resources present. Certain political and financial interests are pushing their desire to turn all of our remaining federal lands—particularly the public domain and national forests. Efforts are being made constantly to violate with commercial projects the sanctity of national political and financial interest of national parks and other wilderness areas.

We still have the necessity of developing a sound national policy of land and water conservation, if, as a nation, we are to know where we are headed. The principles of conservation action are just having their beginning, some definite segments of that policy have already been established, particularly the national forests and national parks and monuments. However, never before, it would seem to me, has opposition to this development been so strong and so clever. Perhaps, in the nature of things, this must be so and our ideals must have their baptism by fire of the aviculturist. Our hands today must shape the course of future history.

The story of the origin of Yellowstone National Park has often been told, but we should never forget it for it should remain an example to

all those in high office who have been given tremendous power in shaping our destiny.

History tells us that a group of men were encamped in what is now Yellowstone National Park. They were familiar with the attractions of that region and its possibilities as a vacationland, and its unique financial opportunity as a private enterprise. They discussed this at length. Then one Cornelius Hedges spoke up, urging that this outstanding region should not be privately exploited by them, but should become a national park for all the people. That was the final agreement of those men; and in 1872 Yellowstone was created a national park by Congress.

In the face of all the present day demands to turn to private profit our public lands for which we already have a developing national policy, it is well to remember those men of the previous century, who made a decision in their own minds, in the nation's interest, around their campfire in the wilderness and helped initiate a national park system that became a model for many older nations throughout the world.

How shall we clearly estimate the importance of an obscure noble gesture such as this other than it is American idealism in operation!

Key System Buses Roll

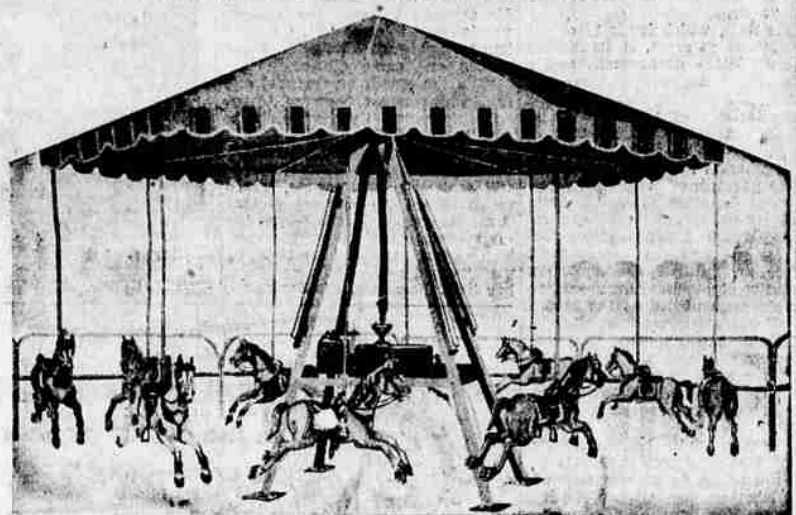
OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — Key System buses rolled again Thursday, ending a strike which had deprived 127,000 riders in 11 East Bay cities of public transport 77 days.

It was the second longest transit strike in the United States, being topped by a four-month walkout in Eastern Massachusetts last year.

Trans-Bay train service for 70,000 daily commuters to San Francisco is scheduled to resume Friday.

Nearly 1,500 members of the AFL-Carmen's Union won 18 cents an hour pay boost to their \$1.9 and \$1.96 scales.

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