

# Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS Editor  
Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906 under act of Congress, March 8, 1879

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

S'SCRIPTION RATES	
MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 month \$ 1.35	1 month \$ 1.35
6 months 6.50	6 months 6.50
1 year 11.00	1 year 11.00

## BILLBOARD

**By BILL JENKINS**

Identifications are still pouring in on the picture of the fish that we carried in Thursday's paper. First to call was Lucille Barnes, who passed along the names of some possibilities, O. D. Matthews, Harry Telford and Mike Lavenik. A shame the picture is so small that the likenesses are not too clear.

Mrs. A. J. Thompson, 2516 Main, called in to say that the young fellow in the center was Hub Wakefield, who passed away here several years ago. He gave her the picture, she said, in postcard form back in the early thirties. Hub was twenty one years old at the time, which would place the time the picture was taken somewhere around 1900 to 1905. He was the first man to drive the stage coach down the Fokegema road and

drove both stages and freight wagons here in the early days. The fish were said to be suckers. And the suns were legal, too. In those days you could shoot practically any time of the year.

The weekly report tells us that bass and yellow perch fishing over on the coast is fair to good. Sturgeon fishing in the Columbia is good from Hood River to Cascade Locks.

A report from the secretary of state's office says that last February was the worst month in the history of Oregon for traffic deaths. Forty two persons died in street and highway accidents. The last three days of the bleak month saw twelve persons killed. Spring is a dangerous season all the way around.

## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

In my last column I discussed some points of water policy that the committee on water policy for the western division of the Outdoor Writers Association of America believed to be basic to any water policy which will be applicable and sound over decades. The last point I mentioned was that water being community wealth, the title to water, therefore must rest in the sovereign state, which is the people. The state, acting as and in behalf of the people can convey the right to the use of water, and only this. Ownership as such remains inevitably in the people.

(7) The right to make use of water does not automatically confer the right to abuse or destroy the further usefulness of that portion which will return to the community's water "bank account." There is an inherent responsibility resting in those who are granted use of this community wealth to preserve within all feasible limits, the integrity and usability of water returning to the public supply.

(8) From the point at which the raindrop reaches the earth mass water constantly seeks to rejoin the ocean. Whatever use and service humans may derive from the water resource must occur at some point along this line of travel.

(9) It follows that the most complete utilization of water to produce good can result only from "putting the raindrop in service" at every possible point along its line of transit. To disregard this fundamental in inclusive water management is to deny the community at large some portion of the productive potentials of the water resource.

(10) In the past there has been such an abundance of water that any one might enjoy a monopoly claim on the resource, binding its segment of the whole to itself alone, without regard to other uses. Other uses could find sufficient additional water to meet their needs. We have reached the point where no one use or type of use may impose a priority monopoly on water to smother its needs without seriously affecting the welfare of the community as a whole.

(11) The pressure of increasing demands on such water as we have to support the state and nation, has caused a wild scramble by all types of users at various places and times, to secure a use of water to meet that user's needs and use that use to that user. Such pressures will increase, because:

(A) National and world populations are increasing; the national net increase per day is 6,000, the world increase 60,000. The population of the United States is supposed to reach the 200,000,000 mark soon after 1970.

(B) The swift development of new processes, surely demanding greater volume of water in their operation, proportionally greater than the ratio of numerical population increase, lies in the immediate future.

(C) If this nation hopes to export to other nations, there will be an ample water, of useable quality in excess of that which is essential to maintain American living standards.

(12) Without a basic policy of water conservation and use, that will assure the fullest utilization of our water wealth, its conservation, the present patchwork pattern of planning for water and its use will increase and inefficiency in making our water wealth productive will mount—to the loss of all the citizenry.

There is a need therefore for a water policy that can reasonably meet all water demands, and through its application, assure the individual, the community, the state, the nation, the greatest aggregate service and wealth obtainable from this resource which is so essential community property. In bringing a policy statement before the national organization of Outdoor Writers, the western division members whose task it was to draft a policy statement, pointed out to their eastern members the fact that: "In some measure the viewpoints of the members of this committee are those of westerners. In general, however, we believe the broad concepts we have tried to present are possessed of universal application. Water scarcity accents the problem of water policy and management. And we believe that in fundamentals, identical problems exist in every region, or will in the comparatively immediate future."

A basic water policy is our first imperative need is the subject I attempted to point out to the Oregon State Water Resources Commission. We cannot wait for tomorrow, we cannot think that the shadow we see upon the horizon is just a bad dream, and when we wake up tomorrow everything will be all right for the shadow will have vanished. We have a task to do—now! We need a basic policy to govern our discussions in order that we need not waste our efforts in futile bickering over methods of handling policy that has not been defined.

## Sam Dawson

**NEW YORK (AP)—** Pollyanna and Cassandra could have quite an argument over slugging today's quota of business news.

The glad girl could point out that a number of things look a little better than they did—or at least they aren't getting worse at as fast a rate as they were a short time ago.

The original prophet of doom could point out that the day's news mostly shows that the decline is still on and it's much too early yet to call the turn.

Joblessness is a case in point. The number out of work continues to rise. But not quite so many are lining up these days to apply for unemployment compensation as a few weeks back. And announcement of new layoffs today are pleasantly offset by reports of men going back to work this week in some of the auto plants.

Department store sales are running about three per cent behind a year ago, the Federal Reserve Board reports. But Dun & Bradstreet thinks that retail trade as a whole is holding about level with last year.

Mail order houses report their February stores well below a year ago. But they take cheer in the fact that the drop was smaller than it was in January.

Installment buying had been off sharply so far this year, indicating that consumers are wary about taking on more debt. But they go on saving, and that shows they aren't too hard pressed. Savings accounts are gaining. And in January sales of life insurance were up 10 per cent over the previous year.

A number of businessmen feel sure that buying is going to pick up sharply in some presently deflated luxury lines—such as fur, jewelry and entertainment—if the excise taxes are cut. And they gleefully point at the indications that Congress seems set on doing it soon.

Personal income totals have been sinking, as work weeks were clipped and men laid off. But the latest Department of Commerce figures show that the total is still high—by comparison with anything but the peak—and is still running two billion dollars a year higher than it was a year ago.

## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



## HAL BOYLE

**By ED CREAGH (For Hal Boyle)**

**WASHINGTON (AP)—** Ahhh... Saturday morning.

Wonder what time it is. Wish I was turned over so I could see the alarm clock. Can't be very late — don't hear kids. Time for another little snooze. Wonderful thing, Saturday morning. Nuts to the alarm clock. Bet alarm clocks hate Saturdays. Must feel frustrated. Cock of the Walk lives Saturday a week, bound and gagged Saturday. Idea there. Alarm clock unbending its soul to psychiatrist. Must write it someday. Not now, though.

(Offstage Voice: "Daddy! Daddy I broke it. I broke my airplane. You fix it, Daddy?")

Oh, brother. That airplane. Meant to fix it last Saturday, but — got to fix that gate, too. Really need a winch for that, though. Wonder where I can borrow a winch? Better let that go and paint the racket fence. Not much of a job once I get started. Have to see if there's a brush in half decent shape, though. Bet there isn't. Best idea would be to put that screen door stopper on. Wonder where it is. Boy was playing with it. Probably in his toy chest.

(Offstage Voice: "Man from the cleaners. Look, you've GOT to let them have that corduroy jacket. You can hardly bend your arms in the sleeves.")

Huh? Sleeves? What's this? Always a commotion around this place. Man can't even catch an extra 40 winks on a Saturday night.

Hey! What goes on? Quarter to 12? Why didn't somebody call me! You knew I wanted to get up early this morning — had a million things!

## The Doctor Says

**By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.**

In response to several inquiries this column is devoted to a discussion of a condition known as seborrhea or seborrheic dermatitis. This is one of several possible causes for falling hair, but while common it remains a difficult subject to discuss because its causes are not entirely clear, and its cure is often difficult.

Seborrhea is often considered to be of two varieties, one, dry seborrhea, or dandruff, and the other, oily seborrhea. Both of these conditions are more common in the scalp than elsewhere, but may extend down to the eyebrows, face, and even other parts of the body.

In oily seborrhea, the hair and scalp feel greasy and are hard to keep clean because dirt floating in the air sticks and the hair follicles tend to clog up with oil and tiny scale of skin, dirt and the like. This certainly does not make for healthy scalp or hair.

Sometimes a true inflammation of the skin follows or accompanies seborrhea, and then the condition is called dermatitis, and this can be painful as well as annoying.

What is responsible for either form of seborrhea is hard to say. No living parasite or germ has been identified, though there are reasons to believe that some kind of infection may be at least partially at fault.

However, seborrhea of either kind commonly starts after the general health has been lowered by such things as infection or fatigue. Anemia, constipation, indigestion, lack of fresh air and exercise, and the wearing of stiff and ill-ventilated hats are also claimed to contribute to the development of seborrhea.

No easy or quick cure for seborrhea is available. If some chronic, weakening disease is present, it should, of course, be treated. Also, such conditions as anemia or constipation should be taken care of.

The local treatment of seborrhea involves first the removal of the crusts and accumulated fatty material and later the use of stimulating applications. The removal of the crusts and debris at first may be accompanied by the loss of a good deal of hair. The fatty accumulations are first soaked with some carefully chosen lotion to aid in removal. This is followed by thorough and frequent shampooing, again selected with care.

Many chemical preparations have been used in the form of ointments or lotions after the removal of the scales. The condition resists treatment and tends to come back weeks or months after the skin appears to be normal.

## Vet's Mailbag

With 15 months elapsed since the inauguration of the education and training program for Korean veterans under Public Law 550, the number of veterans in training has increased from zero to 263,000, a study by Veterans Administration shows.

An additional 8,200 veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 894 (for the rehabilitation of wounded and disabled) also were in training by the end of December, 1953. All these students represent slightly more than 11 per cent of all veterans eligible for training under these laws, VA said.

## Mishap Kills Six Marines

**WITH 1ST MARINE DIVISION, Korea (AP)—** A mortar shell which exploded when dropped accidentally at a training lecture killed six U. S. Marines and wounded 30 Thursday, it was announced Friday.

The shell presumably was an enemy missile. The instructor was showing how an American-made fuse could be adapted to it and apparently thought it had been made harmless, a division spokesman said.

The shell exploded as it hit the floor of a quonset hut at the division's mine warfare school just behind the front. The blast ripped out doors and windows and hurled steel fragments through the walls.

The instructor was killed.

Four of the wounded were in critical condition. Four others were seriously hurt.

Names of all victims were withheld.

Every helicopter in the division was alerted to fly the wounded to hospitals and to carry doctors, medicines and whole blood to the scene.

Some of the victims were flown to Marine medical stations. Others were taken directly to a hospital ship anchored in Inchon Harbor.

The Marine announcement did not say specifically that the mortar was of Communist origin. But it did describe it as an 82 mm mortar, a standard Red army type. The comparable American mortar caliber is 81 mm.

## Theft Charge Faces Banker

**PHILADELPHIA (AP)—** The vice-president of a suburban bank is charged today with embezzling \$146,000, and the FBI says the thefts date back almost 35 years.

J. Harold Wolf, 57, was arrested last night on a warrant charging he had "purloined and abstracted funds" of the Telford National Bank "and made false entries in the bank's records in the amount of \$146,000."

Wolf was detained in Moyamensing Prison overnight when advised that bail could not be posted until today.

Ray J. Abbaticchio Jr., special agent in charge of the FBI office here, said Wolf—arrested at his home in Telford, a borough of 2,500 residents admitted in a signed statement he had taken the money in amounts varying from \$100 to \$2,000, almost from the time he started work at the bank in 1919, as a clerk. Wolf today is vice president and cashier.

Abbaticchio said Wolf generally took the money "for general daily living expenses."

The bank is protected by federal insurance.

Wolf was quoted as saying he concealed the shortage by manipulating bank records. The shortage was discovered in a routine inspection by federal bank examiners.

## Governor Signs Alimony Law

**LANSING, Mich. (AP)—** It is now legal in Michigan for a man, behind his alimony, to work at his job all day and spend the night in jail.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams has signed a legislative bill which makes it possible in cases of an employed man convicted of contempt of court for failure to pay alimony.

## Veterans Office Has Opening

Veterans Administration regional office at Seattle, Washington, has an opening for a tabulating machine operator, GS-4. Entrance salary is \$3175 per year.

Applicants with six months' experience wiring plug boards, or setting control pins and who have had either IBM or Remington-Rand training courses will be considered. No written test will be required, but the applicant must be a high school graduate.

Qualified applicants should apply to the personnel officer, room 807, VA regional office, 7th & Olive Way, Seattle 1, Washington.

## McCarthy Called Just An Actor

**SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—** Republican Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania yesterday described Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) as "just another actor on the stage," receiving publicity out of all proportion to his influence on American opinion.

Gov. Fine talked to a news conference in his hotel suite here.

Fine said McCarthy's conduct while questioning Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker recently was outrageous.

## McKay May Visit Alaska This Year

**ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—** Interior Secretary McKay may visit Alaska sometime this summer or early fall, the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce was notified Friday.

Harold S. Bay, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, notified the local organization McKay probably would visit the territory sometime between mid-July and early-September.

## Water Said Key Resource

**By CHARLES V. STANTON**  
Roseburg News-Review

A Coos Bay oyster cannery has been closed and its 40 employees are seeking other jobs, it is reported by the North Bend News.

Three years ago extensive oyster plantings were made in the bay. This year was to be the first harvest year and elaborate plans had been made to cash in on the investment.

The cannery started in November with every prospect of a successful season. Five days later the season was ended.

Three storms filled the bay with silt and killed 75 per cent of the crop, the News reports.

In the northern part of Douglas County an effort is being made to sign up enough acreage to obtain a receiving plant for beans. Some farmers, who would like to join, are afraid to sign contracts because of the possibility there will not be enough water in Elk Creek to irrigate a bean crop.

Southern Douglas County is anticipating a large influx of settlers following opening of the Hanna Company smelter at Riddle, which, coupled with continuing expansion of the timber industry, will increase job opportunities. Already pressed for adequate water for domestic supply, the communities are definitely limited in ability to accommodate the anticipated growth in population until additional water supply can be procured.

A few years ago an official of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company told us the company had abandoned plans for a pulp mill at Coos Bay because a sufficient supply of fresh water could not be found.

Douglas County needs at least two kraft pulp mills as a complement to its timber industry. Two such mills could be operated from material now going through burners in areas from which collection of waste would be financially feasible. But, unless provision is made to prevent pollution from mill effluent, minimum water flow in the Umpqua River is too low to sustain pulp mill operation without endangering fish life.

Within a few more years the rapidly growing wood chemical industry will be moving into Douglas County if it can find sufficient fresh water. The chemical industry needs a large volume of water.

It is quite evident that expansion of industry and growth of population is definitely limited unless we do a much better job of water management. We still have room for expansion and growth for a number of years but will eventually reach an absolute limit unless we develop a water management program in the very near future.

There was no good reason for the disastrous killing of the Coos Bay oyster beds. Had logged-off slopes been properly drained; had culverts been correctly installed, and had siltation basins been provided where needed, the oyster industry would be flourishing. Had watersheds been protected in Coos County, Coos Bay probably would have a pulp mill in operation today.

Had Elk Creek's watershed been protected from damage, farmers in North Douglas County would not be afraid to plant beans. If incendiary had not ruined the watershed on the South Umpqua River and its tributaries, and had logging operations been planned to preserve water flow, the communities in the southern part of the county would not now be worrying about domestic water supply.

We must, in some manner, start repairing the damage that has been done. We must design plans to store surplus water in winter to meet needs in summer. We must endeavor to get water into the ground instead of sending it speeding down silt-laden rivers.

A committee appointed by Governor Paul Patterson now is holding a series of meetings throughout the state in an effort to formulate a water conservation program. One of the meetings in that series will be held in Roseburg Wednesday. It is good to know that many local interests, alert to the critical situation, are preparing briefs to present to the committee.

We can expect no immediate relief, other than those of a preparatory nature. It will take many years to design a water management program. It will cost millions of dollars to build reservoirs, cover bare slopes, repair damage and restore watersheds. But the job is not impossible. If started at once, and given general cooperation, we can greatly enlarge the boundaries to industrial and population growth.

## State Of Nations Business Blamed On Mental Attitude

**WASHINGTON (AP)—** Paul G. Hoffman, head of the Studebaker Corp., says the American people are "distrustful of the future" and this attitude is responsible in large part for the nation's current economic troubles.

Hoffman mentioned lagging auto sales as an index. He discussed the nation's economic state of mind yesterday in announcing that the Advertising Council will open April 1 a national campaign designed to neutralize recession talk by playing up the prospects of economic growth. Hoffman is chairman of the council's public policy committee.

As Hoffman spoke out, there were new reports of layoffs in the auto industry—in his own company—and in the New York Central Railroad. But two auto makers, Chrysler and Hudson, issued back to work calls for employees they had laid off because of dropping car sales.

In the general employment picture, the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security reported last night the number of workers claiming unemployment compensation during the week ended Feb. 29 was 2,168,200—just 10,200 below a week earlier when the total reached the highest level since February, 1950.

The bureau also reported an easing of layoffs and some recalls of workers during the week ended Feb. 27.

Only a little more than half the nation's labor force of roughly 60 million is covered by unemployment compensation.

President Eisenhower has picked

this month to indicate whether business will pick up or the government may have to step in and give the economy a shot in the arm.

Hoffman, former foreign aid head in the administration and the presidency, disagreed. He said he would not expect any significant trends to develop until April.

The Studebaker head said surveys made last year indicated that 5,600,000 people had car buying in mind for this year, but that 1954 sales may be nearer 3,500,000.

But another major auto industry leader, Henry Ford II, was more optimistic than Hoffman. He told newsmen in Louisville, Ky., that prospects for 1954 are good. He believed the Ford motor Co. may beat out Chevrolet in the low-priced field this year.

Employment reports from auto production centers were somewhat checkered. Chrysler and Hudson announced in Detroit the recall of 9,800 production workers during the week. But Studebaker said it is shutting down its car production in the South Bend, Ind., at least a week, throwing 11,000 of its 12,000 workers temporarily out of work.

The New York Central boosted layoffs in three states to 3,400 Friday night. Worst-hit was Beech Grove, Ind., an Indianapolis suburb, where the railroad's car and locomotive shops were closed, idling about 2,100. Also affected are 1,050 workers in East Buffalo and West Albany, N.Y., and 250 at Avis, Pa. A New York Central spokesman blamed the move on a "decline in business."

## QUICKIES

**By Ken Reynolds**

**Prize Cattle Sold At Annual Auction**

**SPOKANE (AP)—** The champion female, sold by W. J. Harrer and Sons of Helena, Mont., brought \$1,300, up \$200 for the 1953 champion female, at the conclusion of the Inland Empire Aberdeen-Angus Assn. auction here Friday.

The champion female was purchased by Charles Lunceford of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The grand champion bull, also owned by Harrer and Sons, was sold to Hinderer and Slusser of Pullman, Wash., for \$1,550, down \$950 from the price paid for the 1953 grand champion.

Bulls sold this year brought an average of \$699, compared with the 1953 average of \$732. Females brought a total of \$23,820.

"B-r-r-r!"... these pearls I got in the Herald and News Want Ads are chilly!"

## 3-Act Comedy "The Male Animal"

by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent presented by The Oretch Players at The Campus Theatre Friday and Saturday March 5 and 6 8:15 p.m.

Tickets on Sale Fri. and Sat. at First National Bank and The Gun Store. Adults, 75c; All Students, 50c; Children under 12, 25c.

**DANCE**  
SCHOOL GYM  
Chiloquin - Oregon  
SATURDAY, MARCH 6  
Dancing 9 till 1 - 1.50 Couple - 75c Stag - tax incl.  
DANCE TO  
Johnny and the Rhythm Masters

**DANCE**  
EVERY SAT. NIGHT  
South Sixth Street  
COMMUNITY HALL  
Music By  
BUD MUELLER  
and His  
VALLEY WRANGLERS  
Admission 1.00 Per Person  
Tax Inc.  
Broadcast Over KFJL 7:00 to 7:30 P.M.