

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The powers that be when it comes to setting up our duck seasons out here on the Pacific Flyway will be meeting here in Klamath Falls next Tuesday.

This group, made up of game department officials from British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, California, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Montana along with representatives of the federal fish and wildlife service are the ones who make the initial recommendations to the national waterfowl council.

That latter group will frame final recommendations for all seasons and submit them to the fish and wildlife service for final approval.

Let's hope that all goes well and that the representatives can agree on at least one thing—letting us here on the Eastern side of the mountains have a season early enough to afford us our fair share of the shooting before the freezeup sends the birds on South.

In an unofficial poll conducted last year by this column over 80 per cent of those answering favored an opening not later than October first. There were some who wanted it to open as early as late September.

There are a number of reasons for this, none of which can fairly be said to fringe on pure greed. For one thing, as we have already mentioned, late seasons and particularly split seasons that run the second half up until the end of the year, almost invariably see the ponds and creeks of this country sheathed in ice and useless for duck hunting, although there will be some goose shooting if you have permission to hunt some of the river bottoms.

These late seasons are all well and good for the voters on the Western slope and along the coast. They seldom have a freeze and when they do get one it isn't anything to worry about. Over here it is a different situation.

In the second place I feel that it is only fair that we should be given an opportunity for a crack at the early flight of birds. Pintails, particularly, and mallards in large numbers, come into the country

early. Often long before the harvest is completed. If it were not for the reserve areas, carefully designed to hold birds in game areas rather than losing them on the coast, wheat and rice crops, this early flight would often be gone long before the season opened. From a conservation standpoint I see little difference whether a duck is shot in Oregon, California or Mexico.

At any rate, it will be highly interesting to see what comes of the meeting and what instructions Oregon's Phil Schneider and California's Bill Silva take back to Washington with them in August. I, at least, will go on hoping that we can get a reasonably early season.

Tentative hunting regulations posted now would give us an antelope season from August 21 through the 36th, with one antelope with horns longer than the ears being legal. 200 permits will be issued.

Deer season for Klamath County would fall between October second and 13th, forked horns and better. This will be followed by a hunter's choice season of two days from October 16 to 18 for those with unused tags. This season is held within certain definite areas.

The cascade area elk season will run from October 30 until November 21, limited to one bull elk with antlers. And, incidentally, when you bring your bull out the entire head with antlers attached must accompany the carcass while being transported.

When it comes to upland birds, area three, which includes Klamath County, will see pheasant season opening at noon on October 30 and running through November 14 with a bag limit of four cocks per day. Quail season will open at the same time as pheasant season with a limit of ten a day for valley and mountain quail, bobwhites and Huns.

The bow and arrow boys will get their chance at a deer over on Hart Mountain from September 11 to 30 inclusive. All you gotta do is check in and out with refuge headquarters up on top of the room.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Promoters have admitted making millions in "windfalls" out of mortgages on apartments built with government-insured loans. Did they commit a crime and, if so, can they be prosecuted?

There is no simple answer. Getting a "windfall" profit is not, by itself, a crime. This much can be said in a general way:

It would be a crime if the promoter, in order to get the "windfall," deliberately deceived the government on his application for a government-backed loan. Even so, prosecution would depend on when it happened.

If it was before 1951, there could be no prosecution. There could be if it happened since then. The reason: one kind of law covering this field expired in 1950. Another law, similar to it, began in 1951.

In order to punish a man for a pre-1951 fraud, the government would have had to prosecute within three years. It's too late now. Most of the "windfall" cases brought to light in the Senate Banking Committee's fiery hearings occurred before 1951. It's beginning now on cases that happened since then.

But the government could move in another direction — that is, in the tax field — against promoters who got "windfalls," whether or not they committed any fraud in obtaining the guaranteed loan.

If a businessman can report his income as a capital gain he pays less tax than if he reports it simply as income. The government has rules as to which way income can be reported.

If a promoter reported his "windfall" as a capital gain, the government, claiming now he should have reported it as income, can try to collect the difference. It's questionable whether it can collect.

During and after the war Congress wanted to encourage the building of apartments because of the housing shortage. It passed a law under Title 6 of the National Housing Act — which expired in 1950.

Under this a promoter who wanted to build apartments could get a loan from a bank — with the government guaranteeing the bank against loss up to 90 per cent — if the Federal Housing Administration approved.

To get FHA approval, the promoter had to file an application with that agency, giving his estimate of the cost. Then, if FHA investigators approved, the bank would make the loan.

His estimate would include the price of the land, the builder's fee, the architect's fee, and so on. Say

They'll Do It Every Time



The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

The wisdom of a Solomon would be required to answer a recently received letter.

The correspondent writes: "Please say how a mother can help her child to become or be as nearly normal as possible without two parents. I could use some good, solid advice—how I try."

It is no accident that nature has given all human beings two parents. All the evidence leads to the conclusion that, both physically and emotionally, youngsters do better on the average if they are raised under the eyes and with the cooperation of both father and mother.

The writer of the letter does not say whether the absence of the father is the result of death, separation or divorce.

From the youngster's standpoint, the problem appears easier to handle when death is the cause, rather than desertion or divorce. Probably this is because the child finds the situation easier to understand and does not feel the added insecurity of voluntary withdrawal of the father from lack of affection for his family.

From the physical standpoint, deficiencies in emotional adjustment usually increase the chances of developing stomach ulcers, intestinal disorders and a number of other troubles later on in life which are closely allied to the emotions.

Even during childhood there is an increased chance of developing emotional or even some physical disorders in those who are deprived of a normal home life.

But to come back to the question, if it is impossible—and of course it sometimes is—to give every youngster the devoted affection, interest and support of two congenial parents, one will have to carry on as best as he or she can.

The first step is to recognize that the youngster is missing something. No doubt the second is to do some hard thinking so that the remaining parents will avoid the pitfalls of over protection or spoiling of the youngster and still provide the affection and understanding which every growing child so badly needs.

Just how this is to be accomplished is still more difficult. Raising children with both parents working at it is hard enough anyway, and the burden which is so often complicated by economic problems is particularly severe when the father is not around.

Specific advice is impossible. If it is impossible to understand, emotional, even more than the physical, needs of the youngster should be the keynote of all activities on the part of the mother.

Vet's Mailbag

The Independent Offices Appropriation Act for Fiscal Year 1955 extends the time in which veterans with service-connected non-compensable dental conditions may apply for out-patient dental treatment, Veterans Administration announces.

The new date is December 31, 1954 or one year after discharge, whichever is later. Under last fiscal year's appropriation act, the delimiting date was July 27, 1954.

The Act containing the December 31, 1954 date, Public Law 423, was signed by the President June 24, 1954. This law expires June 30, 1955.

VA said the new delimiting date applies only to one group of veterans — those having service-connected non-compensable dental disabilities or conditions which are shown to have existed at time of discharge.

The delimiting date does not apply to veterans in the following two classes:

1. Veterans having service-connected compensable dental conditions or disabilities, which means they must be rated 10 per cent or more disabled for the dental condition, and
2. Veterans having a dental condition, whether or not service-connected, but medically determined to be aggravating a service-connected physical disability or injury.

Under VA regulations, veterans with service-connected dental conditions or disabilities, not severe enough to rate disability compensation — the group affected by the delimiting date — are entitled to one-time dental treatment with three exceptions:

- (1) those dental disabilities which are the result of combat injuries;
- (2) dental disabilities of prisoners-of-war; and
- (3) disabilities resulting from service injuries.

The one-time dental treatment limitation, VA said, does not apply to veterans not affected by the delimiting date.

Veterans who qualify for out-patient dental treatment may be referred either on a fee basis to "home town" participating dentists or to VA dental clinics.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Q. I still am in school under the War Relocation Authority. I want to

POET'S CORNER

JOLLY LIFE
By ELIZABETH ROSS

For sweet life and fond look
Lend the babbling brook,
Slightly trees a soft breeze,
Sweet, enchantment.

Fresh fragrance of pine
Moss and dark both combined,
Firmly ferns, dainty touch
For contentment.

The nibbling squirrels as
pert as the world, excites
with alarm to the quiet,
Food kissed by faint smoke,
Carion of cokes: "What a life!
Minus strife, why deny it.

Though manners may lack
while your dressed like a sack,
It's a hundred percent you
feel. What a positive to perk,
you forget your clerk or
whatever you were, nature
steals.

Though it's good for returns,
No matter the burns
or those bites whether fish
or mosquitoes.

It's great to get back to the
home. It's a fact and spin
yarns while your hoeing
potatoes.

DECREE

TUNIS, Tunisia (AP) — French Resident General Pierre Voizard Thursday decreed immediate military trial for anyone carrying un-authorized arms in Tunisia, where both Frenchmen and Tunisians have been pressing rival campaigns of terror.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

Since conservation is going to be a very prominent theme in the coming election campaign and undoubtedly become a vital issue in the next presidential campaign it might be well to review this rather difficult to define movement. If the present administration goes down in defeat, the probable greatest contributing factor will be its inability to recognize the strength and power of the American people vitally interested in this great movement. This is a strange situation since by far and wide the majority of influential conservationists today are Republicans. It is most difficult to assess the internal battle within the Republican party over conservation ideals, but it is something upon which strategists among the Democrats will go their best to widen the rift between the Old Guard and Conservationists in the hope that the conservation vote will turn from the Republican party to the Democrats.

The Old Guard has deliberately chosen to challenge the Conservationists in the encouragement of bills that were obnoxious to the Conservationists. These have chiefly been two in number, the first was the Stockmen's Land Grab Bill; the second, was the issue of the invasion of the National Park System by the administrations proposal to turn Dinosaur National Monument into a reservoir. These issues have still not been settled but the Old Guard is so determined to force them down the throats of the Conservationists that they would rather wreck the Republican party than admit defeat. The feeling among the Conservationists must be pretty deep within the Old Guard ranks since I am informed that Doug Mackay, who has chosen the harness of the senate drivers, in refers to us, Conservationists, as "Punks." Of course I am just a little "punk" within the ranks of the party.

Conservation has been an individual thing with the men and women who have built the concept into a great movement that is fundamentally American and is strictly bipartisan. The conservation movement conceived, born, grew, and reached its present stage of development as an essential part of our American way of life through the brains and efforts of many people. Literally tens of thousands of citizens have given unselfishly and devotedly of their time and talents in order that our soil, water, forest, and wildlife may be put to their highest use, and preserved for future generations.

Although the concept of conservation — the preservation, restoration, and wise utilization of natural resources is less than one hundred years old, the application of conservation principles and techniques has profoundly influenced the course of American history, for conservation is dynamic. As a living force its strength springs from the fact that it is based upon a practical working ideal.

Theodore Roosevelt thought of

for power or control that have not involved vital issues of conservation.

Last year a poll was taken, by Henry Clepper, of the Society of American Foresters, among the nation's leading conservationists as to who they thought were the outstanding leaders of the conservation movement. The results were rather startling and there was a diversity of opinion for 122 names were proposed. Clepper, lists the top ten in the following alphabetical order — Hugh H. Bennett; Jay N. Darling; Ira N. Gabrielson; Aldo Leopold; Stephen T. Mather; John Muir; T. Gilbert Pearson; Gifford Pinchot; Franklin D. Roosevelt; Theodore Roosevelt. Some of these men are well known, others are not so well known. It is more than casual interest that although seven of the ten are dead their works have lived after them.



By BESSY, The Basin Bossy

Clear mountain air, the thrill of a good strike at the end of a fish line, good old high desert Ponderosa — that's what gives us Klamath folks just a little better combination of outdoor circumstances than anyone else in the world.

Outdoor living—and I'm talking about "roughin' it"—demands a lot of energy, ability and a knack for it. When you rough it, the idea is to live as comfortably as possible with as little as possible, but it always pays to take along a few of the right makings of that comfort.

And camp cooking is the real key to camp cooking? There are several, but one of the important ones is good, fresh MILK.

It pays to take along several cartons of milk. If you've got some insulative containers, it's a good idea to stick the milk in them for protection. Or, if you have one, a gallon thermos jug will keep milk fresh for you for quite a spell.

Frankly I like to take the milk cartons along. One good reason — besides the milk, of course — is that the modern cartons make terrific fire-starters. And that's important when you're caught with wet wood and little or no paper somewhere in the wilds.

Let's take a look at milk and camp cooking.

Breakfast is often the toughest of all the camp meals. First of all, it's usually cooked while the sun's rays still slant obliquely and give little warmth to the cook. Secondly, with a chill in the air, the cook is likely to hurry through the motions of getting breakfast. So, since it is results that count, milk can be the camp cook's best friend, just as it's the sweetheart of any modern home kitchen.

Take pancakes, for instance. There's a recipe on every box of mix, so there's no need repeating one here. But not even pure, mountain-high branched water can compete with the truly pure, richness of Grade A milk for mixing up hot cake batter.

Take it from me, the pancake breakfast, cooked with fresh, rich milk, means a whole of a lot to get-eager fishermen off to a sharp, limit-catching day. Bessy.

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