

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

If you think that the duck hunting area in the Klamath Basin is pretty crowded come the annual season you can at least select yourself with the latest figures from the fish and wildlife service, a department of the department of the interior.

Seems that we aren't so bad off after all. Oregon only sold 73,268 federal duck stamps in the 1953-54 season. That was 39 less than were sold the year previous.

Maybe the time is coming when our duck hunting population will fall off and the average guy will be able to have a blind all to himself.

Not that it has gotten quite that bad. And, anyway, the national figures are even more encouraging. Last year there were 25,158 fewer stamps sold than the year previous. And indications are that there will be even fewer this year. The grand total last year was 2,271,450 tags. And of this total philatelists (stamp collectors) purchased some 12,334 of the stamps for collection purposes only.

A breakdown of the figures

shows Texas with the most scatter gunners, 230,291. California, which has headed the list for the past five years, dropped to second place with 193,126. Other big states included Minnesota with 154,094; Michigan with 137,225; Wisconsin with 121,029 and Illinois with 114,914.

Oregon, on the other hand, had a mere 73,268 hunters who were doing a legal job of it. Way down the list.

Smallest listing in the state roster was West Virginia with 2335. Puerto Rico had 233 and Hawaii had 8 transplanted duck hunters who popped for a license.

Along the wildlife lines we are reminded that the annual southern flight of the whooping cranes is about to start, and hunters are warned to keep a wary eye peeled for the big birds. There are now only 24 known survivors of this great race of birds. Any slip of the trigger's finger could well end in tragedy for the majestic species.

It would seem to us, just average duck hunters, that anyone should certainly be able to tell the difference between cranes, swans and geese, even in a heavy fog.

HAL BOYLE

By RILMAN MORIN

(For HAL BOYLE)

NEW YORK (AP) — It could be that the various "Miss Something" contests are going to make some changes in the outlook of that fair creature, the American woman.

They certainly prove that if a girl wants the extras in life, beauty alone isn't enough.

Object example: The new "Miss America." Miss Lee Ann Meriwether is a very fetching lass, indeed. But without her other talents and qualifications, she would have been just another pretty girl up there on the stage at Atlantic City. She played, solo, a tricky scene from the play, "Riders to the Sea," and then delivered some sensible remarks, with poise and simplicity, to an audience big enough to scare the leopards off the average teen-ager.

An equally striking example is the present "Mrs. America."

She is Mrs. Madison Jennings, of St. Louis. She is 28, tall, willowy, blonde and beautiful.

"But there were any number of better looking girls in the finals of the contest," she says. "I wouldn't have stood a chance on that basis."

That's getting a little ahead of the story, however.

Until a few months ago, Mrs. Jennings was a housewife, just like you, ma'am. Her husband is a chemist. They have an eight-year-old son. She cooked and cleaned and washed and ironed and performed all the usual housewife chores.

Incidentally, she says her housework takes an average of 10 to 15 hours a day, and she thinks that should be par for the course in any well-managed home. (I'm only reporting what she said, ma'am, just the facts, ma'am.)

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

With opening of the schools the risk from whooping cough rises rapidly. A single child with whooping cough entering school can spread the disease to most of the rest.

Children from one to 10 years old are most likely to be attacked, but older children, adults and infants under six weeks old can catch it. In infants and old people it is particularly serious. Vomiting often accompanies whooping cough and when tiny children get the disease they may become starved and thin simply because they are not getting enough food.

The time between exposure and appearance of symptoms, varies from four to 20 days, but is usually about 10. At first the symptoms seem like an ordinary cold, with slight fever, running nose, watering eyes, and slight cough.

After a week or 10 days the cough begins to become worse and the typical paroxysms set in. The fit of coughing usually begins with a series of 15 to 20 forced short coughs without any breaths in between. The child may get blue in the face and then take a deep breath of air which sounds like a whoop.

Several fits of coughing may come one after the other until a small amount of sticky mucus is coughed up which may bring temporary relief. When vomiting occurs, it usually comes at the end of the whoop.

Whooping cough carries some danger to life particularly in infants and old people. The coughing spells place the lungs under severe strain. Pneumonia can develop, asthma, bronchitis, and other lung complications are fairly common.

The whooping cough patient should be kept away from others who might become infected. Rest in bed, good nursing care, and special attention to the nutrition, especially if there is vomiting, is necessary. Most doctors believe that the vaccine against whooping cough will give active immunity and protection to children. It is usually best to begin these injections before the child is six months old or at least not later.

Those of us who have had whooping cough can usually remember the unpleasant episodes even if it occurred quite early in childhood.

They'll Do It Every Time

Illustrated by J. F. Smith

By Jimmy Hatlo

TELL A DAME SHE NEEDS SPECS—SHE'LL POOH-POOH IT...

JUST ASK THE DOC... EVERY TIME THEY WILL DO IT!



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

The proposal to deliberately pollute the Sacramento River because it is a rather clean stream and could carry a certain amount of industrial waste without exceeding the maximum standards set by chemists as being the danger point for domestic drinking water did not bring any degree of approval from the city of Sacramento which takes its drinking water from the river. To one who must depend upon a river for his drinking water any man caused pollution from domestic or industrial sources is much too much, regardless of what the technicians might say.

Unprocessed (or incompletely processed) papermill industrial waste in the past has done untold damage and destruction to the streams in which it has been dumped. The Williamson River is a good example of this fact here in Oregon. The Truckee in Nevada was another outstanding example of what one papermill can do to a stream, not so many years ago the lower Truckee was filled with black, smelly water from fish or vegetation. Many eastern streams have suffered from the same type of damage.

It is only natural then that when it is proposed to sanction the dumping of industrial waste into the Sacramento there was vigorous objections from the present users of the river's waters below the proposed source of pollution near Red Bluff. On the other hand, support for the proposed industry came principally from those whose water would not be affected by this sanctioned "Limited Pollution."

The present commercial, recreational, industrial, municipal and agricultural users of the Sacramento River water put in a vigorous protest. The Sacramento is beginning to be developed into a great recreation aquatic playground that creates a demand for swimming, boating and angling. The river is the spawning ground for the large part of California's ocean and inland commercial salmon fishery. When Shasta Dam cut off the former spawning grounds of the salmonid species, the federal government spent many millions of dollars in the study of the fishery resource and in providing a relocation of the spawning grounds in the lower Sacramento. The river is likewise the resting place for hundreds of thousands of waterfowl. The water of the river is used for irrigation, municipal drinking and by industry from Redding down into Central California via the Delta-Mendota Canal, as well as in the eastern San Francisco Bay area.

It is only natural then that when a single industry proposes to pollute this water and obtain its political support from people who would not be affected by the pollution there would naturally result

a conflict. The Sacramento is a good illustration of the spreading public interest in the water problem, at one time the stream could be said to have been of interest chiefly to the Sacramento Valley but under the present California State Water Plan the water from this stream is expected to reach even into the far distant reaches of Southern California south of the Tehachapi. The quality of the water of this stream becomes a matter of concern for the majority of the people of the state.

The Sacramento River has been a rather clean stream since no great cities are to be found along its course above the city of Sacramento, however, the smaller towns are beginning to increase in size all over the northern part of the state and increasing population brings its burden of increasing problems of pollution. From the standpoint of aquatic life in the river, the river is already found to be dangerously polluted and strange to say this pollution does not come from either present day industry or from sewage of urban communities. The damming pollution comes from the residue of an extinct industry, the waste from old copper mines during the period of 1944 to 1949 the leaching from the old mines destroyed a large portion of the salmon spawning in the stream.

Copper has been used in small quantities for many years to check the growth of vegetation in drinking water reservoirs, which is exactly the way this copper pollution functions in the Sacramento River, it reduces and limits the growth of vegetation upon which the fish food insects live. Consequently, with limited fish food, the number of fish that can live in the stream is also limited. Mother Nature has been provident in attempting to overcome this copper pollution at all is due to the limestone ledges in the Shasta Lake drainage area. The leaching from these limestone deposits give the water of the Sacramento a "slight alkaline reaction," this alkalinity tends to neutralize the acid copper salts, without it, fish life would be menaced by the copper salts.

What has raised the fears of people interested in protecting the fishery of the Sacramento is the fact that one of the engineers testifying for the "Limited Pollution" of the river stated that this slightly alkaline river would become slightly acid if the proposed "Reasonable Condition" waste is dumped. Add to this some 2,700 pounds of ethyl alcohol daily and we all wonder what will happen to the fish life of the river.

Telling The Editor

APPRECIATION

To The Editor:

On behalf of our Disabled American Veterans in hospitals and our comrades of the Dewey Powell Chapter, No. 12, DAV and auxiliary, we wish to express our deepest appreciation to the people of the Klamath Basin for their sincere patronage of our recent forget-me-not sale. Let us forget our disabled comrades, the blue forget-me-not is our tribute and remembrance of them.

We also want to sincerely thank the merchants and patrons who helped support our sponsored dance last Saturday night. It is only with the help and cooperation of our friends in the Klamath Basin that we can really be successful veterans organizations.

Thank you a million times.

Olive Adamson
Disabled American Veterans
Department Chaplain

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"... and the Free accessories offered in our Herald and News Want Ad with each stove - is water for the teakettle!"



BESSY, THE KLAMATH COW

By BESSY, The Basin Bossy
A sparkling table warms any heart. Whether it be a cold heart after a "hot day" at the office, a light heart after a rough scrimmage at school, or a heavy heart after a test in geography. The psychology of a good meal is too often neglected by the lady of the house. Take it from me. I know we've got chores to do - no sense listing them here. Woman's work is never done.

But finish off the day with a little outside effort. The results will change your whole evening. It's a cinch, I'll prove it. Picture yourself, after a bout with the baby, a misfiring vacuum cleaner, an overflowing washbasin and the usual labors-plus-hot-stove sort of thing. Now wouldn't a nice, ready-cooked, delightful meal right on your own dining room table, splash sparkle all over your day for you.

Take it from me, it would. It happens once in a while. So, just for kicks, make that "coming home" meal for the family a little better for them. They'll love you for it. Topped with the coolness and nourishment of Grade A milk fresh from the refrigerator, any table will be better. Remember, though, the purity of that milk is important and depends upon the ability of the producers, the distributors and others who handle it to maintain their standards at or above par.

In Oregon we have the milk marketing act. Sure, there have been some attempts to discredit the act, to throw it out. Those attempts were defeated every time, because the act is really a safeguard for milk - it protects its supply, and it is extremely important in protecting its quality.

You can take it from me, there was no act before late 1933, and what happened to milk and to people who wanted it then shouldn't happen to you.

Take it from me, it won't if we retain our watchful eye on our important Grade A milk through our milk marketing act. Bessy.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Business gets a pretty good view of its prospects in coming months in the mirror held up today by the U.S. budget.

1. Gross profits are down — and apparently Washington puts little faith in their improving very very much before next summer.

2. The government's pursestrings are being loosened deliberately to give business a nudge — the Treasury will pay out more for non defense items (such as roads, housing, shipbuilding, loans to farmers) than is originally planned; and defense contracts this fiscal year will be handed out in twice the volume as last year.

3. The Treasury's "cash budget" instead of being balanced as originally planned, will run two billion dollars in the red — meaning that Washington will pump that much more money into the economy than it will be taking out in taxes.

Economists will argue whether this will be an inflationary job in the arm for business or whether it will act merely as a sedative.

The budget for business is going to cost more than the Treasury first thought, in spite of a notable saving in over-all defense spending. But the real setback that is sending the Treasury deficit well above earlier estimates comes from Uncle Sam's being a full-time partner in business profits.

He gets a little more than half of the gross earnings. And when they drop it hurts him more than it does the stockholders.

That shows up clearly in the earnings reports of corporations this year. While many companies did better than a year ago, the majority show a drop in gross earnings, reflecting the general setback in business activity.

They also show striking savings in tax payments. In many instances this came about from the end of the excise profits tax. But also it reflects the fact that when sales slide off and gross earnings drop, the first to feel it is the U.S. Treasury.

So great have been the tax sav-

ings of some companies this year that their net profit after taxes has been down hardly any — in a few cases has even risen. This has let most firms maintain their dividend payments to the stockholders and in some cases to increase them.

The Treasury, on the other hand, now expects to take in almost three billion dollars less in corporate income taxes than it did last fiscal year.

The government will have to borrow more money — much of it probably in the form of tax anticipation certificates, so that it can stay within the federal debt limit. And it may have to ask the next Congress to raise that limit again.

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