

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
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BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
Tuesday was quite a day up at Diamond Lake. Lots of activity, lots of spectators and lots of disappointed people.

I, for one, certainly hope for full success. It would be a grand thing to have Diamond Lake back on the list as one of the top trout lakes in the nation again. And it was that just a few short years ago.

The disappointed were those who had come up in trucks, packing plenty of ice, all armed with dipnets and all the rest of the gadgetry and paraphernalia necessary to the taking of fish in any manner.

I would also like to see sportsmanship adhered to strictly in future use of the lake and the trash fish element kept out of the waters.

When I left the lake along in early afternoon there were reports ranging all the way from the surface, one a 17 or 18 inch and the other supposedly around 24 inches. I was unable to verify these reports, but am certainly willing to take the statement as truth.

Going through this year's Oregon hunting regulations I find that on top of all the other restrictions with which we hunters are burdened it is illegal to take water fowl through the use of "cattle, horses, geese or live duck or goose decoys."

The shore, however, was heavily lined in spots with dead chubs, ranging all the way from the tiny little fellows of an inch or less up to eight and 10 inch fish.

I assume that this means that you can't use a horse as a blind when you want to sneak up on a band of ducks sitting out on the pond.

In all probability we will have to wait until the early part of next week to find out what really happened in the big operation. There are deep spots in the lake where it may take the poison several days to penetrate. And the big lunkers, if there are any left in the lake, may not be as susceptible to the roach as are the roach.

Shucks, fellows, as far as I'm concerned you needn't have worried about it. All the livestock I ever ran into hunting excursions proved to be so wild and skittish I can't get within a mile of 'em.

We must remember that this whole thing is purely experimental. It is the biggest try at fish poisoning ever attempted anywhere, and when you tackle a body of water as big as Diamond Lake you are liable to run into a lot of problems that didn't occur to you at an earlier date.

So I hope that the same agents won't let this clause in the law cause them any worry where I'm concerned.

From superficial observation we are led to believe that the whole thing will be successful. It may take some little time for the poisoning process to work, and even longer for some of the fish to come to the surface.

I'm strictly a fence row boy. To heck with the livestock.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON
THE COMIC BOOK business, that Peck's Bad Boy step-brother of the newspaper funnies, is growing up. There's been a justifiable uproar over the terror books, the horror books and the salacious books as stimulants of juvenile delinquency. Reformers said, "there ought to be a law."

That in January he will publish five adventure books which will be known as a "clean, clean line" to replace the titles he is dropping.

Well, the comic book industry has taken a lesson from organized baseball and the movies and is taking steps to clean up its own business. Judge Charles F. Murphy will resign as a magistrate of the City of New York on October 1 to become czar of the comics book industry.

The discontinued titles will cost Gaines \$500,000 a year, he said. His move was attributed to "much clamor" from the public.

Twenty publishers, five engravers, seven distributors, six printers and one mat maker of the comics book industry are drawing up a code of ethics for comics books and will provide Judge Murphy with a \$100,000 budget to regulate the industry.

Judge Murphy, questioned by reporters attending a press conference called by the new association, declined to say whether he believes there is any relation between "horror-terror" comics and juvenile delinquency.

The code will be the "strongest ever adopted by a mass media industry." It will forbid the use of the words "horror" and "terror" in titles, and will ban all "lurid, gruesome or unsavory illustrations."

He subsequently declared: "In my time on the bench (nine years, with particular attention to juvenile delinquency) in no instance did I know anyone connected with a law case who attributed a youngster's misdeeds to the fact that he read comics."

Not all comics book publishers have joined the new association. Entertaining Comics Group, one of these non-members, which published the first U. S. "horror" comics in 1950, announced that it will discontinue all horror and crime comics immediately.

Those that will not be published after October are "Tales from the Crypt," "Hunt of Fear," "Crime Suspense," "Shock Suspense Stories" and "Vault of Horror." William Gaines, the publisher, said

How effective the cleanup becomes still remains to be seen, of course. Judge Murphy, former legal counsel to the late Mayor La Guardia, will okay or turn thumbs down on new books. A seal of approval will be printed on all "okayed" books. It will remain for all people connected with the business, and the public, to make the self-censorship effective by refusal to handle those which don't come up to standards of the code.

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KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS WASTE
Nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness may be due to slow-down of kidney function. Doctors say good kidney function is very important to good health. When some everyday conditions, such as stress and strain, cause this important function to slow down, many folks suffer nagging backache—feel miserable. Minor bladder irritations due to cold or wrong diet may cause getting up nights. Frequent passage. Don't neglect your kidneys. If these conditions bother you, Try Doan's Pills—a mild diuretic. It's amazing how many folks give happy relief from these discomforts—only the 15 minutes of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Ask for Doan's Pills today! Save and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

Those of us who belong to national conservation groups and sportsmen's clubs might do well to pause a moment and take stock of our accomplishments in the Cause of Conservation. We might ask ourselves a few frank questions:

- (1) Are we making progress with this conservation business?
- (2) Are we, as conservationists, proceeding along the right lines?
- (3) Have we got the subject in proper focus?
- (4) Are we dealing with first things first, instead of fiddling with inconsequential?
- (5) Can many amongst us honestly claim to understand even the elementary principles of wildlife management, which alone offers the solution to our conservation problems?

A truthful answer to these questions would, I am afraid, be in the negative. Yet in the present period when we are faced with a coming election with partisan politics rising in our veins like sap of the trees in Spring, I am equally certain that few would have the strength of moral courage to answer the questions truthfully.

One hundred years ago this Oregon-California country of ours possessed vast stands of virgin timber, unlimited game and streams teeming with fish. The wildwood of our land possessed great numbers of Mountain Sheep, Antelope, Deer, Beaver, Otter, Mink, Ducks, Geese, Grouse, Sage Hen, and perhaps in limited number, the magnificent Goat of the mountain crags.

Yes, there were also Wolves, Coyotes, Bears, Hawks, Owls, Weasels and other so-called predators in abundance. But the worst predator of all—man—had not yet come to work to shape the destiny of the area to his ideal.

Great runs of Salmon and Steelhead came up our Klamath River each year to spawn, giant resident Rainbow Trout lurked in the cool watery depths of our lake land, and countless numbers of Mullet were to be found in the warm waters of our shallow lakes. This virgin wilderness, however, was not

disturbed by the hand of man apart to retaliate to his injury."

This passage was written a century and a quarter ago—a long time back in the general concept of man, or, at least so he feels—there were no conservation organizations, no conservationists by name—yet how prophetic were the words he wrote! "The laws of nature when disturbed by the hand of man are apt to retaliate to his injury."

A large part of our natural resources of forest, field and stream are now gone forever. Nature has, indeed, retaliated to man's injury.

Civilization is now changing this land to a country of cities and towns, farms, industrial plants, lumber mills and all the concomitants that cater to man's desires in his occupancy of the land. As we look at the nation today we find a land mainly denuded of its forests; vast areas eroded and unfit for cultivation; many of its streams are dried up, or polluted to the extent they no longer can support aquatic life. Industrialization is still on the march and continued destruction follows in its wake.

"Trees of various kinds are to be found thickly growing together for thousands of miles. That they serve to allay the severity of the climate, is surely one of the uses for which they are intended; it neither being hot amongst the trees in summer, nor yet so cold in winter, as it is in the cleared country. In the former season, the rays of the sun are chiefly withheld from the soil by the leaves and branches; and in the latter, the cold which is generated in the atmosphere, is also prevented by them from falling down and freezing up the pores of the earth; they may, therefore, be said to act both as a shade and a covering. When the rains fall they imbibe and retain more cooling moisture than the land would without them; hence the many springs we find in the woods—"

Perhaps the rivers and lakes will become affected differently if once these immense territories are shorn of their trees; some of them may dry up altogether in summer. . . The laws of nature when

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



Social Security Official Clarifies Work Question

By EVERETT EATON

Manager, Klamath Falls Office
Social Security Administration

"How much can I earn under the new law and still keep my Social Security Check?" This is a question frequently asked in the Social Security office these days. Until January 1, 1953 the old retirement test applied and beneficiaries who earn over \$75 during a calendar month in gross wages will not be entitled to their old-age insurance or survivor's insurance check for that month. Cash bonuses of any type are considered as wages in determining the gross earnings for the month in which the bonus is received.

\$300. In that case you would be entitled to eight benefit checks for the year.

However, if your work is seasonal and you don't work in all 12 months of the year it is possible to receive your benefit check for any month in which you do not earn over \$80, even though you have earnings considerably in excess of \$1,200 for the year. As an example many loggers work about six months during the year and earn about \$2,500. Such a beneficiary would be entitled to his checks for the other six months of the year, provided he didn't earn over \$80 per month.

The retirement test for self-employed beneficiaries in 1955 will be essentially the same as in the past except they will be allowed \$1,200 in net earnings instead of \$900. However a self-employed beneficiary must add any wages or other earnings to his net business income in determining whether his total earnings exceed \$1,200. A self-employed beneficiary is entitled to his benefit check for any month in which he does not render substantial services to the conduct of his business, regardless of the amount of his net income for the year.

This is the last of a series of articles explaining the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act. Anyone desiring further information is invited to call at the Social Security Office which is located in the Klamath Falls Post Office. Leaflets are also available which cover the various changes.

"What happens if my earnings in 1955 exceed \$1,200?" is usually the next question. In that case you lose one benefit check for each month. As an example if you work steadily at \$125 per month you would earn \$1,500 in 1955 and your excess earnings would be

you will have made a close approach to the feeling of your children and to their trials, failures and successes.

Friends of the same age are every bit as important to the 8 year old as they are later on. In fact, in many ways, they are more important because there are fewer of them and one has not learned at that age that human contact with others come and go with life.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

We parents often have a hard time understanding our children and I suspect that children do a better job in understanding us.

Perhaps that is the reason so much more is written for grown-ups about how to get along with their children than for children about how to get along with their parents!

One period of youth, namely that between nursery age and adolescence, has been called the forgotten years of childhood. It is easier perhaps for parents to discipline or run their children at those ages than it is later on but the thoughts and emotions from approximately 6 to 12 remain difficult for most adults.

The attractive early years, when the words of parents were accepted by their youngsters without question, have passed, but the grown-up approach to life and its problems have certainly not been reached.

The rules and regulations of parents and teachers are often particularly hard to understand. At the age of 8, death and injury seem entirely unreal and as something that could not possibly happen to oneself. Hence, the warning to be careful crossing the street and similar instructions from grownups seem merely adding to the confusing and senseless rules which are always interfering with fun.

In short, the youngster between 6 and 12—and in older and younger years, too—is a real person with normal reactions so far as his own experiences are concerned. The ones who do not have normal reactions in the eyes of the children are the grownups. The problems of youth are every bit as serious to the one involved as those of later years.

Every parent and teacher should understand this and operate their relationships with the youths under their direction accordingly.

An excellent pamphlet on this subject, called "Understand Your Child—From Six to Twelve," has been published by the non-profit Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, New York. It costs 20 cents.

Can you remember a party given when you were 8 years old to which you were not invited or at which you had a very bad time? Do you recall the feelings of triumph or tragedy which accompanied success socially, in the classroom, or on the athletic field? If you can do these things

Tightness in money is even more puzzling just now since the Federal Reserve banks have been keeping the supply easy for the nation as a whole. The tightness shows up mainly in New York and Chicago, while banks elsewhere mostly have excess reserves looking for borrowers.

The New York and Chicago banks have been buying up the U. S. Treasury offerings week by week—and slowly raising the interest costs to the government, as the supply of money tightened. Banks elsewhere haven't been sending their idle money in to take up any of the supply of treasury bills.

Money has grown tight in New York and Chicago and interest rates have firmed there, while outside these cities there's lots of money—in the banks, that is, if not in your pocketbook.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Ticket supplies are showing up unexpectedly today in three sectors of the economy: metals, textiles—and money.

In each case the shortage is special, regional or temporary. But it has been enough to raise prices or interest costs.

And it is troubling certain businessmen. Some are asking Washington to do something about it. There was so much copper earlier this year that producers expected the 30-cent-a-pound price to break any day.

Now there is so little to be had that copper futures on the New York Commodity Exchange have gone to their highest level in two years.

And copper users are urging Washington to release some of the metal earmarked for the nation's strategic materials stockpile so that civilian and military production won't be held up by the shortage.

The tight supply came about this way: earlier in the year, when copper seemed plentiful in relation to demand, producers cut back on the output of mines and smelters. Stocks were held close to the demand level.

Recently, a series of strikes both here and in Chile has shut off much of the world's copper sources. At the same time, demand for copper continued to rise in Europe, which has been experiencing a boom rather than a recession. Copper is so short abroad just now that metal for quick delivery commands premium prices.

American stockpiling also has tightened supplies of lead and zinc enough to raise their prices in recent weeks.

Quicksilver has also been on the short side, with prices going to the highest level in years, and traders unable to explain where all of the mercury is going—unless into the U. S. stockpile.

In textiles the short supply situation is very spotty and is brought about largely by consumer practices. But demand for some items is big enough to lead some mills to raise prices a little.

Buying practices have been the cause of the spot tightness. Textile buyers don't want to take any risks these days so they have been placing only small orders and asking quick delivery.

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MISSILES

LONDON (AP)—An official source said Thursday Dr. Standish Masterman, 43-year-old government expert on guided missiles, has been transferred to Moscow to work on the Communist Party.

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