Herald and News

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Along NATURE'S TRAIL with Ken McLeod

In our last column we told how it so developed that our written language became indebted for its first letter in the alphabet to the implement which occupies the first place in the history of human art and industry — the plow. The conclusion that strengthens this thesis is the fact that other letters of the alphabet likewise have pedigrees also associated with common every day factors of human life. Now as an example we might consider the letter "B", the second letter of the alphabet, which is traced to the enclorial version of a house or building with its upper and lower chambers. The letter "M," is traced to the hieroglyphic form of three inverted v's which was used to express the Egyptian word "mo," signifying water; even in our American Indian pictographs a similar design of inverted v's often is said to represent waler or waves upon the water surface. Likewise the letter "S," was drawn to the figure of a serpent. But return for a moment to the Egyptian word "Mo." In Exodus II:10 we note: "And she called his name Moses; and she said: 'Because I drew him out of the water.' "

This little story of letters merely emphasizes the fact that seldom do we take time to contemplate some of the most common objects of life we merely accept them for they are present and seldom do we question how or why they come into being or what relation they have to other things. Now take agriculture as an industry, what relation does it bear to other industries?

When we look at mining, manufacturing and transportation critically we discover that these industries have already reached a higher state of development than agriculture though in the past couple of decades the agricultural industry has striven to overcome the lead that other industries have accomplished. The lead of other industry was gained because these industries have depended upon physical laws which have been capable of more exact demonstration, or at least, have thus far submitted themselves to more exact analysis. The processes of agriculture are as baffling as the uncertainties of life itself.

Like a flowing river, advancement in civilization proceeds along lines of least resistence, notwithstanding that more water would flow in a straight channel; the course of rivers is tortuous. Water starts to run the way that is easiest, but shortly meets an obstacle and turns in another direction. So it is with the thing which one defines exactly, but everybody calls civilization. It runs against many obstacles. When the resistance becomes too strong it turns aside but like the waters of the river, no matter how acute the bend, it never returns to its source. On the other hand, it is well to recognize that economic forces confine the activities of man within circumscribed channels and if these activities overflow their banks they must sooner or later return within these banks or cut a new channel.

Wealth, whether from agriculture or from other forms of industry is the result of human effort, that is, the result of work, and in pursuit of this problem we may expect to find that the returns obtained from labor and the efficiency of that labor will be closely related, although not always identical. Any sort of classification of human activities, however, beyond this one factual statement must be taken with certain reservations and all mechanical or diagrammatic methods of elucidation that attempt to simplify these human relationships are to be accepted with decided caution, if not suspicion when applied to an industry which deals with living things. Nevertheless, it is a trait of the scientific mind to attempt to classify all things and place them in some orderly form of regimentation. We might consider the forms of work in this case.

Gregory has made a classification of work by recognizing in addition to public, professional, personal services, a division of three forms of work which he breaks down into: (1). Changes in substance or natural products. (2). Changes in form or mechanical pursuits. (3). Changes in place or the exchange of products. The end result of these three forms of work or products of human effort are: first, agriculture and mining; second, manufacturing; and third, trade, transportation and commerce.

Under the third classification concerning the exchange of products, there may be an exchange between owners merely such as is conducted by merchants and what is known as "trade"; or there may be an exchange between places without a change in ownership — transportation only; or, there may be an exchange between places as well as between owners which is called "commerce."

In the second classification by making changes in form, mechanical products or merchandise is produced. The process is of course, manufacturing.

In the first classification dealing with natural products there are two sharp divisions recognized: animate and inanimate, or perhaps more accurately, vital and chemical. Under the latter comes mining and metallurgical industries with ores, rocks, coal, oil and salt for their base. Under the classification of vital products are to be found those vegetable and animal items which supply food, clothing and in a considerable measure, shelter for the human race. The work or human effort applied to the production of living things, is agriculture.

Such a classification of human effort in a general way gives some idea of the place that agriculture holds in relation to the other occupations of mankind.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Every time an American ally uncovers a Soviet spy ring in its own country, it raises an old question here: Is there an espionage network operating now in the United States?

This country was shocked shortly after the war, and the public got its first insight into Russian espionage, when a Soviet spy ring was exposed in Canada. This week Australia produced a 100,000-word report on Russian spying there.

Both governments found out that not just one spy ring was working against them. There were several rings, each independent of the other and concealed from the other.

Some sought military information, some scientific and diplomatic information. The strings were pulled from Moscow. The reason the Kremlin didn't want one of its spy rings to know the other existed was simple enough:

In case one ring was exposed, or one or more of its members were caught, no information could be obtained that would endanger any other ring.

Although nine years separate the Canadian and Australian discoveries of what the Russians had been doing to them, the Soviet spy operations were the same in general:

The Russian masters of the spy rings found the Canadian and Australian Communist parties the most fertile ground for recruits. They were always looking for recruits. Their most trusted agents acted as talent scouts.

But if one ring found a recruit it thought could be trusted, he couldn't be put to work unless Moscow approved. Moscow either had a file on the man or used one of the other spy rings to check on his trustworthiness.

In addition to their spy rings, the Russians sought to set up fifth columns in both countries. These would be agents, undercover, of course, who could be depended on to work for Russia in case of war when the Soviet spy chiefs would have to return home.

Neither the Canadians nor Australians discovered the espionage through their own police work. In both cases they were set on the trail by Russians who were part of a spy ring and then voluntarily offered information.

In Australia it was Vladimir Petrov. In Canada it was Igor Gouzenko.

Petrov was third secretary of the Russian Embassy in Australia and director of one of the spy rings there. In April 1954 he and his wife deserted to the Australians, asked for asylum, told their story, and backed up their statements with documents they had taken with them.

In 1945 Gouzenko, a cipher clerk in the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, turned his back on Russia and went to the Canadians. Just as Petrov did later, he carried documents with him to support his story.

In both countries royal commissions were set up to investigate. The Canadian commission made its 733-page report in 1946. The Australian Commission's report was made public this week.

Because the Russian spy rings were concealed from one another, Petrov and Gouzenko could talk best about the networks in which they took part. The Australian commission said the only Australians who knowingly assisted the Soviets were members of the Australian Communist party, ex-members, pretending ex-members, or sympathizers.

But the Australians expressed doubt they have stopped all Soviet spying there, even though they have exposed a lot of it.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

Publicly, of course, the Democrats must necessarily assert that they hope President Eisenhower runs again in 1956. You cannot admit that you are incapable of licking the best the opposition can offer.

In the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's day, Republicans were always telling everybody that they couldn't wait to "take on the champ." But they didn't really mean it, and neither do the Democrats now.

In their hearts they know how tough the President would be to beat, and no politician with any sense of realism wants the test at the polls to be any harder than it must.

The ironic thing is that the way the Democrats are playing it, they might prove to be a considerable factor in Mr. Eisenhower's deciding to have another go.

It is not just that they have taken off the wraps and are attacking the President personally, as wholly responsible for what they consider the damaging acts of his administration.

It is rather that they are goading him with their constant insistence that they alone understand the needs of ordinary citizens and are prepared to do anything about them. Word has it that the President is vastly annoyed at Democratic claims of a monopoly in serving the popular welfare.

This Democratic contention isn't all new. They've been running against the "special interests" and the "princes of privilege" ever since Mr. Roosevelt's heyday.

The difference is on the other side. Mr. Eisenhower has described himself as conservative in money matters and liberal in the area of human welfare. He is plainly convinced that his administration is executing policies which serve that philosophy.

If the Democrats keep hammering this theme — and such a course would appear almost inevitable—they may find themselves with an angry contender on their hands.

A lot of people, including some quite close to Mr. Eisenhower, suggest that his sense of duty will be the final determinant in his decision to run or not to run.

But more than a few men have gone for a second term partly because they felt impelled to try to prove in a second four years the wisdom and rightnes of what they did in the first four years. Pressed hard enough, the President might fall into this category.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Home builders will find mortgages a little harder to come by from now on.

The loan end of the savings and loan business has been growing faster than the savings end. The government thinks they should be in balance. So the Federal Home Loan banks are being told to stop handing out new credit to their 4,200 members.

People are still saving money. The Department of Commerce reports total personal savings running at an annual rate of 16½ billion dollars. But a year ago the savings rate was 18¾ billion.

The significant thing in the view of the government is that while savings totals were falling personal income totals were rising. So were consumer spending and debt accumulation. Although some people are still saving money, people as a whole are saving a lower percentage of their incomes after taxes than they were doing last year when incomes were lower.

New investment money—whether for mortgages, for corporate securities, for loans to business or to government—comes from savings, both personal and corporate. These may be deposited in banks, go to insurance companies or pension funds, or be invested in government or corporate bonds.

Industry and government draws on these accumulation of savings to start new businesses, expand plants, build highways and schools.

When the demand for such investment funds increases faster than new savings are adding to the supply, interest rates go up. And people needing money to build homes or factories go to the banks for loans.

The 11 Federal Home Loan banks have been lending money to their member savings and loan associations—about 1¼ billion dollars in such loans are now outstanding. These associations furnish more than a third of the financing of the new homes being built around the nation.

The Federal Home Loan Board says the associations have made around six billion dollars worth of new mortgage loans this year, a gain of 44 per cent over the amount lent in the same period of 1954.

And now the board is telling the 11 district banks to see to it that the associations lend only out of new savings and loan repayments. This rule won't apply in such emergencies as making loans to those whose property was damaged in recent floods.

The government's move will tighten the money supply a little, make the would-be home owner shop around a little more for someone to lend him money, and probably to pay a little stiffer interest rate.

WISHES

DENVER (AP)—President Eisenhower today sent good wishes to the people of Mexico on this anniversary of the independence of that nation.

Judge To Hear Lux Motions

SAN FRANCISCO (UP) —Judge Oliver J. Carter has set up a calender in an attempt to get the complex 100 million dollar Henry Miller trust fraud case underway in U.S. District Court.

Carter, hearing the case for the first time in almost a year, set dates for hearing a few of the multitude of pending motions, which include attacks on the court's jurisdiction, dismissal requests, motions for stay, motions to produce income tax returns and motions to establish separate claims.

In an effort to unscramble the maze of legal questions, the judge set:

1. Oct. 30 as the date for filing an amended complaint by C. Ray Robinson, attorney for three of Miller's great grandchildren and plaintiffs in the suit.

2. Nov. 21 as the date the defendants, the cattle baron's grandchildren and present heirs, must enter motions attacking federal jurisdiction.

3. Nov. 30 as the date for arguments on all motions.

The case was stalled in federal court pending state determination of a request by Robinson to remove the old trustees of the estate and replace them.

The request was granted, but has since been contested by two of Miller's grandchildren, George W. Nickel and Beatrice Nickel Morse, who have filed for a new trial.

Also pending in state court is a recent request by attorney John Francis Neylan to vacate judgment made on request of the Bowles remaindermen, Amy Bowles Lawrence, Henry Miller Bowles and George McNear Bowles, great grandchildren of Miller.

Neylan charged there was sham and collusion in the action decided by Superior Court Judge Herman A. van der Zee.

Dentist Advocates Fluoride in Water

PORTLAND (AP) — Portlanders could save 12 million dollars in dental costs for their children's teeth if they would put fluoride in their drinking water the next 16 years, the dental health director of the State Board of Health said Thursday night.

Dr. David Witter said the cost of operating the fluoride system would total only a million dollars in that period. He spoke at a meeting of the Multnomah County Young Republicans.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Several correspondents have complained that this column has discussed constipation more often than its opposite, chronic diarrhea.

Certainly it is true that chronic diarrhea is also common and indeed, not infrequently, it represents a more serious affliction than ordinary constipation.

One thing is certain: if the cause of diarrhea is not reasonably obvious and it does not stop after a short time an investigation of the possible cause should be made.

Any diarrhea which lasts more than a few hours or days can be called chronic. Someone with this difficulty suffers great inconvenience and cannot possibly feel as well as if the bowels were behaving naturally.

Chronic infection with germs or with amebae (which are small animal parasites) are often responsible for this kind of difficulty. In such cases examination of the stools for these microscopic enemies should reveal the cause and the proper treatment can then be begun.

Another serious type of chronic diarrhea is produced by an ulceration of the lower intestine.

The cause of this condition is not known, but many small ulcers form in the intestines and these are associated with diarrhea, bleeding, irritation and other distressing symptoms.

Probably the most common variety of chronic diarrhea, however, is of nervous origin. Many people who do not have an infection in the intestine or any other obvious cause for chronic diarrhea develop this condition whenever they are under emotional strain.

The reason for this is probably because the nerves which go to the intestines and cause the wave-like motions which force the waste material through the bowel, are governed largely by the emotions.

When a person with a "nervous" constitution becomes excited or upset the nerve control of the intestines is also disturbed.

Under such circumstances the wave-like motions of the intestines increase, forcing the waste material through too fast and diarrhea results.

One line of attack on this kind of difficulty, of course, is to try to avoid emotional disturbances as much as possible. Diet and sometimes medication are also usually of some benefit.

There are less common causes for chronic diarrhea also. Diarrhea may follow operations on the stomach and is often present in cancer of the bowel.

Certain diseases of the body as a whole, such as allergy, goiter or diabetes can also cause diarrhea.

The greatest danger from chronic diarrhea lies in the fact that many people think it is not important and try to cure themselves by buying and taking some drug.

Several drugs may help for a short time, but if there is any serious condition responsible for the diarrhea, it is dangerous to postpone thorough examination and accurate diagnosis.

Finally, it should be said that chronic diarrhea is less frequent in communities with good sanitation—proper sewage disposal, pure drinking water, and adequate food inspection—than it is in areas where the sanitation is primitive.

ATTENDANCE

CHILDERS, Okla. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Alspach provide one fourth of the attendance in the Childers School's first grade. The Alpach's triplets, Terry, Jerry and Larry are in a class of 12. The 6-year-old triplets have five other brothers and sisters in the school.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Guess what is the single thing that makes the world most livable to women.

It's you, mister, whether you're single or not. Most girls agree they wouldn't want to live—even doubt that they could live—in a world that held no men.

They simply couldn't get along without our shy manly dimples, our little pointed heads, our bumbling 3-thumb hands.

Yes, sir, but do you know what the girls would miss most about men if the male sex suddenly vanished from the earth? Well, no matter what you think, you're wrong.

The right answer: The thing they'd miss most is—a man's conversation. At least that's what they claim themselves.

The possibility of a manless world exists. Two scientists at the University of Iowa have created a womanless world of frogs by treating some male frogs with female hormones. The confused he-frogs began laying eggs, but all the offsprings hatched out male. Not a girl tadpole in a carload.

Theoretically, a one-sex race of human beings is also possible, but it would work the other way. Fathers couldn't become mothers. But hormone-treated mothers could act as fathers. Unfortunately, all their children would be girls. There would be no more little boys.

I polled a dozen ladies—young, middle-aged and elderly—on how they would like life in a world made up forever only of members of their own sex. Most of them agreed they'd rather be dead.

Here are a few of their reactions:

"You mean I'd have to pay my own way when I went out? That'd kill me!"

"It would be too lonely without men. Nobody to fight with. Sure women fight each other, but it's not fun. It's only fun when you're fighting a man."

"Whose shoulder would I cry on? I hate other women."

"It would be a more sensible world if there were no men. Women have much more common sense. But it would be an awfully dull world."

"Oh, we'd never forget men — even if we could no longer see them. Men are in our blood. We'd remember them even in our veins."

"My heart closes even at the thought of it. It would be hell on earth without men. They are the romanticists. They provide the poetry, the music, the dreams in life. Women are too practical. Besides, men smell so good—with their woolly clothes, their sweat, and their stinky old pipe smoke."

"It wouldn't be enough for a woman to mother a little girl baby. It wouldn't satisfy her. She wants to mother a real big baby—a man."

What would women miss most about men if they were gone?

Surprisingly (at least it amazed me), they spoke out quite frankly. None, it seemed, would miss man's handsome face, his strong muscles, or his admittedly noble character.

Two of the girls conceded they'd most miss man as the family breadwinner—"You mean I'd have to work in an office myself all my life?"—and a third said:

"Men are nice to cuddle up to. Can a hormone cuddle you?"

Another, a dashing blonde, replied, blushing:

"What would I miss most? Good heavens, what a silly question! Please consider me censored."

The other eight lassies stubbornly insisted that in an all-feminine world the thing they'd pine for most would be the opportunity simply to talk to a man.

Asked what made the conversation of men so attractive, one girl asked:

"It's so funny. All men try to sell you the same stupid line."

But the rest of the girls agreed with an older woman who remarked:

"Women talk is really nothing but selfish yappety-yappety-yap. A man is more interesting to talk to than a woman because he is more tolerant and broad-minded."

All I can say is, boys, if we're that important to the ladies—then why don't they whisper a little of that honey praise in our big flapping ears while we're still alive and doing our best to keep 'em from widowhood?

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