

# Herald and News

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## BILLBOARD

Seems like the deer hunters who don't cut down a buck or two this year are sort of out of style. Reports coming in from all over the place concerning the innocent nimrods who have gone out with the sole purpose in mind of laying in a store of venison and have come back with a glossy bear head instead.

The only one I know anything about personally is C. M. "Davy Crockett" Gilmore, who snagged a two hundred and ten pounder that weighed a ton before he got it loaded in the trunk of his car. The critter measured an even five feet from tip to tip. In the future he'll do that measuring along the floor of the Gilmore's Lake of the Woods cabin.

Anyway, it seems that Gilly had gone out to snare a buck and chose the Bag Lake area. He was pussyfooting along the trail when he saw this bear cross ahead of him. The animal disappeared into the brush, but Gilly could hear him rooting around in there like an old hog.

Pretty soon he stopped rooting and stepped back in the trail, glanced down a ways and there was Gilly. On the basis that the bear was acting a little skittish and might have come the wrong direction, Gilly raised up his old meat hook and squeezed off a single shot that done the bear in. Gilly shot his first one before he was fifty three.

To quote the woodsman exactly he said: "Never was so excited in my life. Forgot all about getting a deer. Then I got kinda scared. All those stories you hear about bears. I kept waiting for a pal of his to show up, but when nothing happened I walked over to

### HAL BOYLE

LANCASTER, PA. — If the eagle would only get bald sooner, he'd have a better chance of survival.

Herbert H. Beck, an expert who believes this feathered emblem of American might is facing possible extinction within the next 70 years, explained:

"The eagles don't develop their distinctive white head plumage until the fourth year. Before that can't happen farmers and hunters often mistake them for large brown hawks and shoot them down."

Beck, a retired chemistry professor, holds the melancholy distinction of being custodian of an eagle sanctuary that no longer has an eagle in it.

The sanctuary, believed the only eagle refuge in the world, was established on Mt. Johnson Island in the Susquehanna River near here in 1936 by the Audubon Assn. Never more than one family of eagles nested on the 21-acre island at a time, for the bald eagle sets up his own kind of feathered economic cartel.

"Bald eagles are highly individualistic," said Beck. "They never travel in flocks. They set up their encampment by other eagles."

The big untidy, 4-foot-long nest atop an 85-foot tall red oak tree on the island has been only intermittently occupied since 1948.

"If the male is killed there will be a replacement," Beck said. "But if the female is killed, there won't be."

Beck feels that many farmers, despite a \$500 fine for destroying a bald eagle, often shoot down the fierce-looking birds in the false belief they are major baryard raiders.

"The fact is that examination of their stomachs shows that 25 percent of their food is fish," he said.

The bald eagle ranges along large lakes, rivers, and bays in Alaska, Canada, and the eastern half of the United States south into Florida.

How deeply has civilization cut down the eagle, a bird which has no real natural enemy?

"They are still plentiful in Alaska," said Beck, "but I doubt there are more than 8,000 left in the United States, east of the Mississippi River. They used to be hundreds of thousands."

"In one area in which I counted 150 occupied nests 25 years ago there are now only 25 to 30."

**Telling The Editor**

**QUESTION**

Some of your readers out this way would like you to give us some more light on the so called death canal issue. Will you please publish the correct answers to the following questions and oblige —

1. When was the A canal created?
2. How many humans have drowned in it?
3. Were all of the people so young that they would not get beyond a good fence? How many were that young?

Thank you for the truth.  
Werner O. Runge  
Malin, Oregon.

**Editor's Note:** Dr. George H. Adler, Klamath County coroner, says his records show 26 children and 15 adults have drowned in the canal since 1922. The drownings were not confined to the city. Dr. Adler also said that the majority of the children were old enough to climb a fence unless it was topped with barbed wire. The canal was placed in operation June 27, 1907.

### They'll Do It Every Time



### JAMES MARLOW

**By DON WHITEHEAD**

WASHINGTON (AP)—In all the discussions about Adlai Stevenson and Averell Harriman as the top challengers for the Democratic presidential nomination — where does Tennessee's lanky Sen. Estes Kefauver fit into the picture?

Three years ago, Kefauver was riding a wave of popularity which had its beginning in the spectacular television Senate crime-busting investigations which he conducted across the country. It was the first time that politicians realized the

### Sam Dawson

**NEW YORK (AP)—**Perfect weather is bringing an embarrassment of riches.

The nation's second largest harvest is good news for the eating public—but a worry to the politicians.

And today the economists are beginning to wonder out loud how high the surplus can be piled before they get so top-heavy as to threaten a toppling of good times in general.

The Agriculture Department reports that ideal weather in September increased the prospects of the cotton crop by 3 per cent. The farmers are now expected to pick a crop 2 per cent higher than in 1954—in spite of government controls that cut cotton acreage by 14 per cent.

September's perfect days sent the prospects of corn higher—and the crop will be well above last year's. Farmers can translate that into more meat for American tables. But livestock production is already high, and meat prices are weak in the wholesale markets.

Other crops that September smiled upon are rice, peanuts, tobacco and grain sorghums.

Although the wheat harvest is smaller than last year's, it's higher than the goal set by the government.

Total farm income this year is running behind last year and is about one-sixth below the record set in 1951.

Farmers have been putting new machines and methods into use. They get more production out of an acre of land.

And they get more output out of a farm worker. So there are fewer employed on farms now, and more rural workers seeking factory jobs. There are five million fewer workers on farms now than in 1920, although the harvests are much larger.

The Federal Reserve Board reports that "the general financial position of farmers remains relatively strong." It notes a rise in farm debts to finance production and to buy more land, but it says this debt is "still fairly low in relation to current levels of farm income, the large volume of liquid assets held by farmers, and the value of farm real estate."

But with the weather boosting surplus crops — and an election coming up — the political question of what to do about over-production and weakening prices seems bound to hit new heights of sound and fury in the months ahead.

### Bayes Relates Red Doubts

**SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—**Cpl. Thomas Bayes Jr., 32, told his court martial yesterday that he was called on the carpet before the commander of his Korean prison camp for disagreeing with Red views in so-called camp discussion groups.

The Flat Lick, Ky., soldier is charged with collaborating with the enemy while a prisoner during the Korean War.

"Once a week we'd have lectures and then discussion," Bayes said. "There were members on us all the time and anyone who disagreed with the instructors were called 'backward' and taken to camp headquarters."

Bayes, testifying on his own behalf for the third day, said he ran into similar trouble in another camp when he disagreed with a Red instructor concerning American germ warfare charges.

"He showed us pictures of the U.S. pilots' signed confessions, but I told him 'You must have given them something to make them sign.'"

Bayes said he was given the same treatment as other POWs until he formed a "capitalist army," a group whose purpose it was to warn prisoners not to accept favors from the Reds. He testified the organization set fire to an archway dedicated to the Communists' peace motives.

Because of his leadership in the "army," Bayes said he was sentenced to one year at hard labor by a mock Communist prison court. The armistice and repatriation took place before this sentence could be completed, he said.

**CHURCHES**

ABILENE, Tex. (AP)—The Texas Synod of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., has voted to operate as an integrated synod—allowing Negro churches to membership. The synod includes Louisiana and Texas.

### Along NATURE'S TRAIL

with Ken McLeod

The world's food problem whether local, national, or earth wide in the last analysis centers upon the problem of the production of calories and while the world may be a closed vessel as the Malthusians so excitedly claim the world has paid very little attention to the production of calories as a basic problem of food production. Thus we have enormous areas of arable lands devoted to low efficiency crops.

The three great steps in human progress have been the cultivation of the soil, the domestication of animals, and the art of cooking. The discovery of fire made fish an article of human food, thus enabling man to widen his habitat.

The conservation of heat, whether directly by fire, or indirectly by buildings, has been an important factor in the progress of mankind. Life centers around food and warmth more largely than most of us are willing to admit.

The difficulty of determining which is of the greatest importance to the candle, which we Americans are said to be burning at both ends, obviously must lie between the wick and the tallow.

When there is an abundance of tallow but a scarcity of material with which to make wicks, then we are perhaps justified in saying wicks are more important even though wicks play a minor part in the actual production of the light produced. With this thought of relativity—the proper perspective—in mind we might review some of the data already presented by this column.

There are in the world according to one of the late statistics of human populations, approximately 18 acres of land for each man, woman, or child. One of these 18 acres is plowed each year to produce food, drink and raw material.

The remaining 17 acres grow grass, trees, or are either too dry or too wet or too stony to be productive. In that portion of the world about which there is official knowledge and which is something less than one-half the area, there are about 15 acres per capita, of which 3.4 acres are permanently in grass and six acres are in woodland and forests.

Now out of this situation the most important problem that has faced every nation in history over the past 2,000 years has not been the problem of food which is produced upon such a small percentage of the land but the conservation of forests which occupy the greater portion of the productive land area.

The 3.4 acres of grass per capita is indeed an important asset to the life of man, though man has not been as much concerned with its protection as he has been in the case of his woodland and forest problem.

The grass land area in addition to furnishing wool and hides, furnishes a not inconsiderable amount of food. However the products of the one cultivated acre are by no means all used for the production of human food.

Some of the area is used to produce fibers for clothing and cordage; some of it grows oil plants, the product of which is used for paint and soap. A large proportion of the product of the acre per capita is fed to domestic animals. A considerable part of the food so consumed is converted into animal power.

However, when the animals that once produced power for the cultivation of the soil are replaced by mechanical machines the whole completion of agricultural economy is changed and instead of an orderly growth of production keeping pace with the increase of population taking place we are suddenly faced with problems of surpluses of far greater production of food than man alone can consume.

The world's principle plant foods are: Wheat, rye; barley; oats; maize; rice; potatoes, cane sugar; and beet sugar. Not only do these plant foodstuffs constitute much the larger part of the diet of the people of the world from the standpoint of calories or energy but a surprisingly small amount of these products are thus consumed.

Large quantities of maize, oats and barley—indeed, much the larger part—is fed to domestic animals. In their commercial form, only about three-fourths of the wheat, rye and rice enter into human consumption. The remainder is ofal.

To a lesser degree, rye, barley, maize and potatoes are employed to produce alcohol for the industries and beverages for the individual. Finally, it may be noted that these nine cultivated plants are grown annually on less than three per cent of the land surface of the globe.

This hasty analysis shows how little of the surface of the earth has ever been cultivated and how small a portion of the product of the cultivated area is used directly or indirectly as human food. The food problem, important though it will take care of itself for many years to come.

The earth may be a closed vessel, but so far as the food supply is concerned it has barely covered the bottom of it and nothing has been spoken of as to the production of the sea.

Unfortunately, many Americans—some of them in high places—fail to realize that the United States is not the whole world. This fact in many cases accounts for an enormous amount of sloppy thinking.

The facts are that under existing conditions with or without iron or bamboo curtains the world cannot suffer a permanent shortage of food, because a shortage is felt immediately. This shortage is corrected within a year by increased production, or in extreme cases through the death of a portion of the inhabitants.

### Poet's Corner

**VISITING DAY**  
By Lorna Groves

A little old lady—  
And an old, old man . . .  
Sat in the sun one day,  
As I tarried there,  
(They were unaware) . . .  
I heard her softly say . . .

"Dad—I'm sure that they . . .  
Don't mean to be—  
Thoughtless—or unkind . . .  
'Tis just that they—in their—  
Busy lives—  
We don't ofte: come to their minds

The old, old man,  
Nodded his head,  
And turned to her and said;  
"Now you take your girl—  
I'll take my boy—  
(She's got a big family!)  
(your pride and joy!)  
My son,  
He works, both long and late!—  
We can't blame them—  
For forgetting this date!

In this busy world—  
So swift—so fast—  
We sit aside and wait,  
For our ship to sail—  
To the promised land—  
Where no one is old—  
Nor sick! Nor cold!—  
And everyone is rich and hale!

And I tip-toed quietly away—  
To write this little story . . .  
Today—  
Of two old folks—  
Sittin in the sun,  
Waiting for their time—  
To come—

Now gently the evening  
Shadows fall,  
And blantly the wild birds call,  
Their song—  
While city lights—  
Come winking, twinkling on!  
Like dancing fireflies!

The touch of frost,  
drifted through Autumn air—  
And touched the vines with red,  
The golden leaves,  
That clothe the trees,  
The dewy spiders web,

This is Gods daily gift to man,  
This Autumn beauty—  
In our land,  
So beautiful! So grand!  
If you've the eyes to see with—  
And the heart to understand!

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### Lake Area Open To Hunters

**PORTLAND (AP)—**Hunters are able now to enter the Summer Lake Rim area of the Fremont National Forest.

It was the last forest area in the state still closed because of fire danger. The area was opened Wednesday by proclamation of the governor, the Forest Service here reported.

Don Suckney, Forest Service information officer here, said hunters are giving "excellent cooperation" this year in preventing fires. He said only four hunter-caused fires had been reported in the Fremont forest. Only one of these covered as much as an acre.

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