

The Herald and News

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Christmas Trees

By BILL JENKINS

With snow showing up on the tips of the hills around town, our thoughts are directed toward Christmas. And that in turn recalls a very pleasant tour that we had several weeks ago under the direction of Ted Schlatter, the district ranger down on the Klamath forest.

Ted took us into an area which has been set aside for Christmas tree cutting this year. Somehow or other I guess I'd always had the idea that the Christmas trees you see on sale in the cities were the result of someone merely going out in the woods and cutting them down, loading them on a truck and hauling them to town.

But in actual practice, in the area where we were visiting at least, this is far from true. The areas are carefully picked and as carefully surveyed on the basis of availability, the correct type of tree and the best reproduction. These areas are then carefully marked and the perimeter is guarded against any unintentional or intentional error on the part of the man harvesting the trees by having a piece of stout wire lead around from tree to tree all the way.

Inside this area the various trees are marked, those to be cut and those to be left. In addition, trees for cutting are marked at various heights and I find that by careful work in this manner one trunk will sometimes produce four or five grade-one Christmas trees. The cutting is done carefully at the joints, and fresh tops replace themselves in a matter usually of five to seven years.

The cutting will start in November and continue on into the first week or 10 days of December, usually. The greatest majority of the trees cut in this area are for distribution in the San Francisco Bay area.

The trees, incidentally, are sold on contract to the highest bidder. Bidding is done on the basis of the lineal foot. As with all sales on our national forest lands, every precaution is taken to protect both the resource and see to it that everybody has an equal chance.

In this modern world that we live in it seems that plastics and other substitutes have replaced practically anything that you can name, except Christmas trees, that is. When people want to put up the traditional Yuletide tree, they want the real article, not a plastic imitation.

And I suppose that the situation there will remain just the same for a good many hundred years. More and more small trees are being harvested and sold today because of the growth or urban areas and apartment house living.

However, if you are well provided with the world's goods, particularly the long green, you can still procure a 10, 12 or 14 foot tree in the big cities. They don't cost very much more than a 1957 automobile.

There are already some Christmas tree farms engaged in commercial production. This is an encouraging view in the natural resources picture because it shows an interest on the part of private operators to practice silviculture, the art of growing and caring for a forest.

Tree farms of this type are fine examples of multipurpose operations. They produce a commercial crop. They serve to protect our watersheds and retain the water in the soil rather than letting it run away to waste. They beautify the countryside, and in many cases offer additional outdoor recreation areas.

I predict that we will see more and more of this type of operation in the future.

Information note for fishermen, new that the season is pretty well shut. At the close of September the Oregon State Game Commission announced that they had planted a total of 300 thousand 65 pounds, which totaled 12,700,504 fish in the lakes and streams of Oregon. Of this number, 2,500,000 were legal size. The high, back country lakes received 750,000 fry and fingerlings through aerial plantings, and a few more are still on schedule.

It might be of interest to local anglers also that 12,000 yearling steelhead are slated for the Deschutes system. If they all survive it looks like a good year ahead next year for the fishermen.

Debate

By KEN MCLEOD

The phenomenal theory of Chamberlin and Moulton accounting for the formation of the earth as we sketched it in our last column did away with the hot earth hypothesis of Laplace, however, there were scientists who were reluctant to give up ideas about the world first being a liquid ball of rock and then a new hypothesis was offered in 1929 by two Englishmen, Sir James Jeans and Harold Jeffreys. They used the Chamberlin hypothesis as a starting point but changed the first stage somewhat. They suggested that the large star came very close to the parent sun the star's great power of attraction pulled out of the sun a long streamer of hot gas instead of the two knotty arms created by explosions vis-

ualized by Chamberlin and Moulton. This great streamer broke into sections which were large where the streamer was wide and small where it was narrow. The small pieces lost a good deal of their big neighbors; thus part of the stuff that should have been Mars was stolen by Jupiter. Earth suffered in a more spectacular way. Tidal stresses burst it open and under the help of the sun's attraction a part broke away to become the moon. The rest cooled and shrank into fluid; then cooled still more and grew solid. That cooling has continued until the planet now depends on the sun for most of its heat.

Thus the scientific debate goes on over the formation of the earth and other planets, Kant, Laplace, Lockyer and George Darwin have drawn hypothesis that have been discarded; some think that Chamberlin's work needs revision while others do not care to follow the lead of Jeans. How long will it be before some new speculation will rise to put the modern contenders into discard?

After all, we cannot trace the development of the earth as we do that of a fallen tree, nor can we test its primeval temperature as we test that of stars thousands of light years away. We may section the tree and count its rings; we may train a spectroscope upon the star beams and by demonstrable steps in physics read the temperatures in their light. The growing earth, however, hid its first stages so deeply that we cannot uncover them. Though we scan the heavens and ponder the story behind the great nebulas that suggest our own history we cannot expect to see a planet like the earth develop while we watch.

Our facts must not be round about ways; some will not be facts at all; these that are will be incomplete. As more is learned new hypotheses will come, and they will be replaced by others. Such is the operation of the human mind. One doesn't like to think that his ideas concerning this strange universe into which each of us is unexpectedly thrust, is not entirely his own. Nevertheless our notions of the true, the beautiful, and the good, our vision of our duty to God, are all more or less colored by the quality of the earth beneath our feet, even when the lowly earth does not altogether determine some of them.

Still less does one like to be reminded that the ideas he thinks are his own are really not his at all, but mostly the opinions of ancient worthies, dead these thousand and two thousand and three thousand years — which opinions in their turn rest not a little on the sorts of rocks that were the hillsides over which wandered long-departed flocks, the soil of ancient river-bottoms where men first planted crops, or headlands past which long-forgotten sailors steered fragile boats.

Yet such is, to no small degree, the fact, whether we be layman or scientist. Our mother earth therefore has become a subject of interest, discussion and speculation for hundreds of generations and has created many lively topics of argument — each generation adding some new small fragment of basic fact. What we learn we build slowly on the knowledge of others. Jeans on Chamberlin, Chamberlin on Lockyer, Lockyer on Laplace, Laplace on Kant, Kant on Newton, Newton on Copernicus and so on into the ancient past.

Conservation

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Editor Roseburg News-Review
Conservation in these United States is in a fair way to suffer great damage. It is being made a punching bag in the current political battle. It will come out of the fracas badly mangled and scarred and definitely in need of repairs.

Everyone believes in conservation. Unfortunately, few people know what conservation is or how it is to be achieved. The public knows, in a broad sense, that conservation means the protection, preservation and wise use of natural resources. But how do we obtain protection and preservation of natural resources? There are almost as many answers to this question as there are conservationists.

Taking advantage of the varying degree of opinion and the great public interest in conservation, the Socialist element of our political structure is doing an excellent job of infiltration and fifth column sabotage.

Every effort is being made to convince the public that only by public development of natural resources can we properly practice conservation. Any use of resources by any company, corporation, firm or agency, other than a public body is branded as a "giveaway" and is roundly assailed.

As a nation we have been very liberal in the use of our resources, particularly of land, water and forest. In fact it was the wealth of resources, placed in private hands, that brought this nation into existence.

Gifts of land in the New World to individuals in return for services to the Crown created most of the original colonies. Soldiers who fought in our early wars were rewarded with grants of lands. The Pacific Northwest, known as Oregon Territory, was seized in defiance of British claims because of the existence here of great re-

sources which were exploited by private trading companies.

Passage of the Homestead Act started the westward migration. Grants of land were given railroad companies to promote the construction of railroad lines and the settlement of our western states.

Conservation means the "wise use" of natural resources. Can it be denied that the "giveaway" of our land resources to colonizers, soldiers, homesteaders, railroad companies and other as inducement for development was "wise use?"

Even before we became a nation, and until now, we have had a policy of using the natural resources belonging to the public to promote settlement of the land and the development of economy.

We have encouraged the settler to take free land and carve himself a home. We have permitted the prospector to stake a claim to his discovery of precious minerals. We have sold (lately under a sustained yield policy) the trees from our public domain forests to promote a lumber industry. We have granted use of the water in our streams by private companies to develop the power needed to supply electric energy for homes, business and industry.

Now we are developing a new trend. It is a "scandal" if a developer of mineral properties is granted a patent. The occupancy of public land by a homesteader is no longer to be tolerated. Drilling for oil on any wildlife refuge, even if permitted only where it will do no damage, is assailed with loud protestations. It is an unforgivable sin to permit power development except by agencies of the "people." Such is the concept of conservation our socialist-minded politicians are endeavoring to instill into the public mind—a mind anxious to embrace conservation but not quite sure what conservation may be.

Resource development and conservation practices have, of course, long been booted around in the game of politics. But we now find conservation emerging as an adopted child of Socialism. People who have in the past demonstrated no knowledge or interest in conservation, and who have done nothing in its behalf, suddenly are proclaimed as ardent and enthusiastic experts in the field. They pose and posture as they extol the virtues of their adopted child and curse the villain who would contribute to its delinquency.

But the "Little Eva" drama now being enacted on the political stage may have far-reaching effects upon an impressionable audience. Conservation may truly become the child of the Socialist family, in which case "wise use" will become secondary to "expedient" use.

Vets Mail Bag

The President announced Saturday several steps to increase the availability of veterans home loans on reasonable terms in rural areas and small communities. These actions, which are being taken by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, affect areas eligible for direct mortgage loans from the Veterans Administration as a supplement to mortgages obtainable through normal banking channels and guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

The actions follow: (a) certain areas formerly eligible for direct loans, but deactivated when private capital for guaranteed loans was generally available, will be reopened; (b) direct loans will be authorized in eligible areas where guaranteed loans are available only on restrictive credit terms; (c) The VA will undertake direct loan processing in eligible areas if the veterans proposes to purchase a home located on a farm site. In making this announcement, the President made public a review of the accomplishments of both the direct loan program of the VA and the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program, operated by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, a parallel activity designed to promote the flow of mortgage credit.

The Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program, authorized by the Housing Act of 1954, has succeeded in placing nearly 16,000 applications for veterans home loans since January 1, 1955, in small communities and areas where the supply of residential mortgage capital is inadequate.

In addition, the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program provides mortgage assistance for minorities unable to find housing loans under normal circumstances. The VHMCP has placed 3,420 loans for minority housing in metropolitan areas alone.

Since January 1, 1955, the Veterans Administration approved more than 421,000 loans to eligible veterans in direct loan areas — approximately 2,500 counties in the nation.

Most of the Veterans Administration direct loans were approved during the early months of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program when this program was being organized. During the past six months the VA has approved an average of 800 direct loan applications monthly and the VHMCP has averaged 1,500 placements

each month.

In general the VHMCP operates in the same areas which are eligible for Veterans Administration direct loans. Since the VHMCP was established, all VA direct loan applicants are referred to VHMCP so that private lenders are given the first opportunity to make the loan. If no commitment to make the loan is obtainable from a private lender, the direct loan will be made by the VA if it qualifies in all respects.

Thank You

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor) — This letter is being written to say "Thank you" to the various individuals and organizations who helped us so generously in making it possible for us to have our trailer booth at the corner of Eighth and Main streets from October 1 through October 3 for the registration of voters.

First of all, we wish to say "Thank you" to the Herald and News who gave us such fine publicity, and have always been very generous in giving us space to carry on our work of helping citizens to realize their responsibility for the acts of the government, in a country where citizens govern by their own consent. This work is always on a non-partisan basis aiming always to present both sides of an issue, or to give candidates from both parties a chance to be heard at any meeting in which the League participates.

Next, we want to thank Charles DeLap, County Clerk, for his cooperation, and Mrs. Howard Biehn who handled the clerical work at the trailer. We are also grateful to the City Council for giving us permission to have the trailer parked on Main Street and to Warren Poole, who very generously let us use one of his trailers, and to others who cooperated in various ways.

We are very grateful to the following women who assisted or served at the trailer: Mrs. Frances Aldridge, Mrs. J. R. Hinman, Mrs. Rowland Ulrich, Mrs. L. C. Pratt, Mrs. Robert Moss, Mrs. Estlin Kiger, Mrs. Raymond Tice, Mrs. Alene Elmore, Mrs. R. L. Hensig, Mrs. M. E. Holland, Mrs. Sue Jones, Mrs. Elsie Burton, Mrs. Raymond Hall, Mrs. Frances Dennis, Mrs. John Yaden and Mrs. F. S. Kelsey.

During the five days, 583 people registered at the trailer, so we feel the effort was worth while. We are glad we could make it easier for those people to register who stopped by during the time the trailer was parked on Main Street.

League of Women Voters

Explanation

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
Certainly piles, or hemorrhoids, constitute one of our most common afflictions. If I fail to discuss this subject for a short time I soon receive many inquiries similar to that from R. S., who asks for an explanation of hemorrhoids, whether they are always painful and whether they can cause cancer.

To answer the specific question first, they are often but not always painful. There is no reason to believe that hemorrhoids increase the chances of developing cancer.

It is probably not possible to point the finger at any single cause for hemorrhoids. Certainly one cannot give any vaccine or institute any other preventive measure which will insure their nonappearance.

Chronic constipation, a persistent cough, childbirth, and other forms of strain may contribute to the development of piles.

It is possible, too, that the sedentary occupations involving sitting for long hours in a chair have something to do with their development.

What are piles? They consist of enlarged or dilated veins known as hemorrhoidal veins lying around the exit of the digestive tract.

It would seem that anything which increases the pressure of the blood passing through them would be likely eventually to weaken the walls of the veins so that they would remain permanently enlarged. Occasionally clots form in them which are extremely painful.

Once present, what is the treatment?

It is true that sometimes the veins become temporarily greatly enlarged and then may return to normal or almost so. This happens quite often after childbirth, for example.

But if the piles are permanent and are causing bleeding, itching or discomfort (all of which are common) the best treatment is usually surgery. This involves cutting out or tying the enlarged veins—or both.

Injecting them with an irritating fluid which causes them to close up is sometimes done but this is not always advisable.

They'll Do It Every Time

Reprinted by E. P. H. Co.

By Jimmy Hatlo



THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO J. ROACH AND R. EASTWOOD, 533 E. 12th ST., OAKLAND, CALIF.

Paratroopers Escape Death

FT. BRAGG, N.C. — Two paratroopers could thank a master sergeant for saving them from possible death or serious injury when he grabbed them during a jump recently and the three descended on one parachute.

The incident, which occurred Wednesday during a mass jump at Ft. Benning, Ga., came to light yesterday.

The hero of the story is M. Sgt. Louis Berthiaume of New Orleans, a veteran of 15 years service, who held on to Pfc Frank L. Rummier of Pittsburgh and Sp.5C William J. Meek of Chillicothe, Ohio, after their parachutes became entangled.

Berthiaume, whose chute was fully opened, said he saw Rummier's boots coming "at me from the right" 800 feet over the drop zone. Rummier's chute became entangled in Berthiaume's suspension line and as he slid by, Berthiaume grabbed him. Rummier said he "had been swinging wide from another trooper to avoid tangling with his chute."

Meek's parachute then fell atop Berthiaume's, becoming entangled in the upper part. Berthiaume grabbed him and the three rode down together. They did not pull their emergency chutes for fear of worsening the situation.

Meek received two sprained ankles, the only injuries received among the three.

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Truman Tours Midwest Area

MARSHALL, Minn. — Former President Harry S. Truman wound up a busy day of campaigning in southwestern Minnesota by telling an audience here last night the Republicans favor a farm program which he said could end in absentee ownership and collective farming.

"And collective farms," Truman said, "are actually Communist."

Speaking to an audience of about 1,800 in the heart of a farming area, Truman accused the Republicans of misstatements on farm matters. He questioned the basic arguments he said the Republicans were advancing.

Truman said "their first argument seems to be that Eisenhower is a nice man and very popular. If we elect a man president because he is a nice man, there are a whole lot of candidates who can fill that bill."

He said "the farmer can have peace and prosperity and under Stevenson and Kefauver they will have both."

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Rev. Van Cummings

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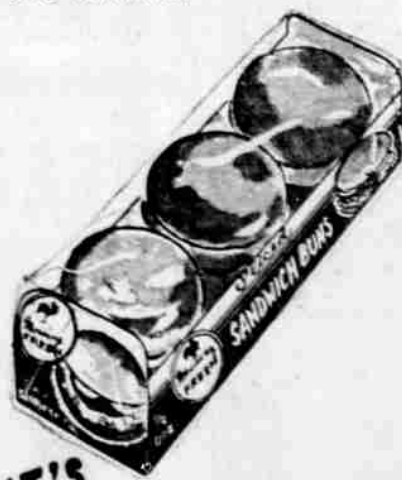
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POLICES BLAMED

GENEVA — Ceylon's ministers of commerce, R. G. Senanayake, Friday blamed Western trade policies for unstable commodity prices which he said were a threat to the maintenance of democracy in all the underdeveloped countries.

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