The Herald and News

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Fast Jaw

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Things a columnist might never know if he didn't read his mail:

That if the next dairy cow you meet has tired circles under her eyes, this may be the reason: she makes an average of 41,600 jaw movements a day . . . of which 15,200 are to munch hay and grain, and 26,400 to chew her cud.

That if your heart pumped water instead of blood, it could fill a 7,000 ton lake in a year.

That more people have birthdays in August and September than in any other month of the year . . . and that this fact puzzles scientists. What is your theory?

That the English are trying to develop a radar instrument which will enable the blind to get along without guide dogs . . . the gadget sounds a warning buzz when it approaches an obstruction.

That of America's 25 million anglers 62 per cent are men, 23 per cent women and 15 per cent minors.

That only four per cent of the nation's hunting licenses are issued to women . . . proving what everyone already knows: A girl needs no license for what she hunts, and her prey knows no protected season.

That a pale complexion is no proof of anemia . . . and a florid complexion is no sure sign of high blood pressure.

That phony check writing is on the increase . . . check swindles cost the nation 400 million dollars a year now.

That Mitchell Mitsuhide Shirota of Hawaii is the only professional American jockey with a college degree.

That no sensible dentist would want a hippopotamus to visit him twice a year . . . these animals have teeth that weigh up to seven pounds and reach a length of 30 inches.

That a survey showed wives pick the vacation site in 56 per cent of American families . . . but in my neighborhood the figure is closer to 100 per cent.

That in ancient Rome it was customary to grant freedom to a woman slave after she had borne three children . . . the only catch: She didn't get to keep the kids.

That it was Kin Hubbard who observed, "It's no disgrace to be poor, but it might as well be."

Death Penalty

By United Press International

SALEM—Gov. Robert D. Holmes and Secretary of State Mark Hatfield, contenders in the next gubernatorial race, have had much to say on the subject of capital punishment.

Governor Holmes has come out flatly for abolition of capital punishment and has asked the people to vote it out of the constitution in November. He has commuted two death sentences while in office.

Hatfield's public statements have been a bit more cautious. He says he will "carry out the mandate of the people" with regard to capital punishment.

The Republican secretary, however, has scored the governor for imposing his "personal philosphy" upon the judicial processes of the state.

Hatfield has said he would use the commutation authority only in the light of facts—such as new evidence—pertinent to the case at hand rather than "basing action on personal opinion."

As a private matter, Hatfield has said he favors the universal abolition of capital punishment based not so much on moral arguments as on the inequality with which the death sentence is imposed. He adds that these feelings would not enter into any specific case.

The governor seems to feel that commutation of death sentences should be the rule while Hatfield feels it should be the exception.

The governor's stand against the death penalty has been made tougher politically because the one man now under death sentence—Billy Junior Nunn—was convicted of killing a 14-year-old boy in a crime involving sex.

But the governor has stuck to his guns, explaining it to the Oregon Prison Association this way:

"I know there are many atrocious murders committed by perverts and by psychopaths. But we do not solve the problem of perversion by killing the pervert, nor the terrors and abnormalities of the psychopath by leading one to the gas chamber."

The governor recently granted Nunn a 12-month reprieve while the State Supreme Court considers an action brought by the dead boy's parents challenging his right to exercise powers of commutation.

A decision in the case will probably come much sooner, but the governor apparently granted the year's reprieve to eliminate the possibility of charges bringing pressure to bear on the court.

The governor's position on the death penalty is that it does not prevent murder in any degree and he believes, along with Hatfield, that it is also applied unevenly—with the poverty stricken or ignorant getting the death sentence most often.

Holmes has placed more emphasis on the moral wrongness of taking a life than Hatfield has in arguing against capital punishment.

If the people do vote to take the capital punishment clause out of the constitution in November, it will be up to the State Legislature to find a way to implement their wishes in the matter.

Lumber Future

By N. FLOYD McGOWIN
Pres. Nat'l. Lbr Mfrs. Association

Lumber production is showing signs of recovering from the abnormal lows of recent months. Much of this is traceable to growing indications that the nation is on the verge of a new surge in home building.

While lumber output during the first three months of 1958—7,311,000,000 board feet—was down an estimated 10 per cent from the year-ago level, figures for the second quarter are expected to show a somewhat smaller percentage of decline.

The biggest months for lumber output — June, July, August and September—are yet to come. Conceivably, production during the second half of 1958 could boost this year's total output to the point where it equals—or even exceeds by two of three per cent — the 1957 level of 33,391,000,000.

Much, of course, depends on general economic conditions. Regardless of what the federal government does to stimulate home building, our country's general business climate will have a marked influence on housing demand during the succeeding months of 1958.

At the same time, a strong showing in home building could be a key factor in helping the country to recover from its present economic downturn.

It is interesting to note that lumber production during the first quarter of this year has been only a shade below output in the same months of 1950. As home building moved into high gear during the middle and closing months of 1950—and went on to establish a new all-time record of nearly 1.4 million units for the entire year—lumber production likewise rallied to a postwar peak of 38,902,000,000 board feet.

Many manufacturers believe the lumber market has hit its present bottom and that from here on out the only way is up. I am one inclined to share the view that our industry is on the upswing. Here are some of the circumstances that support that view:

1. In many parts of the country, poor weather has been responsible for curtailing lumber output during recent weeks. Sunshine and dry weather could do much to change the picture in these areas.

2. Lumber inventories at the mill have leveled off in recent months, so the industry is in a much better position now to feel the full salutary effects of a pickup in new business.

3. For the industry as a whole, production has been cut to the point where it is now about equal to shipments. This should head off any new build-up of unwieldy stocks.

4. A sample survey of 400 mills shows new orders for the first 19 weeks of 1958 to be running about four per cent above production.

5. Signs of an improvement in farm income suggest a more favorable outlook for farm construction, a prime market for lumber.

6. Railroad and industrial plant demand for lumber can be expected to improve once these segments of the economy share in a general business upturn.

7. Reports from retail lumber dealers indicate a feeling of optimism for the coming months. Retail stocks, like mill inventories, have been reduced, so any appreciable increase in retail demand would be translated quickly into new business for the manufacturer.

Actually, 1958 may turn out to be a year in which the lumber industry has had to mark time. Many manufacturers are taking advantage of the lull to seek new ways of lowering production costs, improving quality control procedures and developing better customer relations.

This will put our industry in a stronger position to take advantage of next year's opportunities—most notably, the prospect of a banner year in home building.

One of the most encouraging developments of late has been the acceptance by lumber manufacturers throughout the country of a new million-dollar national wood merchandising program developed by the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.

This program, expected to be launched later this year, will do much to help the industry recover and retain markets lost to competitive materials.

All these factors — and others which there is not the space to mention here — suggest that the lumber industry has a right to view the coming months of 1958 with confidence and at least some degree of optimism.

Errors

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — You can't tell the business players in July without a scorecard. If you accept the news on face value you could run up a lot of errors.

It's a tricky month as far as the statistics go. This year there are some added confusions.

Persons anxious to believe the recession is over and recovery underway and those fearful that the more cheerful news of late is a flash in the pan signifying little could be fooled by July.

Here are some of the things likely to happen that the wary should take as cause neither for panic nor over evaluation:

The rise in steel production is one of the chief factors cited by those thinking the recession is over. But steel production is sliding again and the weekly figures in July may seem sad.

The growing custom of plant shutdowns for vacations in industries using steel may be more widespread and last longer this year than usual. The burst of steel orders for June delivery to beat any price rise may have borrowed quite a bit of what would have been normal July ordering.

So a cutback in steel output in July, even if more than usual, shouldn't lead you to the conclusion that the general economy is turning down again. Watch August and September orders before making up your mind.

In the allied metals of copper, zinc, lead and aluminum, price and output confusion could last well into July. Politics adds much of the uncertainty as various proposals to aid the industries are kicked around in Congress.

But there is also a labor factor. Aluminum wages go up automatically August 1, just as steel's do tomorrow. And copper and steel users will be taking plant vacations, so July statistics on orders may give little clue to the fall outlook.

Textiles will look bad for several weeks as mills close for various vacation periods. Some are taking extended ones this year. The hope is that inventories will be corrected and the industry ready for an advance — you'll know later in the year.

The industrial output index, which took a comforting rise as a result of the flurry in steel, may be off more than usual this July. Earlier changeover to auto factories along with slack production of 1958 models while dealers wrestle with stocks could make the index drop more than usual in July.

Also, this would be reflecting past troubles more than it would be forecasting fall events.

In a few days you will get the government's figures on unemployment in June. If the figures jump from May, remember that added to the unpleasant total of those now jobless will be the newly graduated and other students looking for work.

Personal income figures, on the other hand, are due to rise. That doesn't mean that yours will necessarily, or that most folk will be better off. It means that some workers are getting automatic wage scale boosts. But most of the jump will come from the 10 per cent rise for government employes, with a sizable sum of retroactive pay being handed out.

July figures, in other words, may seem to mean more or less than they really do, unless you read them calmly with the background in mind.

Research

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
Written for NEA Service

Rheumatoid arthritis (sometimes called chronic infectious arthritis or atrophic arthritis) is a serious condition of the joints. The cause is not known and its treatment is still far from satisfactory. Fortunately an increasing amount of research is being conducted on it.

Rest is always desirable, both for the joints which are affected and for the body as a whole. Simple remedies to relieve pain, providing they are not habit forming, are also helpful. Aspirin is still a tried and true remedy.

Many victims of rheumatoid arthritis have a tendency to anemia so that they may need iron preparation or, occasionally, blood transfusions.

The diet for patients with rheumatoid arthritis, especially during the early stages, should contain enough nutrient material and should be high in vitamins. But there is little evidence that any single diet has a direct influence on the joint inflammation.

Some people seem to benefit by a change in climate—a warm, dry climate being the most popular. This also is by no means a sure cure.

Doctors have used treatment with foreign protein injections. These substances, usually injected into a vein or muscle, produce a kind of reaction which seems to stimulate the resistance. But this treatment is used less frequently now than in the past.

Preparations containing gold, given by injection, have been widely employed in this country and abroad. When used during the early stages this seems to have brought about good results in many cases. But it must be employed with caution.

Nearly everyone is now familiar with the use of cortisone and ACTH in rheumatoid arthritis. These substances often bring sudden and dramatic relief of symptoms. Unfortunately, however, the good results usually do not last long and undesirable side-effects are frequent. Consequently the search goes on for better methods.

Prolonged conservative treatment has great value. The comparatively simple methods available often bring good results. Several special mechanical devices have proved useful.

And it is important to remember that most victims of rheumatoid arthritis will never become so disabled as to be bedridden or to require a wheelchair.

Quotes

By United Press International

NEW YORK — Lebanese Foreign Minister Charles Malik, on the disorders in his country:

"There is confusion in the minds of most people that this is only a rebellion and therefore the government is dealing only with the rebels. The government is dealing with pressure from outside from powerful agencies directed against us."

Pogo

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Hungarian Refugees Test Cameras In Wrong Spot

SOUTHEND, England (AP)—Three Hungarian refugees who said they were just testing out a new camera—by focusing on the government's top-secret atomic weapons center—set off a weekend spy scare in Britain.

The Hungarians, all refugees who have been granted political asylum here, were seized by police at their rooming house after an anonymous telephone tip that they planned to leave the country.

The Hungarians agreed they had intended to take a one-day trip to France, a Sunday crossing that involves no passports, but insisted they had no idea they were in a restricted area when they tested their camera.

Police held them 18 hours for questioning while the films were developed, then let the men go when the pictures turned out to be ordinary snapshots showing just faces and no secrets.

Police said the background of the pictures was Foulness Island, the atomic weapons testing center in the Thames Estuary just off Southend. But it was just a distant haze on the snapshots.

Two of the Hungarians had been caught snapping pictures in the wrong places last year. This time all were warned to watch their focus and were let go.

MECHANIZE HANDICRAFTS

TOKYO (UPI)— Red China announced today it is trying to achieve the ultimate in modern technology — mechanization of the handicraft industries. Radio Peiping said a national conference of handicraft cooperatives decided that 70 per cent of the nation's handicraft industries could be converted into modern factories or workshops by 1960 or 1961.

Three Siskiyou Schools Aided

YREKA—A total of almost $20,000 was allowed by the Siskiyou County Board of Education for construction and improvements at three Siskiyou County schools during a meeting held in Yreka on Thursday evening.

Amounts designated for improvements included $7,500 for resurfacing the playground at Dunsmuir Elementary School; $10,000 for furnishing of a new building at Etna High School; $905.54 from the Forest Reserve Fund for reroofing and construction of storage rooms at Sawyers Bar School.

Other action taken by the board at Thursday's meeting was the acceptance of $500 in Forest Reserve Funds from the Shasta County Board of Education for the Dunsmuir High School District; hiring C. J. Porterfield of Sacramento as certified accountant to audit the accounts of Siskiyou County schools for 1957-58; granting life diplomas to Joyce K. Weston, Yreka High School; Edna R. Ruffalo, Weed Elementary; Frank W. Ross, Mount Shasta High School, and approving the purchase of three new films by the county audio-visual department.

Gen. George Armstrong Custer was graduated at the foot of his West Point class.

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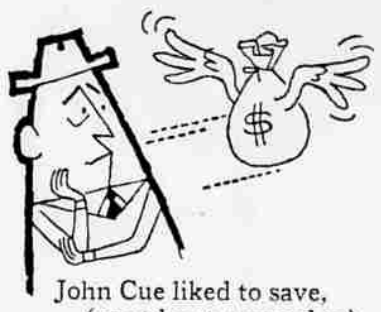
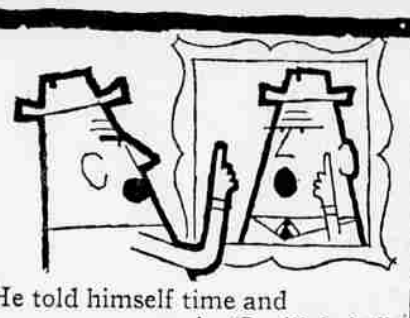
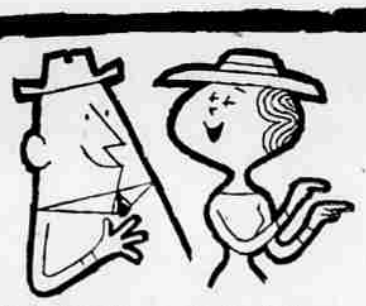
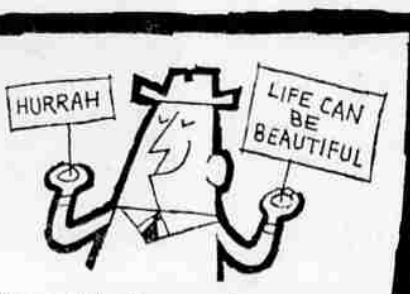

John Cue liked to save,
(or at least, wanted to)
But never quite managed,
(even as me and you!)


He told himself time and
again "I *will* do it!"
But paychecks were vanished
before he quite knew it.


One day he was told of the
plan "Firstomatic"
(It makes saving planned,
instead of erratic).

John went to First National,
and signed a small card,
Remarking "The interest
rate is my reward."

At once the Bank transferred
a modest, small sum
"To savings: With more
small deposits to come."



Soon, John became happy—
(in fact, he's ecstatic.)
He's saving *each month*,
and it's all automatic!

You should try Firstomatic Savings. It's the easy, sure way to save regularly, as everyone knows he should. You let the bank worry about transferring money from your checking account into your savings account at regular times, eliminating your time and trouble. Most important, Firstomatic helps you resolve to save. Ask about the Firstomatic Bank Savings Plan at your nearby First National Branch.

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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation