

## Forgotten Matsu Soldiers Live Beside Their Weapons

MATSU (AP) — They live beside their guns, these nearly forgotten men of the offshore war. They are the 20,000 Nationalist soldiers on the Matsu Islands, all but ignored while world attention focuses on the Communist shelling of the Quemoy, 150 miles to the south.

But they maintain a 24-hour standby alert, sleeping underground a few feet from their artillery pieces and machine guns.

They live in an intricate system of tunnels, pillboxes and bunkers. Fortress Matsu is a four-square-mile beehive of subterranean fortifications carved largely by hand and chisel out of rock. The four other Nationalist outpost islands of the Matsu group are the same.

They are strung from 3 to 10 miles from the Communist mainland. By Nationalist estimate, 300 Red gun emplacements face them. Visitors invariably consider Matsu's maze of tunnels incredible.

Heart of the Matsu complex is an underground cluster of concrete bunkers making up the Nationalist operations headquarters. Air, sea and naval reports funnel into the operations center, which directs the men at the gun emplacements and reports to Nationalist headquarters on Formosa.

Soldiers spend much of their day either underground at a battle station or outside digging more fortifications and carving more roads.

This work, largely by hand with only light equipment such as picks and shovels, has been going on for nine years.

Lt. Gen. Ho Chun, the jovial, heavy-set Nationalist commander

on Matsu, lives in an underground bunker of five rooms. He has no doubt that his men can repulse any invasion attempt by the Communists.

"They will be annihilated," he says of the Reds.

## Hens Killed? Here Are Tips On Slayers

Can you identify predators that may kill your poultry? The State Department of Agriculture calls attention to these identification aids in a bulletin from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which cooperates in the Oregon predator program. Here are the pointers:

1. The predator is probably an owl if one or two birds are killed every night and their heads and necks are missing.

2. It's probably a fox when several birds are killed every night and partly buried.

3. The predator is probably a raccoon when several birds are killed every fourth or fifth night and found with their crops partly eaten and frequently with their heads missing.

4. The predators are probably minks or weasels when many birds are killed occasionally and found with small bites about the head or neck.

5. Likely it's a dog that is getting onto the range or into the pens when, on occasion, many birds are found badly mauled.

6. When birds are found missing without any sign left behind, the predator is in all probability a man!

The two agencies also report 1,623 predatory animals killed by federal-state hunters in Oregon during a four-week period, August 24 to September 20.

This figure includes 607 coyotes, 267 bobcats, 260 porcupines, 252 badgers, 83 bears, 76 raccoons, 42 skunks, 31 foxes, four mountain lions and one opossum.

About 12 per cent of the coyotes taken were in Lake County. Malheur County hunters killed the most bobcats—43; Washington and Clatsop counties tied for the most bears taken with 13 apiece.

## Glaucoma Detected By Eye Exams

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (UPI) — About one person in 40 among middle aged or elderly Americans suffers from glaucoma the most common cause of blindness and there is as yet no complete cure.

But with proper care, according to Dr. Robert A. Goldsmith of the University of Michigan Medical Center, glaucoma can be controlled and blindness often prevented.

Glaucoma results from abnormal pressure in the watery fluid of the eye. When the pressure builds up, it cuts off the normal nutrition to the eye nerves and when the nerves die, incurable blindness takes place.

Even if glaucoma is caught in its early stages, it still can't be completely cured, Goldsmith said, but it can be controlled through the use of eye drops and other medication.

"The overall outlook for the patient with glaucoma is now much better than it was in the past," Goldsmith said. "We are seeing more early cases and are preventing many cases of blindness but there is a long way to go."

He urged that everyone over 40 years of age have a routine eye examination once a year. A simple and painless test of eye pressure can determine if there is danger of glaucoma.

## Matter of FACT



For a great many years man has been occupied with mapping the earth. As early as 523 B.C., Pythagoras believed the world was round. About 200 years later Aristotle developed this idea, using arguments which are still sound. Eratosthenes, born in 276 B.C., figured the distance around the earth and came very close to its actual circumference.

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## 'New' Sweet Alnum Ruled Out On Farm

Oregon farmers are cautioned against seeding a so-called "new forage grass" that has been ruled out of a dozen states as a noxious weed.

Now being promoted as Sorghum alnum—it is also called Sorghum grass, Columbus grass, or Sorgo Negro—the grass has made slight inroads into Oregon, reports the Oregon State College farm crops department.

Sorghum alnum is actually not new in the United States but has been under test as a perennial sudangrass for at least 10 years with generally poor acceptance, according to Rex Warren, OSC farm crops specialist.

The coarse, creeper-type grass is similar to Johnsongrass and is a rank grower, reaching heights of 10 feet. Like Johnsongrass, it contains prussic acid poison. Most western states have legislation against it, and it has also been ruled out as a noxious weed in Kansas, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia and Georgia.

D. D. Hill, OSC farm crops department head, says the few farm trials in Oregon this year were not good indicators of Sorghum alnum performances since it was favored by the early warm spring. It requires higher temperatures than corn for best growth.

Better forage grasses for Oregon are tall fescue, orchardgrass, ryegrasses and wheatgrasses, Hill states. He adds that field corn will double the yield of Sorghum alnum in Oregon as a summer silage.

Tests in other states show Sorghum alnum to be a normally slow-starter in the spring. This would shorten its usable forage season, Warren explains, since it would be hazardous to livestock in the fall when frost raises prussic acid content to poisonous levels.

These trials also make it doubtful that Sorghum alnum could consistently overwinter in eastern Oregon, and its creeper habit would make it a menace in western Oregon where it could apparently winter through.

## Solon Requests Delay Of Sale

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore) asked the General Services Administration Thursday to delay the scheduled sale Dec. 10 of the Lillmore property in Roseburg.

He said the sale at Seattle should be put off to allow Congress to consider an alternative means of disposing of the property.

Last year Neuberger introduced legislation to permit its sale to the city to preserve the home's historic significance failed to pass.

## Allergy Study Funds Granted

OREGON STATE COLLEGE — Oregon State College research on allergy compounds, particularly grass pollen and house dust, has received a \$13,900 supporting grant from the U.S. Public Health Service.

The research is aimed at determining the nature and makeup of the active compounds that cause the bothersome allergies. Isolating the compounds and understanding of their chemical makeup should aid scientists, it is believed, in finding more effective treatments and preventives.

In western Oregon, house dust and grass pollen account for most of the inhalant asthma and hay fever. Across the nation, about one person out of 10 is affected by allergies.

Almost unbelievably small amounts of the allergy compounds will bring reactions in some persons, according to Dr. Tsou E. King, project leader for the Science Research Institute at OSC. Cooperating with King in the study are Dr. Arthur Lietze, research associate, and Arthur Malley, graduate student.

Dr. Charles E. Reed, Corvallis physician and a staff member at the University of Oregon Medical School, is working on related phases of the project.

## Cross Country Flight Once Long Ordeal

NEW YORK (UPI) — The jet age in U.S. commercial aviation is dawning just a little less than 30 years after introduction of the first coast-to-coast air service.

By comparison with today's 600 mile-per-hour, sleek and luxurious airliners, those first planes seem like Tonnerville Trolleys — in accommodation and schedules.

The first New York to California service was inaugurated by Transcontinental Air Transport (later to become Trans World Airlines), and most of the trip was by railroad — the Pennsylvania and Santa Fe.

This was in 1929, and the airlines weren't allowed to fly at night. So you boarded a train in New York, rode overnight to Columbus, Ohio, then flew a 10-passenger Ford Trimotor from Columbus to Wayne, Okla. Another overnight train ride from Wayne to Clovis, N. M., and you finished the coast-to-coast "Airway Limited" (that's what the ads called it) by flying from Clovis to Los Angeles.

On the planes, you sat in wicker seats. The cuisine consisted of cold chicken or ham sandwiches and coffee.

Elapsed time: 48 hours. Fare: \$351.94 one way.

One year later, TAT inaugurated the first all-plane New York to Los Angeles service. It cost \$200, and there was no tax. You made one overnight stop in Kansas City. The trip took 36 hours.

You can make the same trip now in eight hours at an aircoach rate of just over \$100. Jetliner fares will be slightly higher, the flight time under five hours.

## AERIAL ASSAULT

HARTFORD, Conn. (UPI) — Sixty-five state and local civil defense officials were holding a conference on survival in an atomic attack when the meeting suddenly broke up. The officials were attacked by a swarm of mosquitoes.



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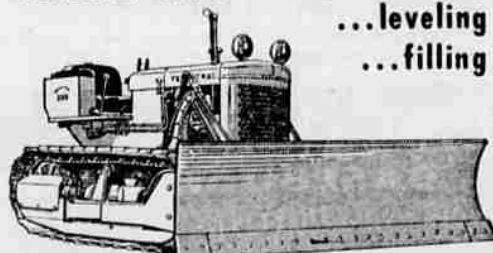
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TOPEKA, Kansas (UPI) — It took police to assure a pinball player he could return the next day to collect on the 112 free games he had just won at a tavern's legal closing time.