

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



AMERICANS VERY STRANGE PIPPLES... YES, NO? LAFFING WHEN SHOULD CRY... THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO SUSIE SCOVILLE, CARMEL, CALIF.

Mars Nears Closest Approach To Earth; Study Preparations Made

Chicago—UPI—If we're ever going to find out whether there are little men on Mars, next month would be a good time. For the planet with the ruddy complexion will be closer to the earth than it has been in 32 years. And it won't come as close again until 1971.

Is That So?

By EUGENE BURNS
Ranger-Naturalist

So you've got an elder-down robe, a four-point Hudson's Bay blanket, or a sleeping bag. Now what do you do to get a good night's rest in the woods? Equipment, you'll soon discover, is just the beginning — now it's up to you to make it sleep-producing.



leaves and grass. Cut four logs for the frame: two five feet long; two seven feet long. Form a rectangle, driving stakes on the outside so the frame will not shove apart. Smooth the ground carefully, removing rock and roots. Then fill it with leaves or grass—depending on the country for materials. Spread it on a groundcloth, and unfurl your bedding on top. It will make a fairly comfortable bed.

After the frame is made, gather a couple of big armloads of spruce boughs from several trees. Starting at the head and pointing the tips toward it, shingle the boughs over the entire bed surface. Although springy, this foundation is coarse and would be hard to sleep on. So now, gather a great big armload of fragrant balsam boughs — again from several trees. In gathering, these should be broken off between thumb and forefingers. Any tips too big to break this way, will be too large for the use in the bed.

Shingle these over the spruce foundation carefully. Start at the head of the bed, again, setting the twigs on end by shoving their butts down through the spruce boughs. Point the tips to the head always, and see that each succeeding layer covers the butts of the previous one. Place the balsam boughs underside toward the earth. Makes it slightly springier.

As for the lower third of the bed, don't give it too much attention — your feet don't need a soft mattress — that's for hips

they have their telescopes trained on Mars, but so far nobody's spotted any flying saucers. Actually, the learned star gazers aren't looking for anything quite that fantastic. Instead, they'll try to chart Martian weather maps, and they'll conduct further studies of the planet's atmosphere.

This in itself might give some further clue to the age-old question of whether life could exist on the red planet. A "photographic patrol" set up in 1954 by the International Mars committee will be carried on by astronomers at 20 observatories, including famed Mt. Palomar in California.

Some of the participating observatories are in the southern hemisphere, where viewing will be best because Mars will pass directly overhead. One Gas Known

So far, the only gas detected in the Martian atmosphere is carbon dioxide, discovered by University of Chicago astronomer Gerald P. Kuiper in 1947. Kuiper, under a contract arrangement with the University of Texas, now is manning the telescope at McDonald Observatory in the Davis mountains in southeastern Texas. He hopes to get a better determination of the carbon dioxide content through use of infra red spectrum techniques.

Kuiper also will study color changes in the dark area of the planet, which some experts believe consists of vegetation of a low algae form, something like reindeer moss. Kuiper and others will study details of the Martian polar cap, now in the process of evaporating. They'll also train their telescopes on the "Mountains of Mitchell," a high plateau area on which snow remains after the surrounding area becomes bare.

Further studies will be made of the planet's satellites, Phobos and Deimos. Phobos is of particular interest because it's slowly spiraling in toward the mother planet. But the experts say it won't fall for another 30,000,000 years. Northwestern university said astronomers don't expect to determine whether there really are "canals" on Mars. Fine surface markings on the planet were reported in 1877 by an Italian astronomer, but they've never been photographed and most scientists haven't been able to detect them.

Northwestern is opening its Dearborn observatory to the public on the evening of Sept. 5-7. For the edification of the layman, the university said Mars will appear in the southeastern sky about 9 p.m. on the nights of its closest approach. It will be highest in the sky about midnight.

It will be brilliant and red, and it should be easy to spot.

Cabbage Worms Get Immunity To DDT

Geneva, N.Y. —(UPI)— Entomologists at the Cornell University Experiment Station here believe cabbage worms are steadily acquiring an immunity to DDT. Experimental findings show the cabbage looper particularly has become resistant to the insecticide with the imported cabbage worm now showing less susceptibility.

Growers on Long Island were among the first to report trouble in controlling worms with DDT, the entomologists said. Western New York growers got the same result where concentration of DDT have been stepped up three to five per cent. One to two per cent concentrations were found to be effective in the early years of using the insecticide.

However, the entomologists say, this poor control cannot be blamed on seasonal or area variations.

Parts of Russian Area Restored

San Francisco —(UPI)— Early in 1812 a group of Russian adventurers and voyagers landed at Bodega bay and, after hunting and fishing around the area for a while, moved 13 miles north and founded the settlement of Fort Ross.

They laid out their settlement skillfully. As its center they built a stockade of 12-foot redwood poles forming a 300-foot-square enclosure. An octagonal blockhouse was built into each of two diagonally opposite corners of this stockade. Both the blockhouses and the stockade had embrasures through which mounted cannons could be fired.

Inside the enclosure was a commandant's house, a chapel, officers' quarters, barracks and storehouses. Outside was a windmill, tannery, granaries and living quarters for Indians who had come with the Russians from Alaska or who had gathered from the surrounding countryside.

Crops and cattle were raised to supply food to Russian camps in the far north, and many goods were manufactured for sale in nearby San Francisco.

Finally in 1841, pressure from the Spanish and, later, the Mexican governments, which considered the Russians troublesome intruders, led the Russians to sell their settlement to John A. Sutter for \$30,000. They returned to Alaska.

Parts of Fort Ross have been restored by the California State Park commission north of San Francisco on state route 1.

Doc Says People Live Longer But Not as Happy

Niles, Mich. —(UPI)— Dr. L. L. Harrison, who was graduated from medical school 50 years ago, believes "people are healthier today than they were when I began practicing, but I doubt whether they are happier."

"The life expectancy was about 47 years when I graduated from medical school in 1906," Harrison said. "Now, chiefly because of a reduced infant death rate, the expectancy is about 68 to 70 years."

"But we spend most of those extra years worrying about our health or something else."



MEETING IN LONDON, representatives of five powers given task of presenting case for Suez Canal internationalization to Egypt, discuss procedural plans. From left: United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, Bo Gunnar Richardson Hagglof, Swedish ambassador to England; Ethiopian Foreign Minister Aklilou Habtewold and Dr. Ali Ghali Ardelan, Iran's foreign minister. Robert Menzies is the committee chairman. (International Soundphoto)



URGING REVOCATION of 26 licenses, California investigating committee terms boxing "gangster-ridden sport" in report to Gov. Goodwin J. Knight. Matchmaker Babe McCoy (left) and Promoter Cal Eaton, Los Angeles, were singled out for stinging criticism. (International Soundphoto)

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