

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Went up to a friend's place above Rocky Point for dinner Sunday night and came back with an even firmer than usual conviction that the possibilities of the Upper Lake have scarcely been tapped as far as recreation is concerned.

There's just something about the area, the big lake out there with the blue hills beyond it, the ducks in the tules, the fish jumping (and there were fish, too. Know because one member of the party caught a nice one) with loud splashes and all the other things that go to make up a quiet, peaceful scene.

Enhanced, of course, by thick charcoal in the open and oodles of good French bread.

But, please, let's not ever get careless or thoughtless concerning that lake. We've got a chance with a potential worth of millions of dollars and countless lifetimes of pleasure up there if we'll just see to it that we keep it and develop it.

The old-West-is-passing note: A notation from a firm representing Justin and Sons, the famous Texas bootmakers, says that cowboys today are in line to be hated because their feet's too big. Seems that a careful study of the records has disclosed that some 30 or 35 years ago it was not at all unusual for a grown man to be

stumbling around in a pair of four and a half or five size boots. Now the average runs around nine to nine and a half. With plenty of ten's and bigger going out of the shop.

Of course no one could make statements of that kind without giving a few reasons. And they do. Could be, says the sheet, that it's because so many people in the cow business do so much walking these days. In the old days a man wore boots to keep the feet off his feet from the cookhouse door to the stirrup. Now he has to walk all the way to the garage and climb into a Jeep. And then go around stepping on starters and brakes and throttles and things like that.

Then, says H. J. Justin, a lot of cowboys went into the army where they were issued a pair of crates called GI shoes that were generally a size or two too big. So they got used to wearing 'em bigger than they needed to and stuck with it.

Anyway, whatever it is, the size of the fabled cowboy boot is going up as fast as the price of his beef is going down.

But there's one thing that baffles me. If more walking increases the foot size and Mr. Justin says that riding the range in a Jeep instead of aboard Old Paint tends to make bigger boots necessary, what must the figures of the Levi Strauss company look like? I'm afraid to ask.

Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK

Professor Emeritus of History,
University of Oregon

No. 36

Today's question: When did Catholic missionaries come to the old Oregon Country?

As early as 1834 the French-Canadians in the Willamette Valley began sending petitions to the Catholic bishop at the Red River settlement asking that Catholic priests and teachers be sent to them. Unfortunately no priests were available at that time. There was no means of transportation to the far distant Columbia River region except in the canoes of the Hudson's Bay Company express brigade, and the company was at first reluctant to take the responsibility for a passenger. At last, however, in 1838 permission was given and Francis Norbert Blanchet was chosen for the difficult mission. He was to be joined at the Red River settlement by another priest, Modeste Demers.

It was a grueling journey that Blanchet took from Montreal with the Hudson's Bay Company men, up turbulent rivers, across Lake Superior, and up other rivers until he reached the Red River settlement. Here he rested for a time, and then he and Demers pushed on. At first they traveled in canoes, but later it was necessary to resort to horses. After the difficult crossing of the Rocky Mountains they reached the headwaters of the Columbia River. In constant peril they descended this stream, stopping at Fort Colville, Fort Okanogan and Fort Walla Walla, and on November 24, 1838, reached Fort

Vancouver, after a journey of more than 5,000 miles, more than six months since leaving Montreal. Under the agreement with the Hudson's Bay Company the Catholic missionaries were obliged to carry on their activities north of the Columbia River. They were also under instructions to establish a mission station on the Cowlitz River, and this was done soon after their arrival. Father Modeste Demers took charge of this station. Father Blanchet visited the settlers on French Prairie in the Willamette Valley in January, 1839, and spent about a month with them. At this time he consecrated a log church building which the settlers had erected in 1836. This proved to be the beginning of the St. Paul Mission, for in September of that year Blanchet received permission from Dr. McLoughlin to establish a mission south of the Columbia. He therefore returned to St. Paul, which was his principal residence for several years.

In addition to their work at St. Paul and the Cowlitz mission, Father Blanchet and Demers made long trips into the Indian country around Puget Sound and in the upper Columbia region. On these trips they preached to a large number of Indians and baptized many of them.

Next question: Who was Ewing Young and what is his importance in Oregon history?

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have any questions you would like answered on Oregon or Northwest history, mail them to Dan E. Clark, care of this newspaper.)

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

There is vigorous debate on whether smoking is harmful and in what way, but no one claims that it strengthens the muscles, improves the "wind" or does anything else to improve the health.

Nicotine has generally been considered the principal ingredient of tobacco smoke which may exert an unfavorable effect. Tars or other elements in tobacco may also be undesirable. As a pure drug, nicotine is a powerful poison.

When burned as it is in smoking the harmful effect of the nicotine is certainly lessened. Furthermore, of the nicotine which enters the smoker's mouth, only a small amount is absorbed through the linings of the mouth, throat and lungs into the blood.

The amount of nicotine in the smoke is increased by rapid smoking. The nicotine which is absorbed is eliminated quickly through the kidneys.

Tobacco smoke irritates the delicate mucous linings of the breathing passages. Coated tongue in heavy smokers is the rule. The throat and larynx, or voice box, are irritated by heavy smoking and smokers frequently have a slight cough and hoarseness.

There is some evidence that cigarette smokers show an increased likelihood of developing lung cancer and I know of several doctors who have given up smoking for this reason.

Smoking interferes with the appetite. The person who steps heavily smoking suddenly tends to gain weight merely because he eats more. People with ulcers of the stomach are often advised not to smoke. Smoking increases the acid secretions of the stomach and tends to slow the healing of an ulcer, some people believe.

Many smokers complain of cold hands and feet. This is probably because the nicotine absorbed causes some of the small blood vessels to contract and, therefore, to carry less warming blood to these regions. In some people the tightening of

the blood vessels is so great after smoking that a temporary increase in blood pressure is produced.

Those who have definite blood vessel disease such as Buerger's disease, Raynaud's disease, angina pectoris, and those who have had coronary artery disease should refrain from smoking. Other people whose blood vessels respond unfavorably to smoking should consider giving up the habit.

There is little doubt that excessive smoking interferes with athletic performance. Shortness of breath on exertion after smoking is usual. Athletes in training are not supposed to smoke during the period of their competition.

Does smoking shorten life? This is highly debatable. One study of this subject came to the conclusion that in men, at least, smokers after the age of 40 have a lower average expectation of life than do non-smokers.

Different people are affected differently by tobacco smoking. Those who show definitely unfavorable effects or have diseases in which tobacco smoking is pretty well known to be harmful should give up the habit. Others may feel that the pleasure of smoking is worth any possible harm.

Hoover, Now 79, Eats Quiet Meal

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover quietly observed his 79th birthday Monday preparing to again become a consultant on Federal government reorganization.

Hoover, a Republican, planned no celebration, just a quiet dinner with friends.

He declined requests for interviews, but issued a statement in which he spoke chiefly of his assistance by President Eisenhower to head the new commission on reorganization of the executive branch of the federal government.

He said the new commission will be called into session Sept. 28.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—All most husbands feel they get trying to please their wives is exercise — and maybe a kind word.

But the reward of Paul Charlap, a 28-year-old chemist, was fame and financial success. It was by trying to please his wife that Charlap developed, by last, a chemical substance that increases the shrink-resistance of nylon stockings and adds to their wearing quality.

The Charlap success saga is the kind of young-love-on-queers-all story that Hollywood would reject as too true to life to make a good movie.

Back in 1949, while caring for their infant son, "Cookie" Charlap snagged her stocking and complained to Paul:

"If you know so much about chemistry, why can't you do something to make my hosiery last longer?"

"Being as it's your wife, you don't ordinarily pay any attention to a remark like that," Paul recalled. "But that night she showed me that she was spending \$4 to \$5 a week for hosiery — and that kind of woke me up."

Paul checked with the Du Pont Co. chemists and found they had a substance which helped protect nylon from snagging during the manufacturing process.

"Why couldn't a housewife use it?" he asked. He was told it was impractical—too high a temperature was required, and the substance washed away in soap and water.

But Charlap wasn't satisfied. He took some of the substance home, set up a laboratory in his basement. After 18 months in which he devoted every spare hour to the problem, Paul came up from the basement, one day and said confidently:

"I've got it!"

He had developed a chemical solution that put a protective coating on stockings. But first the stockings had to be washed and then thoroughly rinsed twice. Cook found that was so much trouble that after a few weeks she quit using it.

"You're just to lazy," Paul accused her.

"Nope, too busy," she said. "A woman with two children doesn't have that much time to spend on her stockings every night. Why don't you combine the chemical solution with soap? Then I could wash my stockings and put the protective coating on them at the same time."

Great idea. Wonderfully simple. Who would have thought of it but a busy housewife?

"The only trouble was that the basic ingredient and soap were not available at the time," said Paul. But he set out again to please his wife.

"If you really want this stuff," he told Cookie, "you're going to have to do most of the work. I have to earn my living."

So he and Cookie tested more than 200 soaps, detergents and other cleaning agents in their basement laboratory before finding one that might work. The solution, a chemical mixture was kept at a constant temperature with a thermostat from the family's fish tank.

When their supply of test tubes was broken, Cookie came up with the answer: the baby's nursing bottles. A home-made assistant that Paul had built broke down. Cook found that crisis by turning on the washing machine and putting the mixture on top of it.

"That was clever of her," said Paul.

"Oh, a woman can do more with a hairpin than a man can with a whole box of tools," said Cookie airily.

"It took us a year to solve the problem," said Paul. "Cookie had to go up and down those basement stairs 25 times a day to see that everything was going right."

Paul still thought of his product only as something to please his wife and her friends. Cookie had to prod him into taking it to a merchandising firm. This firm had tested it for six months, had 1,600 women try it out—then put it on the market.

The Charlapps are still dazed at what happened. Some two million dollars worth of the nylons solution was sold in the first few months. The firm expects it to mushroom into a 10 million dollar a year business. The royalties assure Paul and Cookie of a fortune.

"I want to buy an airplane," said Paul.

"You can have a boat—not an airplane," said Cookie, adding: "He is already driving me crazy asking me to think up another idea to keep him busy."

"Yes, the problem is to find a problem," said Paul. "I guess I don't have a very original mind. But if somebody presents me a problem, then I can attack it."

They'll Do It Every Time

MONGOOSE, THE PRESS AGENT, WORKS PRETTY HARD GETTING A MENTION FOR HIS ACCOUNT...



LOOK, CHARLIE—I JUST GOTTA GET SOMETHING IN THE PAPER ABOUT HORSE CHESTNUTS—I GOT THE HORSE CHESTNUT FOUNDATION FOR A CLIENT...

I'D LIKE TO HELP YA, MONGOOSE—LEAVE THE BULBS AND PICTURES—I'LL SEE WHAT I CAN DO—

CHARLIE! THEY FIRED ME! THE CHESTNUT OUTFIT! DON'T USE THAT STUFF I GAVE YOU!! USE SOMETHING ABOUT 'EM GONNA BE INVESTIGATED BY THE GOVERNMENT—I'VE GOT A LOT OF VERY DAMAGING STUFF ABOUT THEM!

TURN AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO THE PRESS AGENT...

THE END

BY JIMMY HATLO

143 July Fires; 470 Acres Hit

PORTLAND (AP)—There were 143 forest fires that blackened 470 acres in Oregon last month, State Forester George Spurr reported Saturday.

The report covered the year for 1953. The total for the year to date was 1,430 acres burned, he said.

The report covered some 15 million acres protected by private fire patrol organizations and the State Forestry Department.

Of the total, 86 were in Eastern Oregon and 57 in the western section of the state. Forty were caused by lightning and 44 by human carelessness. The remaining 109 were caused by other man-made causes.

QUINCY, ILL. (AP)—Sgt. George T. Quinn, 1944 Arthur, was scheduled to arrive at San Francisco on the Navy transport Gen. W. C. McKee Sunday, Aug. 9.

Also among the 1,345 Army personnel direct from Korea is Col. Ben A. Phipps, 217 Maple, Ashland.

definitely want newspaper ads, 88 per cent want magazine ads, 88 per cent want radio ads, 88 per cent want TV ads, 88 per cent want direct mail, 88 per cent want other media.

Asked what advertising is most distasteful to them, 27 per cent said radio, 22.4 per cent said TV, 12.5 per cent said billboards, 9.9 per cent said theater screen, the same for direct mail, and 3.3 per cent said cards.

Less than one in 100, only .66 per cent, disliked newspaper ads, and not a one disliked the magazine ads. Conversely, 92.4 per cent

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By Jimmy Hatlo

BUT HE WORKS THREE TIMES AS HARD (FOR NO DOUGH) KNOCKING 'EM AFTER THEY'VE GIVEN HIM THE OL' HEAVE-HO!!



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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower stressed, in his speech to the governors Conference yesterday, the importance of the 400 million dollars Congress voted for fighting the Communists in Indo-China.

The money was important to his foreign program. The way his administration went about getting it illustrates Eisenhower's own development in handling Congress.

He has a theory of government he called gradualism. In a news conference July 22 he said he considers it his job to bring people in Congress and the executive branch together to achieve progress for the United States.

This was more than six months after he began dealing with Congress. In that time he himself showed some of this gradualism: in the sense of a gradual change in handling the lawmakers.

He started off in the 1953 session by having members of Congress into the White House for breakfast or lunch, trying for a very personal and friendly relationship. That was still his goal at the end of the session.

But in the beginning he seemed to rely on an attitude of "after I lay my proposals before Congress it can suit itself and things should work out all right."

At the end he had reached a point of putting heat on Congress or individual members, to get approval for what he thought important.

Shortly after becoming president he asked Congress' okay on a resolution condemning Russia for breaking agreements and enslaving people.

It suited the Democrats. But the Republicans wanted to add a paragraph critical of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, who made the agreements. The Democrats would not stand for that. The Republicans, with Eisenhower apparently keeping hands off, let the whole business drop.

The President persisted pretty well in trying to get some main parts of his program through without making anyone mad until Rep. Daniel A. Reed, New York Republican, strode directly into his path and stood there like a wall.

Reed, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, wanted the excess profits tax on corporations to die, as it had been scheduled to die, on June 30. Eisenhower wanted it extended to next Dec. 31.

Through his influence with the other Republican leaders in the House, Eisenhower rammed the extension through over Reed's head. This was a humiliating experience for a man as powerful as Reed. But Eisenhower got what he wanted.

And he particularly wanted 400 million dollars for aid to Indo-China, where the French and Americans are fighting Communists. The House voted the money. The Senate decided 300 millions was enough.

State Department officials urged key senators to vote the full 400 millions. Officials of the Mutual Security Administration explained

some of the reasons why they wanted 400 millions. Some reasons involved secret uses of the money.

The result: Just a few hours before it quit Monday night, the Senate voted for 400 millions also.

Just how far Eisenhower may have to go, or be willing to go, in getting Congress to do what he wants is something he will have to work out for himself between now and the end of his term.

Bruce Biossat

President Eisenhower has spoken many times of the need for revamping the country's whole tax structure to make it fairer, more balanced, more logical. Since the goal is a big one, its achievement has been deferred until next year.

Congress, however, decided that it could not wait to wipe out inequity as it affected the movie industry. It canceled the 20 per cent special excise levy on movie tickets.

The President, in vetoing the repealing bill, assured the treasury of an estimated \$120 million, the repeal would have deprived it.

There can be no question the film industry needs that kind of relief. Nevertheless, granting it at this time will establish a bad precedent. For the relief claim may be almost as strong for numerous other groups now chafing under the excise tax burden. It should be hard to argue that these should not have the same quick recognition.

There are other reasons why the movie is unique. The government needs the money. Congress has just finished extending a very unpopular levy, the excess profits tax, because it would be politically embarrassing to have that corporate levy lapse while income taxes remain unchanged — and Washington can't afford yet to lower income taxes.

It doesn't make sense, therefore, to chop off \$120 million in revenue unless substantial funds are somewhere in sight.

Congressional performance in the excise field has been pretty generally dismal. The excises were adopted as "wartime emergency" taxes. Naturally they were slapped on where the getting was good, in the entertainment field, transportation and communications, cosmetics, and some so-called luxury items like luggage and handbags.