Herald and News

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BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Following on the heels of the first story about Bill Hanley comes another. This one from my Dad, who also picked it up first hand from Bill at the first Hart Mountain meeting.

Seems that back in the days of the crash when cattle prices were even lower than they are now, but getting just slightly better, Bill retired to his wife one day that maybe he'd better go down to San Francisco and check the market situation. He carefully explained to her that she had her half of the year's profits, he had his, they could both go as they pleased, and he might be gone a few days.

So he shoved off. At San Francisco the market looked good, but Bill thought maybe he'd go on to Denver and check. At Denver it was looking up and he sold a carload. But, shucks, it might be better at Omaha. It was, and another carload went down in the books. Well, being that close to Chicago, the Big Center, he went on. "I figured the market was tottering on the peak at Chicago," said Bill. "So I sold out everything we had."

Being that close to New York Bill figured he'd go on and take a look. After three or four days of wearing out his feet he was sitting in the lobby of the hotel one night with nothing to do when he looked up at the bulletin board and noticed that a big Cunard liner was sailing for Southhampton at 12:30. It was then 10:30, but he made the boat alright.

"Fooled around London for a while," said Bill, "then went on over the channel to France. After seeing a few sights there I went on to Rome and saw the palace and the rest of it. While I was there I figured I might as well head East and get a look at some of the spots I'd always heard about. So I caught a boat down through the Mediterranean, through the Suez, fooled around on the way a little and finally wound up in Shanghai."

After a few more days here he was again bored and saw a last minute boat for San Francisco. So he hopped on board and sailed straight to the Golden Gate.

"I got off the boat," he said, "and headed up Market Street. Got up to Roos Brothers store and there was a familiar looking woman peering in the window. So I stepped up to her and said 'hello there, mother.'

"Well, my wife turned around, looked at me for a minute and then said, "why, hello, Bill, had your breakfast yet?' "

The good old days and the good old people.

Having recently noted the arrival of Jim Hamilton back on the local scene, we now report that Blaine Orrell, one-time Nash dealer, is back in town. Says he's back to stay but has no plans. Welcome home, Blaine.

Fred Glover back in town after a month's absence. Seems he was on a tour with his brother. All the way up to Banff and Lake Louise. Had a wonderful time, drove a lot of miles and grew a head of hair that would put an Aussie bushman to shame. He got that cut, however, and is once more looking familiar.

Win-all-the-time department: Saw Frank Mosebar the other day and asked how his golf game was getting along.

"Well," said Frank, "it's usually good for a drink—one way or another."

Asked him how the crop looked down his way and he came up with what amounted to an almost optomistic answer. Appended to which was the usual qualification—if it doesn't frost.

The daily menu at the Elks Green Room lists Rainbow trout under "Sea Foods."

Bus Thompson, flyer, salesman par excellence and fishing addict, is back with Ashley Chevrolet after a brief period of inactivity. We're still convinced he was just getting a lot of fishing off his chest.

Loren Meeker was in town the other day to report on the ranch picture. Everything seems to be under control, he said. Almost time to start the winter work. Like getting your wife to cut up a supply of wood.

Occasional cards come drifting in from Fred "Fuelburner" Heilbronner who is having the time of his life on an Alaskan cruise. He better get back before the cold weather sets in.

I prefer a straight 75-day duck season .....
I prefer a split 34-day duck season .....
I prefer an early opening date for duck season .....
I prefer a late opening date for duck season .....
An ideal opening date would be .....
Comments: .....
.....
.....
.....
Signed: .....

Vet's Mailbag

The Veterans Administration has called attention to an important deadline for Korean veterans who were discharged before August 20, 1952 and plan to take schooling or training under the Korean G. I. Bill.

These veterans, the VA said, must actually be enrolled in training in a school or job-training establishment by August 20, 1954. Approximately one million veterans are affected by this deadline.

For those veterans wanting to start with the fall term or those taking a type of course where the school requires entrance with the fall term, the deadline means they must be enrolled in the course and school of their choice by the fall of 1953. This will be their last chance, as the law requires that they commence training within two years of the date of enactment of the law, which was August 20, 1952.

The VA said another million Korean veterans, who have been discharged since that date, will have to be enrolled or at work on a course of training within two years of their discharge date.

Since most schools begin enrollment in about a month, not much time remains for many veterans to file their applications for training and to enroll in institutions of their choice.

Applications for a Certificate of Eligibility should be made to the VA immediately in order to give time for processing, especially for those with no records with the VA. The VA also can provide advisement and guidance service to veterans desiring it, and urges veterans to take advantage of it by filing early requests for this vocational counseling. Veterans are allowed only one change of course under the law and should be certain of their training objective when they enroll, the VA emphasized.

Photostatic copies of separation papers, including both sides, must accompany applications for education and training, the VA said.

Training allowances will be paid beginning with the completion of the first month's training. For that reason, all veterans are advised by the VA to provide themselves with enough money to tide them over at least the first 8 weeks of training.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Q. I had a permanent Service Life Insurance policy which I surrendered for cash when I went back on active duty. Now that I've been separated, would it be possible for me to reinstate that same policy as of the original date?

A. Yes, it may be reinstated at the original age and effective date, and without a medical examination, on payment of the required reserve and the current premium. But you must apply in writing within 120 days after your separation from service.

Baby in Sink Plays With Hot Faucet, Dies

HOUSTON (AP) — Mrs. Florentino Calvillo put her 13-month-old daughter, Maria, in the sink yesterday and ran cool water over her to cool her off.

It was a hot day. The temperature reached 93.

The mother, 27, said she went into another room to get clean clothes for Maria. The baby, the mother tearfully related, played with the faucets while she was away and turned on hot water.

Hospital attendants said she was dead of severe body burns before she reached the emergency room.

Ornery Bandit Gets Peeved At Victim

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A 19-year-old motorist told officers last night a man jumped in his car, brandished a tire tool, took 30 cents and "got awfully mad when he dropped his billfold—he accused me of trying to pick his pocket."

The victim, Bob Freeman, said the bandit then collected all his tire tools and walked away in a huff.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History, University of Oregon

No. 38

Today's question: What was the Willamette Cattle Company?

William A. Slacum's visit to the Willamette Valley settlement early in 1837, mentioned in the preceding article, was productive of a very important result. He was impressed by the need of the settlers for cattle to relieve them from the restrictions of the rigid policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, which would not sell cattle, but only lend a few to the settlers. He therefore offered to give free passage on his brig, the Loriot, to as many settlers as wished to go to California where, he said, they could buy cattle at three dollars a head. The proposal was eagerly accepted, and what was called the Willamette Cattle Company was formed. A considerable sum of money was subscribed by the settlers, by Slacum himself, and even by Dr. McLoughlin and two other officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. Eleven men signified their desire to make the trip to California and agreed that their leader should be Ewing Young, the man so recently in their bad graces. The treasurer of the company was Philip L. Edwards of the Methodist mission.

After their arrival in California there was at first some difficulty before the Mexican authorities granted permission to purchase cattle. Finally, however, Young and Edwards succeeded in buying as many half-wild Mexican cattle as they desired, and started north on what was certainly one of the most difficult and hazardous cattle drives in American history. There were swollen streams to cross, tangled underbrush to push their way through, and high mountains and deep canyons through which to find a way. "Hills peep over hills and alps on alps," wrote Edwards in his diary. The cattle were fractious and difficult to control. "Hallooing, bawling, stones, clubs, and everything on which we could lay our hands," wrote Edwards late in August, "achieves every inch of our progress."

New troubles and angers confronted the party when they reached the country of the fierce Rogue River Indians. Unfortunately one of the party killed an Indian without apparent cause and this unleashed the full fury of the tribes men on the herders. There were ambushes, one man was killed, and a number of cattle were killed or stolen. To make matters worse, the men began quarreling among themselves. "Curses, guns and knives were bandied for 15 minutes," wrote Edwards in his diary, and Young found it difficult to maintain his leadership.

After such a trip it is a wonder that Young and Edwards and their companions succeeded in reaching the Willamette settlements in the fall, with more than six hundred head of cattle, having lost about two hundred on the way. The enterprise was the first cooperative effort among the settlers and marked the beginning of economic development independent of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Next question: When did the Willamette Valley settlers first petition Congress to take possession of the Oregon Country?

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

HAL BOYLE

By SAUL PETT
(For HAL BOYLE)

NEW YORK (AP) — It is now a matter of record that a man in the advertising business can get ulcers in Karachi or Johannesburg or Hong Kong just as easily as he does along Madison Avenue, New York.

Only the causes vary.

In India, he has to avoid sex in at least 14 different languages. In Latin-America, he can pull out almost all the stops. In Hong Kong, he can't tell the Chinese to smoke a given cigarette without saying please. The Chinese are very sensitive about courtesy.

In Calcutta, he can't even tell the Hindus to smoke, please. The Hindi language, I'm told, just has no word for smoke. Over there, it comes out "Drink a cigarette."

All this information I picked up this week while smoking a few drinks with foreign office managers of the Grant Advertising Agency. Besides talking over local problems, they played local commercial recordings for us.

You should have heard that shampoo commercial sung in the Tagalog and Cebuano dialects of the Philippines. Personally, I like it better that way.

An Indian toothpaste jingle was accompanied by a band that sounded like a calliope falling apart. Indian musicians, it was explained, will use eight different rhythms at once while they employ only a five-note scale.

Some things are the same the world over. A filmed TV commercial in Mexico City showed a pretty blonde stepping out to a diving board. Just as she was about to go in, a sing-song voice said "Un momento," and she was called back for her hair oil.

An ad appearing in India, said Aubrey Mendietta of Bombay, can not show a girl kissing. Several merchants who tried it had their shop windows stoned by angry mobs. Hindus insist that sex is private.

No Indian woman can be pictured in anything but the most proper clothes. Decolletage is absolutely out. This, said Mendietta, adds to the advertiser's problems in view of the fact that 80 per cent of the shopping, even for women's clothes, is done by men. However, Hindus don't object to seeing American or British women shown in bathing suits.

But in Latin-America, the neck line in ads plunges even lower than in North America. This despite the fact that Latin-Americans, as individuals, generally are modest.

In Brazil, the ad writer cannot speak of a "fresh cigarette" because in Portuguese the word "fresh" has a naughty connotation.

In Venezuela, a man said, you can claim anything. You can say your tire is the "only puncture-proof, blow-out proof tire in the world." They have no laws or codes against such things.

In South Africa, mobile units carry recorded commercials in English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Basuto and other tribal tongues. They are played in native villages, where frequently the favorite music is American jive.

In Hong Kong, the advertiser has to lay off the color blue. Chinese associate it with funerals. Red goes over big. The Chinese think it is accompanied by good luck, and frequently clothe their kids in red to "drive away the devil." It's just a superstition, not politics.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower's new economy drive will be scanned closely by all those who work for the government, by all those who do business with the government — and should be by all those who pay taxes to the government.

He has told heads of departments and agencies to try hard to cut spending this fall so that the federal debt ceiling won't have to be raised.

Those businessmen, however, who have been disappointed because the previous economy drive appeared to them to be stronger on good intentions that in actual savings, are more interested in the second part of his directive: More cuts in the huge governmental spending total to be spelled out in the budget submitted next January.

Some assert that while the administration made much this year of the momentum of spending and the hangover of appropriations still available for spending, this argument might run a little thin when the second year starts in January. The new budget, they feel, is likely to show more cuts.

Many businessmen, of course, are entirely sympathetic with the administration's struggles with big government's spending problems. Some just hope that more can be done.

The new budget will start taking form after Sept. 15, when the requests for new funds are made. The budget director will try to pare them. He will also try to guess what next year's revenues will be.

The treasury hopes for more tax returns from business. It bases this hope on the fact that in the first half of this year corporate earnings, for industry as a whole, were running 17 per cent ahead of the first six months of 1952.

But next year's incomes will be a different story. With the new year the excess profits tax is scheduled to die, and the Treasury will lose that revenue. As of now, the law also provides that next April the ordinary tax on corporate income, which is now 52 per cent, is to drop back to 47 per cent. Unless Congress changes this, it means another drop in revenues for the Treasury.

In January, also, individual income tax rate are due by law to drop by around 10 per cent. This will cut into the future revenues the Treasury might get otherwise.

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James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—In his old age Stalin remained what he had always been: a professional tough guy who grabbed what he thought he could get away with. His heir Malenkov talks sweeter.

Stalin, particularly in his old age, was so stubborn that at times he looked unimaginative. Malenkov represents himself as being a little more reasonable. But there's no evidence of any basic differences between the two men.

In his long speech to the Supreme Soviet last week Malenkov never mentioned Stalin's name. Why? Perhaps to get Stalin out of the Russian people's mind and direct their attention and loyalty to him, or to suggest a break with the past.

At any rate, as a result of his toughness and his stubbornness, Stalin left his heir Malenkov with gigantic headaches: the North Atlantic Alliance and bad living conditions in Russia.

When Stalin saw his chance to grab the satellites in the chaos after World War II, he did it.

Then his Communist servants took Czechoslovakia from within. It was a job which might have been done more gradually, if he had been willing to wait.

Because of his age he may have felt he did not have time for such subtlety. More probably, with America so poorly prepared for war, he may simply have felt contemptuous of the West's ability to stop him.

Next project: Korea. The North Korean Communists could hardly have started that war without the blessing and promised support of Moscow. This was the most naked and cynical use of Communist force since the end of the big war.

Stalin was either still contemptuous or used Korea to test the West. If the West didn't help South Korea, then there was no end to the possibilities for Stalin.

But Czechoslovakia and Korea resulted, not only in the North Atlantic Alliance between this country and Western Europe, but also in real rearament.

The stubbornness which Stalin exhibited in his last days showed in the way the Communists balked for two years over a Korean truce. It might have been more understandable if, through such tactics, the North Atlantic Alliance was broken up. Instead, it was strengthened.

Meanwhile, Stalin was so determined on building up Russian war potential—not only planes, weapons and manpower, but also atomic development—that sacrifices had to be made in the Russian peoples' living standard.

When Malenkov took over he faced the North Atlantic Alliance, apparently restlessness inside Russ- and the possibility the Korean War might be enlarged to include Russia.

He started talking peace and the Communists finally agreed to a truce in Korea. But the Russians have shown, and Malenkov illustrated it clearly in his speech to the Supreme Soviet last week, that they are deeply concerned about the North Atlantic Alliance.

Malenkov tackled it from half a dozen different directions in his talk.

At the same time he made big promises of the good things in store for the Russian people. This may have been bunk. But it was soft talk. It might help him with the Russian people.

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The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Mrs. B. W. asks for a discussion of the gall bladder and its functions. She also wants advice on a diet for an inflamed gall bladder.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to answer the latter question in a newspaper column since there are too many individual variations between the dietary needs of victims of gall bladder trouble, and specific advice on this matter must be obtained from her physician. It is, however, worth while to discuss some aspects of the gall bladder.

The gall bladder is a small, pear-shaped hollow organ lying just under the liver and ribs on the right side. Its function is to store bile and to empty it gradually down a small tube into the intestines. The bile is manufactured in the liver; when it reaches the intestines it helps greatly in the digestion of fats.

Irritation or inflammation of the gall bladder may or may not be associated with gallstones. In about two-thirds of all cases the bile itself is sterile, that is, germs cannot be found in it.

Chemical agents, apparently even the bile itself, as well as bacteria, can produce either acute or chronic gall bladder inflammation. When germs are at fault they may have come from infection in the mouth or throat, or have passed up the tube or duct from the intestines.

In acute inflammation of the gall bladder, severe but not constant pain is the first sign of difficulty as a rule. This is generally on the right side of the abdomen. Often pain from the gall bladder is felt in the back under the right shoulder.

Nausea, vomiting, slight fever and swelling of the entire abdomen may come after a short time. The area arund the inflamed gall bladder is almost always extremely tender.

The question of whether to operate at the time when the inflammation is acute or to wait intil it is not so bad has been debated for a long time.

Some authorities feel that the removal of the acutely inflamed gall bladder can be done best right away; others equally competent favor delay, and operation, if necessary, only during the time when the inflammation is not so severe.

In chronic cholecystitis, the symptoms may be much the same as in the acute form but not as severe. Many of those with chronic cholecystitis complain of "gas on the stomach," a feeling of fullness after a small meal, and similar vague symptoms.

Sometimes jaundice, or yellowness of the skin and mucous membranes, is present. The question as to whether operation is necesary or whether the condition should be treated by medical means is often difficult and cannot be answered except after careful study.

Bruce Biossat

No one need envy too much the new permanent Senate Majority Leader, Republican William F. Knowland of California. He has his work cut out for him.

So long as Senator Taft was alive, Knowland was invested with something of the Ohioan's great personal authority when he spoke as leader. That large, comforting assurance is gone now, and Knowland is on his own.

Ahead of him next year, a critical election season in which GOP control of the Senate will be on the block, are such crusty problems as tax reduction, a new farm program, postal rate increases, a new foreign trade policy covering tariffs, extension of social security, possible Taft-Hartley revision, statehood for Hawaii, and a possible Korean peace treaty.

All these issues were deferred in 1953. Yet it took every bit of Taft's parliamentary skill and influence to get key parts of the President's relatively modest initial program past the Senate.

There were many reasons why. Every one of them might obtain in 1954 as it did this time. First, Republican control is razor, thin. Even assuming perfect accord on the issues, nearly 100 per cent attendance would be needed to keep command at all times.

But in practice, the GOP never had accord, any more than the Democrats before them. Right-wing Republicans showed no more sympathy for the President's programs than for those of his Democratic predecessors. By tremendous effort, Taft managed to pull some of them into the camp now and then, but seldom if every did he get them all.

Consequently, the administration was dependent on Democratic votes to get important bills through. Since in 1954 the issues will be tougher and the intra-party tensions perhaps greater, that dependence may actually be increased when Congress returns. Knowland took note of the prospect by bowing acknowledgment to the Democrats when he assumed his permanent leadership post.

Lastly, President Eisenhower applied a theory of presidential power which tended to leave Congress largely to its own devices. He allowed himself to be, in effect, a congressman's idea of a President. Inevitably this greatly enlarged Taft's difficulties; factional strife intensified without White House leverage to minimize it. Only reluctantly, and then sometimes at great cost, did Mr. Eisenhower use the authority at his command.

In the new situation, the President may feel compelled to exercise this huge power more frequently and more tellingly. He may do this personally, or through some agent wise in the ways of politics and legislatures.

But whether he does or not, the majority leadership now and in 1954 is sure to provide a stiff test of Senator Knowland's capacity for growth, for accommodation to a wide range of viewpoints, for dealing with the opposition, for sheer output of energy.

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL
By KEN McLEOD

The locale of the first big conservation bitterbrush seed gathering project and picnic set for Sunday August 16 will be on Deer Mountain behind Deer Mountain Lodge on old Highway 97. Signs will be placed on the turnoff from the present new 97 Highway to direct all comers to the seed-gathering area.

Those who come should be prepared with gloves and pasteboard cartons to gather seed in, and likewise bring a lunch. Our hosts—the Mount Shasta Rod and Gun Club, the McCloud Fish and Game Club and the Klamath River Sportsmen—will furnish refreshments.

Here is a grand opportunity for all sportsmen ranchers and just plain city folk interested in conservation of the Klamath Basin to get to know one another and to do something constructive towards getting better browse for deer and livestock. Bitterbrush is one of the most important range plants in the West. It's scientific name, is case you are interested, is Purshia tridentata D. C. I might hasten to explain in case if you are suspicious that the "D. C." in the name, does not refer to the famous home of bureaucracy (Washington) but are merely the initials of the famous botanist Augustine P. DeCondolle who is responsible for giving the scientific name to the shrub.

Bitterbrush is grazed by cattle sheep and goats, as well as by deer and antelope and other game animals and the seeds are an important item in the diet of rodents and birds. Bitterbrush is the most important range browse east of the Sierra Nevada-Cascade ranges. Over large areas it has been destroyed or damaged by such factors as fire, heavy grazing by livestock and game, defoliation by tent caterpillars, girdling by rodents and weather conditions. Not enough reproduction is becoming established to perpetuate the stand in many places.

The range of bitterbrush covers about 340 million acres in the 11 western range states and southern British Columbia. In California along, the plant is distributed over 7,500,000 acres east of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains. Bitterbrush commonly grows on sites occupied by big sagebrush, ponderosa and jeffrey pine, Sierra juniper and single-leaf pinion pine. Bitterbrush grows best on soils that are well drained, moderately deep and fine to coarse texture. In many places it forms the dominant groundcover. It is rather intolerant of shade, and the densest stands are found in forest openings and clearings on slopes below the pine forest.

Over a period of years—especially during the last great cycle of dought—a serious decrease in reproduction has created much concern among sportsmen interested in this natural food of deer, as well as with cattlemen who are interested in the plant as a browse for cattle. Much critical study has been made of the bitterbrush situation over the past few years and experiments were started in 1940 to determine how the plant could best be reproduced by artificial revegetation. At first, there were some range experts what flatly stated that no success could be obtained from artificial re-seeding, but actual field trials have now shown the error in such statements and it is now an accepted fact that re-seeding offers considerable promise of getting bitterbrush re-established on many areas where it has been destroyed.

The ripe seed is usually collected at this time of year. It should be plump and grayish in color and the red juice in the seed coat should be well solidified. The seed should be taken from the part of the plant that is producing ripe seed. They mature first on the lower branches and last on the upper. The seed may be stripped off the branches by hand if gloves are worn. The seeds usually fall to the ground within four or five days after ripening and therefore the collecting time requires to be very closely watched. It is for this last reason, we have not been able to announce the exact spot of the bitterbrush picnic until the botanist has located a really "hot" seed spot. Those who attend the picnic will have a chance to learn at first hand just how and when seed must be collected in order to assure successful range reproduction.

In planting the bitterbrush seed, the results from both fall and spring experimental planting indicate that if either seeds or fruit are sown at proper depth and at the proper time only a small percentage is likely to be found and destroyed by rodents. More than half the seed can be expected to germinate. However, many of the young seedlings are destroyed by rodents, insects, and game, or unfavorable weather during the first month of growth. This loss occurs usually before the livestock grazing season begins.

There is much more to the bitterbrush story which you can learn if you come down and join with us on our Sunday project. The latch string is hanging out and everyone is welcome whether you hunt deer or not, or whether you graze livestock or not. It's all for the benefit of the community, the well being of which we all have a common interest in. So here's hopes to see you gathering bitterbrush seed Sunday—Cherrio, remember the time, any time after 9 a.m. The place, Deer Mountain on old Highway 97.

Hugh Pruett

From Mr. O. H. of Rainier, Ore., comes this question: "Was the recent lunar eclipse on the morning of July 26 a return of the one of the evening of July 15, 1935, when for so long the moon was blacked out?"

Yes, we may call it a return engagement of the evening show of 18 years ago. In very ancient times the Chaldeans learned from observations that very similar eclipses recur after certain periods of time. They named this period the saros. Later, they passed this knowledge on to other nations. The reason for the recurrence was not known, but from past observations the ancient astronomers were able to foretell eclipses quite accurately.

We are told that the Chinese royal astronomers, Hsi and Ho, failed to warn their people of the blackout of the sun on October 22, 2137 B.C., because they were "drunk in excess of wine." They doubtless knew the law of the saros. It seems that execution was the fate for such scientific blunders.

Today the reason for the saros is quite accurately known. The sun and the moon in their apparent paths among the stars return to nearly the same relative positions to each other and to the moon's nodes. Also, their distances are about the same. The period of the saros is now given as 18 years 10 1-3 days in case five leap years occur during this time. If there are only four leap years, then the days are given as 11 1-3.

Let us see then how we can calculate the lunar eclipse of July 26, 1953, from the one of July 15, 1935. During this period 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948, and 1952 were leap years, or a total of five. Therefore the recent event was due to occur 18 years 10 1-3 days after the one of 1935. Eighteen years take us to July 15, 1953. Ten more days come to July 25. Totality in 1935 started at 8:09 p.m. PST, 9:09 p.m. MST, 10:09 p.m. CST. One-third day more places it eight hours farther along or in the morning of July 26. It did occur within about one-half hour of that time.

The two eclipses were also practically identical in that in both cases the total phase lasted 1 hour 41 minutes, or about the longest possible for a lunar eclipse.

There might seem to be a discrepency in the saros rule in that there were seven eclipses in 1935 (both sun and moon considered) while only five are schedule for 1953. The solar eclipse of January 5, 1935, covered only 0.001 of the sun's diameter. This amount varies by a tenth or so from one time to the next, so it missed entirely in 1953. The last one in 1935 was on December 25. In 1953 the extra 1 1-3 days will throw it into 1954.

Colorado Demos Appear Proud Ike's There

DENVER (AP)—The official publication of the Democratic State Central Committee this week features on its front page a two-column picture of President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

The picture, in the publication "Colorado," is surrounded by articles written by former President Harry Truman, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Sen. Ed C. Johnson (D-Colo).

The caption extends best wishes to the Republican President and the first lady during their vacation in Colorado.

PASSING FANCY?

NEW BERN, N. C. (AP)—When hurricane "Barbara" struck here Thursday night, a daughter was born to the N. E. Wards at Kafer Memorial Hospital. They have named her Barbara Gale.

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