

The Herald and News

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Pontiac

By KEN McLEOD

Of the great chiefs produced among the American Indian tribes in historic time, the name of Pontiac stands foremost among their rank. In our past columns dealing with the Algonkin family we have sketched their hopes and dreams for the expanding frontier of the English. We have seen them leave their homeland upon the Atlantic coast and cross the mountains to the west where they were still relentlessly pursued by their traditional enemies, the Iroquois, and the pressure of the growing colonial frontier. They became the allies of the French and for a time have some success in holding their own against the westward expansion of white men—then came the collapse of French power with the fall of Quebec and the Algonkin wakened to find that they have been mere pawns in the game of European intrigue. They became not only deceived by their French allies but are handed by them over to the enemy.

The fall of Quebec gave new impetus to the advance of the English frontier. Settlers swarmed the Appalachians, alarming the Algonkin who saw clearly what the future held in store for them; for six or seven decades they had felt the pressure of white man's growth upon the soil of the New World. A new picture of life was being created, a picture in which the red man had no place.

Crisis was facing the doorways of the lodges of the Algonkin and in the face of this crisis there rose a man out of obscurity of the Ottawa tribe of the Algonkin—his name was Pontiac. Born about 1720, probably on the Maumee River in Ohio. Though his paternity is not positively established, it is most likely his father was an Ottawa chief and his mother came from the Chippewas. As early as 1746 his name begins to appear in history as a leader among his people and as a defender of Detroit against the attacks of northern tribes. It is supposed that he led the Ottawa and Chippewa warriors at Braddock's defeat. He first appears prominently in history at his meeting with Major Robert Rogers, in 1760, at the spot where the city of Cleveland, Ohio, now stands. This officer had been dispatched to take possession of Detroit on behalf of the British.

Pontiac objected to the further invasion of the territory, but, learning that the French had been defeated in Canada, consented to the surrender of Detroit to the British. For a time he was disposed to be on friendly terms with the British and consented to acknowledge King George, but only as an "uncle," not as a superior. Pontiac, however, knew there was no future for his people under the rule of the British and being deceived by the rumor that the French were preparing for the reconquest of their American possessions, he resolved to carry on the war of the past. Pontiac was a master of organization and rallied the Indians north west of the Ohio for war, he planned to attack along the whole English frontier and in one sudden surprise attack take all the British forts.

The end of May 1763 was the appointed time when each tribe was to attack the nearest fort and after killing the garrison, to fall on the adjacent settlements. It was not long before the posts at Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami (P. Wayne), Quatenton, Michilimackinac, Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Venango were taken and the garrisons in most cases massacred; but the main points, Detroit and Ft. Pitt (Pittsburgh) were successfully defended and the Indians forced to raise the siege. Pontiac maintained a vigorous siege of the forts for many months but, having no artillery, he was unable to carry them by assault. Nevertheless, he planned his efforts with skill; the experience of fighting with the French was put to good account. Unable to take the key posts by a severer blow to Pontiac, but his hopes were finally crushed by the receipt of a letter from M. Neve, commander of Ft. Chartres, advising him to desert from further warfare, as peace had been concluded between France and Great Britain. Pontiac's allies withdrew their support one by one until he gave up the war and went to St. Louis where he was murdered.

Letter

By REIMAN MORIN

(For Hal Boyle)

NEW YORK (AP)—Letter from New York.

A lot of nice things have been said about Miss Truman's fiancé, Cliff Daniel, and I am going to add to them from a particular point of view.

During the big war, he ran the day news desk in The Associated Press London office, and I was on his staff for a spell. He is a quiet type, with an easy way and an off-beat sense of humor. But when necessary, he could be a hard driver, and his famous urbanity disappeared.

Nevertheless, he was unfailingly popular with his staff, a fairly acid test of a newspaperman. Or of any man.

The New York Times had some sly fun with the humor magazine. The New Yorker, the other day, the magazine reported 1955 was a good year, financially, and its annual statement said simply, "everything went up." The Times published the statement on its financial page under the heading—

"DEPT. OF MODESTY," "NEW YORKER UNIT"

"Japanese look" all over the place. It has affected the amount of furniture in living rooms and the number of flowers in a vase (leaves, furniture, fewer flowers). Some new apartments have what the Japanese call "Shoji," sliding panels, instead of doors on closets. A type of electric lamp shade that resembles a Japanese lantern in glass is appearing in shop windows. And so on.

This interest was well foreshadowed by the success of the Japanese house, brought here by the Museum of Modern Art. In the four months of 1954 when it was open, the house attracted 121,187 people (at 60 cents a ticket). Last summer, 101,937 went through. It is a genuine home, shipped in sections and reassembled here. The museum directors surrounded it with a real Japanese garden. People look off their shoes and shuffled along the highly polished floors. They saw how the Japanese rain a room by concealing their "beds" in the daytime. The simple, austere flower arrangements attracted a lot of attention. People noted how flowers are combined with prints to decorate an alcove. A Japanese room is supremely uncluttered, bare of all but the absolute essentials. New Yorkers liked it, and some are copying it.

Joe Alex Morris has written a history of a book about the year 1929 called "What A Year." What a year, indeed! The book mowed one down on a train because I graduated from college in 1929. The world was a lovely looking oyster then, a whole plate of oysters.

We were going to sell stocks and bonds and play the market and be millionaires at 25, if not sooner. But October and "Black Thursday" were soon to come, and presently I was working on a newspaper for \$12 a week and hugging my job for dear life.

Who can ever forget that year? Ever hear of a "three course vegetable lunch" and "Native Stone," a new novel about architects. It consists, says the author, of the following—

A martini with an olive, a martini with lemon, and a martini with an onion.

Comment

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Democratic National Committee has just told the Democratic leaders in Congress, in effect, they're not doing enough to build a record for the party against the Republicans in this campaign year.

Paul M. Butler, committee chairman, and therefore the party pilot in the campaign, has written to some congressional Democrats a letter which he said reflects the committee's wishes. It went to the two Texans who are the Democrats' leaders in House and Senate—Speaker Sam Rayburn and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, who has been mentioned as a possible presidential candidate—and to some others.

It was this kind of letter, if you don't put up, we may have to shut up. If this was ever intended to be strictly intraparty, private correspondence it didn't remain so. The letter became public over the weekend.

The Democrats have been accused the Eisenhower administration of the giveaway of natural resources ever since the middle of 1953 when the Republican-run Congress gave the oil-rich submerged lands to the states.

That was not entirely a Republican performance. And the Democrats don't seem to be saying much about it now although they said plenty at the time. Some of them did, that is Johnson and Rayburn voted for it. So did many other Democrats.

The Democrats have been running Congress since the beginning of 1955. With the Republicans in control of the white House and the executive branch of the government, the Democrats naturally look to their leaders in Congress to set a party record for the next election and point up, if not create, the issues.

This would be expected in the field of natural resources since the Democrats have been banging away at the Republicans on the "giveaway" theme for years. But in his letter Butler wrote:

"I am fearful that our party and its nominees for president, vice president, and Senate and House next fall may be in a very weak position on the area of natural resources unless some action is taken to bolster our legislative record in this session of Congress."

Being told he's not handling the leadership of the House right may simply anger Rayburn, an old professional in politics. A judge like this from his own party may pain Johnson, who seems to be growing increasingly sensitive to criticism.

Spending Up

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The American oil industry is planning to increase its spending in the search for more oil and in plant expansion by 20 per cent this year.

It will do this although it already has more facilities for pumping and refining oil than present record high demand calls for and although it now is holding back production to keep stocks from climbing too high.

The stepped up search for oil—part of the 20 per cent gain in oil industry spending the Department of Commerce sees for this year—is one example, and a good one, of how American industry now depends upon long-range predicting and planning.

American oil companies in spending more than eight billion dollars this year to look for and refine more oil here and abroad aren't thinking of 1956 demand for petroleum products—which also is expected to set a record. They are getting ready now for what they think will be the world demand for the many products of petroleum 20 years from now.

In the forthcoming issue of its magazine The Lamp, Jersey Standard Oil will point out: "In 1946 the world (exclusive of the Soviet Union and its satellite countries) used a little more than seven million barrels of oil a day. In 1955 it used more than 14 million barrels a day. The indications are that by 1975 it may again have doubled its rate of oil consumption."

Drilling gets the lion's share because the cost of drilling is rising. The American Petroleum Institute, the Independent Petroleum Assn. of America, and the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn. made a special survey of the costs of drilling 49,279 wells in 1953 in this country. It recently made the survey public. It showed that the cost averaged \$200 a well. Rising costs since then, the API points out, means still costlier drilling today. The industry drilled 56,000 wells last year, a record, and expects to top that this year.

Loading

By CHARLES MERCER

NEW YORK (AP)—"For the past 10 months I've been loading and thinking," says Red Buttons. "I've gone fishing mentally."

What did this comedian who rose fast in television and then finally topped from his regular show on CBS-TV catch in these months of mental fishing?

"I caught a little peace of mind," he said, "and I caught some clear thinking. I got a better sense of perspective and I could analyze my problems better than I ever could when under duress."

"This mental fishing is the greatest thing in the world. I'd recommend it for everybody. It's what you do when you get a coronary. Well, you can have a coronary of the brain too—and then you've got to rest."

Tonight (Monday) Buttons returns to television to star in a dramatic show, "The Tale of St. Emergency" on "Studio One" (CBS-TV, 10 p.m.). Based on a story by Jackie Gleason, it's a fanciful drama of two men who arrange a miracle in order to save a wicked town.

"I believe in the script and what it has to say," Buttons said. He emphasized that he's not giving up comedy for straight dramatic roles.

If he has any further television plans, he's keeping them under his crew-cut. And if CBS has any further television plans for him it also is maintaining silence.

His long vacation, spent in New York with a junkie to Europe, he interrupted twice for night club appearances in Las Vegas and Miami Beach. Next month he opens at the Copacabana here.

Anything else?

"I think it's wonderful for an actor to know what he's going to be doing in April," said Buttons. He professes the greatest admiration for television, the medium that has given him some jobs in times past.

"Among the many fine contributions of television is the fact it's done away with hick towns. Elmer no longer comes to the city. The city comes to Elmer."

Battle Ground

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pennsylvania, President Eisenhower's adopted state, gives signs of becoming a major battleground in this fall's presidential election.

That's the impression gained by a reporter talking with politicians and voters in sample communities in the eastern part of the state. Pennsylvania is a rich political prize. It has 32 electoral votes, the same number as California, and second only to New York's 45.

Eisenhower, now registered to vote at Gettysburg, took the Keystone State by 269,000 votes over Adlai Stevenson in his 1952 landslide.

In 1954, Democratic Gov. George M. Leader was elected by a 279,000 margin.

How will it go in 1956? There are indications of a stiff and possibly close contest.

Republicans note that the 1952 vote was larger than when Leader won. They are counting on Eisenhower's popularity and the GOP's "peace and prosperity" theme to attract voters who apparently stayed home in 1954.

On the other hand, the Democrats have some reasons for optimism. Their capture of the State House at Harrisburg for the first time in 20 years gave them a life-greater incentive and confidence. Also, it gave them patronage—the distribution of state jobs. That, in turn, has tended to strengthen the Democratic party organization.

Further, the Democrats made gains in county elections last year. They now control 39 of the state's 67 counties.

None of these factors favorable to them existed in 1952, or even in 1944 when they elected Leader, a virtual unknown before the campaign. Whether they can offset the Eisenhower popularity is some-

thing that only the voters can decide.

A spirited contest for the U.S. Senate will add interest to the Nov. 6 balloting.

Republican Sen. James H. Duff, a former governor and an original Eisenhower booster, is seeking reelection.

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that Duff's Democratic opponent will be Joseph S. Clark Jr., former mayor of Philadelphia, a "reform" Democrat who helped break the Republicans' old-time grip on the city.

Duff already has lambasted Clark as a "left winger" because of his connections with Americans for Democratic action.

Clark has termed Duff a "do-nothing" senator who he says sponsored no major legislation and was absent on many roll call votes.

Duff, taking note of Clark's criticism, commented in Washington: "Personally, I worked vigorously all over America for Eisenhower's nomination and election, and since his election I have supported him consistently in the Senate in all key legislation, which apparently Clark would be completely unwilling to do."

Eisenhower and Sen. William F. Knowland of California will be listed on the Republican presidential preference ballot April 24, but Knowland is waging no campaign. His name was entered before Eisenhower's second term announcement and could not be withdrawn. Stevenson is unopposed on the Democratic side.

The nucleus of Democratic strength in Pennsylvania is in Philadelphia, the East's second largest city, which Stevenson carried by 162,000 votes in 1952. In Pittsburgh and the surrounding steel and soft coal areas, and the hard coal areas of the northeast.

The Republicans traditionally count on the rural vote and a heavy turnout in four of Philadelphia's suburban counties—Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Bucks.

The complexion of Bucks is changing, however, with increased industrialization there.

Last year Bucks went Democratic in local elections.

It is on such trends that the Democrats pin their hopes. The Republicans are depending on Eisenhower.

Vanishing Hair

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

There is no possible doubt whatever that falling of the hair of the scalp causes a great deal of mental distress. People write me about this all the time.

One recently said, "What causes my hair to fall out and what can one do about it?" If I knew the answer to this question I should do something about it myself.

Undoubtedly the most common kind of hair loss is that which so many men experience as they approach their middle years. I might say it is lucky that this happens more often to men than to women or one can imagine the hullabaloo.

In this type of baldness the hair recedes and the hair gets thinner on the crown of the head. Slowly the hairless area becomes larger and larger until the whole top of the head looks like a billiard ball.

Infectious diseases, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, influenza or some toxic condition often causes sudden loss of hair. After a while, however, the hair usually grows back and may be heavier or even a slightly different shade, or texture. I remember a girl in high school who grew back the most gorgeous auburn hair after losing it from typhoid.

Alopecia areata is a condition in which the hair falls out completely in roundish spots. These range in size from that of a small coin all the way up to total loss of hair of the scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes. This is probably a true disease of some kind, though just what causes it has yet to be discovered. The hair may be gone for several months but often grows back just as before. Treatments perhaps hasten the regrowth in such cases.

There is a strong family tendency to early baldness.

Although claims are made for many remedies to prevent and even to cure it, there are too many failures from every form of treatment to justify the belief that there is any good prevention or cure.

The "cures" range all the way from "singeing the hair to keep the juice from running out" (and, incidentally, the hair is not holocaust, to costly instruments for "massaging the scalp or producing some other marvelous effect on hair growth. These probably do not help much though it may be true that dandruff or poor circulation in the scalp will speed the loss of hair. Consequently, if the scalp is unhealthy, treatment of the dandruff or poor circulation and massage of the scalp may delay, though it probably will not stop, the loss of hair.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

LONDON—W. R. Rees-Davies, Conservative member of Parliament, on the Middle East situation:

"There is every likelihood of an outbreak of war involving Arabs and Jews within the next two months."

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Information Agency on "equality for women" in the Soviet Union: "True to their principal of 'equality,' women labor and steel mills, lumber camps and mines, and on railroads. They work as hot carriers on construction jobs, as street cleaners, loggers, stokers, machinists, truck drivers, carpenters and so forth."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



BUT IN THE BACK SEAT THEY ACT LIKE ANY OTHER WIVES—HEH-HEH—EVEN AS YOURS AND MINE...



NO NETS AND GENTLEMEN! THE FLYING BRAVURA FAMILY IN DEATH-DEFYING DEEDS OF AERIAL ARTISTRY...

Stevenson Heads For California

CHICAGO (UP)—Adlai E. Stevenson gave up a Florida vacation and prepared today for a flying "stop Kefauver" trip to California.

Stevenson made his sudden change in plans at an emergency meeting at his Chicago headquarters Sunday. He expects to leave Wednesday and final details of his California swing will be hammered out at a staff meeting today.

An aide said Stevenson will probably stop at San Francisco and Los Angeles in an attempt to head off any mounting popularity for Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.). Stevenson announced he will "work harder than ever" to gain the Democratic presidential nomination after Kefauver whipped him in last week's Minnesota presidential primary.

However, he had hoped to rest up this week in Florida with the second oldest of his three sons, John F. Stevenson. The youth, a Harvard University student, was seriously hurt in a recent auto crash.

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Stevenson apparently called off reports from his backers in California vacation plans on the basis of Florida.

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