The Herald and News

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Big Job

By BILL JENKINS

A notice from the Southern Pacific Company tells us that they have already started work on a four year project which will see a 13-mile fill put across Great Salt Lake to provide a dry land roadbed for future train travel.

That is quite an undertaking and will require the use, by Morrison-Knudsen, of a flock of specially built equipment. It will also cost in the neighborhood of 49 million dollars.

Viewed in the light that of the total cost less than two million will be spent on track and signal equipment it makes it look like a pretty fair undertaking. It will be done by scooping out a huge ditch in the lake bottom mud on a line parallel to and 1500 feet north of the present trestle, and then filling this in with dirt and rock until it is 17 feet above the surface. Since the bottom of the ditch will be 60 feet under water it's going to take a lot of filling.

Plus the fact that the whole thing has to be covered with heavy rock rip-rap to offset the pounding by waves that reach a heighth of eight feet during a storm on the big (2000 square mile) lake.

The sort of a job that makes one pause and wonder at the marvels wrought by man in this modern age.

But, I also wonder if the job is any bigger, or as big, as some of the road building and dam construction jobs that were undertaken and carried to completion in the days before we had so much power equipment? When you think of some of the roads that were built across deserts, along the rims of canyons, through tunnels carved out of solid rock and over spans flung across echoing canyons in the high mountains in the past you wonder how they did it? With only manpower, dynamite, horse and mule drawn fresnos and wagons and plows, how did these early engineers surmount the obstacles?

I marvel every time I see some of the feats that were performed.

Tippecanoe

By KEN McLEOD

The mention of the word "Tippecanoe" brings to mind a part of an old political jingle but actually it is an old Algonkin word of the Miami tribe. Tippecanoe is a noted village site on the west bank of the Wabash, just below the mouth of Tippecanoe River in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. The site is now a public park of no mean historical significance where General William Henry Harrison with 900 troops fought and defeated the Algonkin on November 7, 1811. This battle some historians consider to be the greatest of all Indian battles with a loss on each side of from 50 to 60 killed and a very large proportion of wounded. From this victory Harrison was properly and affectionately styled "Old Tippecanoe," and in his presidential campaign in 1948 a song with the refrain of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" became the rallying cry of his supporters.

The events leading up to this battle start back on the battle ground of "Fallen Timbers" where General Wayne crushed the Algonkin but brought forth the dreamer Tecumseh who visualized a great free Indian state in the Ohio Valley. Tecumseh was entirely ignorant of European intrigue and so became a ready accomplice to the plans of the English. He knew that before Wayne, the Indians had triumphed, that they fought well with the British in the Revolution and before that with the French. He believed that the English of Canada would not only support such an Indian state but would respect its borders. He did not see that the English friendliness in Canada was little more than intrigue; that local British interests were stirring up the Indians to check the advance of the United States, in order to leave the way open for their own expansion.

Tecumseh believed the Indians powerful enough to win against the United States, if they would unite under one leadership. Knowing what we do of Indian backgrounds, we realize that such a union would have been impossible. Discipline in the military and political sense was unthinkable to the Indians, even as a means of self-preservation. But Tecumseh was of the caliber to do his best.

So after the battle of the Fallen Timbers, Tecumseh traversed from a site to a site, talking and spreading his doctrine, up into Wisconsin and Minnesota, down into Tennessee and to the gulf. He must have made a most striking picture, appealing to tribe buckskin and naked brothers and succeeding in a spirited tribal way. Everywhere he was the honored guest. He was welcomed with dignity and respect. But his great ideas were received with indifference. Yet Tecumseh was not discouraged. He shuttled back and forth, personally visiting the tribes along the Wabash River. At the same time he kept in touch with both English and United States leaders. He appeared before the latter as an able advocate of the rights of his people, always commanding the admiration and respect of the whites because of his impressive personality. The most important white man in his day was William Henry Harrison, governor of the Northwest Territory, stationed in Vincennes. Harrison was also a fighting man with a powerful personality, which may account for his frequent conferences with Tecumseh.

By 1810 Tecumseh thought his plans were maturing. He now traveled continuously back and forth, planning a general uprising. One of his brothers was a medicine man, blind in one eye, an emotional fanatic rather than a powerful intellect. True to his profession, he read the future and so went by the name of the Prophet, his Indian name being Tenskwatawa. He was less practical than Tecumseh and put his faith in magic, promising that when the time came to fight he would invoke the powers to make all white bullets harmless.

General Harrison, through his efficient intelligence service, learned that the Indians were concentrating on the upper Wabash near Tippecanoe River. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1811, he set out with his well trained army, reaching the Tippecanoe unmolested, where he camped in a strong position. Tecumseh, was away visiting in the south but had warned the Prophet to keep peace with Harrison until he returned but whatever the reason, the Indians ventured to make a surprise attack. But the general expected something of this kind and was ready.

The attack was well planned and vigorous, for this reason it has been cited by some historians as the greatest of all Indian battles. Whereas Wayne routed the Indians by a quick charge, Harrison was kept busy holding his lines of defense for two hours. However the Indians failed to break through and finally gave way before charges of cavalry and infantry. The battlefield is now a park where bullet scarred trees may be seen, and in the distance is a large boulder upon which, well out of range, the one-eyed Prophet sat making medicine.

New York Spring

By RELMAN MORIN
(For Hal Boyle)

NEW YORK (AP)—New York responds to a holiday like a spring flower to the sun.

Just now, on the eve of Easter, the city is blooming and blossoming, dressed to the teeth in a new spring outfit, a perky little bonnet and a corsage of lilies. What if you can still see your breath in the frosty air? It's spring, the Easter parade is at hand and our town likes to celebrate.

The avenues have been turned into galleries of color. They make you think of gold and alabaster, like the corridors of a palace.

As usual, the window decorators are having a field day. They have dressed the stores with great banks of flowers, azaleas and hyacinths in a fury of color and streamers of yellow and blue and purple paper, and golden chickens, and wonderful white rabbits as big as "Harvey," if you remember him.

I don't know which was more fun —

Watching the wonderment and delight in the eyes of a little girl when she saw the cascade of jelly beans, millions of jelly beans, all colors of the rainbow, in a candy-store window.

Or listening to two teen-agers in front of a foreign airlines window which features a bride in a glistening, diaphanous veil, and photographs of Grace Kelly and her prince . . ."well, I don't care what anybody says, I think he's cute."

Then the sound of birds, twittering, pulled me up short. Birds on Fifth Avenue? The nearest tree was at least a country mile away. And besides it was too chilly for anything less than a penguin. Well, the song came from a loud speaker above a store front, and as you looked up, a gay happy sign was saying, "Hello Spring."

At another corner, there was the smell of a fresh, bracing perfume. It created whole images, violets, or open fields, or perhaps bluebells glistening with dew in a forest glen. That was coming from a store too, and making people stop and sniff and smile.

I turned down a cross street and found the sidewalk completely blocked with boxes of azaleas. It looked like a purple bonfire. They were in front of a flower store, and an attendant was taking them inside. I asked him if he expected to sell all of them before Sunday. "Brother," he said, panting a little, "I just wish I had double this many."

The best surprise of all was — guess — a bank!

This bank is in a new building which is beautiful even without any Easter trimmings. It is all glass and shining aluminum, and it has a wonderful feeling of light and air and gracefulness.

Right now, it is luxuriating in tall Hawaiian tree ferns, yellow creosote, bougainvillea and hyacinths. The sign says they came from Hawaii, California and Florida, and mention yes or.

Behind the bouquets, a gigantic round door of a vault has been left open. The vault shell is as clear as Hawaiian air. Small white cubes have taken the decorations from somewhere. It is lovely as a piece of costume jewelry.

This was opening day. Here people take part of this district. And its owner.

Bless them!

Southpaw's Offense

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The political world of dark-haired Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas had a smooth and pleasant look when he got up on the morning of July 2, 1955. It's a little rougher now.

Any criticism of him on that day last July was minor. He wasn't quite 47 and he had gone a long way in politics: he was leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate.

He had just done a remarkable job—through conciliation and consideration for Democrats and Republicans alike — of getting both sides to work together and ram through one bill after another with a minimum of fuss.

He didn't go in for speeches himself. He paid attention to details. He had inexhaustible energy. He never said he thought of the presidency. But if he did, he had plenty of time.

On the evening of July 2 he suffered a heart attack which almost killed him. The best tribute to his success as a Senate leader was shown in the days which followed when one senator after another filled the Congressional Record with praise of him.

Getting Democrats and Republicans to work together is not the way to create issues which can be used readily in a presidential campaign.

Since the Democrats don't control the White House, they must depend on their congressional leaders to produce a program which can be offered the voters.

Right after Congress came back this year Johnson began pushing a bill to take natural gas producers from under direct government price control. He may have felt he was putting his political right foot forward. His native Texas is loaded with natural gas producers. In a way it turned out to be his left foot.

Sen. Francis Case (R-SD) disclosed a gas lobbyist had offered him a $2,500 campaign fund contribution which he turned down. This made an investigation of lobbying almost mandatory. And, although the Senate passed the gas bill, President Eisenhower vetoed it.

A couple of regular Senate committees were anxious to begin a lobbying investigation but Johnson got the Senate to create a special committee for this task. That committee hasn't started work yet and doesn't know when it will.

Then the Senate took up a week with a debate on a constitutional amendment for changing the system of choosing a president. It was finally abandoned.

The Democrats have talked of making natural resources a campaign issue. They accuse the Eisenhower administration of giving them away.

But last week Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, gave Johnson and his fellow Texan, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, a startling nudge.

He said the Democrats would be in a weak position to complain about the Eisenhower administration's handling of natural resources unless they themselves did something.

Southern Democrats had been mentioning Johnson as a possibility for president. His friend Rayburn came out for Johnson as Texas' "favorite son" and head of its delegation at the Democratic National Convention.

Then Texas' Gov. Allan Shivers, who calls himself Johnson's friend, challenged Rayburn, called his proposal on Johnson a "cynical" effort to divide conservative Texas Democrats. This means a fight over the delegation, with Johnson in the middle.

Travels Start

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Americans are starting their travels earlier this year.

Tourist agencies report booking more than the usual number for the Holy Week observances in Italy, Spain and Portugal. A sizable number of Americans have chosen Japan for the March-April flower season. Florida reports a record number there for the Passover and Easter holidays.

Record throngs are expected to visit other lands this year. European hotels, transocean airlines and ships report earlier bookings than usual. Domestic airlines report reservations for Easter holiday flights were made weeks and even months ago.

Estimates of the number who will go to Europe in quest of culture or pleasure run as high as 550,000, and of the total who will make trips outside the United States as high as two million. They are expected to spend more than 1½ billion dollars.

While Europe gets the most of the tourist business outside this hemisphere, other lands are drawing more each year. Travel in the Pacific was up 30 per cent last year. The passport division of the State Department reports 30,000 Americans went to Japan last year, 25,000 to Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific islands.

Americans visiting India have numbered as high as 30,000 in a year and this may be topped in coming months because of the celebration there of the 2,500th anniversary of the enlightenment of Buddha.

The Department of Commerce, in a study of American tourist folkways in 1954, puts their average expenditure on a European trip at $1,467, including the cost of crossing the Atlantic. It notes that in the previous five years the average rose about 2 per cent each year.

Hair Coloring

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

A correspondent who says she is 89 years old asks a question which I cannot answer but which nevertheless raises an interesting subject. She says she has no gray hairs, was born a blond but now her hair is light brown and she wants to know why. Indeed, I wish I could answer.

The hair color is determined before birth by certain factors inherited from the parents, called genes.

To have true blond hair a person must have inherited two genes —one from either parent.

Dark hair can come from two dark haired genes or from one dark gene and one gene carrying any other shade.

Red hair is present in the person who has either one or two red genes from the parents.

Black hair contains heavy deposits of pigment granules made of a coloring matter, called melanin. In blond hair, the yellow effect is caused by the presence of dilute coloring matter. Red hair is caused by a dissolved red pigment differing from that which makes black hair black. In white hair pigment in the hair cells is absent.

White hair may be present at birth or can develop during life by gradual loss of pigment. In the albino, the eyes also are lacking in coloring matter.

However, not all white-haired babies are albinos and some, especially Scandinavians, frequently have hair which has so little coloring matter that it appears practically white. Many of these have some coloring in their eyes and cannot be called true albinos.

Many infants born with extremely blond hair get more and more pigment until the hair may be quite dark. Children, as well as adults, also may lose pigment and go from black to blond or even white hair.

Contrary to what seems to have happened to our 89-year-old friend, the hair tends to lose pigment as age advances. The pigment loss does not develop at the same rate of speed in all people. Early graying sometimes seems to run in families. Usually the pigment loss is slow.

Most of us would like to delay the appearance of white hair or to turn white hair back to its original color. Unfortunately, there is as yet no medicine to restore coloring matter to the hair once it has been lost—except by dyeing or tinting.

Balance Sheet

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Staff Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

THE GOOD

1. Hope was expressed in Allied capitals that the big powers might at last get started on the way toward a disarmament agreement, including the safeguards against violations which Soviet Russia has refused to accept. For the first time, the Soviet delegation at a United Nations disarmament conference in London agreed in principle to the "open sky" plan for aerial inspection of armaments which President Eisenhower proposed at the "summit" meeting of the Big Four heads of government in Geneva last July. The tentative acceptance was cautiously qualified. But it was the latest of several indications that the Kremlin might be ready to do business. A new Russian disarmanent plan, submitted at the London meeting, also failed to include the previous Kremlin insistence on a flat ban on nuclear weapons as the first move.

2. Communist parties all over Europe showed open consternation over the debunking of Josef Stalin, built up for years as infallible. The Hungarian Reds announced that Laszlo Rajk, their foreign minister, and other leaders were executed on concocted evidence in 1949 in a Stalin-era purge. Communist parties in East Germany, France and Italy squabbled over the debunking. Many of them refuse to agree that Stalin was only a clay-footed idol.

3. President Eisenhower's conference with Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent of Canada and President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico at White Sulphur Springs, a new kind of informal get-together by "summit" leaders, proved to be a resounding success. There was talk of developing the new techniques. It may be used when Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India visits the United States in July.

THE BAD

1. The Parliament of Iceland, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, called for the withdrawal of American troops, on the ground that international tensions had been reduced. There are only a few thousand Americans in Iceland. But the little island country, lying east of Greenland on the Arctic Circle, is a valuable aerial staging base, if nothing else. The "reduce tensions" argument is regarded by the United States as dangerous. The Kremlin has adopted a new look. To the American government, it is merely another false face to mask expansionist ambitions.

2. The Arab nations showed suspicion of a plan to send United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to the Middle East in an attempt to settle the Palestine crisis. In the U. N. Security Council, Arab delegates sought to limit rigidly the basis on which Hammarskjold might negotiate. American chief delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. will try to win over the Arab countries when the council meets again Tuesday.

3. Japan was angered by the United States rejection of its protest against the plan to carry out H-bomb experiments in the Marshall Islands next month. Japanese from Premier Ichiro Hatoyama down to the most humble citizen, feel keenly that such tests are a menace because of consequent radioactive fall-out. Japanese opposition to the tests will be encouraged by the propaganda of Soviet Russia and Communist China, and by "neutralists" like Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru who want a ban on nuclear weapons without asking for adequate safeguards.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson on American and Russian atomic stockpiles:

"Within a reasonable number of years, we are almost bound to get into a condition sometimes described as 'atomic plenty' where both sides have enough military power to practically wipe out the world."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

LARGE ATTENDANCE

BLY — The junior and senior class play, "Skinned Alive," drew a large attendance Tuesday evening when it was presented at the Bly High School gym. Director was Howard Bingham and members of the cast of the comedy included Merlin Joneschell, Jeff Tecumseh, Stan Tecumseh, Larry Robin, Pete Herrera, Beverly Napier, Roma Lee Hurtado, Alma Chronister, Sharon Melsness, Martin Clemens, Betty Jo Patzke and Debbie Kendall.

TO CONFER

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — Maj. Gen. Edson L. M. Burns, chief of the U.N. Palestine truce organization, flew here Thursday to confer with Jordan officials, including Maj. Gen. Radi Ainnab, commander of the Arab Legion.

FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED

STOCKHOLM, (AP) — Fifteen persons were reported injured Thursday in the derailment of the Narvick - Stockholm Express. The State Railway office said no one was killed.

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1 The images are radiantly bright and sharp and there is a greater feeling of audience participation than anything seen so far! 2 The backgrounds are as clearly in focus as the foreground! 3 The illusion of depth is greater than anything seen so far! 4 No distortion – every seat becomes a perfect seat!

TODAY!
"CAROUSEL"
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