

The Herald and News

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Welcome

By FLORENCE JENKINS

American women have been learning that their collective influence is more effective through organization. This may be patterning their behavior after men, but it is no attempt to usurp men's prerogatives.

There are only about five women's service clubs on the national level. Their membership is drawn from professional and business fields and represents working women at the executive level.

One of these, Quota International, is holding its District 14 conference in Klamath Falls for the first time. The first delegates are arriving this afternoon to be guests of Quota Club of Klamath County through Sunday. The 40 members of the local club have spent months preparing for the event.

Approximately 100 delegates will meet here to represent three Quota clubs in Alaska, three in Washington, three in Oregon and one in British Columbia.

Mrs. Elsie Yarter of Cheyenne, president of Quota International, will make her first official visit while in Oregon will officiate at the chartering of Oregon's fourth Quota Club at Oswego. This will bring to 11 the number of clubs in the district.

According to the dictionary, Quota means the proportionate share each is called upon to contribute. Ten thousand Quotarians across the nation, in Canada and Alaska, give the Latin "We Share" as their excuse for being.

Quietly and without fanfare, the Quota Club is observing its 10th anniversary at the same time—a full decade of sharing and serving Klamath Falls and Klamath County.

St. Louis

By KEN MCLEOD

The founding of St. Louis was perhaps one of the most important historical events connected with the trade in furs and the opening of the Far Western country. When Pierre Laclede Liguist left New Orleans on August 3, 1763 to establish his trading post on the upper Mississippi River great events were shaping the future in the movements of European intrigue. He had no knowledge of the Treaty of Paris by which France ceded the west bank of the Mississippi to Spain or that France had likewise ceded the east bank to England. Of the two shifts in sovereignty the English action was the one that placed him in the untenable position of establishing his post in their territory because of the grasp of the Hudson Bay monopoly upon the British possessions fur production.

There was one thing that Laclede recognized in the shift from France to England for the news actually enlarged his views in regards to the future of his proposed establishment. He saw that there would be a large emigration of the French from the Illinois settlements as he knew that many of the inhabitants would refuse to live under English rule. They could not return to Canada, for that was included in the cession while New Orleans was a thousand miles away to the south. Why not offer them a refuge at the place where he proposed to build his post?

Laclede was given temporary shelter for the winter at Fort de Chartres by M. De Neyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, a temporary arrangement until the arrival of the English troops to replace him. It was from this location Laclede set out to find a location for his post and settled upon the site that was to become St. Louis. This was a fortunate discovery as he might have followed the shore for many a mile in either direction without finding its superior.

Laclede sent his lieutenant, Chouteau, with thirty men the next spring to start work on the post and they arrived at the site on February 14. Laclede arrived early in April and "occupied himself with his settlement, fixed the place where he wished to build his house, laid the plan of the village he wished to form, and named it St. Louis in honor of Louis XV, whose subject he expected to remain for a long time."

Actually the name was an indirect honor to Louis XV, since the name of the village was given to Laclede's patron saint, Saint Louis, who was Louis XI of France.

"It was due to these circumstances," Chittenden writes, "that in the midst of the solitude of a yet unexplored country, upon the continent, this small band of practical men, eschewing all ostentatious ceremony or display, and guided solely by the natural fitness of the situation for the purposes of peaceful commerce, laid the foundations of the future metropolis of the Mississippi valley. Not least of the honors which have befallen men in the past is that of having chosen from the wilderness those situations where their posterity has loved to dwell; where it has opened its markets of trade and industry, where it has built its temples of learning and religion, and where it has assembled that infinite variety of the products of civilization which unite to form a great city. Such an honor will ever attach to the name of Pierre Laclede Liguist."

Here we encounter one of the mysteries of history over which historians have baffled mightily

and that is the question whether Laclede knew the terms of the Treaty of Paris when he built his village to become a virtual subject of the King of Spain. Laclede, however, had no other recourse except to abandon his project and assume the burden of financial failure. Thus the new village of St. Louis created in Spanish territory was to remain under this rule for about a period of forty years.

Though Spain held the territory by treaty it was the French who took administrative control for a period of six years until the first Spanish governor assumed control on May 20, 1770. Laclede was the sole director of the colony for about a year after he built his post and then this administrative function was taken over by the French military under St. Ange de Belliere. Belliere was the officer who had been left at Fort de Chartres by De Neyon de Villiers to surrender that post and the surrounding country to the English; and immediately after he accomplished this formality of government he withdrew his troops to St. Louis. By general consent Belliere was placed in charge of the affairs of the young settlement and so remained until the Spanish got around to sending a governor. There were seven Spanish governors in all, and with one exception their administrations were highly acceptable to the people, to a degree, in fact, which forms a bright exception to the general unpopularity of Spanish colonial government.

Salt And Rain

By CHARLES A. SPRAGUE

Editor Salem Statesman

What brings down the rain from the skies?

What charges the clouds with electricity?

What ingredient in rain causes vegetation to sprout?

The one answer to the first two questions may be common salt.

The other, organic material, scooped up from the surface of the sea. You may read all about it in an article, "Salt and Rain," in the October Scientific American.

The salt-in-the-clouds theory goes against one previously stated which denied that the excessive rusting at the seashore was due to salt-laden rains. Evaporation, according to that theory, gathered up the ocean's salt, and the rusting was due simply to a great volume of moisture, good old H₂O-O. But this article, written for Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, gives different testimony.

"First, there can be no doubt that winds blowing over the oceans pick up a substantial load of salt particles. Ordinary sea winds carry from 10 to 100 pounds of sea salt per cubic mile of air; storm winds may bear as much as 1,000 pounds or more per cubic mile. Secondly, it is equally plain that the winds transport a great deal of salt from the sea over land. The corrosion of steel towers testifies to the saltiness of our inland atmosphere. A gentle, invisible rain of salt falls constantly on the land."

Scientific studies as described by Mr. Woodcock, lead to the conclusion that "salt particles act as nuclei to produce raindrops and dust particles in the atmosphere."

But how does this salt get into the air? The scientist traces this to the whitecaps or surf. As they break they toss small droplets into the air. These rise no more than eight inches, but this gives time for the water in the bubbles to evaporate and leave tiny salt particles floating in air, to be caught up by winds and swept over the land.

It was found also that the bubbles were electrified, positively charged. It is calculated that the charged droplets ejected from the ocean may account for a major part of the electrification of the atmosphere."

Another byproduct of this research was the discovery that droplets thrown out of a water surface covered with organic mat-

ter come coated with such material. "Since the seas in many parts of the world have organic films floating on their surface, this finding suggests that the oceans may supply a substantial part of the food of plants." This sounds plausible, for storms are reported in which fish fell on land, and small sea organisms and plankton have been found in airborne drops of water.

It is common observation that a shower of rain seems to do more good for lawns than an equal quantity of irrigation water. Here may be the explanation—the falling rain carries fertilizing organisms right from the ocean, plus ions of electrified salt which puts pep in tired grass.

Oceanographer Woodcock has offered food for thought in his article. The reader, as he chooses, may take it with or without a grain, or more, of salt.

Fathers

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U)—American husbands sometimes have been accused of being "weekend daddies," who leave to wives the task of rearing their young.

"This just isn't so," said Mrs. Rollin Brown of Los Angeles, the titular head of the nation's 43,000 parent-teacher associations.

"Fathers are becoming more and more interested in school problems, and men now make up more than a third of our membership of more than 10 million. Several state P. T. A. groups now are headed by men."

"They are particularly active and effective in the fields of school safety, legislation and juvenile protection. So far as interest in the education of his children is concerned, the American father is the best in the world."

"He not only wants to see that they have the best—he is doing something about it."

Mrs. Brown, a vivacious, gray-haired, green-eyed grandmother, is president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers (the local groups are called P. T. A.'s), which this year is celebrating its 60th anniversary.

The organization was founded in 1897 by three determined ladies—Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, grandmother of the Democratic presidential aspirant, Alice McEllan Birney and Phoebe Apperson Hearst.

Throughout the years it has been militant in innumerable educational crusades, but remained always politically nonpartisan, nonsectarian and noncommercial.

"We don't campaign against anybody; we campaign for what we feel is best," explained Mrs. Brown, whose post (it is unpaid) will require her to travel 25,000 miles this year.

The organization, which hopes to enroll its 11 millionth member this year (average annual dues: 50 cents), has P. T. A. chapters dotted not only throughout the United States, but also in Hawaii, Alaska, Europe, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, the Virgin Islands, and such farflung outposts as Labrador, Okinawa and Formosa.

"There are more than 60,000 American school children now in the European theater alone," pointed out Mrs. Brown.

After six decades of steady battling to get U. S. kids a better educational break, P. T. A. officials realize their task, while not hopeless, is endless.

"Our membership, of course, is constantly changing," Mrs. Brown said cheerfully. "Most parents after their own children are grown, drop out of P. T. A. work."

"But that means we're not static. Younger parents join in, and that means fresh minds to attack new problems."

Although Mrs. Brown recognizes the growing classroom shortage as the nation's top educational emergency, she sees still another one emerging.

"We know we are going to have more leisure time in this country," she said. "Unless we can find ways by which all members of the family can use that leisure creatively and happily, we are going to be in for very bad trouble."

State Capitol News Report

By JAMES D. OLSON

For the first time in the 98 year history of Oregon a survey is under way to determine just how much water there is in this state. No one has ever known and in fact this is the first time any state has attempted to ascertain just how much water is contained in the streams, lakes and wells within a commonwealth.

But of even more importance is an inventory being made to list the uses as well as the quality of both surface and underground waters. All this, and other surveys of a similar nature are being carried out by the State Water Resources Board, a state agency invested with extraordinary powers by the state legislature to bring about the "maximum beneficial use of the water in Oregon."

Incidentally, the inventory of quality of Oregon waters is already completed and the first of two volumes classifying quality of water has been printed and the second volume necessary to list the findings of the survey is in the hands of the printer.

In virtually all of the streams in the state there are high and low water periods. In many places storage of water during the high water periods is being provided for release when the water falls to a low level.

One complexing problem has arisen in this regard and that is the need of municipalities for additional water supplies. Much of the storage of water is being installed by private interests and the question has arisen as to who pays for the municipality's claim of share of the water. Perhaps some legislation clarifying this point will be suggested to the 1959 legislature by the board.

Under a directive from the legislature the board is conducting stream tests and watershed studies on the Umpqua and McKenzie rivers. Just recently the State Hydroelectric Commission referred to the board proposals to proposed hydroelectric projects on the middle Snake River. All data available on this subject is being carefully studied by a task force employed by the board.

With all this work, the staff of the board working under the direction of Don Lane, executive secretary, numbers only 13. The board depends upon other state agencies, public power co-operatives and private power agencies and committees, the Army Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration for much of the needed data in many of its projects. This information is checked by the board's engineering staff and then evaluated by the board members prior to preparation of a report on each particular survey or study.

Scenic photographs from all parts of the state as well as views of the outstanding civic celebrations held throughout the year, are included in the 1958 advertising campaign to be carried on in national magazines and leading newspapers of the state by the Travel Information Department of the State Highway Commission.

This widespread advertising program, which is hoped will lure into Oregon more than the record-breaking 1,400,000 out-of-state visitors of the 1957 season, was drafted by Carl W. Jordan, chief of the department with the aid of an advisory committee. This committee, includes in its membership some of the outstanding newspapermen of the state. The 1958 program won the approval of the highway commission at a special meeting early this month.

Holiday, National Geographic, Sunset, Westways and Household are among the well known publications in which Oregon tourist appeals will appear. Color advertisements will appear in both Holiday and National Geographic. Space has been contracted in travel editions of the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Philadelphia Ledger and other leading Eastern newspapers. In addition, Oregon will be featured in a projected "Go West" edition of Coronet. The beauty of Oregon will also be depicted in many California newspapers, as the largest volume of tourist visitors originate from that state.

A unique feature of next year's tourist appeal campaign will be a joint venture by British Columbia, Washington and Oregon in an advertisement tentatively labeled "The Most Beautiful Corner of North America."

With the exception of World War II years, when unnecessary travel was discouraged, the Travel Department of the Highway Commission has carried on "tourist lure" ads for the past 22 years, during which time the number of out-of-state visitors has increased from several thousand to almost a million and a half each year, a tourist crop adding \$130 million to the state's economy during the season just closing.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

MILWAUKEE — Braves General Manager John Quinn, describing the huge welcome-home Milwaukeeans gave their Series-winning club, said:

"I've never seen anything like it. It could happen only in Milwaukee."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Fremont Junior High News

By JOHN RICE

On September 26 the student body elections were held at Fremont Junior High School. Those elected to serve for the 1957-58 school year were as follows: Gary Buchholz, president; Susan Walkley, vice president; Janet Fowler, vice president; Kent Hunsaker, secretary and Judy Thurman, treasurer.

There are 232 students enrolled at Fremont Junior High this year although there were 305 at this time last year. All other schools in the city show an increase in attendance.

Absences have been greater than normal although there is no indication of an epidemic of flu. There has been one national assembly. On September 9, Phil Betzold, a deep sea diver, entertained the student body with a presentation and discussion of exhibits of sea life. His talk was well received by the students.

Weather Table

By UNITED PRESS

Temperatures and rainfall for 24 hours ending at 4:30 a.m.

	High	Low	Rain
Albuquerque	73	54	—
Atlanta	77	53	—
Bakersfield	87	56	.07
Boise	71	48	—
Boston	73	44	—
Brownsville	82	67	.01
Chicago	56	48	—
Denver	68	42	—
Detroit	55	44	—
El Centro	94	70	—
Fresno	77	56	T.
Helena	62	33	—
Kansas City	58	50	—
Los Angeles	75	60	.22
Miami	86	73	2.00
Minneapolis	45	32	—
New Orleans	81	64	—
New York	68	46	—
Oakland	69	57	.31
Oklahoma City	60	47	—
Phoenix	93	89	—
Pittsburgh	58	38	—
Portland	62	53	.06
Salt Lake City	77	49	—
San Francisco	66	58	.09
Seattle	70	48	—
Stockton	66	57	.03
Thermal	93	69	—
Tucson	92	65	—
Washington	71	48	—

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Four Crewmen Killed In Crash

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. (U)—Four crewmen died early today when a B47 Stratofort bomber crashed and burned while taking off from this southeast Florida base on a training mission.

Base officials said the plane was part of the 823rd Air Division.

Names of the dead were withheld.

The B47s will play in the All Grade School Jamboree on Thursday, October 10, at 6:30 p.m. at Modoc Field. The next game for the Regulars will be October 11 at 4:05 p.m. in Gem Stadium when they will meet Altamont Junior High.

The Midgets will play in the All Grade School Jamboree on Thursday, October 10, at 6:30 p.m. at Modoc Field. The next game for the Regulars will be October 11 at 4:05 p.m. in Gem Stadium when they will meet Altamont Junior High.

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