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RECIPE FOR LONG LIFE

The Dalles Chronicle

Over in Hood River is a 90-year-old attorney who has given his many friends in The Dalles and elsewhere throughout Oregon his formula for long living.

He is John Baker, a practicing attorney in our neighboring city from 1910 to this day. Relatively few of us reach 90 years of age; still fewer who do remain as active as this elderly gentleman. Born March 1, 1864, at Ashland, O., he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1893 and practiced law at Findlay, Ohio, until 1910 when he settled in Hood River.

In a New Year's greeting to his friends, Mr. Parker attempts to answer those who have requested his recipe or formula for longevity. His suggestions have stood the test of time in a life approaching the century mark as well as during long-past ages. They are:

1. Fear is our most deadly foe, especially fear of death. While it is just as natural to die as it is to be born, we, as children, are taught to rejoice at birth and mourn at death. It has been well said that "one afraid to die is not fit to live." A coward's race with Father Time is never a happy one.

2. Living in the past brings one nothing but sorrow. True, the high spots of the pleasurable incidents along your way should not be forgotten but called to mind frequently.

3. Never envy or begrudge anyone anything. That hurts you only, not the other fellow.

4. Eat and sleep right. Go to bed to sleep, not to worry. This may be accomplished easily if you just think so. My formula is, first to relax every muscle in my body, then recite in my mind the Lord's Prayer, the Twenty-third Psalm, followed by Kipling's "If." If not yet asleep, I start over again. You will be surprised how easy it is to forget your troubles and have a good night's sleep.

5. Keep busy at something and do something for someone every day. An act of kindness costs nothing and is never forgotten. Make home life pleasant.

6. Do not tell your aches and pains to those you meet. They will cross the street to avoid meeting you.

7. Make friends with Father Time. You will be a long time dead to this world but alive forever in the spirit world.

8. Have implicit faith in God, the creator and giver of all things.

A BILL THAT SHOULD PASS

One good bill that should become law has already been introduced in the senate. It would authorize the board of control to enter into contracts or agreements for purchase or donation of fruits, vegetables or other crops for use in state institutions and authorizes the use of prison labor for harvesting and transporting such products from the fields to the prison.

The attorney general's office ruled last year that the board of control lacks authority to enter into such contracts, which we thought then was not good common sense, though it may have been perfectly sound law.

The bill just introduced contains a ban against use of prison labor for cultivating private lands, a southern practice that would be opposed here. It seems to have the needed safeguards against abuse. If passed and signed by the governor it will save the state some money and make some additional useful work for the prisoners.

We do not share the belief of some that use of prison labor takes work away from the free workers on the outside. Whatever useful work the prisoners do helps rehabilitate them and saves the state money. This means that the taxpayers will pay less. What they retain will be spent in numerous ways that will employ just as much labor as the state would employ by leaving the convicts idle.

It's something like imagining that every new family that enters Oregon deprives a local family of a job. There used to be people who thought this. Now we know that while they take a job their spending helps make a job, so the more of us who are here, gainfully employed, the better for all. If you doubt this contrast the well-being of Oregonians today with the past eras when there were a third or half as many of us.

Hal Boyle

By PRESTON GROVER
For Hal Boyle

CASABLANCA, French Morocco (AP) — This is the sad story of Coca-Cola in Morocco and how a pig got into the picture.

Coca-Cola sent specialists in Morocco soon after the war to get the soft drink business going. The eight million thirsty Moroccans, barred as Moslems from drinking alcoholic beverages, looked like good prospects. Bottling plants were sold to operators in a half dozen cities.

By 1951 the operators were in a fair way to make real money out of the deal.

Then a paper in Casablanca, Al Alham, with but a thousand circulation, carried a small story about Coca-Cola. This American beverage, the paper said, was flavored with pig's blood.

Now to a Moslem there is nothing more abhorrent than a pig. He wouldn't wear pigskin gloves, let alone eat pork.

The report, utterly false, spread like wildfire. The circulation of the little paper mounted. Its advertising increased. Other soft drink dispensers began buying space in the paper to show how their beverage could be drunk by all good Moslems.

As the news spread through Morocco, Coca-Cola dealers began hauling their unsold bottles back. Bottlers had to buy them all back, and sales dropped almost to nothing.

The wildest kind of stories were circulated. The company waited, postponing a denial, hoping the story would die down. But in Morocco there is a saying that what is not denied must be true. So the story continued to spread.

Finally, a venerable and well known pilgrim who had made his journey to Mecca consented to write a story about how delightful it was that he could buy Coca-Cola along the hot route across North Africa. He could buy it in Cairo, a great Moslem center, he said, and even in Mecca.

That began to help. Then the sultan's son, Moulay Hassan, allowed himself to be quoted at a bicycle tournament as saying he would like a drink of Coca-Cola.

Sales began slowly to climb.

But the end was not yet. Nationalists moved in. They declared a boycott against any beverage which used sugar, because sugar in Morocco is a French monopoly. The nationalists were eager to do anything to harass the French. Terrorists backed up the boycott by burning stores and shooting merchants who sold tobacco and sugar products. Down went sales again.

This reporter talked to one bottling plant owner who said annual sales of 500,000 cases had been assured him but sales in 1954 were about 30,000 cases. With sales of 30,000 cases a year a man can't support a factory able to bottle 500,000 cases. Some are taking in side lines of beer and fruit juice.

The reporter toured around in the bazaars of several cities and tried to buy Coca-Cola. The signs were still up, glossy and red, but the drink was hard to come by.

We Think We Understand the Bowman's Dilemma!

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

there is no reason why we should go to war to defend them.

How about Malta, which is a mere speck in the Mediterranean but for generations has been an anchor of British power in that area?

That was in pre - atomic - war days. I suspect that one hydrogen bomb, accurately placed, would put Malta out of business.

The same is true of these little islands in the East China Sea.

Answering a question, Ike says at his press conference that he'd like to see the United Nations use its offices to get a cease - fire between the Chinese commies and the Nationalist Chinese.

So, I think, would we all.

The cease-fire in Korea is a shaky affair, but it's better than the shooting that preceded it.

While we're talking about the Orient, here's something to turn over in our minds:

Japan's foreign minister Shigemitsu lays on the diplomatic table (which, in many ways, is not dissimilar to a poker table) a statement to the effect that his government wants to make peace with the Soviet Union and restore Tokyo - Moscow relations to the prewar level. He doesn't commit himself on recognition of red China, but he adds:

"JAPAN WANTS TO ENCOURAGE TRADE WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS."

Not so good? E
W-e-l-l-l-l—

The rough, cold economic fact of the situation is that Japan must TRADE OR STARVE — and we won't let her trade much with us because her production costs are so low that she can undersell us disastrously.

Communist Russia and Communist China, between them, control the trade of Asia.

Another straw in the wind:

At a place called Maebashi (My-BAH-shee), northwest of Tokyo, police had to be called in to CONTROL A MOB that was protesting establishment of an American military training area in the Maebashi area.

Until the police arrived and took a hand, the local citizens were ready to USE FORCE to prevent surveyors from laying out the camp.

A thought:

Our troubles with the Japanese began about the time that General MacArthur was "busted" (to use the colorful GI phrase) and brought home in disgrace.

Eisenhower To Continue 'Progressive Moderation'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower wants the Republican Party to continue along the path of "progressive moderation" he has charted for it.

Starting his third year in office Thursday, he declined an invitation to special ceremonies at the Capitol Hill Club, a GOP social organization, but sent along a statement of what he said "must be in my judgment the standard of the Republican Party through the coming months."

He summarized it this way: "A program of progressive moderation, liberal in its human concerns, conservative in its economic proposals, constructively dynamic and optimistic in its appraisal of the future."

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Republican National Committee headquarters thinks the Democratic congressional investigators will have a hard time digging up any convincing evidence of GOP patronage abuses. This won't be because the evidence has been covered up, say the Republicans, but because the evidence isn't there.

Frankly, they admit they haven't done a very good job of replacing Democratic officeholders in government with Republicans.

Estimates have been made that out of the 2,500,000 government civilian employes, the Republicans in two years in office have been able to place only about 2500 members of their party in key jobs.

Chauncey Robbins, who has been in charge of the personnel division at Republican National Committee headquarters in Washington for the past year, says he has no idea where this 2500 number came from. He has no central file of job placement cards to show whether this number is right or wrong, high or low.

AS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT he has been up against in trying to place deserving Republicans in government jobs, Mr. Robbins points to the 40 top personnel officers in U. S. agencies. These are the people who supervise government hiring. Only eight of them are Republicans. One was appointed in President Taft's administration, four in Hoover's and three in Eisenhower's. All of the 40 are covered by Civil Service regulations and can't be budged.

Republican National Committee headquarters has tried to establish one top policy official at the assistant secretary level to oversee personnel appointments. This official was supposed to be contact man for GOP headquarters, notifying the Republican high command of vacancies and insuring the party command that only Republicans got the policy - making jobs.

Former Congressman Ross Rizley of Oklahoma had such a personnel policy job as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He has now resigned. It was his experience that in too many cases, agency heads picked out the man they wanted for a particular job, then put the pressure on the Republican political organization to okay him.

THIS IS THE EXACT REVERSE OF the way a smooth-running, political job - placing machine should work. The old-time political patronage system was supposed to work by first listing the people who wanted a job, then finding something for them to do.

The trouble with that today is that many political job seekers want jobs that don't exist. They are not qualified for the jobs that do exist.

The government could use 2000 trained stenographers any time. It always needs doctors and trained technicians. But to qualify for these jobs, applicants have to pass Civil Service examinations and get their names placed on the register.

If there are no names on a register for any job classification and there is a vacancy, the Civil Service Commission will authorize any government agency to hire anyone it can find to fill it.

THIS IS KNOWN AS Section 303 authority. There were about 65,000 of these 303 jobs filled in the last fiscal year, according to Civil Service records. But Republican headquarters in Washington says it has no idea where these jobs were, or whether they were filled by Republicans. The reason is that the local hiring offices don't report to Washington GOP headquarters on such things.

There were some 35,000 people hired for a new census of agriculture. Most of these jobs lasted only a few days. But many of those hired were Republicans. This temporarily satisfied local Republican machines that wanted a reward for faithful party workers. There is still loud dissatisfaction, however, that the GOP has not been able to hand out more patronage.

Formosa Situation Talked By Hammarskjold And Chou

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dag Hammarskjold is reported to have told Premier Chou En-Lai two weeks ago that Red China's threats toward Formosa gave evidence of far-from-peaceful intentions.

Hammarskjod the United Nations secretary general, went to Peiping on a mission for the U.N. to try to obtain the release of 11 American airmen jailed as alleged spies and any other U.N. personnel held by the Chinese Reds. The fliers fought for the U.N. in Korea and were not repatriated following the armistice.

While that was his major purpose, the discussions of the two men ranged over a wide variety of subjects during the more than 15 hours they talked.

One of those subjects, it was authoritatively reported Friday, was the Formosa problem. Chou was said to have denounced the defense treaty which the United States recently signed with Chiang Kai-Shek's Chinese Nationalist government on Formosa.

Chou is understood to have taken the line that Red China's strongest wish is for peace but that the Formosa situation has been created by the United States, contending that island and other Nationalist-held islands belong to Red China.

In public statements the Red Chinese have repeatedly declared their intention of seizing Formosa and the other offshore islands. They have recently stepped up attacks on Nationalist-held islands along the coast, capturing Yikiangshan and bombarding the Tachen group.

According to authoritative information, Hammarskjold expressed belief in Chou's avowed wish for peace as reflecting his basic long-term intentions.

But the U.N. secretary reportedly said Chou's acts and attitudes towards Formosa seriously add to present tensions and may well be described as indicating intentions which are far from peaceful.

Furthermore, Hammarskjold is reported to have argued that Chou could not divest himself of responsibility for his own actions by trying to place the responsibility upon the shoulders of others—the United States. This, Hammarskjold is said to have contended, is politically and morally unjustified.

SHIPS OFF SCHEDULE

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Got troubles?

Consider the plight of one Norfolk shipping company operator, who has one ship ashore at Bermuda, another out of fuel and being towed in, two out of fuel and awaiting bunkers in Bermuda, two others returning to the Azores because of fuel shortages and all others running 3 to 10 days late.

HOW'S THAT AGAIN?

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss. (AP)—A Chancery Court decree yesterday changed the city's northern boundary from the north side of North Street to the south side of North Street. North Street runs east and west.

BRAZILIANS KILLED

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil (AP)—A Brazilian air force plane crashed this week near Ilheus, the Meridional News Agency said, killing eight airmen.

Demos Not Showing Hand On Procedure For Inciting Opposition To Farm Policy

By OVID A. MARTIN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic efforts to stimulate opposition to the Eisenhower farm programs in the hope of winning the 1956 farm vote will get a lot of attention in the new Congress.

There will be moves to repeal the key feature of that program—flexible farm price supports—and restore high, rigid price floors.

But whether the Democrats will make an all-out effort to wipe the GOP program off the books this year or next is a matter party leaders have not yet announced.

Some Democrats argue for action next year, just ahead of the presidential campaign. They say farmers by 1956 "will have suffered a year" of flexible price supports and be eager to vote for a change at the White House.

Administration farm leaders dispute that, saying farmers will be pleased by the working of the new system. They say too that President Eisenhower would veto such legislation and that the Democrats do not have enough votes to pass it over a veto.

Regardless of what Democratic strategy is adopted, Secretary of Agriculture Benson and his aides express confidence that flexible supports will be a less important issue in the 1956 campaign than they were last November. In this latter election, the Republicans lost no normally Republican rural congressional districts.

Benson says he believes the worst is over for farmers in the postwar period of readjustment.

But Democratic farm leaders express fear that things will grow worse because: (1) farm prices, which declined 25 per cent since 1951 and 6 per cent in 1954, show no immediate signs of improving; (2) farm surpluses continue to mount; (3) net farm income continues to fall while national income continues upward; and (4) farm operating costs continue near record high levels.

Many Democrats predict that the flexible price supports will operate to pull prices and income lower. The flexible system, which goes into effect this year, is designed to help guide farm production. Under it, price floors would be low in times of surpluses to discourage overproduction and to encourage greater production and to hold down consumption.

Benson agrees that price supports this year and next may average lower, but he contends efforts now being made to dispose of surpluses and to cut down surplus production will, by 1956, put agriculture on a firmer fondation.

Some aspects of the farm situation would appear to give weight to Benson's argument.

Perhaps the biggest barrier to improved farm prices and incomes is the price-depressing surpluses which will climb to a record high of perhaps 7½ billion dollars this winter. These surpluses largely reflect overproduction in 1952-53 when there were no major production controls.

But production controls invoked last year and this on such crops as wheat, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, corn, rice, and sugar crops can be expected to reduce greatly if not stop the flow of surpluses into government hands.

Meanwhile, broadened programs designed to move surpluses into foreign markets in exchange for currencies of other countries and into relief uses at home and abroad are serving to reduce surpluses accumulated from past crops.

As a consequence, surpluses should be greatly reduced by 1956. Other things being equal, the smaller the surplus of a commodity, the better the chances that prices of the commodity will rise.

Assuming general economic conditions continue at or near present levels, it would appear that the big livestock industry — with the possible exception of dairying—should be in a better position in 1956 than at present.

A big postwar expansion in beef cattle production has been brought to a halt, climaxed by a sharp drop in cattle prices in 1953. While supplies of beef are expected to continue large, they will not be increasing.

Woman On Guard Over Property

THERMOPOLIS, Wyo. (AP)—Mrs. Dora Harris, 64-year-old ranch widow, is back at her barricade, prepared for at least 11 days more guard duty.

She resumed a 22-day-old vigil at her homestead near Lucerne Thursday after Dist. Judge D. J. Harkins refused to recognize a condemnation suit directed at dislodging her from a barbed wire and log blockade on a new road into the Black Mountain oil field. He set a hearing on an earlier condemnation move for Jan. 31.

The hearing will be on Mrs. Harris' appeal from a $450 value placed on right-of-way across her ranch by county commissioners. Meanwhile traffic will be detoured around the blockade to an old road.

The woman rancher erected her barrier Dec. 29 to protest what she called "an unjust and humiliating offer." She said the new road cuts her stock off from water. It was built and put into use several months before Mrs. Harris blocked the route.

Many Businessmen Have Eye On $101 Billion Earmarked For Federal Road Program

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Many businessmen have an eye on that 101 billion dollars that may be handed out over the next 10 years for roads.

The program would provide a good steady market for many products—cement, steel, earth moving machinery. And new road-building processes and products are being developed.

Improved highways will spur automobile sales.

Steel mills will be busily turning out material for bridges, ramps, guard rails, signs, miles of steel fence and reinforcing materials.

More than 1½ million tons of steel went into highway projects in 1954, when federal, state and local agencies spent about four billion dollars on roads. This year spending is expected to go up by almost one billion more, and steel consumption to approach two million tons.

But if the big spending plan is adopted by the federal and state governments, the American Road Builders' Assn. estimates highway construction will soar to around 11 billion dollars in 1958, where it would stay until 1965. This would require about 5¼ million tons of steel yearly.

New wrinkles in the use of steel in highway construction are stressed by engineers of the Truscon Steel Division of Republic Steel.

Expansion cracks — Those tar-filled ridges over which your car click-clicks at high speed—can be eliminated by a process of continuous reinforcement, the engineers say. This increases the quantity of steel bars used for reinforcement—but cuts down on the thickness of concrete needed.

King-sized corrugated tubes are also finding an increased market as culverts. Corrugation gives five to seven times the strength of uncorrugated tubes, engineers say, and the big tubes don't crack under heavy loads as the old stone and concrete culverts sometimes do.

Ridgway Not To Retire Until Term Has Expired

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway will not have to retire from the Army before his term as chief of staff expires in August.

Secretary of the Army Stevens announced Thursday he will retain Ridgway in active service beyond the retirement age of 60, which Ridgway will attain in March.

Ridgway became chief of staff on Aug. 15, 1953. He was appointed to a two-year term, but would have had to retire 4½ months early, on his 60th birthday, had it not been for Stevens' action, approved by President Eisenhower.

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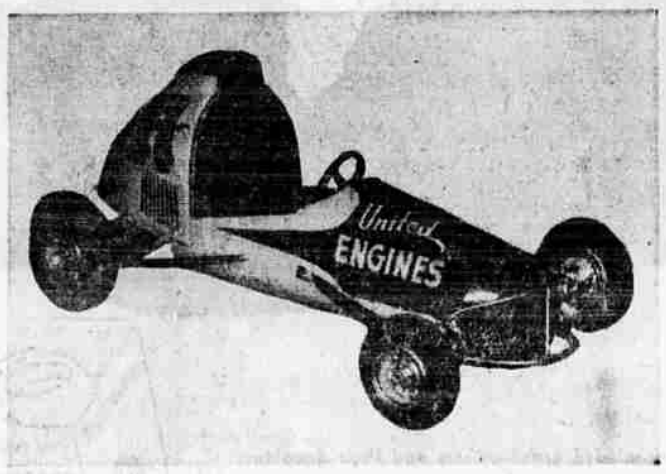

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