

## THE BEND BULLETIN

and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS

The Bend Bulletin (Weekly) 1903 - 1931. The Bend Bulletin (Daily) Est. 1919. Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday and Certain Holidays by The Bend Bulletin. Bend, Oregon. Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Postoffice at Bend, Oregon, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

ROBERT W. SAWYER—Editor-Master HENRY N. FOWLER—Associate Editor  
FRANCIS LOGGAN—Advertising Manager  
An Independent Newspaper Standing for the Square Deal, Clean Business, Clean Politics and the Best Interests of Bend and Central Oregon  
MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year	\$5.50	One Year	\$7.50
Six Months	\$3.25	Six Months	\$4.00
Three Months	\$1.80	One Month	70¢

Please notify us of any change of address or failure to receive the paper regularly.

## HUNGER, TRUMAN AND HOOVER

Of President Truman's many acts that are giving his administration a complexion different from that of his predecessor none is more to his credit than the invitation to Herbert Hoover to come to the White House to consult on European food problems. Mr. Hoover's experience in feeding whole nations and his understanding of the many problems involved are unequalled. The country knows that fact and so does the world. For that matter, Franklin Roosevelt knew it but was unwilling to make the admission that a request for the Hoover help would have carried.

Taking into account the growing mess of food administration in this country, coupled with the real threat to our own supplies growing out of unfavorable planting weather recorded from all sections, it is highly probable that the president is seeking Mr. Hoover's advice on our domestic situation as well as the foreign problems for which we are becoming responsible. We hope that this is the case. It has been said that food will write the peace. Nobody is better able than Herbert Hoover to direct the terms that will lead to a proper peace so far as food is concerned.

Much of the world, the United States included, is faced with hunger. Hoover is the man to tell us how that hunger can be lessened. Truman does well to seek his advice.

## GAS HISTORY REPEATS

While the service station man tears off an "A" coupon and carefully measures four gallons of gasoline into our tank, we are reminded that rationing was necessitated in Bend a quarter of a century ago and that the shortage was by no means confined to the local area. The entire state was feeling the pinch and a statement from W. L. Dalziel, then sealer of weights and measures, gave warning that never in the history of the state had there been greater need for conservation of gasoline. In Bend, for a time, industrial equipment and motor vehicles used for business purposes had first call on the limited supply.

Roughly it was the same sort of program that is being followed now, but it was harder on the retailers. There were no classifications of users by a government agency and there were no coupons to limit individual purchases. The man at the pump had to use his judgment and there were likely to be some customers who would question that judgment. He had no OPA or WPB to take the responsibility, nor could he pointedly inquire of his critic, "Don't you know there's a war on?" It was simply that there wasn't enough gasoline (no one seemed to know exactly why) and when the local supply was exhausted there wouldn't be any more until the next tank came in. When that would be was discouragingly indefinite.

The trouble in those days was much the same as now—insufficient production and transportation complications. The number of cars was far less than it is today; so was the number of miles of surfaced highway. But automobile use was increasing rapidly and gasoline use correspondingly. The supply of this essential was mainly dependent on coastwise shipping, especially so far as Bend was concerned. And storage facilities here were insufficient to insure a reserve which could depend on to last until the next shipment arrived.

Presently these difficulties were eliminated. Greater production developed, transportation facilities were increased and more oil companies, recognizing the important market afforded by the inland country, installed plants in Bend and in other central Oregon towns. Today the shortage which we experience stems solely from the exigencies of war use and war transportation. Even so it is a safe guess that more gasoline is being handled in Bend than in those intervals of 25 years ago when there was enough in the pumps to satisfy the customers.

We read that Lindbergh has gone abroad on some sort of government mission. Not, we trust, to report on anything connected with aviation over there.

A news man in the Philippines sends in a story about one American division driving north on Mindanao and another going south. Result—the Japs go west.

A small bottle of potassium cyanide seems to be standard equipment with all Nazi higher-ups. Wonder why Goering did not use his?

\$86.81.

actual shortage of wheat feed. In other words, a fine was assessed for not conforming to the specifications of a Government "planner" even after it is demonstrated that the "plans" of the "planner" came very nearly being disastrous.

These are the kind of things that happen when government attempts to substitute its judgment for the judgment of the individual in economic matters.

## Vancouver Strike Reported At End

Vancouver, Wash., May 28 (UPI). Members of the Aluminum Workers' union, AFL, who were on strike for two days, were back at work along with other employees of the Aluminum Company of America's plant at Vancouver, today.

No agreement has been reached, according to Larry Evans, business agent of the union, who said that "workers are returning as a patriotic duty."

A back to work vote was taken nine hours after Charles Wheeler of Portland arrived at the plant to arbitrate the dispute. The U.S. labor conciliation service had requested its efforts when a seeming impasse came in negotiations between the management and union representatives.

## DIONNES HAVE BIRTHDAY

Calendar, Ont., May 28 (UPI). The Dionne quintuplets celebrated their 11th birthday today at a family party.

Yvonne, Cecile, Marie, Emilie and Annette got no advance hints of their birthday surprises, but a birthday cake was on the program and papa Oliva Dionne said he hoped they wouldn't have to pay the penalty.

That a man can be fined for attempting to make a living out of raising food for other men is bad enough. But note something else about this. This wheat was raised in 1941 and 1942. The demand for penalty payment was made in 1944 when there was an er of their district a demand for the payment of a penalty of \$6 to school.

## AMERICAN ADVENTURE

THE STORY OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

By R. H. Fletcher  
Copyrighted 1945

## CHAPTER I.

By treaty with England at the close of the War for Independence our nation's frontier boundary leaped westward from the Ohio river to the Mississippi. Then, through mountain gaps along rutted traces and down winding water courses poured a flood of self-reliant men and women eagerly seeking land. They followed in the moccasin tracks of the adventurous long riflemen just as the earlier settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky followed trail blazers like Daniel Boone.

In the new "Northwest Territory" flashing axes felled trees for cabins and split fence rails to surround clearings just ahead of the plow. Commerce, as always, followed settlement. Luxuries and certain manufactured goods could bear the cost of wagon haulage from the East but farm and plantation produce to be shipped back required cheaper transportation. The Ohio and the Mississippi became the most convenient thoroughfares to market. Tobacco, corn, wheat, lumber, and pork could be floated downstream to the Spanish port of New Orleans for further water transport to American coast towns and to Europe.

New Orleans was the bottleneck that controlled the flow of river traffic from the interior. Spain was no longer the enterprising, aggressive power that she was in the days of the Conquistadores. Europe was in the throes of military and political intrigue. Napoleon, riding the crest of the wave, was ambitious to expand his power and influence. American farmers of the back country were afraid the river outlet might be barred to them. Their fears were justified. In the summer of 1802 Spain closed New Orleans to American commerce and not long afterwards the news leaked out that France had taken over Louisiana.

In the western country, now known as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, resentment ran high. The independent settlers were neither slow nor soft spoken in expressing their opinion. They emphatically suggested that unless the government took immediate steps through diplomatic channels to open the port of New Orleans, they would do it themselves by force. It was a ticklish situation.

President Jefferson heeded this clamor from the backwoods and instructed Robert Livingston, our minister to France, to determine Bonaparte's attitude toward selling us that part of Louisiana which controlled the mouth of the Mississippi. The Louisiana of that day included an undetermined area, as originally claimed by the Mississippi to the continental divide. James Monroe was given the impressive title of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary and sent to reinforce Livingston. So the first negotiations that resulted in the Louisiana Purchase had the opening of the Mississippi river to American trade as their objective rather than expansion to the west.

Napoleon had laid plans to renew war in Europe. He needed funds. The French fleet was no match for the seafaring British.

## His Most Promising Satellite



## Washington Column

By Peter Edson  
(NEA Staff Correspondent)

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—In a western state which goes in for the bigger things of life the office of California's Republican Governor Earl Warren is typically tremendous. The Governor himself is big with a big smile and big blue eyes and he sits behind one of the biggest desks ever built. To his right are big windows letting in the California no-adjective sunshine. Behind him is a huge mural map of the world. Facing him is a large-scale map of California, and to his left hanging high to overlook this lush office landscape is a painting—big as life and twice as natural as he used to look 30 years ago—of Hiram Johnson.

That portrait is significant. The term of U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson, now 79 years old, expires in January, 1947, and there is a mad scramble on for the senatorial seat he has held to these last 29 years. Governor Warren rose in politics through the Johnson machine, and is almost reverent in his praise for the record Hi Johnson made from 1910 to 1916 as one of the most progressive reform governors any state ever had.

Today Governor Earl Warren faces problems that would probably baffle Hi Johnson at his prime. Accurately speaking they are not so much the problems of reform as they are the problems of a post-war reconversion amounting almost to revolution.

California will have to continue in the war effort until Japan falls—possibly two years or more. In spite of this continued all-out war production Governor Warren believes California industry should be permitted to make partial reconversion beginning right now so that the industrial East does not gain an unfair advantage.

The Governor points to the case of Detroit. Detroit made autos before the war and will return to this manufacture after the war. No great problem there, says Governor Warren. In comparison to finding what California's war industries can produce in peace times.

The answer to that one is the school offices.

Governor says honestly he does not know. Can the West produce steel as cheap as it can be produced in the East? If it can, there may be a big future for West Coast manufacture of civilian goods which can be sold to old and new customers.

A West Coast textile industry based on California's new production of long staple cotton is a hopeful but uncertain possibility for future employment. California's big new magnesium industry, as represented by Kaiser's Permanente metals development, offers more hope but uncertainty, as does the plastics industry.

Governor Warren faces squarely what too many of the ballyhoo boys have been inclined to gloss over—that California is primarily an arid state which won't have enough water to go around, or to irrigate additional acreage unless it saves every drop that falls from the skies. California should have a single water "authority" of its own, says the Governor flatly.

## Motorists Cited On Local Counts

One woman was arrested for drunk driving, and another for speeding in a week-end roundup by Bend city officers, they reported today.

Theresa Osburn, 37, of 636 Colorado avenue, was arrested on Bond street by Motorcycle officer William Burton, who charged that she was driving an automobile while intoxicated.

Iona Borden, 1360 Cumberland avenue, was accused of violating the basic rule after officers said they chased her on East Third street from Franklin avenue to Woodland street at a 45-mile-an-hour pace.

At the same time police reported that P. H. Pittman, 606 Congress avenue, forfeited \$2 ball for improper parking, and George M. Ellin, posted \$2 ball for overtime parking.

The military wants to solve the mystery of a low-flying B-29 which last week "bombed" the school with campaign literature, plugging certain candidates for high

Bend's Yesterdays  
(From The Bulletin Files)FIFTEEN YEARS AGO  
(May 28, 1930)

(From The Bulletin Files)

A large, black domestic duck is blamed for the killing of a number of young mallards in Drake park.

Bend is visited by a flying horde of beetles, described as the wood boring type.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wanzer return from a vacation spent in La Jolla, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Baird, 12 Muller avenue, report that they have named their daughter, born May 8, Eleanor Jane.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO  
(May 28, 1920)

(From The Bulletin Files)

Members of the Bend Rod and Gun club start out on a mission of catching at least 400 pounds of trout for the big fish feed to be held on the banks of the Deschutes when the state grange convention begins June 1.

Use of gasoline for pleasure cars must be stopped, according to W. R. Speck, Standard oil representative in Bend, who says that he sees no relief for the "gas" famine.

Eighteen Bend merchants refuse to sign with the clerks for a closed shop, and a strike call results.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Davidson wire that they have reached Redding, Calif., in the course of their motor trip south.

Buy National War Bonds Now

Clarence Bush says:  
**It Doesn't Cost a Cent**  
The President's Protective Investment Plan... a safe, flexible means of providing income for the future... doesn't cost a cent if you die within 20 years, because all deposits you have made on it will be returned to your family and the principal amount of the contract paid to them.

FOR DETAILS SEE  
**C. E. BUSH**  
Bend Phone 235-W

**The Franklin Life Insurance Company**  
Springfield, Illinois  
Distinguished Service Since 1884

## Plane Plays Role In School Election

Atlanta, Ga., May 28 (UPI)—The army today conducted an investigation in connection with a student body election at Atlanta's north Fulton high school.

The military wants to solve the mystery of a low-flying B-29 which last week "bombed" the school with campaign literature, plugging certain candidates for high

## New Analgesic Tablet

(Pain Relief)

## now released to public

Thousands find it gives quicker, safe relief from headache—from pains of sinus, neuritis, neuralgia and arthritis

FOR MANY YEARS aspirin has been accepted by both the medical profession and the public as a safe, sure way to relieve pain.

But many people who had complete confidence in aspirin did not find it gave as quick relief from blinding, maddening pain as they hoped for. Hence in desperation they sometimes turned to other remedies less well proved.

To meet this situation a group of medical research men set out to see what could be done to speed up the analgesic or "pain-killing" action of aspirin—in making it bring its patients quicker relief, without heart or stomach upset.

Out of these researches came a really new kind of analgesic tablet, a combina-

tion of aspirin and calcium glutamate. In this new tablet, aspirin does its old, safe job of relieving pain. But through its combination with calcium glutamate, extensive tests by physicians showed it gave most people both quicker relief and greater relief from pain.

After this extensive testing and use by members of the medical profession as a prescription remedy, this new analgesic tablet has now been released for non-prescription sale by every druggist. It is called Superin (from super-aspirin). You can get its blessed, quick relief from pain by asking your druggist for a bottle today—30 tablets for 39¢. Ask for Superin—Super-in. Prepared by Carter Products, Inc., New York.

## Superin... Quick relief from pain—with safety

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping Magazine Seal

Good Housekeeping Magazine Seal

MR. TENNY,  
A PHOTOGRAPHER FROM  
FILE  
MAGAZINE,  
HAS COME TO  
SHADYSIDE TO DO A SERIES ON MODERN  
YOUTH IN A  
SMALL TOWN.  
ALL THE KIDS  
IN SHADYSIDE ARE EXCITED  
ABOUT HIS  
ARRIVAL...

