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TRUMAN, REPUBLICANS AND WESTERN RECLAMATION

Approaching the reclamation minded west on his current campaign tour President Truman drags out the charges that the republican party is opposed to reclamation. It is a silly thing for the man to be saying though quite in keeping with the smear tactic on which he is relying for public favor.

Western reclamation as a function of the federal government was initiated by a republican congress in the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. The party has never failed to give its support to the program to which it then became committed. At the recent party convention it included in the platform a plank that reads:

We favor a comprehensive reclamation program for arid and semi-arid areas with full protection of the rights and interests of the States in the use and control of water for irrigation, power development incidental thereto and other beneficial uses.

As against that statement of party belief there is on the record President Truman's advocacy of valley authorities which would destroy state rights in their water resources—rights guaranteed by the republican party in the first reclamation law of 1902.

Further on the record there is President Truman's own act of August 2, 1946 when, congress having adjourned leaving nearly \$200,000,000 available for reclamation, he ordered that new construction be limited to \$75,000,000. The \$200,000,000 included a heavy carry-over and, in particular, an appropriation of \$116,346,843 in a bill that Truman had signed without stated objection or protest of any sort only a few weeks before. That freeze order did more damage to western reclamation and caused more delay in the program than any republican failure to appropriate for the cause.

But there was no failure. For fiscal 1947 the 80th congress, in its first session, republican for the first time in 16 years, provided the largest single year's appropriation for reclamation then on record—\$136,644,738. And for the current fiscal year, in the second session of that congress, the appropriation is \$245,566,139, a sum larger than any previous congress provided in all its sessions.

On the record the facts are entirely at variance with the Truman charges. It was Harry Truman who, by his freeze order, tried to defeat the plans for western reclamation. It has been the republican congress that has provided funds for reclamation in hitherto unequalled sums and that while doing so has, incidentally, started the house cleaning in the bureau of reclamation so badly needed.

GOVERNMENT WASTE

We were glad of the opportunity to say a few kind words the other day about the Oregon exhibition prepared by and now on display at the Library of Congress. One phase of the undertaking, however, provokes the critical feelings we have held so long against paper waste. And in the publicity or promotion for this exhibition there has been plenty of waste.

For two weeks or more news releases about the exhibition have been coming from the library. For the most part they have been single sheets in envelopes the full size of the sheet—good envelopes, too, and by no means inexpensive. Presumably like mailings have been made to all Oregon newspapers and we should wager that very few have been used. The business represents all sorts of waste. There has been waste of time in preparing these mimeographed releases, waste of paper in running them off, waste of envelopes in the mailing, waste of time of various government employees in handling the mail. It is all inexcusable and especially so in these days when economy in government is needed.

The crowning touch occurred late last week when by air mail came an envelope postmarked September 15 and containing eight releases and a photograph. The first of these, No. 493, began "On Saturday, September 11, the Library of Congress will formally open an exhibition" etc. Each of the other seven contained a like phrase. In other words the exhibition had already opened four days before the stuff was mailed.

We think the exhibition is fine but this waste is inexcusable.

Others Say

KEYNOTING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

(Salem Capitol Journal)

There is a startling contrast between the campaign speeches being made by President Truman in his swing around the nation and that by Governor Warren, republican nominee for the vice presidency.

Mr. Truman is carrying out his initial pledge "to give them (republicans) hell" with old fashioned campaign oratory—seldom resorted to by a president if all the people, raising the class as well as the racial issue with inflammatory rabble rousing demagogic appeals to prejudice calculated for division of the people.

Mr. Warren gears his campaign to the "essential preservation of the national unity in a world beset by fear," a grave presentation of American political tradition and its potential in current world affairs.

The president opened his mid-west farm campaign at Dexter, Ia., with an acrid denunciation of his republican opponents as "gluttons of privilege," the old familiar blasting of Wall street as the source of all evil. He con-

tinued his attacks "on the worst congress in history" which along with its crucifixion of labor has "already stuck a pitchfork in the farmers' backs" though the farmers are making more money than ever before. But the chief villain is the republican party and the only salvation is to vote for Truman.

In his initial speech at Salt Lake City, Mr. Warren said the "main question" of 1948 was whether the democratic administration was "displaying the unity, the competence and leadership to warrant extending its tenure to 20 years." He declared that "good Americans are to be found in both parties. No party has a patent on progress, a copyright on governmental principles, or a proprietary interest in advances made in former days."

These brief excerpts from their campaign talks perhaps best explain why Mr. Truman has lost the solid support of his own party, a major factor which is in revolt, and has lost the popularity he enjoyed when elevated to the presidency, and why Mr. Warren is so popular where he is best known, in California, where he employed the support of both major parties because of his honesty, sincerity, fairness and efficiency. There is nothing of the ward politician about him.

Washington Column

By Peter Edson
(NEA Washington Correspondent)

Washington (NEA)—No surprises will be sprung by the U. S. delegation of the United Nations general assembly, meeting in Paris beginning today.

Last year Secretary of state George C. Marshall bowled over the assembly by proposing modification of the charter, limitation of the veto power and creation of an interim committee of the general assembly. This "Little Assembly," as it is called, sits between sessions of the general assembly. It has worked. Its continuation will be up for discussion at Paris.

First few days of the meeting will of course be taken up with the usual opening statements by the heads of all delegations. These are speeches for the record, and for home consumption. In some quarters they are looked upon as a waste of time. But they bring out many issues and are rightly considered revealing statements on the problems, policies, and aims of the various foreign offices.

What the Russians may bring up, no one can tell. Molotov, Gromyko, Vishinsky and the new man Malik have developed the fine art of using the United Nations forum as a sounding board for their international propaganda. Opposition to the Rio and Bogota regional agreements of the American republics may be heard. Opposition to the Brussels pact for creation of a western European union may also be heard.

The Poles have indicated they might want to argue against the Marshall plan—of which they refused to become beneficiaries. The British or French may bring up the Danube river treaty recently dictated by the Russians at Belgrade.

The agenda for the Paris meeting is already heavy enough without any of these extras. It is believed that the American delegation will work towards cleaning up unfinished business and consolidating the assembly's position before moving into other areas of disagreement.

Principal new items officially on the agenda are three:

1. What to do about the Italian colonies. Secretary Marshall is not expected to reveal his hand on this before the Paris meeting, though GOP presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey has come out in favor of return of the colonies to Italy.
2. Geographic distribution of seats on the security council. This has been proposed by India, which lost out on election to the council last year. The Indian idea is to get proportionate representation for the six non-permanent seats on the 11-place security council.
3. Creation of a United Nations guard for UN commissions such as those operating in the Balkans, Palestine, Kashmir and Indonesia in the past year. This is a proposal from UN secretary General Lie.

Otherwise, the Paris meeting will rehash problems it has had cooking for several years—international control of atomic energy, limitation of armaments, treatment of natives in India and South Africa, what to do about Korea, Greece, Spain, and so on.

The security council will of course move to Paris along with the general assembly. It will also have its familiar problems to argue on—Palestine, Kashmir, Indonesia, admission of new members, the veto, and so forth.

There may be some agitation for moving permanent headquarters of the United Nations to Europe. In view of the U. S. election this year, it may be a good thing that the general assembly is not being held in New York.

Holding the meeting in Paris, however, has its dangers. There is a much more active and hostile communist party in France. There is some possibility of organized mass pressure demonstrations in support of the Moscow line. Also, another French political crisis while the general assembly is in Paris may not make matters any easier to handle. It is generally believed that the session in Paris can be concluded by mid-November, then return to New York for good.

Bend's Yesterdays

(From The Bulletin Files)

Fifteen Years Ago

(September 21, 1933)
 Fire late yesterday destroyed 200 tons of hay on the Bradetich dairy ranch east of Bend. The big dairy plant was menaced by the flames.

Elmer Brown has left for Ashland, where he is to enter the Southern Oregon normal school.

Fred Murphy, 16, Bend, bagged the first deer of the 1933 season in the Deschutes forest when the season opened yesterday. He got a forked-horn buck, at sunrise.

The Idaho Farmers' union has demanded the resignation of Secretary of agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Butter was selling in Portland today at 20 cents a pound.

Home has a compression strength of about one-fourth that of cast iron.

New Head Named For Strategic Air Command

By Peter Edson

Washington, Sept. 21 (UP)—The promotion of Lt. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay to head the nation's strategic air forces was seen today as a veiled go-slow warning to Russia.

The tough, taciturn, 41-year-old airman is well known to the Russians as the guiding hand behind the fabulous airlift which for the past three months has supplied Berlin with food and fuel despite the soviet blockade.

Air force sources suggested that Lemay's promotion to command the U. S. fleet of 300-odd super-forts might serve as a "caution sign" to soviet leaders familiar with his accomplishments in war and in peace.

Succeeds Kenney
 The Ohio-born general was named late yesterday to succeed Gen. George C. Kenney as commander of the strategic air command. Kenney, who is 59, will become head of the air university at Maxwell air force base, Ala., where he can give the benefit of his experience to younger officers.

Lemay's successor as commander of U. S. air forces in Europe will be Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon who has been head of the air training command. The air force said the transfers will be made over the next several weeks.

One of the top combat commanders of the war, Lemay steps into a job in which he will have charge of B-29's and other heavy planes. If this country were suddenly attacked, his would be the responsibility of retaliating with bombs.

During the war, his own bombing exploits won him the admiration of hundreds of his men and the nickname "Ironpants" for his fearless disdain of enemy flak. In Europe, he perfected a pattern bombing from B-17's. In the Pacific, his planes demolished 125 miles of Japanese industrial facilities in 25 cities.

Montana Biggest State, Governor Argues

Helena, Mont. (UP)—Gov. Sam C. Ford wants it known in Texas and California that Montana is really the biggest state.

Texas and California can go jump on their surveyor's instruments as far as Ford is concerned.

The Montana governor argues that the size of states is figured wrong. Geographers rank Texas first, California second and Montana third.

"Flatten our mountains and we'd be larger than either Texas or California," Ford told a convention of the Northwest Peace Officers' association at Butte.

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 PHONE 374

Washington Scene

By Harman W. Nichols
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Sept. 20 (UP)—The young male set is marching to the army camps these days and the war department and I decided to lend 'em a helping hand.

The army did its part by revising the little brown manual called "Unarmed Defense for the American Soldiers." It's mostly about what to do if you run into an enemy and suddenly discover you've left your Tommy gun at home. The science of "Judo."

For my part, I decided it wouldn't be fair to turn "Judo" loose on these kids without first trying it out myself — to see if it is safe. So I bought a manual (price 50 cents at the government printing office) and studied up on how to handle a guy bigger than you are.

Then I looked up my old friend, Bill Pulaski, a tough professional soldier who learned his judo the hard way in the back alleys of the Bronx, N. Y.

Sergeant Was Willing
 I asked the sergeant to show me a thing or two about this thing called "Judo" which is an improvement over the old ju jitsu. Bill, unfortunately, was willing to give it a cruel little twist, something that wasn't in the book.

When I came to, I was eating the tender grass on a back lawn near the Pentagon building. Bill

use your muscles to the best advantage, how to break a wrist-lock, the proper defense against a kicker, what to do if the other guy has a knife, and so on.

Say your opponent grabs you by the right wrist with his right hand.

"What do you do in that case?" asked Bill, who is a little guy.

I looked on page 14. It said right there:

Reads Manual
 "Grasp his right wrist with your right hand, taking a long step to his right rear with your left foot, pulling his right arm underneath your left arm. Wrap your upper arm over his upper arm and bring your forearm underneath a spot about an inch above his elbow. Then clamp your left hand on your chest. Now you can bring pressure on either your opponent's elbow or his ulna nerve by pulling up your left forearm and pushing down with your right."

In no time at all, it says, you'll have your man on his knees, begging for a chance to live.

"You try it on me," Bill suggested.

I took another quick glance at page 14, tested my balance carefully and charged.

I grabbed Bill's right wrist with my right hand, like it said. I hated myself for doing it, but I gave it a cruel little twist, something that wasn't in the book.

When I came to, I was eating the tender grass on a back lawn near the Pentagon building. Bill

was standing there, arms akimbo, grinning. He had forgotten to mention that while judo is a fine game, there are means of staging a counterattack. I should have gone beyond page 14.

These rough and tumble kids likely can master the unarmed defense stuff. But let me tell you it's no game for a tired old man.

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HERE ARE 4 OF MANY WAYS TO SAVE ELECTRICITY

Saving electrically heated water is one important way to save electricity. Yes, when you're careful in the use of hot water you help save electricity for yourself, your neighbors, and for industries throughout Central Oregon. Until the new transmission line is completed this fall, the power situation here will continue to be "tight." So, please don't waste ANY electricity—every available kilowatt is needed.

1. Switch promptly to "low" heat when foods come to full steam on your electric range. Save electricity by cooking complete meals in the oven or deep-well cooker. Turn elements off as soon as you are through with them.
2. Don't place hot foods in your refrigerator. Defrost regularly. Don't open the door any more than necessary. Constantly letting warm air inside makes the refrigerator work overtime.
3. Don't run your washing machine longer than necessary — 7 or 8 minutes will usually get clothes sparkling clean. Don't overload the tub. Keep moving parts oiled.
4. Turning off a 100-watt globe for even 15 minutes helps save electricity. With every available kilowatt of power needed, every saving counts!

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LARD, ARE YOU HURT?

I'LL LIVE, BUT... BUT WHERE'S HECTOR?

I BAILED OUT!

By Merrill Blosser