

THE BEND BULLETIN

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ROBERT W. SAWYER—Editor-Manager HENRY N. FOWLER—Associate Editor
 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

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JAYCEE OPERATIONS

If economy and efficiency should replace extravagance and waste in our federal government, a large slice of credit would properly go to the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The members of this organization, more commonly known to themselves and others as Jaycees, are the boys who have been plugging for months for total enactment of the recommendations of the Hoover commission. They have been talking it up, making speeches wherever they could get an audience, directly and over the radio. They have promoted dissemination of printed information regarding the findings of the commission on organization of the executive branch of the government (Hoover commission), as newspaper advertising, news, drawings, direct mail folders. If the Jaycees have neglected any way of spreading the economic gospel, we don't know what it is.

They call this activity "Operation Economy". As we have suggested, it has been going on for some time. It is definitely not a flash in the pan. The Jaycees are in for a long drag on this one and know it. They could be pardoned if they considered it hopeless and started on something easier, something certain of success. Passive resistance is the most discouraging that may be encountered and that is the sort of resistance that the Hoover commission report and the Jaycee operation have been meeting. But they are carrying on.

Gradually, it seems to us, a degree of interest is being awakened. People are asking why a government business must be so much more costly to operate than a private business and are arriving at the conclusion that it isn't at all necessary and that it is time to do something about it. Their tax bills could do very handsomely with some heavy reduction. They are getting tired of feeding their substance to the tax eaters of the federal bureaus and departments. Understanding such as this and demand for something better are the things that the Jaycees have been trying to develop.

They have another idea now tying in with what has already been achieved. They call this "Operation Townhall" and their purpose in urging it is to make direct contact on specific issues between congressmen and their constituents. The idea, starting right here in the Bend chapter of the Junior Chamber, has been endorsed by the state organization and has had no frowns from the national Junior Chamber. Specifically, this operation would consist of summoning the U. S. representatives and senators of a state to a series of town meetings in their home state, where they could discuss key questions with constituents, find out what the people wish them to do and let the people know their intentions.

Congressmen, it seems to us, should welcome the opportunity which will thus be extended to obtain a quick cross-section of citizen opinion. If they avail themselves of the opportunity we think they will find through "Operation Town Hall" that "Operation Economy" is not just an abstract idea or the catchy phrasing of a service organization "objective". They will find it, instead, a concrete, hard-hitting program which a live, intelligent group of young Americans is backing. The Jaycees really mean business.

WATER THIS SUMMER?

While city drillers are still exploring for new sources of flow from which to augment the city's water supply, the season of heavy use is rapidly approaching. No fault of the Bend administration that water has not been found. Its officials have been diligent in their quest. Every possibility that could be suggested has been or is being investigated, including that at Camp Abbot, which may or may not be found feasible from the standpoints of engineering and cost.

Whether it is or not and whether or not any now unguessed source may be found, it is apparent that development could not be had in time to meet this year's needs. Supply in 1949 was insufficient for the use and waste that went on. Increased number of services since then will add to the load. There will be no additional water to alleviate the situation.

It can be met, however, by eliminating waste, and waste can be eliminated by charging for it. This involves metering and we believe that the time is drawing near when Bend must choose between the inconvenience and danger of water shortage and a system of measuring which will insure equitable billing to users.

More and more cities are turning to this method and are finding that it does save water and that it results in sufficiency where supply had been thought to be insufficient. The news bulletin issued by the Public Administration clearing house, discussing the question, has this to say:

As an example of saving effected through use of meters, the American Public Works Association cited Rahway, N. J., a city of 20,000 population. In 1941, faced with a drought and with its water source, the Rahway river, almost dry, the city passed a law to install meters. Previously, the city had sold its water on a flat-rate frontage basis to everyone other than industry. Immediately after meters were installed, water usage per person in the city dropped 16 gallons per day.

City officials believe that in large part this saving was brought about through repairs to dripping faucets, leaky mains and running toilet tanks. Under the flat-rate system there was no incentive to stop leaks promptly and 24-hour a day leaks can amount to a relatively large gallonage over a period of time.

Bend also can stop waste by metering but if any benefits are to be had this year the decision must be reached shortly.

In the many years that he resided in the central Oregon country, Eugene Ackley worked earnestly for the advancement of the community. Active in irrigation affairs, conscientious in effort on behalf of the organizations in which he held membership, considerate and understanding in his human relationships, he earned and held the regard of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. Death came to Gene Ackley Thursday following a highway accident. He will be sincerely mourned.

British Fog—A Bit Thick, What?



WASHINGTON COLUMN

By Peter Edson
 (NEA Washington Correspondent)

Washington—The government's price support program for dairy products is sometimes referred to as "the cow brasserie" program, but it really isn't quite that bad. The government doesn't support cows. It doesn't even support the price of fluid milk. There's been no need of that, because the price of fluid milk in the free market has stayed high. And from a nutritional standpoint, there never has been too much fluid milk for the demand, except in the more rural dairy farm areas like upper Wisconsin. They are too far away from city markets for profitable handling of their fresh milk as such.

What these more remote milk producers do is ship to the processors—the creameries, the cheese factories, the milk driers. During the war there was of course a great shortage of butter, cheese and dried milk. To encourage production, the Steagall amendment to the 1942 farm bill authorized the government to support milk and its products at 90 per cent of parity. This was continued in the Hope-Aiken farm bill of 1948. The Gore-Anderson farm bill of 1949 authorized continued government support of prices on milk, butterfat and the products thereof at 75 to 90 per cent of parity.

Late in 1948 and early in 1949 the market for manufacturers' milk products dropped sharply, and the government moved in to support them. Butterfat supports were put on in February 1949. In April, supports were put on dried skim milk—"non fat milk" the trade likes to call them to get away from the "dry" and "skim" ideas. And in July supports were put on cheese.

Present support price levels are about 79 per cent of parity. The dairy industry thinks this is too low. But even at this level the government has had to buy more butter, cheese and dried milk than it can dispose of.

At first the government stocks were sold to Marshall plan countries and to the army, with no loss to the government. But as demands for these supplies have dropped, the department of agri-

culture has found itself accumulating larger and larger surplus stocks. As of mid-February the picture on stocks purchased to support prices in 1949 and 1950 was this:

Non-fat dry milk solids—366,000,000 pounds purchased at a cost of \$41,000,000. Unsold stocks on hand were 206,000,000 pounds valued at \$24,700,000.

Butter—114,000,000 pounds purchased at a cost of \$69,000,000. On hand are 87,500,000 pounds, valued at \$52,300,000.

Cheese—25,500,000 pounds purchased at a cost of \$8,000,000. On hand are 22,300,000 pounds, valued at \$7,300,000.

What these add up to are total purchases of \$118,000,000, with unsold stocks on hand valued at \$84,300,000.

These supplies are scattered in commercial cold storage and dry storage warehouses all through the dairy farm belt from New York to Minnesota. The government has to pay the storage costs.

The dried milk and cheese are expected to keep indefinitely, and the butter a couple of years, if properly stored. The stocks are kept fresh by disposing of old stocks first, as new stocks are bought.

The government buys its supplies wherever carload lots are assembled. It thus does business with the creameries, cheese factories, milk driers and dairy co-ops—not with the dairy farmers directly. But the prices paid to the processors are calculated at levels intended to keep the price which the processors pay the farmers for milk and butterfat

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NATIONALLY KNOWN DRUGS AND REMEDIES

at 79 per cent of parity.

The prospect for 1950 is that the government will have to continue purchases at a heavy rate. This has been an open winter in most of the dairy farm areas. The cows have given more milk.

EXPENSIVE TALK

St. Paul, Minn. (AP)—It cost John G. Erickson of St. Paul \$1.78 1/2 per word to tell an officer what he thought of him. Erickson answered a policeman's whistle at an intersection by 14 well-chosen words: "When a man gets a star on his chest it goes to his head." Erickson paid a \$25 fine on a disorderly conduct charge.

Anti-Sabotage Law Enacted

Paris, March 11 (AP)—An anti-sabotage law to safeguard American arms shipments to France against communist interference won final parliamentary approval today as many of the nation's ports were in the grip of strikes and unrest.

The council of the republic or upper chamber of parliament voted 279 to 20 for the law after an all-night session. As they had done in the national assembly, communists fought it bitterly.

The law providing prison terms for saboteurs and agitators seemed certain of being ready for use next week when the first shipment of American aid reaches France.

With President Vincent Aurio's signature and publication in the official journal, the measure will become the government's most powerful weapon against the communist-threatened sabotage of American aid under the Atlantic pact.

Strikes already were on in Marseille and Bordeaux, and were threatening other French ports. Dockers at Bordeaux were called out yesterday when a ship arrived to take on military supplies for French troops in Indo-China.

The labor troubles in the ports were part of a nation-wide movement. Some 500,000 workers were idle. Employers and non-communist unions said the number was below 300,000. Communist union said it was nearly 1,000,000.

A strike of insurance employees in the Paris area spread slowly. About 9,000 of the 34,000 employees in the area were on strike.

MUST PREPARE, WARNED
 San Bernardino, Cal., March 11 (AP)—An air force chief says the United States must get ready now to meet a surprise all-out atomic attack.

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, chief of the air force staff, told the Orange festival here Russia soon will have the planes and bombs needed to launch an atomic attack "in considerable strength." "An atomic offensive might suddenly be launched against us without warning in one concentrated effort designed to saturate our limited defenses," he said last night.

Danger from radioactive materials is thought by some scientists to be less under certain conditions at extremely high altitudes than it is nearer the ground.

Out on the Farm

By Ha S. Grant

March 11 — Sing a song of springtime, of bluebirds in the snow. Scores of English sparrows, sitting in a row.

The birds on Calico farm held sort of a spring festival yesterday, but this morning they must have been high in the treetops, waiting for the sun to warm things up.

I saw the first bluebird of the season two days ago. He was so brightly colored, and sat so quietly on a post in the pasture, that I thought he was one of those little wooden markers, painted and put there by my mother, who has been known to do such things. But as I watched, he spread his wings and soared into the sky, and I knew he was real.

I saw him again yesterday, swinging on a thistle like a tuft of down, and making low flights from one dry clump of grass to

another, in search of a few weed seeds for his breakfast.

One little bluebird all alone looks lonesome indeed, and I hope he'll soon find a prim, dull-coated little lady bluebird and set up housekeeping. We have houses to rent in the poplar tree, for a song.

BROKEN IN YOUNG
 Fair Haven, Vt. (AP)—Boys from Fair Haven high school will make a grand catch for lucky girls in a few years. They're being taught cooking, mending, darning and household buying in the boys' home economics class.

Now you Know!

The answers to everyday insurance problems*! By **ANDREW FOLEY and GORDON H. RANDALL** Insurance Counselors



QUESTION: In applying for a fire insurance policy on our home should we include the garage? We also have small garden tool shed and would like to know whether it should be included.

ANSWER: If the garage is attached to the house, it should be included in the total amount of insurance on the main building. If the garage is separate from the home, it should be insured separately for its own value. This also applies to the tool shed.

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TAX CUTS IN PROSPECT
 Washington, March 11 (AP)—House democrats believed today they had found a formula for cutting excise taxes by perhaps \$1,000,000,000 and making up for most of the loss.

The excises to be cut are those added during the war, including the 20 per cent taxes on jewelry, furs, luggage and toilet preparations.

The loss of revenue is to be made up, according to the democratic plans, by closing some of the so-called "loopholes" in present tax laws and perhaps by boosting corporation, estate and gift taxes.

As the Prince of Wales, King George IV of England rode in and won 185 horse races, one of which was the English Derby.

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FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

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SKIP IT! I USED TO BE A KID MYSELF!

By Merrill Blosser

---MEANWHILE, THE HOUNDS, FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF POP CORN, HAVE ALSO REACHED THE RIVER.

WHY PICK ON ME?

BY THE PROCESS OF ELIMINATION, I DEDUCE THAT YOUR QUIANT APPARATUS IS THE ONLY MEANS OF ESCAPE!

NOW SEE HERE, MY GOOD MAN! SCRAM! I GOT DIRTY TO MOVE!

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