

THE BEND BULLETIN

and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS

The Bend Bulletin (Weekly) 1908-1951 The Bend Bulletin (Daily) Est. 1918
Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday and Certain Holidays by The Bend Bulletin
788 W. Wall Street Bend, Oregon
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1911, at the Postoffice at Bend, Oregon
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
By Mail By Carrier
One Year \$5.00 One Year \$12.00
Six Months \$2.50 Six Months \$5.00
Three Months \$1.25 Three Months \$2.50
All Subscriptions are DUE and PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
Please notify us of any change of address or failure to receive the paper regularly.

FERTILIZER AND POWER PROPAGANDA

A piece of government propaganda put out for fairly obvious purposes has come to hand this week. This is a release issued jointly by the Bonneville Power Administration and the Bureau of Land Management reporting the plans of two farm organizations to build phosphate fertilizer plants in southern Idaho "if Hells Canyon power is made available."

This is, for one thing, a plug for Hells Canyon now facing hard going in the Congress. For another it is intended as an answer to the findings of the Federal Power Commission regarding the cost of producing triple superphosphate by the electro-thermal versus the sulphuric acid or wet process. These were recently reported by John Corlett in his column in the Boise Statesman. Corlett's article is specifically referred to in this release as giving "the mistaken impression it is not economical to produce high-concentrate phosphate fertilizer from electric furnace phosphorus as compared with producing fertilizer through the sulphuric acid process."

We have both the propaganda release and a copy of the Corlett column before us and it takes only a moment to find figures for comparison. In the release Regional Administrator Bell, of BLM, says "we are advised both farm organizations agree it is more economical to utilize electric furnace phosphorus provided the price of power is around 2.5 mills per kilowatt-hour." And here are Corlett's words:

According to the report of the FPC, the estimated cost of manufacturing a ton of triple superphosphate by the electro-thermal method with the 2 1/2 mill power is \$38.15. Three mill power would boost the per ton cost only to \$39.19 and five mill power would send the cost to \$43.32 or only \$5.17 more than the 2 1/2 mill power. The FPC found that the cost of manufacturing a ton of triple superphosphate by the wet process was \$25.69 if sulphuric acid is \$8.50 a ton. The cost would be \$31.37 a ton with acid at \$13 a ton and the fertilizer cost would be \$35.74 if the acid cost \$18 a ton.

There are two sets of figures and they contradict BPA and BLM. According to FPC the highest cost fertilizer produced by the acid method would be less expensive than the lowest cost produced by the electro-thermal method. It seems to us that BPA and BLM should come forward with more and better explanations. Certainly on the figures shown Corlett did not give a mistaken impression.

But there is more to the argument. The electric fertilizer propagandists are assuming that power at around 2.5 mills is to be available. Dr. Raver says that the plans are contingent on construction of Hells Canyon dam and sale of power at between 2.5 and 3 mills. But will power, Hells Canyon or any other, be available at such price?

The Bonneville rate of \$17.50 per kilowatt-year comes to 2 mills per kilowatt-hour but that means a 100 per cent load factor. Perhaps electric-thermo phosphate production is on a continuous basis, hour after hour and day after day. If not even at \$17.50 the mill rate will go up. But, again, it is agreed that the cost of generation is increasing so that when Bonneville rates are set again with new plants on the line they may run up to \$22 or \$23. And then there is the irrigation subsidy that is to be found in the power income. What must the rate be to provide this?

When Bonneville wanted to get into Idaho and the Bureau of Reclamation wanted to keep it out it was figured that the Idaho power available for irrigation subsidy would require a price twice that of Bonneville or 4 mills. That was years ago. It seems hardly likely that the price could be any lower now—unless, of course, there were some slick doings with costs that the tax payer would have to meet instead of the power user.

Seems to us that BPA and BLM need to develop something further in their propaganda mill.

X-RAY SURVEY AND ITS AIMS

Tremendous gains that have been made in a few generations in the fight against tuberculosis, once fearfully referred to as the "great white plague," constitute one of the triumphs of modern medicine. Two factors have made them possible—the rationalization of the individual's attitude toward the disease and the development of means of early diagnosis. The one, conquering alike an apprehension bred of ignorance and a false shame attached to the ailment, gradually brought about the realization that, after all, this was simply another disease; if you had it the thing to do was to get rid of it, if you hadn't it there was equal importance in keeping from contracting it. At this point the second factor came in. With a true appraisal of tuberculosis people were admitting that anyone could become infected and, when facilities were provided, availed themselves of the opportunity for diagnosis, chiefly by X-ray photography.

The opportunity has been recurrent. The Oregon Tuberculosis and Public Health Association and connected organizations have made it so. We have become accustomed to the appearance of mobile X-ray laboratories, financed through their contributions, these, in turn, made possible by the popular support which has been given both organizations. The trailer-housed equipment, manned by trained personnel, would stop for a few days in a community, X-ray pictures would be taken, without charge, of a variety of human chests, after which the laboratory would roll on to the next stand. Before long each individual found free of tuberculosis—the great majority, by the way—would be informed; the few in whose lungs the evidence of infection was discovered would also be told so they could seek medical advice. Not only this, but exposure of others could be avoided and those already exposed could be urged to submit themselves to examination.

In this way the spread of tuberculosis has been checked and the control of cases already active has been achieved.

Tuesday the opportunity was again presented, this time not in a trailer house laboratory but in a downtown store which contributed space for the service. Until June 21 this service will be offered at the Brandis Thriftwise Drug store, thereafter moving to the A. C. Stipe Furniture store for another two weeks. In each location X-rays will be taken daily except Sunday from noon until 8 o'clock. And portable units will make similar examination possible in outlying county communities. By the time the four week period is ended the opportunity for X-ray examination will have been extended to all. We hope that all will avail themselves of it.

Incidentally the Oregon Tuberculosis and Health Association and the State Board of Health, which are sponsoring the undertaking, should have completed a survey in that time which will be the basis for the most inclusive campaign ever undertaken against a single disease. Standards of health in Oregon, already high, will be raised still higher.

NEW CLUB MEMBER

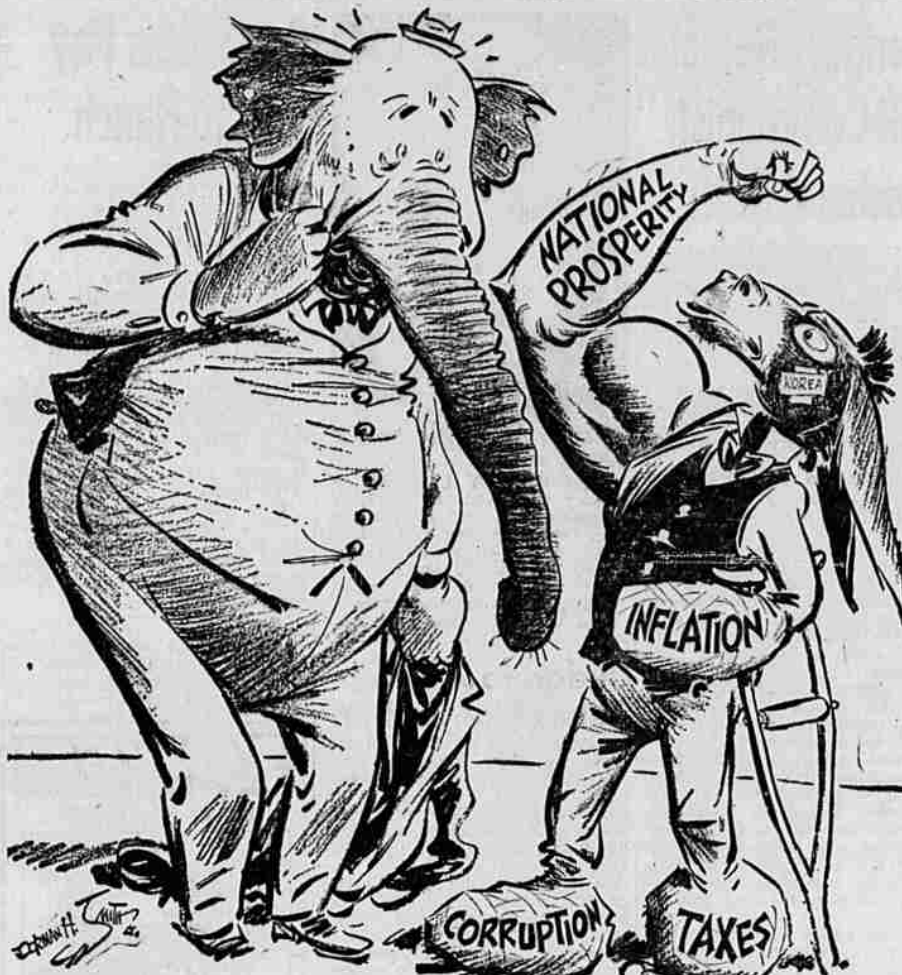
REDMOND, June 13—Shirley Amen was taken into the Saddle Club as a new junior member at the Saddle Club hall Wednesday evening.

Plans have been made for a ride in the Cove area Sunday.

June 22, it was announced by Norman Williams, president. The ride will be sponsored by Bud Adams and Sid Elliott.

An aerosol is composed of fine liquid particles suspended in the air.

Still Capable of Dealing a Knockout



Washington Column

By PETER EDSON
(NEA Washington Correspondent)

CANYON FERRY DAM, Mont.—You have to fly over the Missouri river valley, and up the river itself, to be impressed with the size of it. To say that the Missouri river basin covers 325,000 square miles, which it does, means little. To say that it covers one-sixth of the area of the United States gives a better image.

The main branch of the Missouri River itself is some 2400 miles upstream to Canyon Ferry damsite, near Helena, Mont. Fifty miles farther upstream, the Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson rivers unite to form the Missouri.

This is the farthest upstream dam of a series of some 102 dams authorized by Congress in 1944 in an attempt to control this muddy might.

The work that is being done in the Missouri basin now is a joint Army Corps of Engineers and Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation undertaking. This is the now-famed Pick-Sloan plan. Later on there may or may not be a bigger and broader Missouri Valley Authority plan of operation. But Pick-Sloan is the only plan they've got now.

From St. Louis west to Kansas City, then north past Omaha to Sioux City, Ia., the Corps of Engineers have built high retaining walls on both banks. This was the old way to control floods.

A hundred miles or so farther upstream, the Army has just broken ground at Gavin's Point, S. D., for a big, new earth-fill dam to hold flood waters in a huge reservoir.

Gavin's Point won't be completed for several years, of course. But farther upstream, within the next two years, the Corps of Engineers will complete Fort Randall and Garrison dams. And still further upstream, in Montana near the Canadian border, there is Fort Peck Dam, completed in the 1930's as a PWA project.

Fort Peck is now producing 85,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power, which is being marketed by Department of Interior. This power output, incidentally, could be quadrupled.

This is Bureau of Reclamation's fifth year in this business, and its golden jubilee is being celebrated all over the west. Bureau engineers now estimate that in the Missouri valley alone, there is a potential two-and-a-half million kilowatts of power that could be developed. And six-and-a-half million acres that could be irrigated

along the fringes of the valleys. Montana Power Company has had a series of seven dams on the Missouri between Great Falls, Mont., and Helena. Their dam at Canyon Ferry was one of the oldest power dams in the U. S.

But it was too small in relation to the power that could be developed at this site. So it was acquired by the government and will soon be buried under the waters of the new five-by-25-mile lake to be impounded by Bureau of Reclamation's new Canyon Ferry Dam.

The new Canyon Ferry Dam, to be closed this year, will be 172 feet high and 1000 feet across the top. It is a relatively small dam, as dams go, but it presented some tough construction problems.

Even so, the waters of the new Canyon Ferry Dam will provide irrigation for some 310,000 acres of farm land. And its three generators will provide 50,000 kilowatts of electricity.

A missing link in the Fort Peck-

Canyon Ferry power grid being created is expected to be supplied by Yellow Tail Dam, 45 miles southeast of Billings, Mont. But as it involves the water rights of Wyoming and North Dakota, as well as Montana, a state compact must first be worked out.

Bend's Yesterdays

(From The Bulletin Files)

Thirty Five Years Ago.
(Wednesday, June 13, 1917.)
Seventeen miles of The Dalles-California highway out of Bend south toward LaPine will be cindered this summer.

E. P. Mahaffey, Portland, has been named second vice president of the Central Oregon Bank in Bend. Mahaffey is to move to Bend soon to take an active part in the management of the bank.

The county court has ordered County Surveyor George S. Young to survey the curve at the top of the Tumalo hill, preparatory to widening work.

Application has been made by the Suttle Lake Irrigation District of an increase in acreage from 12,000 to 15,000.

Bulletin Classifieds Bring Results.

As long as you're buying a used car this week you may as well take home a

Settlemyer A-1 Bargain
Delivered With a
Full Tank of Gas

Ready for your inspection are these
CHOICE CARS AND COMMERCIALS

'50 FORD 1/2-TON PICKUP	\$1245
'50 FORD CUSTOM TUDOR SEDAN	\$1545
'50 BUICK SPECIAL 4-Door Sedan	\$1895
'49 FORD 1/2-TON PICKUP	\$1095
'49 WILLYS STATION WAGON	\$1095
'49 FORD CUSTOM CONVERTIBLE	\$1545

Settlemyer Special 'Til June 15

'50 FORD CUSTOM FORDOR SEDAN

Radio, fresh air heater, Palisade green finish.

Full Price \$1395

'49 STUDEBAKER 1/2-TON EXPRESS	\$1145
'48 FORD 2-TON CAB and CHASSIS	\$1195
'47 DODGE 1 1/2-TON CAB and CHASSIS	\$1045
'47 OLDS 78 CLUB COUPE	\$1195
'41 CHEVROLET MASTER 2-Door Sedan	\$395
'40 OLDS 66 4-Door Sedan	\$195
'40 CHEVROLET 1/2-TON PICKUP	\$239

See also the amazingly economical
FORD "Consul" 4-Door Sedan
on the lot across from Pilot Butte Inn

Settlemyer Motors, Inc.

920 Bond

Phone 680

Used car lot on Newport, across from Pilot Butte Inn

Taft, Eisenhower Supporters Not Always Consistent, Found

(Copyright 1951, Congressional Quarterly)
WASHINGTON, June 13—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) have not seen eye-to-eye with their announced supporters in Congress on several measures likely to be important campaign issues, according to a CQ survey.

Taft and his supporters have split over taxes, federal aid to education and public housing.

Eisenhower and his active backers have differed over universal military training, foreign aid and federal aid to education. The General's backers differed among themselves on several issues. On the announced Senate "Ikemen" lined up with Ike, while the majority of the Ikemen in the House were against him.

"Taftmen" have divided over a major issue—taxes.

Taft and Eisenhower, the two leading candidates for the GOP Republican nomination, have differed on three important counts—UMT, foreign aid, and, to some degree on federal aid to education. They have agreed on a states rights tidelands bill.

Based on 20 Roll Calls

These are the findings of the CQ survey of 20 roll calls taken in the Senate and House in the past four years on issues likely to figure prominently in the coming campaign. Some were chosen because of intra-party splits. In several instances similar Senate and House roll calls were chosen to determine whether the backers of each candidate lined up the same way in both houses.

All were in general agreement on state control of the so-called tidelands, a voluntary fair employment practices commission, im-

posing certain curbs on public power and banning slaughtering quotas on livestock. And all opposed a 90 per cent parity on farm products.

Agreement in Taft Camp

There was a big area of agreement among Taft and his Congressional backers on several controversial issues. Most Congressional Taftmen went along with Taft on his labor relations proposals, cuts in foreign aid, state control of natural gas as well as of tidelands, and shelving UMT for the present.

Most Ikemen in both the Senate and the House lined up with Eisenhower on the natural gas bill—they opposed it. They were lined up against the Taftmen on this issue.

Most Senate Ikemen also differed with the Taft majority in the Senate over an attempt to scuttle the President's reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. All agreed that a housecleaning was needed, but they differed on how to accomplish the cleanup job. Most Taft backers sought to block Mr. Truman's plan, while most Ikemen opposed these tactics.

Where Backers Differ

Ike and his followers have not agreed on UMT. Ike is for it, and so were a majority of his Senate backers. But a majority of his House backers agreed with the Taftmen that UMT should be shelved for the present.

Nor have they agreed on foreign aid cuts. Eisenhower opposed deep cuts in the 1953 authorization as did a majority of his Senate backers, but most of his House backers lined up with Taft and Taftmen to cut foreign aid authorizations.

House Ikemen in the main agreed with Taft on 1949 labor relations proposals, but Senate Ike-

men split even Steven over such measures.

On the controversial issue of federal aid to education Ikemen lined up with Taft, while Taftmen lined up with Ike. A majority of Ikemen agreed with Taft's federal aid bill, while a slim majority of Taftmen lined up with Eisenhower. The president of Columbia University, Eisenhower has said he is against a broad program of aid to education in all states, favoring support only to needy states.

Taft has also been at odds with his supporters over public housing. Taft opposed cuts in this federal program, and was backed up by most Ikemen in the Senate. But most Taftmen in the Senate and House and a majority of the House and half of his Senate backers voted for the 1951 tax bill, as did a majority of Ikemen in Congress, but the other half of Taft's Senate backers opposed it.

RAINFALL WELCOME

PRINEVILLE, June 13—Citizens of Central Oregon declare that the inch and a half of rainfall prevailing here since last Thursday night will go far toward making for good range pasture throughout the summer. The rainfall, restimulated grasses of the lower ranges, which had begun to dry up after a drought of nearly two months and these will provide an abundance of feed for herds are moved into the highland ranges of the national forest and other public domain land.

ADDRESSES LIONS

REDMOND, June 13—William Coffey of Portland was a guest speaker of the Lions Club Wednesday night at the Redmond hotel. His topic was "Stocks, Bonds and Securities," as a guide to investors.

Al Sapher became a new member of the Lions, Al Miller, president, reports.

Father Wants

COMFORT
and . . .



SUMMER
COMFORT
BEGINS WITH
SPORT SHIRTS

The sport-shirt way is the smart way to summer comfort. Choose from these new arrivals—just in time for FATHER'S DAY:

- French Crepes
- Rayons
- Seersuckers
- Jersey Knits

Colorful patterns
Plain colors
Checks

2.95 - 3.50 - 3.95



Take another step to summer comfort—see our sport slacks.

We Give **GREEN STAMPS**
Stover-LeBlanc
A Man's Store

Remember—

• IT
• PAYS
• TO
• BUY
AT
STIPE'S