

THE BEND BULLETIN and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS

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Now that the state is distributing the veterans' bonus money it is natural enough for the sharpers, the easy money boys and the harpies to come forward with devices to take it away.

On the other hand there have been warnings against letting this special income slip away and we would add our voice to these and urge care and then more care in the use of this windfall.

There are, of course, special cases where the bonus money can be used to relieve hardship. There doubtless are veterans with obligations to meet who are finding the bonus almost like an answer to prayer.

Obviously, the standard investment for these bonus funds is government savings bonds. Those who put their bonus money into these bonds will have it in the safest place they can find.

There's many a veteran who has been doing quite well without the bonus. He will continue to do well and better if he saves his bonus against some future storm.

JUNIOR'S REACTION

Commenting here on Thursday on the indefinite postponement of the House Hells Canyon bill we said that "the next matter of interest will be Wayne Morse's reaction to the postponement."

We spoke on Thursday, also, of Junior's being borrowed by the Bureau of Reclamation to read a speech on Hells Canyon for it. "It" (the speech), we said, "will probably be mailed generously."

ROY FOX

There is universal regret, we feel sure, over Roy Fox's resignation as chief of the Bend fire department. He has been a member of the department since about as far back as most of us can remember.

Regret over Roy Fox's resignation is the deeper because of the knowledge it was made for reasons of health. His friends—and they are about all of us—have known of the conditions under which he kept on the job and that have finally led to the action announced yesterday.

Washington Column

By PETER EDSON (NEA Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—The Indonesians recently moved into a big, new embassy here. It's the old Walsh mansion on Massachusetts avenue, just above DuPont Circle.

In its rundown condition, it served as a Red Cross headquarters annex during the war. But now that the Indonesians have taken it over, it has been refurbished and made to look better than new.

Just after Ambassador All Sattromidjo and his staff got settled in their new headquarters, the ambassador got a telephone call from a man who identified himself as a Texas oil man.

"I like the looks of your new house," said the oil man. "I don't know what price you bought it at, but I'll give you \$100,000 more than what you paid if you'll sell and move out."

The ambassador said he wasn't in the real estate business. Then as an afterthought he asked his caller how many oil wells he owned.

"Well," said the ambassador, "I'll give you \$100,000 more for your oil wells than what you paid for them."

With that the oil man hung up and the Indonesians never did learn who he was.

With only weeks to go before the Republican National Convention opens in Chicago, Congress is far behind in its work than it has been at any comparable time in earlier sessions.

As of June 1, only 113 bills have been enacted into law and only one of them—ratification of the Japanese peace treaty—was of major importance.

The ban against German production of aircraft, long-range guided missiles and atomic energy, as provided in the new peace contract and European defense force agreements, may not be as complete as it appears in the treaties now before Congress for ratification.

John J. McCloy, U. S. High Commissioner to Germany, is now in

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Another Triumph of Communist Efficiency



Renewed Effort To Settle Steel Strike Fruitless

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Union and industry officials made another unsuccessful attempt Friday to reopen negotiations aimed at settling the 20-day steel strike, it was learned Saturday.

With the nation's defense and civilian production slowly grinding to a halt, representatives of Philip Murray's 650,000 CIO steelworkers and top leaders in the industry met here secretly in an effort to get the negotiations going again.

But after several talks during the day, the situation was "right back where it started" and the meetings ended abruptly Friday night, a reliable union source said.

Industry officials said after the break up of White House sponsored negotiations earlier this month that only the union shop issue was holding up a settlement.

Neither union nor industry leaders would indicate over what issue the talks collapsed.

Murray, president of the CIO, was in New York and participated in the abortive talks. He refused to comment and was reported to have returned to Pittsburgh.

The great risk in this plan is that German skills in aircraft and guided missiles will not be utilized to the fullest at a time when the Western powers are woefully weak on air power.

The government of India will spend \$2 for every \$1 in the U. S. \$4 million Indian aid program approved by Congress last fall.

The plan worked out by American Ambassador Chester Bowles, now back in Washington for consultations with Congress and the State department.

Fifty-five areas, covering some 11 million people in 16,500 villages, have been selected to receive this aid. Thirty centers are being opened to train the 6800 native Indians who will direct the work.

In addition, 200 Indian administrators will be trained in the U. S.

A pilot operation at Etawah, India, under the now famed Horace Holmes, has already enabled some 73,000 people in 102 villages to increase their food production 46 per cent.

Ambassador Bowles has estimated the U. S. cost at \$20 million a year for the next four years for a billion-dollar total.

About half of this sum would go for technical services and equipment, the other half for purchase of wheat and cotton.

Congress has so far been extremely cold to the Bowles proposals. He is trying to sell it as the best way to avoid a repetition of the anti-Communist failure in China.

Others Say

CAN MORSE BE SILENT? (Salem Capitol Journal)

Senator Wayne B. Morse of Oregon, appearing on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" Sunday program, said that he will give the republican party the "silent" treatment if its presidential candidate doesn't meet with his approval.

He indicated that he will "take a walk" from the party or at least will remain silent in the campaign if Taft is nominated.

Morse, an original supporter of Eisenhower, called the general "a sane conservative republican with an open mind."

"It's very doubtful that with intellectual honesty I could possibly make a speech in behalf of Robert Taft," said Morse, "but I won't go out and campaign for him."

Asked if he would vote for Taft, Morse said: "That all depends on who the Democratic candidate will be."

"You mean you may leave the party?" "As an individual citizen, when I walk into that ballot booth I'm going to vote on the basis of the man that I think is best for my country, as will millions of other people."

It is much to be doubted if Morse can remain silent in the campaign or on anything else. Many will consider his promise to shut-up the only valid reason for voting for Taft.

He holds the record of the senate for spouting words like a geyser does steam and hot water, on every subject under the sun, only perhaps exceeded in verbiage by the late Huey Long during his filibusters.

The Congressional Record has printed more pages, especially in its annex, of Morse's speeches, both in and out of congress than that of any other congressman since his first election to that august body.

And many of them get into the mails. He is the most voluble talking machine in our time.

Morse poses as a "liberal" republican, but he has supported and voted for the New Deal policies, more than most of the democrats in congress.

He justified the firing of General MacArthur from his command in the Far East by the President, as well as Truman's seizure of the steel industry which the supreme court ruled unconstitutional.

While Morse cannot be called "silver tongued" in his profusion of eloquence his silence would contrast as golden.

Foreign Planes May Be Bought By United States

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The Defense Department said Friday the United States is considering buying foreign military aircraft for use by North Atlantic treaty countries.

The department issued an announcement for Ambassador William H. Draper Jr., U. S. special representative in Europe. It said the North Atlantic Council has requested its secretary to prepare specific recommendations for the coordinated production of aircraft in Europe to help meet NATO requirements.

The mutual security authorization bill awaiting President Truman's signature left to the executive branch the decision on how to use United States funds for purchase of military equipment in Europe "to the advantage of the mutual security program."

The Defense Department said the decision on use of funds to buy aircraft in European NATO countries will be made in light of these North Atlantic Council recommendations. But it added the willingness and ability of other Allied governments to participate with their own funds "will be a major factor in United States determination to proceed."

"In any case, the United States will make a final decision only after a careful evaluation of the characteristics of European aircraft for operational requirements," the Defense Department statement said.

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Import of Dairy Products Held Down by Curbs

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Dairy state congressmen were elated Friday over the House decision to retain curbs on imports of cheese, butter and other fats and oils.

They were confident that the Senate will reverse itself and accept the curbs when the price-wage control bill goes to a conference for adjustment of differences in the House and Senate versions.

Congress last summer clamped a flat embargo on butter imports and tight restrictions of imports of fats, oils and cheese to protect the U. S. dairy industry from foreign competition.

Repeat Demanded President Truman has demanded its repeal, protesting that it has hampered European countries in earning dollars they need to become less dependent on U. S. foreign aid.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.) offered the repealer during House debate Thursday, but lost on a 105-25 standing vote. That left in the bill a slightly modified version approved by the House Banking Committee which would permit some relaxation of the year-old ban.

Rep. August H. Andresen (R-Minn.), who sponsored the original curbs, told the House he was satisfied that the new proposal gives "adequate protection" to the domestic dairy industry.

Applied Selectively It provides that the curbs may be applied selectively so that non-competitive foreign products, such as Roquefort cheese, could be shipped to this country in greater quantities.

The secretary of agriculture could, at his discretion, boost imports of restricted items by 10 per cent if this would promote trade without damaging the U. S. industry.

The house rejected, 86-30, an amendment which would have lifted the curbs completely on any foreign product for which the retail price was 10 per cent or higher than that of the comparable domestic item.

Many Absent Senate sponsors of the curbs failed on a 38-38 tie vote to write the bans in the Senate version of the control bill. But Andresen claimed that many dairy state senators were absent that day and could "swing the vote" when the conference report comes up later.

The Senate bill provides only for discretionary restrictions, and then only when the government has to buy up surplus butter, cheese or fats and oil stocks under the farm price support program.

The largest trees in the world, measured in volume, are the giant sequoias, which grow in central California on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Nation Develops Huge Appetite For Watermelons

By HARMAN W. NICHOLS WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—The watermelon season is with us, and if the Department of Agriculture isn't mistaken we'll eat more this year than ever before.

In 1951, 89,297,000 melons valued at \$30,297,000 were consumed. This record is expected to be bettered this year.

The department has an interesting little booklet out called "Watermelons," quite properly.

There are 29 more or less common varieties of the giant of the cucumber family, making it a pretty big business.

Names Unusual The growers have tacked some rather unusual names to the various kinds. For example, there is the "Georgia Rattlesnake," which has a sweet taste and is fine-grained.

There is the "Irish Gray" which grows up to 40 pounds. Among others, there is a variety known to the trade as the "Yellow Ice Cream." It's yellow on the inside and has a sugary flavor.

Watermelons are fine to eat but not so easy to grow. A lot of things can go wrong from watermelon hill to the table, making it a highly speculative crop.

Many Enemies The Department of Agriculture lists all sorts of enemies of the melon. There are the cucumber beetles, which destroy the seedlings.

Cutworms and wireworms have been known to cause considerable damage. There is a small louse-like insect known as the watermelon aphid. It obtains its livelihood by sucking plant juices.

The sale of the grown melons often is affected by the weather. On hot, sultry days the demand often exceeds the supply. But on rainy days, or in cool, unseasonable weather the demand falls off and the supply piles up in the back end of the grocery.

The growers or wholesalers are not completely off the hook financially, even after the melons are picked and ready for shipment.

Rot Readily "A carload or truck load of melons may leave the farm in apparently perfect condition," the department says. "But if the cut stems are not treated with copper sulfate paste after picking, the melons may be so spoiled by stem-end rot as to be unsaleable when they reach the market."

Speaking of enemies of the melon grower, the department in an off-hand way comes to the defense of small boys who are bitten by a streak of larceny when the first melon ripens. The department does not condone such thefts, but admits that little boys are the least of the growers' worries.

Automobiles having all-metal bodies and tops offer protection during lightning storms; should lightning strike the car, its charge is spread along the outside of the car body, not the inside, and drained to the ground by sparks from the wheels.

Bend's Yesterdays (From The Bulletin Files)

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Friday, June 21, 1917) Crescent's annual school election Monday resulted in a free for all fight, in which more than a score of men and women engaged. Irregularity in counting votes was charged.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Downing and daughters, Florence and Helen, have returned from a motor trip to Portland.

First responses to the call by P. R. Brooks for volunteers to form a mountain battery was by George T. Sellars.

Tillamook dairymen have contracted for 1000 tons of alfalfa hay and as a result the hay market has tilted skyward. The hay was purchased for around \$20 a ton.

Another car of high grade dairy cows and hogs was received from Boston this week by Henry McCull, who has a large ranch in the Crooked River valley near Prineville.

Practically every young man in LaGrande capable of carrying arms has enlisted, according to information from the eastern Oregon city.

Miss Pearl Hightower has arrived from Raymond, Wash., where she taught school for the past nine months.

Postmaster W. G. Fordham of LaPine was in Bend yesterday.

MAN PIE-THREW PORTLAND, June 21 (AP)—Charles J. Carlson, 70, told police Saturday a young man walked up while he was working in his yard, asked directions to a church and then threw two cream pies in his face before he could reply.

The young man then got in a car with two other youths and drove away. Carlson could offer no motive for the pie-throwing.

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