

THE BEND BULLETIN

and CENTRAL OREGON PRESS

The Bend Bulletin (Weekly) 1908-1951
 Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday and Certain Holidays by The Bend Bulletin
 725 - 726 Wall Street
 Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Postoffice at Bend, Oregon
 Under Act of March 3, 1879

ROBERT W. SAWYER—Editor-Manager
 HENRY N. FOWLER—Associate Editor
 As Independent Newspaper Standing for the Square Deal, Clean Business, Clean Politics
 and the Best Interests of Bend and Central Oregon

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

By Mail By Carrier

One Year \$12.00
 Six Months \$6.50
 Three Months \$3.50

All Subscriptions are DUE and PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
 Please notify us of any change of address or failure to receive the paper regularly.

WORTHY AND WELL QUALIFIED

Selection of Governor Douglas McKay to be the next secretary of the interior in the Eisenhower cabinet has not been entirely unexpected but it is nonetheless gratifying. The position is one which calls for rather special qualifications and these, it should be apparent, Governor McKay possesses.

As the top executive of a western state he knows first hand no small part of the vast area with which the Department of the Interior is concerned. In his experience as governor, and before that as a state legislator over a long period, he has accumulated background information bearing on the problems of the department. He has strengthened this background in the conferences he has held with other governors of the west. If not ready made for the job he is at least better prepared by far than many a man who has gone from state or local office or perhaps from no office at all, to meet high national responsibilities.

Beyond such preparation as he has gained as governor of Oregon, Douglas McKay has a demonstrated capacity for development. This is most reassuring. It removes, we think, any question which could possibly be raised as to his fitness. As he has grown in the governorship he will gain stature in the cabinet.

Two more qualifications are possessed by Oregon's governor. They are not only qualifications but essential requirements. One consists of a very exacting set of ideals (including complete honesty) regarding public service by the individual; the other is health and (also demonstrated) endurance. All in all, he has what it takes to do a better than average job.

To be perfectly frank about it, Senator Guy Cordon would have been our first choice for the position. In him there was a man ready made for the job, one who, with his long Washington experience, both before and since becoming a member of the upper house, could have taken his place at the secretary's desk and started functioning, practically without briefing. Guy Cordon's work, first as the representative of Oregon counties having special interest in lands administered by the Department of the Interior, then as a lawmaker representing an entire state where most of the phases of interior administration are included, had become an authority on reclamation and on public lands.

The very values that he would have presented as a cabinet member were, however, as important in a senator; perhaps even more important in a senator who had earned the highest regard from his colleagues and whose seniority as well as attainments had advanced him to a place of great influence in the senate. To his state the standing of Guy Cordon had become all the more significant since that of Oregon's other senator had virtually ceased to be. All things considered, it is probably as well that Douglas McKay should go on to the cabinet and that Guy Cordon should remain to fill with increasing distinction his senate position. There, it is hardly necessary to point out, he could be replaced only in a matter of years—and there is an incredible amount of work to be done now.

It is by one of the oddest coincidences that Governor McKay's successor will be Paul L. Patterson. Those who are unwilling to accept the explanation of coincidence, which after all, is not explanation, may call it Fate or Providence.

Patterson, extremely capable member of the upper house in the Oregon legislature, president of the senate beginning with the 1951 assembly, was ready to retire from public life and had not been a candidate for reelection this month. Until this year he would have ceased to be a member of the senate immediately on the election of his successor. Consequently he would have ceased also to be president of the senate. But a constitutional amendment, referred to the people by the 1951 assembly, was passed overwhelmingly at this same election. It extends the terms of outgoing legislators to the first Monday in January following the voting. Specifically it extends the terms which otherwise would have expired on November 5 to January 5, 1953. An earlier constitutional amendment, enacted by the people in 1946, had provided the line of succession to the governorship upon the governor's death, removal or resignation. It placed the president of the senate first in line.

Should Governor McKay withhold his resignation until after January 5, Paul L. Patterson would, of course, cease to be a senator and president of the senate and, when the senate organized, its new president, who will probably be Eugene E. Marsh of Yamhill county, would become eligible. The speaker of the house is next in line. Governor McKay has indicated that he intends to leave around the first of the new year and the suggestion is that he will give up the governorship soon enough so that Senator Patterson will succeed him.

One thing is apparent. While coincidence or Fate or Providence, as you choose, has arranged the circumstances which point to Paul L. Patterson as Oregon's next governor, it is Douglas McKay, next Secretary of the Interior, who, by the timing of his resignation, makes the decision.

Assessor's Quiz

Can personal property tax be paid for the months or operation only in the event a business closes before the end of the year or a farmer sells his personal property during the taxable year?

No. The assessment is as of Jan. 1 of each year and the owner is responsible for that year's assessment and tax. The same holds true for buildings destroyed by fire if they were destroyed after Jan. 1.

If personal property tax is not paid, what happens?

It becomes a lien on any real property you might possess.

Where can I find out who owns a certain piece of property?

This information is always available at the assessor's office.

Where can I find the size of lots and other information of that nature about particular pieces of property?

At either the assessor's or county clerk's office.

Where is the best place to find the address of anyone living in Deschutes county?

The assessor's office.

Does the assessor have records of mortgages and contracts, etc.?

No. They are on file in the county clerk's office. It is advisable to see an abstract company for this information.

Can the personal property assessment be transferred from the owner who filed for it to a buyer?

Yes, by mutual consent of both parties. If no such transfer is agreed upon, the owner as of Jan. 1 is held responsible.

Can maps, subdivisions, plats, etc., be procured from the assessor?

Yes, or from abstract companies as well.

FINES PAID
 REDMOND, Nov. 21 — James Roy Neel, Crescent, paid \$3.50 fine for truck speeding last week before Justice of the Peace Ben Galligan, Alfred McElroy Crosswhite, Redmond, paid \$9.50 fine for having an overwidth load, and James Healy, Bend, was fined \$25 for same offense. Lloyd Edwin Hyde, Redmond, paid \$5 for having no retail fish vendor's license. Truck speeding east Arlin Burr Dalton, Provo, Utah, \$19.50 fine.

ONE VOTE IMPORTANT
 FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—Rep. Thomas E. Kitchen (D, Fall River) was the winner Friday in his fight for reelection. His Republican opponent, Robert A. MacFarlane, was declared the winner earlier this month, but a recount showed Kitchen won by one vote.

"Allow Me to Introduce Myself"



Washington Column

By PETER EDSON
(NEA Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The development of atomic power by private enterprise for industrial and commercial use presents the new President and the new Congress with a problem just as explosive as the A-Bombs or H-bombs themselves.

The reason is that the present atomic energy law makes a flat prohibition against private ownership of facilities for producing fissionable materials.

When this law, fathered by the late Sen. Brien McMahon of Connecticut, was passed in 1946, the big idea in Congress was to give the U. S. government a complete monopoly on atomic energy. This was to apply to the raw materials that went into manufacture of uranium and plutonium, the fissionable materials themselves, the plants in which they were processed or made into bombs and all patents relating thereto.

Now, six years later, the picture has changed. The U. S. monopoly is gone. Russia and Britain have bombs of their own. The prospects for international control of atomic energy production for peaceful uses have dimmed almost to the vanishing point.

Private industry is clamoring to get in on the atomic energy act, either as a short-range or a long-range proposition. Also, the U. S. government's Atomic Energy Commission seems to be switching its viewpoint somewhat.

Maybe it isn't such a good idea for the government to have this atomic energy monopoly. Maybe the great, competitive free enterprise system could find new ways to purify uranium and make it into plutonium. Maybe it could do this at less cost than the government lays out in its multi-billion-dollar plants.

Perhaps the answer will be found in a combination of private and public ownership, as in the electric power industry today.

From all these factors it can be seen what a nice fight the new Congress has ahead of it, trying to resolve this atomic riddle.

Suppose Congress should decide to let private industry have access to fissionable materials for the development of power. To make this power competitive with other electric power, Congress would have to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to buy back the plutonium produced at a price so high that it would be a subsidy to the private power industry.

This would put that industry on the horns of the neatest dilemma ever devised. For years the private power industry has fought public power as unfair competition and a subsidy to the government's preferred customers.

From all these factors it can be seen what a nice fight the new Congress has ahead of it, trying to resolve this atomic riddle.

Suppose Congress should decide to let private industry have access to fissionable materials for the development of power. To make this power competitive with other electric power, Congress would have to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to buy back the plutonium produced at a price so high that it would be a subsidy to the private power industry.

This would put that industry on the horns of the neatest dilemma ever devised. For years the private power industry has fought public power as unfair competition and a subsidy to the government's preferred customers.

From all these factors it can be seen what a nice fight the new Congress has ahead of it, trying to resolve this atomic riddle.

Suppose Congress should decide to let private industry have access to fissionable materials for the development of power. To make this power competitive with other electric power, Congress would have to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to buy back the plutonium produced at a price so high that it would be a subsidy to the private power industry.

This would put that industry on the horns of the neatest dilemma ever devised. For years the private power industry has fought public power as unfair competition and a subsidy to the government's preferred customers.

From all these factors it can be seen what a nice fight the new Congress has ahead of it, trying to resolve this atomic riddle.

Suppose Congress should decide to let private industry have access to fissionable materials for the development of power. To make this power competitive with other electric power, Congress would have to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to buy back the plutonium produced at a price so high that it would be a subsidy to the private power industry.

This would put that industry on the horns of the neatest dilemma ever devised. For years the private power industry has fought public power as unfair competition and a subsidy to the government's preferred customers.

From all these factors it can be seen what a nice fight the new Congress has ahead of it, trying to resolve this atomic riddle.

Suppose Congress should decide to let private industry have access to fissionable materials for the development of power. To make this power competitive with other electric power, Congress would have to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to buy back the plutonium produced at a price so high that it would be a subsidy to the private power industry.

This would put that industry on the horns of the neatest dilemma ever devised. For years the private power industry has fought public power as unfair competition and a subsidy to the government's preferred customers.

From all these factors it can be seen what a nice fight the new Congress has ahead of it, trying to resolve this atomic riddle.

Suppose Congress should decide to let private industry have access to fissionable materials for the development of power. To make this power competitive with other electric power, Congress would have to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to buy back the plutonium produced at a price so high that it would be a subsidy to the private power industry.

This would put that industry on the horns of the neatest dilemma ever devised. For years the private power industry has fought public power as unfair competition and a subsidy to the government's preferred customers.

From all these factors it can be seen what a nice fight the new Congress has ahead of it, trying to resolve this atomic riddle.

Suppose Congress should decide to let private industry have access to fissionable materials for the development of power. To make this power competitive with other electric power, Congress would have to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to buy back the plutonium produced at a price so high that it would be a subsidy to the private power industry.

This would put that industry on the horns of the neatest dilemma ever devised. For years the private power industry has fought public power as unfair competition and a subsidy to the government's preferred customers.

would be to turn all patents and processes over to private industry, selling the present government-owned and operated plants, letting the government buy uranium and plutonium from the private companies that would use the atomic energy to develop power.

Before any of these things could be done, however, the McMahon atomic energy law would have to be changed. And this shapes up as a potential knock-out, drag-out fight that would make the fight over original passage of the law seem tame by comparison.

What is involved here is a fundamental philosophy of government. The question is how the forces and products of atomic energy may be used for the greatest good to mankind.

Perhaps the answer will be found in a combination of private and public ownership, as in the electric power industry today.

TAKE 'EM BACK!

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21 (AP)—William Britt, annoyed at receiving a parking ticket, paid the \$1 fine with 107 pennies — fastened together with iron glue. Police Chief Thomas W. Davis ordered Britt to take his copper mass back and pay up with 100 unfastened pennies. "Incidentally, why did you turn in 107 pennies for the \$1 fine," Davis asked. "I was just testing the department's honesty," Britt explained.

ROLLBACK SET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Retail ceiling prices on canned baby foods still under government control — custards, soups, and meats — will be rolled back by about a penny for each three cans next Monday.

Bulletin Classifieds Bring Results

Results of classified advertising in the Bend Bulletin are as follows:

Gamble's WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY CO.

THE WEST'S OLDEST AND LARGEST RETAILER OF AUTO SUPPLIES

MODERN AIDS FOR Thanksgiving Cook

Big 12 to 14 lb. Turkey Given With...

CORONADO "Custom" ELECTRIC RANGES

- 6 quart Deepwell Cooker 279.95
- Illuminated Oven, Window
- High Speed 7 Heat Units

Tastier Thanksgiving Dinners on a CORONADO! Smokeless broiler, automatic controls, Fiberglass insulation. Warranty. 40 inch size.

CORONADO "Great Value" Ranges 199.95

40 in. model with large oven, 1-yr. warranty

SPECIAL!

Roast Slicer 98c

Lady Helen Quality. 3" stainless steel. Hollow ground blades. Rosewood grip handles.

Deep Roaster 2.59

"Roastwell" holds a 25 lb. roast or a 20 lb. fowl. Blue enamel. 18 x 13 1/2 in.

Food Choppers 1.98

Friction keeps blades sharp! Nothing uncut left in chopper. Hardwood handle.

Fat Fryers 29.95

Presto "Dixie Fryer" 70% more frying roasts than other Automatic Fryers.

Large Family-Size Corn Poppers 4.98

Four quart capacity. Polished aluminum bowl with plastic handles and feet. AC-DC. U/L approved.

Colorful West Bend 8-Cup Percolator 11.95

Fully automatic coffeemaker. AC. Your choice of 3 color-glo finishes: red, gold, or blue.

Open Fri. Eve. 'til 9

*Down payment may be as little as 5%. Trade-in may apply.

ALWAYS BETTER BUYS AT

Gamble's WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY CO.

845 Wall Phone 470

Priest Denounces Bingo Game Ban

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—A Catholic clergyman blasted policies which condemned bingo at the Nebraska state fair and ignored the "girlie" shows.

"For the life of me," wrote Msgr. Maurice Heimann in the Southern Nebraska Catholic Register, "I cannot see how the ministers and

the state officials, and the cringing newspapers can condemn the games of chance that formerly appeared at the fair—and church officials—and ignore the base immorality of such shows."

The priest's column was headed—"Bingo, No. Nudeness, O. K."

Sulfur can be extracted from petroleum refinery gases, and reclaimed from petroleum acids and sludges; it also can be taken from sour natural gas.

NOW! Christmas Portraits



on Budget Terms!

Have the finest portrait of yourself or your child made right now — have extras made for special Christmas gifts!

When opened, your Budget Account is good for all your family photographs and needs at any time — at no extra cost!

Come in — open a Budget Account at Myrick's today — it costs you nothing — no obligation.

Myrick's Studio

206 Oregon Ave. Phone 375

simply delicious!

pippin red

Apple-bright, tempting new fashion shade in **STA-PUT LIPSTICK** by **Lentheric**

Miracle

Confetti

Dark Brilliance

Tweed

Shanghai

Not one—but 5 famous fragrances from the hc use of lentheric...beautifully packaged for giving...carefully selected for keeping!

FIVE 1/2 OUNCE BOTTLES BOUQUET 1.50 plus tax

100 plus tax NO FEAR OF SMEAR

See... Christmas Cards you'll be proud to send

Select... from our famous Hallmark Albums the card you want imprinted with your name

Boxes of 25, low as 1.95

City Drug Co.

BEND'S LEADING APOTHECARY SHOP

909 WALL ST. Phone 555