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Yesteryear's Press Mobility

Anyone reading George S. Turnbull's History of Oregon Newspapers cannot fail to note the rapidity with which new weeklies sprang up in the early days, regardless of sparse population, the frequency with which changes in ownership, and even in location, took place.

Nor can the reader, familiar as he doubtless is with high degree of mechanization and the heavy investment required in publishing even a relatively small paper in the present day, fail to marvel at the mobility of the press in eastern Oregon a half century ago.

If he wonders why there should have been this moving of equipment from one spot to another and the appearance, virtually overnight, of a new paper here and there he has his answer in the fact that in those days of settlement and filing of claims there was an immediate business return in the publication of land notices which were required before patent could be issued.

One of our favorites among the stories related by Turnbull has to do with the race to preempt such a field at Silver Lake. It is recalled by announcement of the death of one of the men, S. M. Bailey of Prineville, one of the participants in that highly competitive endeavor.

Mr. Bailey, associated with W. C. Black in the ownership of the Crook County Journal, heard of the opportunity. So, it seems, had the land commissioner at Prineville and William Holder, publisher of the Review at Prineville. So had L. N. Kelsay, who had just purchased the Shaniko Leader.

The rivals, it appears, reached Silver Lake about the same time. Bailey and Black joined forces with Kelsay to publish the Central Oregonian. Holder and Bell delivered the first issue of the Silver Lake Bulletin on the following day. The advantage of an early start must have paid off. At any rate the Central Oregonian absorbed its weekly contemporary 38 issues later.

That was the way newspapering went at the turn of the century. A hand press, a few fonts of type, a wagon to haul the equipment from one town to another, the willingness of the individual to take a chance and, behold, a new weekly was born. It is a more serious undertaking today.

Mr. Bailey, the record indicates, gave up newspapering in 1907 and turned to ranching, but his sons, one of whom has also been a printer and publisher, undoubtedly heard in considerably more detail than we have been able to give the story of the contest for the Silver Lake newspaper field.

"Of Course It'll Be a Posthumous Award, Comrade"



Demo Success in Mid-Term Contests Lifts '56 Hopes

By PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON (NEA)—As this column is written on the day after elections, the Senate race was still so close it could fall either way. The pattern indicated that Senate contests were being decided more on personalities than issues, with many sound voters' decisions. With Senate Republican ranks divided as they were in the last Congress, the Democrats would appear to have an advantage of voting strength even though the GOP organizations and controls the committees.

The result in the House is in keeping with the historical record that the party in power loses strength in a mid-term election. The Republicans threw everything they had into the fight to overcome their handicap. This included more television and radio time, all the influence which an administration in power commands over promises of contracts and jobs, more campaign money, more manpower and somewhat more mud. But they weren't enough to overcome the trend.

So much for what happened. Politicians no more than get one election out of the road than they have to start thinking about the next one.

In the light of the 1954 election results a few facts about 1956 stand out clearer than they did before. The prospect of President Eisenhower being a candidate to succeed himself is now definitely thinned. It has been fairly evident for some time that he is not anxious to have a second term. The Republicans have no other candidate of the President's stature.

The campaign waged by Vice

President Richard M. Nixon this year has raised some doubt as to his effectiveness. While he showed tremendous energy and enthusiasm, his tactics did not bring the desired results.

By contrast, Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson looks better than he did in 1952. If anything offset President Eisenhower's final campaign drive and appeals, it was the two windup speeches of ex-Governor Stevenson. He earned his place as the recognized spokesman for his party, closing ranks that were broken at Chicago.

Democrats, however, are traditionally a more united party when in the minority than when in majority control. The one big uncertainty on their horizon now is whether the Texas Democratic congressional leaders — Speaker Rayburn and Sen. Lyndon Johnson — will challenge Stevenson's leadership in charting a program for the party in the next two years.

This could be an important matter almost immediately in the selection of a new Democratic National Committee chairman to succeed the resigning Steve Mitchell. If the Democratic forces in the new Congress can hold together in the next two years as they have held in this year's campaign, their party's prospects cannot be minimized.

But with power comes responsibility. Strategically, the Democrats may be in a less favorable position in control of the House at least, than they would be if the Republicans retained control.

Completely out of power, the Democrats would be free to criticize whatever they didn't like about the Eisenhower program, building up issues as they did in the last

Reports Indicate Martin Doesn't Want Leadership of GOP Minority

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON (UP)—A bone-shaking Republican battle in the House of Representatives over the minority leadership in the 84th Congress was touted today on the basis of reports that speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., does not want the job.

Some of Martin's friends were organizing a campaign to keep Martin as party leader and to prevent that responsibility from going to Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind) who they fear and suspect might be President Eisenhower's choice. They were confident Martin would continue, even if reluctantly.

Martin's retirement from the leadership, to become a less harried elder statesman in the House, could not fail to boost Halleck toward the 84th Congress minority leadership. Halleck is majority leader under Martin's speakership in the expiring 83rd Congress.

Halleck succeeded Martin as floor leader when Republicans controlled the 80th Congress in which Martin served as speaker. When the Democrats took over in the 81st Congress, Martin reverted to the leadership, displacing Halleck.

Opposition to Halleck
One of the organizers of the Martin-for-leader movement told the United Press today that substantial opposition to Halleck has been developing.

"If Joe steps down now and Charley reaches for it, there will be a hell of a fight," a Congressman told the United Press. "A group of old timers in the House will insist that Joe take on the leadership in the next Congress. And when the chips are down, the 84th Congress leader will be Joe Martin."

Martin told this correspondent and others long before this month's congressional election that he was of a mind to shuck the Republican leadership of the next House if his party failed to obtain a majority. He would have been pleased to continue as speaker. Martin was 70 years old Nov. 3. He isn't talking much, if any, for publication now.

His associates were confident today, however, that Martin would accept another two-year hitch as minority leader rather, as one of them said, than run out on his friends.

Like Might Intervene
There was some House anxiety that Mr. Eisenhower might intervene in the dispute through some of his White House aides. Washington remarked during the first two years of the Eisenhower administration, that Halleck appeared to be considerably deeper within

Pomona Grange Set on Saturday

Officers will be elected and installed for the coming year at the annual meeting of the Deschutes County Pomona Grange Saturday at the Alfalfa Grange hall, county Pomona leaders have announced.

Vern Lantz, resident of Clackamas county who formerly lived in Deschutes county, will be the installing officer, as representative of the Oregon State Grange. The installation will be in the evening at 8 p.m.

Paul J. Bonn, state game commission biologist stationed in Bend, will show a game department film Saturday afternoon, at 2 p.m.



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Bighorns Come Home

Twenty bighorn sheep, trapped in their mountainous range at Riske Creek, west of Williams Lake in British Columbia, have been returned to the land of their ancestors.

Moved from Canada to the Lake County highlands of Oregon by truck, the bighorns are in pasture high on Hart Mountain as winter comes to the towering, tilted Warner rim region.

These mountain sheep should feel at home among the lofty scarps of Lake County. For long years, possibly many centuries, Hart Mountain was part of the range of this particular species of mountain sheep.

Bighorns are the only wild sheep indigenous to North America, and once they ranged from Mexico to Alaska, in mountainous districts. There is evidence that in earlier years, shortly before the coming of whitemen to the northwest, they ranged over eastern Oregon in great numbers. In earlier years, weather beaten, twisted horns of the great rams were abundant on the Central Oregon ranges.

Hart Mountain was apparently a part of the range of the so-called California species of the bighorns, and there is reason to believe they still grazed there in historic times. But eventually they disappeared.

Not so many years ago, an attempt was made to introduce a southwest species in the Hart Mountain region, but the attempt met with failure. However, members of the Order of Antelope, group which annually meets on Hart Mountain, urged that a new attempt be made to introduce the mountain sheep into the region that was the range of their ancestors.

The new attempt has a better chance to meet with success. Not only do the bighorns moved here from Canada represent the same species that once ranged in the high country of Lake County, but they are being sort of acclimated before being turned loose.

The 20 bighorns, including one mature male, 12 ewes and seven lambs, are to be kept in a pasture for a time, so they can adjust themselves to the new region, and possibly scent their enemies. Later they will be permitted to range over the region, to share the range with antelope and deer.

Bighorns in the high rim country that overlooks the Warner Lakes should prove an added attraction in a region far-famed for its pronghorns and its big deer, its grand vistas and spectacular scenery.

Junior To Become Senior

Yes, Junior will shortly become Senior and we are waiting breathlessly to see whether he will be any more nearly grown up.

Dora still insists that Chanel 5 is a passage through the Mississippi delta.

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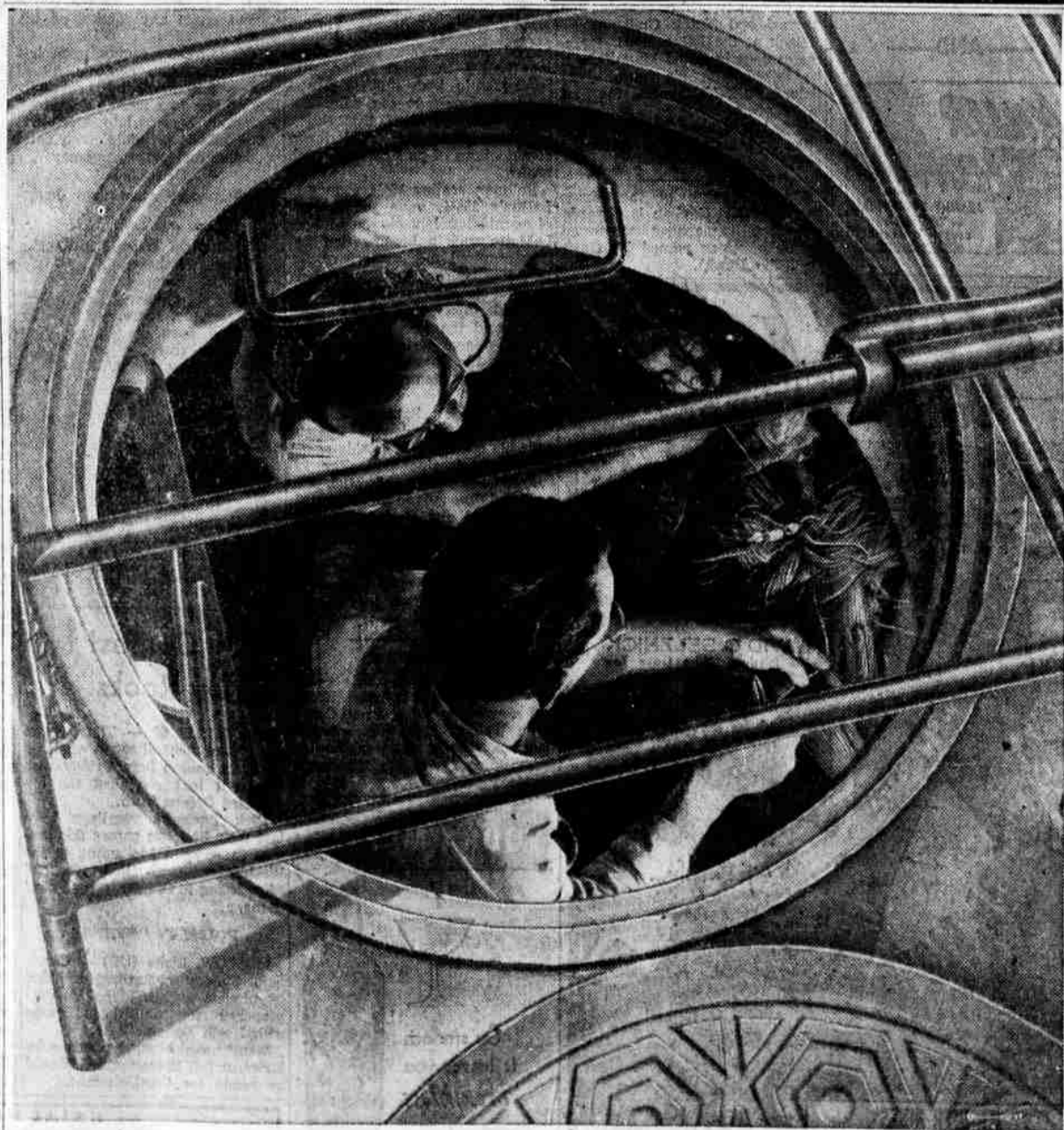
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What goes on in a manhole? Let's take the one above, for instance. Here you see telephone men at work splicing some of the underground cables that help speed your calls across town. These are the arteries of your telephone system. For your calls—together with those from hundreds of other telephones—are carried by these cables to your telephone office. Your voice is then sent to its destination. One of the

reasons we put "arterial" cables underground is that they're better protected there from storms, fires, and other hazards. And manholes give us quick access to them. So next time you see telephone men down in a manhole—putting in new cables or checking older ones—you'll know they're working to guard your service and bring telephones to more and more people in your community.

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