

THE BEND BULLETIN

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An Independent Newspaper

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Problems of the Dairymen

Bend this week is host to a group that faces some of the most serious problems in the 61 years it has been organized.

That group is the Oregon Dairymen's Association. Major problems are those arising from the repeal by voters last November of the Milk Marketing Act.

Since the election, there have been many developments on the "milk front". For a time it appeared there would be as many splinter groups in the dairy industry as there are political parties in France.

In recent months, as the date for the 1955 session of the state legislature neared, there was a consolidation of opinions, and apparently a merger of plans for solution of the state dairy marketing problems.

It is expected that several of these plans will be aired at the meeting now under way in Bend. Others may only reach the hall discussion stage.

As the dairymen go into their legislative sessions, they cannot help recall that for 21 years Oregonians functioned under the theory that milk was a public utility, "necessary in adequate and uninterrupted supply and therefore properly controlled through legislation just as water, electrical and transportation facilities are regulated."

Possibly voters, last November, did not know what they were doing, but in rejecting the milk marketing act they turned thumbs down on the theory that milk should be handled as a public utility.

Dairymen of Oregon learned a bitter lesson, at a cost of thousands of dollars. They are not yet certain they know the cause for the rejection of the marketing act. Perhaps it was poor public relations. Possibly the opposition, which combined forces with public opinion therapists and others, was too firmly entrenched. Possibly the dairymen somewhere along the road made serious mistakes.

But regardless of the cause for the marketing act repeal, dairymen emerged from the November election to discover the entire economy of their industry, built up over a 20-year period and during a time of the highest capital investment costs in history, tumbled about them in confusion.

To many it seems that the lesson learned by dairymen is that they must not again place their industry at the mercy of the voting public — a group that is frequently influenced by personalities or experts in the field of public relations.

Some Oregon dairymen who have been seriously considering the plight of their industry believe there is a solution to the problem, if regulation of production is needed to protect their economic position.

The solution, they say, will be through industry-wide agreements which exclude the voting public and the lawmakers. The federal marketing act provides for such a program, democratic and effective, yet safeguarded from abuses.

Competent, well-managed cooperative marketing groups might also offer the same freedom from interference.

If it does not desire to again place its economic security at the mercy of voters, the dairy industry should make its position known at once. The entire state is awaiting recommendations from the Bend convention of dairymen.

These recommendations, we are sure, will come after careful consideration.

The Quake Hoax of 1867

Some new "after shocks" from Oregon's great "earthquake" of 1867 are still being felt around the state. Latest tremor is a discussion of the reported earth rattle in the Herald and News of Klamath Falls.

The earthquake presumably occurred on a white January morning in 1867 at Fort Klamath, not far from the stump of the old volcano that cradles Crater Lake.

A soldier sent a report of the "quake" to Jacksonville, across the Cascades, and the news found its way over the United States and into distant lands.

The tremor was reported to have caused tall trees to lash in fury, animals to moan and Indians to seek shelter. The sky reportedly was darkened with ashes and embers. Crooked Creek dried and Upper Klamath Lake receded several feet, so the reports said.

The story even found its way into an old leather bound book, "Prairie and Rocky Mountain Adventures", a copy of which has been in The Bulletin office these many years.

The quake was considered the most violent ever reported in Oregon.

Now come the after shocks.

There was no earthquake at Fort Klamath, Oregon geologists tracing earthquakes in the region first suspected this more than a decade ago when they checked with the war department and found that the name of the soldier who reported the tremor to Jacksonville did not appear on the army roster.

Through a contribution from a Klamath librarian, the Herald and News has obtained additional information stating that soldiers at Fort Klamath had reported that the "Great Earthquake of 1867" was a hoax.

But it will prove difficult to calm that Fort Klamath earth-rattler. Accounts of the "disturbance" even appeared in early-day scientific journals, and in science books. About 29 years ago, it was listed in an Oregon scientific pamphlet as one of the most severe temblors ever known in Oregon.

"After shocks" of that hoax of long ago will continue to be felt in the Oregon country in another century.

"Sorry, That Seat's Taken"



Unique Fellowships to Aid U.S., Foreign Businessmen

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Officers and a group of the students of the new "Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc." are scheduled to call at the White House Jan. 11 for a first report on how their enterprise is getting along. There has been practically no publicity about these Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships. They are the creation of a relatively new foundation honoring the President.

For 1955, 12 fellowships have been granted and more are to come, up to a total of 20. Nine have gone to foreigners for special work in the U.S. and three to Americans for research abroad.

They are not the usual type of academic scholarship granted to professors, scientists or artists for postgraduate study.

Eisenhower fellows are to be carefully selected young business executives — 25 to 40 years old — of demonstrated ability and a promising future in the field of their countries' greatest need. Each is to get a year's training in business, leadership through practical day-to-day experience in their special fields.

They are more like business experience fellowships than abstract scholarships. This is called a manifestation of the new private enterprise, international business statesmanship, which the President praises highly.

The idea for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships originated with Thomas B. McCabe, president of Scott Paper Co. Some time after leaving his Washington job as chairman of the U. S. Federal Reserve Board, Mr. McCabe took a trip abroad. He came back convinced that there should be a closer relationship among the free world's business and professional people.

Mr. McCabe's idea was that private business had a direct responsibility in this field. Unless free world training for leadership were advanced, there never could be world unity.

He began to talk up his idea among his wide circle of business acquaintances. Thomas J. Watson of International Business Machines was made chairman of a finance committee. In little more than a year, he had pledges from 600 businessmen for an average of \$300 apiece. Some gave only \$250. A few gave \$15,000 apiece. The total of \$325,000 collected was enough to assure a full year's operation.

When the Pennsylvania Republicans gave President Eisenhower his whopping big 63rd birthday party at Hershey, Pa., Oct. 11, 1953, Mr. McCabe and his associates spelled out their plan to the President. They asked his permission to call it the "Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships," as a birthday tribute to his contributions as soldier, statesman and leader.

The original idea had been only to bring foreign experts to America for advanced study. President Eisenhower thought that gave the impression this was the only country where anything could be learned. The program was therefore broadened to provide fellowships for American research abroad. Then it was in business.

Headquarters were recently moved from Harvard to New York. Edwin T. Gibson was made president and D. Hampton Barnes executive director. The Board of Trustees includes 50 names prominent in American business.

The first three Americans to receive fellowships are: Theodore S. Repplier, Washington, president, Advertising Council of America. He will study information programs in Japan, Hong Kong, India, Thailand and Italy.

where Connie pressure is great. Roger T. Gilmartin, New York, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, to study investment banking in western Europe.

Guy E. Noyes, Washington, Federal Reserve Board staff, to study central banking methods in western Europe.

The foreigners receiving the Eisenhower fellowships are selected by local committees in countries which the U. S. State Department recommends as having special problems and needs.

Among the first Eisenhower fellows now in the U.S. are:

Akhuriy-Sitanath, India, American railway operation methods.

McGarrard Ayub, Pakistan, financing of private industry.

Chalong Pongrakul, Thailand, private business promotion.

Friedrich S. Arkhurst, Gold Coast, public information programs.

Enrique A. Edwards, Chile, U. S. labor and trade associations.

John S. Pesmazoglou, Greece, international investment banking.

Jose P. de Freitas, Brazil, engineering teaching methods.

Suleyman Demirel, Turkey, electric power development.

Felix S. Y. Chang, Formosa, central and commercial banking.

Bachelor fellows get \$400 a month plus travel. Married fellows get \$700 a month — and they can bring their wives along.

Cow-Ax-Plow Cycle May Often Produce Desert

MADISON, Wis. — (UP) — A University of Wisconsin scientist says man's impact upon the world's natural plant life in most parts of the globe can be described in four words — "ax, cow, plow, desert."

John T. Curtis, professor of botany and a well-known ecologist, said this is "not entirely a pessimist's view of the world, but a nearly true reporting of Babylon, of Jerusalem, of Carthage, and of parts of China and the Orient."

He added that "it is too close to the truth for dangerously large areas in the United States."

Curtis said man tends to cut down the trees, domesticate animals which need grain which, in turn, converts the fertile soil into arid wasteland.

He said soil conservation in the future may "insure that the ax-cow-plow cycle does not go to completion" and create a desert.

Bend Yesterdays

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From The Bulletin, Jan. 13, 1905. A 40-horsepower auto will be placed in operation over the new road through the Willow Creek area this coming spring. The big auto will provide transportation between Shaniko and interior points.

First order of business handled by Bend's new city government when it went into operation Tuesday was to fix the license for liquor retail license saloons at \$600 a year.

Overflow from the new Central Oregon canal into the Powell Butte area will be diverted into the Old River bed in that area in the coming irrigation season.

What's Hill moved this week into their brand new market on Wall street opposite the B. M. Co. Their inaugural display of decorated carcasses was something new for Central Oregon.

Dr. U. C. Coe, a graduate from the University of Missouri, arrived here last Tuesday and has decided to make permanent location here. He has taken a lease of two office rooms over the bank.

Lost, on road through Bend, between Triplett's blacksmith shop and Deschutes postoffice a good log-binding chain. Finder please report to J. R. Benham.

Bend's new bank starts this year with deposits of \$46,000.

The Bulletin has received a handsome pamphlet devoted to the Lewis and Clark fair in Portland this year. Crook county is represented in the pamphlet.

Prank Results In New Surface

GUTHRIE, Ky. — (UP) — This city has a newly surfaced street that cost little because of the enterprise of city officials. It came about this way:

Some prankster released the brakes on a railroad tank car which was filled with oil. The car rolled down the tracks and banged into a railroad car. The oil tank sprang a leak.

A switch engine promptly pulled the leaky car away, parking it near Front Street. All the oil then leaked out onto Front Street, which badly needed a repair job.

City officials, unwilling to miss out on a good thing, got road repair crews out. The crews promptly spread gravel over the spilled oil, and tamped it down into a solid, new road surface.

The Army has only 345 officers and enlisted men in its worldwide military attaché system.

Disappearance of Diplomats Still Shrouded in Mystery

By CHARLES M. MCCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent. There can be no more doubt that Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, the British diplomats who vanished in France in May, 1951, are working for the Russians.

It seems pretty certain, on the basis of a number of piecemeal reports, that they are in Moscow, acting as advisers to the Soviet foreign ministry on propaganda directed toward the West.

But the real mystery of their disappearance remains as deep as ever.

That mystery is why and how Burgess and MacLean reached their decision to abandon their careers and betray the trust put in them as foreign office officials by going behind the iron curtain.

First they are not the sort of men who do that sort of thing, even in these days of defections of scientists, officials and secret police agents from one side of the iron curtain to the other.

Prominent Men

Burgess and MacLean were members of what still may be called the British ruling class. They were products of the exclusive "public" school system and of Cambridge University. MacLean was the son of the late Sir Donald MacLean, liberal party leader and

former cabinet minister. There is suspicion that both men were strong Communist sympathizers if not Communist agents, but there is no solid evidence that they were Communist Party members. Secondly, Burgess and MacLean seem to have reached their decision suddenly.

May 25, 1951, was MacLean's 38th birthday. He took his usual commuter's train home to Surrey County from the foreign office to join his American-born wife, who had borne him two children and was expecting a third.

Burgess, that day, had engaged a two-berth cabin on a channel steamer and had invited an American man friend in London to accompany him on a brief visit to France.

Phony Name

But Burgess rented a drive-it-yourself car and after receiving a telephone call at his apartment drove down to MacLean's home. He took two suit cases. He was introduced to Mrs. MacLean as "Ronald Styles."

After dinner, Burgess took his suit cases, MacLean took a briefcase and they drove to Southampton. MacLean told his wife they were going to see a friend and might stay overnight. Burgess and MacLean took the steamer to St. Malo, France, and were driven by car to Rennes, a railroad junction point for Paris. There they vanished.

Telegrams apparently dictated if not written by Burgess and MacLean reached their relatives while British secret police hunted them. It was evident that MacLean maintained close contact with his wife. She went later to Switzerland to live with her children, now three. They disappeared Sept. 11, 1953.

Burgess sent Christmas greetings to his mother in London in 1953 and last month. The letters were mailed in London, apparently by a crewman of a Russian ship or a Soviet embassy agent. But they only deepened the mystery of the two diplomats.

LUCKY DAY

CHESTERFIELD, N. H. — (UP) — Neither of the two occupants was seriously injured when an automobile here went out of control, ripped out 10 guard-rail posts, somersaulted repeatedly, tore out utility lines, went down an embankment, landed on its roof and rolled over to halt on its wheels.

Even freight trailers are now "personalized." Trailmobile component parts can be assembled into thousands of different designs to meet the needs and personal desires of truck owners.

Airline Started In 1919 on \$400

NEW YORK — (UP) — The oldest airline on this side of the Atlantic has just started its 36th year, and it is worth somewhat more than the approximately \$400 used to found it.

AVIANCA — which stands for Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia — is the second oldest airline anywhere. It was started Dec. 5, 1919, just 58 days after Holland's KLM line became the first.

AVIANCA was a creation of necessity after World War I had ended because Colombia experienced a business boom, and its many mountains and rivers and few highways made transportation of goods a tremendous problem.

Eight men chipped in about \$50 each to provide capital for an airline that they hoped would solve this problem. During its first year, AVIANCA linked only three Colombian cities — Barranquilla, Medellin and Bogota. The firm had one seaplane which transported 12 passengers and 850 kilos of freight that first year.

The original line was SCADTA, which was combined in 1940 with the SAGO line and became AVIANCA.

Now VIANCA services more than 60 cities in Colombia, has eight through flights a week from that country to New York and four flights a week to Europe. There also are twice-a-week cargo runs to Miami, Fla.

Sixty-one planes are now used by the airline, including three Super Constellations, and a new luxury liner is being built for the firm. In 1953 its planes carried more than a million passengers and 200,000,000 pounds of freight.

Which will give you an idea of what you can do with \$400 — sometimes.

DELIGHTED TO COMPLY

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. (UP) — County Clerk John Bruning had a reply today to a summons he sent Mrs. Jeanne Reckling of East Palo Alto to appear for jury duty. Mrs. Reckling wrote she "would be delighted to comply with your request as I am heartily sick of North Africa where I have lived for the past year."

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