

Caudle Says Congressmen Frequently Used Influence

WASHINGTON (AP)—T. Lamar Caudle testified Tuesday that congressmen frequently tried to influence his judgment on tax fraud cases and other criminal prosecutions.

Caudle also told House investigators that a White House secretary called him in a successful effort to postpone a case involving a St. Louis businessman charged with a "very substantial tax fraud."

Caudle, former assistant attorney general who once headed the Justice Department's criminal and tax divisions, was fired by President Truman last November for "out-

side activities."

His testimony on what he called "pressure on him was given to a House subcommittee headed by Rep. Chet (D-Ky.), which is investigating the Justice Department."

Rep. Keating (R-N. Y.), labeled the lawmakers' reported intervention in Justice Department cases as "entirely improper."

Caudle said senators and representatives came to his office and argued with him about cases which were under active consideration.

"They tried to influence my judgment, didn't they?" asked Keating.

"Well, they talked quite persuasively at times," replied the former official. "Yes, they did."

Caudle said one of President Truman's secretaries, Matthew Connelly, called him in an effort to get a two-month postponement of a case involving a St. Louis businessman, Irving Sachs.

Caudle told the committee that Harry Schwimmer, Kansas City lawyer retained by Sachs, was a personal friend of his and that Schwimmer had suffered a heart attack.

Caudle added that he approved the delay although Connelly had not supplied any evidence of Schwimmer's condition. Subsequently after repeated attempts to keep the case from coming to trial, Sachs pleaded guilty and was fined \$40,000, Caudle said.

German Troops In Training

BAD ORB, Germany (AP)—American, British and Canadian Army officers Tuesday watched West German federal border police commanded by a former Wehrmacht officer go through their first post-war training exercises.

When and if West Germany is permitted to rearm, it is generally believed that the border police, now 10,000-strong, would form the nucleus of the new army.

Four thousand steel-helmeted federal police, armed with armored cars and machine guns, are taking part in the operation. It is being held in the Spessart Mountains between here and the East Zone border, 60 miles eastward.

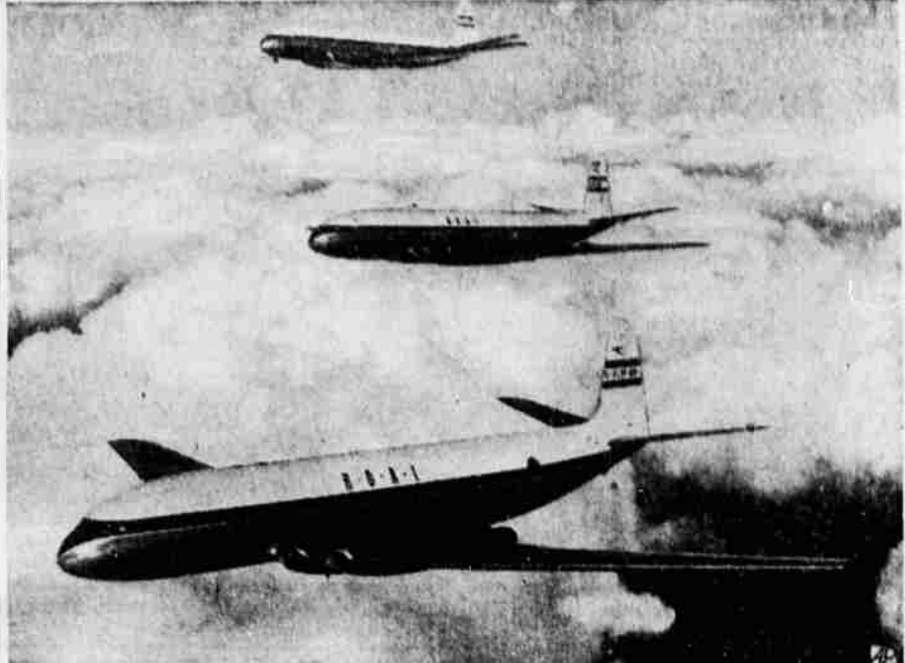
The practice is under the direction of Gen. Anton Grasser, who fought in Hitler's army during World War II.

The West Germany Ministry of Interior has suggested that the federal border police force be increased to as many as 30,000 men by the end of the next year.

The purpose of the exercise is to teach the federal police how to come with Communist sympathizers who might rise up in West Germany in the event of a Russian attack.

BANANA SPLITS FOR 'A'S'

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Joe A. Simmons, who owns an ice cream store, has given children a good reason to get "A's" on their report cards. He is offering free banana splits to children who can show him an all "A's" card. Every time report cards come out all the youngsters has to do is bring it around to the store. As a consolation prize those who get two "A's" plus an "A" in deportment get a free ice cream cone.



COMETS ZOOM—Three British Overseas Airways Corporation Comet jets fly in formation over Hatfield, England. Today BOAC jet passenger planes are flying 800 hours a month—about 300,000 miles—and this total will be increased considerably with extension of jet service to Singapore from Colombo, Ceylon. By 1953 British Comets are scheduled to be flying half way around the world.

Drug Restores Child's Sight

RIVERA, Calif. (AP)—Shy, curly-topped Linda Brown probably enjoys such everyday things as grass, trees and Sunday funnies more than any other 11-year-old.

Being able to see them is something new to her. Blind almost since birth from corneal ulcers, her sight is being restored by a new sulphur solution called sulfa-hydryl. She is the first with her type of ailment to be vastly improved by the new treatment.

The solution, taken internally and by drops in the eyes, was developed by Dr. A. E. Cruthirds of Phoenix, Ariz., and Dr. Ralph Mellon, head of the Institute of Pathology at Pittsburgh.

The scientists found that when

an eye is injured, its sulphur content drops considerably. Incidentally, 45 per cent of the mineral content of the injured eye.

Linda began taking treatments from Dr. Cruthirds a year ago. With the aid of glasses she can now read and get about by herself.

Her mother, Mrs. Ruth Brown, said, "I had heard about Dr. Cruthirds' work, so we took Linda to Phoenix. He said the drug couldn't do her any harm and decided to try it."

"It was sort of a last chance. I guess, because all the other doctors we went to—more than 25 of them—said there was no hope."

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Heroism of 8 Engineers In Saving Coulee Revealed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The story of how eight engineers waded waist-deep in a surging current of ice-cold water deep inside Grand Coulee Dam last March to save the world's largest power plant from disaster was told Tuesday.

Three of the eight came here to receive for themselves and their five co-workers the gold medals and distinguished service awards given them by direction of Secretary of the Interior Chapman.

The Reclamation Bureau said this is what happened:

On March 14 the cover on an inspection shaft tore loose when a giant outlet valve was inadvertently opened at the dam.

The pent up Columbia River waters spilled into the inspection shaft down through the dam and began flowing into the two giant power plants at either end of the dam.

The engineers who waded into the icy water to reach controls that stopped the flow before substantial damage was done were:

Norman G. Hornad, Donald D. McGregor and Milton L. Berg. Also

taking direct part in the effort were John S. Bates, Harold E. Parmenter, Irven E. Slaughter, Perry W. Crandall, and James P. Green.

As it was, the water flooded seven of the giant hydro turbines and forced their temporary shutdown. The bureau said that if the flow had not been stopped promptly, power production in the Pacific Northwest would have been seriously crippled, perhaps for many months.

Bates, Hornad and Parmenter came here for the award ceremonies.

Roy P. Peterman, also of the Grand Coulee staff, was awarded the meritorious service award and silver medal for his part in protecting the power plant.

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Let's have a FAIR milk law

unfair	fair
Present UNFAIR law gives administrator all these dictatorial powers	Proposed FAIR law will give administrator limited powers, strictly defined
He dictates milk prices—makes you pay MORE than necessary He not only fixes the price the consumer must pay for milk, but also fixes profit margins for both retailers and wholesalers, and fixes the farm price of milk. No other state permits its milk supply to be so completely regimented as Oregon, and all of these powers are concentrated in ONE MAN who is responsible only to the State Board of Agriculture. The purpose of all these powers is to maintain the present big margin between farm price and consumer price, and give ASSURED PROFITS to the middleman, by holding prices UP by law.	He has NO control over resale prices of milk but he does set a minimum farm price Milk prices will be subject to competition, like any other food. Economies in distribution can be passed on to the consumer without violating the law, because the administrator will have no power to fix prices at wholesale and retail levels. But in order to assure the public an adequate and stable milk supply, the administrator, after public hearings, will allow the farmer a guaranteed price based on his cost of production.
He limits the RICHNESS of milk The present milk administrator dictates how much butterfat you are permitted to have in your milk. This is another way he has of eliminating competition. No milk distributor is allowed to give you greater value for your money. It's against the law.	He has NO authority to put limits on richness The milk you buy must be truthfully labeled to show the percentage of butterfat in the milk, which enables you to see at a glance the richness of the milk you are buying. The only regulation on richness will be the city, state and federal laws now in effect which set minimum standards on butterfat.
He has absolute power over dairy farmers He decides which dairy farmers will be allowed to fill our needs and how much Grade A milk each farmer can sell. No farmer can sell milk for home and restaurant use without permission from the administrator, even though the farmer meets all Grade A standards. Any Grade A milk that the administrator does not admit to the market must be sold at a lower price for manufacturing uses.	He does NOT have authority to deny market to dairy farmers All farmers who meet Grade A qualifications are permitted to sell on the Grade A market. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture studies show that cities having free markets have the largest per capita consumption of milk, giving the farmer a bigger market. This study also shows that these free market cities have the smallest spread between farm price and consumer price—lower cost to consumers, higher price to farmers.
He can (and does) keep new competitors out of the milk business No one is permitted to start a milk distribution business without the consent of the administrator, and his official orders make it clear that no such consent will be given if the administrator says such new business might disturb existing distributors. Nor can an established distributor extend his business into another area without official consent.	He CANNOT deny a man the right to start a new business The administrator will have power to issue or revoke licenses to milk distributors, but the reasons for denying or revoking a license are clearly stated in the law and are only for the purpose of protecting the public and the milk industry against unscrupulous operators. He has no arbitrary powers to deny a man the right to engage in business.
He is appointed by a farm board and is responsible only to entrenched milk interests The administration of the present milk control law is entirely in the hands of those for whose benefit the law was passed. The actions of the administrator cannot even be appealed to the courts except under "writ of review." Thus the courts are not permitted to examine the facts, but can only question the manner by which the administrator arrived at his decision.	He is a servant of all the people—appointed by the governor The administrator will be appointed by, and responsible to the governor, who is an elected official. The law prohibits anyone serving as administrator who has a financial interest in the milk industry. All official orders of the administrator are subject to full review by the courts, which may examine the facts of any case and decide whether the action of the administrator is arbitrary or justified.

THE FAIR MILK BILL WILL BE ON YOUR BALLOT NOVEMBER 4
VOTE YES 332 for a milk law that's fair to you

The FAIR Milk Bill, called the MILK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ACT, was put on the November ballot through the efforts of the Affiliated Milk Committees of Oregon in association with your local Milk Committee. It represents the work of hundreds of volunteers, some from your own neighborhood, who circulated the petitions.

Although less than 27,000 signatures were required, over 43,000 citizens actually signed the petitions in 28 Oregon counties during a short six-week period. If approved in the coming election, the proposed MILK PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ACT will automatically replace the present Milk Control Law.

AFFILIATED MILK COMMITTEES OF OREGON
Paid Adv.—Affiliated Milk Campaign Committees of Oregon. Mrs. Irene Taylor, Chairman, 426 Park Bldg., Portland, Oregon.