Herald and News

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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—If the state of men's minds could always be read from what they wrote, it might seem the Russians were unsure of themselves in their note this week on the Big Four foreign ministers conference.

But, since they've made a practice of doubletalk, the note's purpose was probably to confuse, not enlighten. The State Department is trying now to decide what it means.

The Russians have controlled East Germany completely for the eight years since World War II. That would seem time enough to crush the East Germans' spirit and discipline them under communism if they could not be won over to it.

At the end of the eight years, the East Germans—through riots, defiance in accepting American food, and desertions from the police and Army—have demonstrated neither discipline nor love.

This might be enough to shake some of the Russians' confidence in themselves, particularly since they're trying to feel their way under a new regime at home.

The Russians have consistently brushed aside suggestions by this country and its big western allies that East and West Germany be allowed to hold free elections for a single German government.

With the hatred expressed by the East Germans in recent weeks, the Russians must feel even less inclination than ever to permit them to unite with the West Germans whose present government is pro-Western. It seems impossible that the Communists would consent to free German election or unification in the foreseeable future.

The United States has repeatedly urged the Russians to agree on those two points until this summer. The last time the State Department made the proposal was in September 1952. The Russians never answered.

But in July, Secretary of State Dulles met here with the foreign ministers of Britain and France. On July 15 they sent the Russians a note suggesting that they and the Russian foreign minister meet to consider German unification and free elections.

The Western Powers could hardly lose with such a note, even if the Russians didn't answer. The proposal at least might win support for Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in the West German elections of Sept. 6.

Adenauer has worked with the Western nations and it would be to their benefit for him to win. He has run into some intense opposition in Western Germany, which might indicate something else not at all visible now:

That if Germany ever did get reunited it might not tie up with either camp for a long time but try to play off the West against Russia, or the other way around, strictly for the good of Germany.

Tuesday night Russia responded to the Western proposal with a vague and rambling note which indicated — or so it seemed—that their foreign minister would talk about Germany with the other three foreign ministers.

But the Russians thoroughly scrambled up the business by inserting insistence that the Communist Chinese must sit in on possible discussions about easing world tensions.

The only purpose of the Russian note, probably is to make them look good, or at least not stubbornly bad, in the eyes of the East Germans. The foreign ministers' conference, if and when it started, could be booby-trapped with so much mumbo-jumbo about China that it would have to break up in despair.

In their note, in an almost self-conscious and defensive way, the Russians warned the West not to get too hopeful that the Communists were losing their grip on East Germany just because there had been some trouble there.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — What role does chance play in your life?

The chances are that a quirk of chance. . .a street you turned down long ago. . .a book you read . . .the passing advice of a friend or teacher. . .a blind date. . .a door you knocked on and entered . . .helped lead you to where you are today.

The odd links of chance or happenstance don't make a man, but they do direct the path he treads. If he knowingly takes a chance and succeeds, he is likely to call it destiny. If another fellow takes the same chance and fails, he gloomily calls it doom.

"Some fellows get all the breaks," glumly says the unsuccessful man. "If I just had another chance, I'd—"

But there never is an end to chance. Chances lie all around every life, like stepping stones to a hidden gold mine. Unfortunately, rarely do these chances bear a sign saying, "This way to your own Ft. Knox.'

The truth is that man can't help taking a chance. Every step he takes leads from one chance to nother.

Chance several times saved the life of Winston Churchill as a young war correspondent and soldier. In France during the first World War he was called from a dugout five minutes before it was blown to bits.

Churchill took a long chance in the Dardanelles amphibious campaign in that same war — and lost. All his long political life Sir Winston has been willing to gamble on a chance, and—win or lose—go blithely on to the next chance.

Accidents have been a major in the careers of many business leaders. As a boy, Dave Sarnoff kept his family going by running a newstand and singing in a synagoue for $1.50 a week.

One day he headed down town to try to get a full-time job in a newspaper. By mistake he went into a communications building instead of a newspaper, but was offered a job as office boy and took it.

The possibilities of wireless fascinated him. Today Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, a pioneer in radio and television, heads the vast Radio Corp. of America. What if he had gone into the right building Would he be a reporter now? or would he own the newspaper?

Sometimes what looks like a bad break is actually the portal to a better opportunity. It was that way with Alfred C. Fuller.

Fuller, fresh off a Nova Scotian farm, came to Boston in 1903 to seek his fortune. He became a streetcar conductor, and soon was promoted to $12 a week. Weary of collecting fares, however, he eased himself into the motorman's seat one morning and steered an empty trolley from the car barn out to the street — and right off the tracks. Five minutes later he was off the payroll, too.

He began selling brushes from door to door for a local firm. In 1906 he started his own business with $375. The first year the company took in only $8,500—a sum many of his salesmen now net for themselves— then went on to millions. Fuller always regarded his moment of bad luck as the best break of his life.

The annals of industry and politics are full of such stories. Chance may step into your life at any second, as you pursue the most routine tasks, to offer you romance, new friends, or a new career.

Hasn't it already happened to you? If it hasn't it will. The art of living is to recognize the right chances when they come your way.

Businessman Denies Split

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis Markus, New York business man, denied under oath Wednesday that he shared in a $56,000 fee paid to a former Democratic National Committee lawyer for getting a favorable ruling in a tax case.

The lawyer, William Mayock, told House investigators only Tuesday he gave Markus $8,750 from the fee—$30,000 of which, Mayock said, went into the Democrats' 1948 campaign fund.

When Markus denied Wednesday that he received any "split" from the $65,000, Rep. Kean (R-NJ) commented:

"We have a case here of perjury by someone. It is either you or Mr. Mayock."

Mayock had testified the $65,000 changed hands while he was a "volunteer" counsel to the national committee.

Mayock said the $30,000 came from a $65,000 fee paid after he appealed to an "old friend"—then Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder—and Snyder interceded in the tax case with Revenue Bureau officials.

In Toledo, Ohio, Snyder had only this comment: "I don't recall any such matter." He now is finance vice president of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.

Mayock said he funneled the $30,000 to the Democratic National Committee through "fake contributors" to sidestep the political corrupt practices law, which sets a $5,000 limit on individual contributions. But he flatly refused to name those who he said "strutted as big contributors to the party."

NOTICE!

Dr. E. K. DIETSCHE

HAS RETURNED AND HAS RESUMED PRACTICE

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Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

Sportsmen are beginning to look ahead to the annual "D" day, the opening of deer season. Equipment is being readied and rifles tried out. On recent week ends we have noticed that the little flat above the Geary Ranch, known as "Bear Wallow," has become one of the popular spots to try out that rifle and get the "eagle eye" in shape for the coming season.

The barking rifles call to mind that every profession and business has its Code of Ethics to which all honest men adhere. Every athlete has his "daily dozen" which he practices to assure excellent and continuing top-notch physical condition. And so it is with gunning. Every gun owner should know and practice certain rules and precautions of gun handling technique and procedure. They are his Ethics and his "daily dozen."

The Sportsmen's Service Bureau of the Sporting arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute for the past several years has been publishing the "Ten Commandments of Safety" in an effort to promote the interest of safe recreational shooting. In a little leaflet with the title—Watch that Muzzle—The Ten Commandments of Safety, they say:

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun This is the first rule of gun safety.

2. Guns carried into camp or home, or when otherwise not in use, must always be unloaded and taken down or have actions open; guns always should be carried in cases to the shooting area.

3. Always be sure barrel and action are clear of obstructions, and that you have only ammunition of the proper size for the gun you are carrying. Remove oil and grease from the chamber before firing.

4. Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle, even if you stumble; keep the safety on until you are ready to shoot.

5. Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger; know the identifying features of the game you intend to hunt.

6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot; avoid all horseplay while handling a gun.

8. Never climb a tree or fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun; never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle.

9. Never shoot a bullet at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water; when at target practice, be sure your backstop is adequate.

10. Avoid alcoholic drinks before or during shooting.

There you have the Ten simple commands of gun safety, the "ethics" of the shooting profession that everyone who handles a gun should follow. Hunting is enjoyed annually by nearly 14 million Americans. Their sport ranks among the nation's safest recreational pursuits. You can help these hunters to make their sport still safer by reminding them that safe hunting is always good enjoyable hunting.

Merritt A. Edson, major general, USMC, and Executive Director of the National Rifle Association of American, had this to say:

"Gun safety through education has been clearly demonstrated in New York State. There, in accordance with a law adopted in 1949, every prospective young hunter must present a certificate that he has satisfactorily completed a course of instruction in the elements of safe firearms handling before he can obtain his first hunting license. Since 1950 the National Rifle Association has been designated in the statute as an agent of the New York Department of Conservation authorized to give such instruction and issue the required certificate.

"The four-hour course and the materials now used in New York State were set up by the NRA and the instruction and testing of applicants has been carried on a strictly voluntary basis by qualified NRA members. The success of the program can be gauged by the fact that by the end of 1952 there were 1,162 NRA Certified Instructors in the State who certified some 19,600-odd applicants for hunting licenses during that year. Since its beginning, the number of shooting accidents involving the understandably eager and quick fingered young shooter has been reduced from an annual average of between thirty-five and forty to less than a quarter of that number.'

This year a law quite similiar to that of New York State was enacted in California, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon have evidenced a lively interest in the New York program. New Hamshire took a forward step by enacting a law authorizing any school district within the state to include instruction in firearms safety and operation in its curriculum.

Burglars Try Small Tools on Safe, Fail

PORTLAND (AP) — Burglars tried to open a safe in a drug store here with only a can-opener and a pry bar early Tuesday.

They didn't make much of a dent in the safe. So they used a meat fork and a table knife to reach the coin box of a pinball machine and to open a cash register drawer.

This got them $60 in cash. They also took an estimated $200 worth of merchandise before leaving.

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They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History, University of Oregon

No. 32

Today's Question: What did Captain Bonneville do in the Pacific Contemporaneously with Wyeth another inexperienced American ventured into the fur trade of the Pacific Northwest and made an even more dismal failure. This was Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville of the United States Army. In 1832 he secured a two-years leave of absence for the ostensible purpose of exploring the Rockies and obtaining information concerning the Indian tribes. Actually, he seems to have been motivated by a desire to try his hand at the fur trade. He left the Missouri River in the spring of the same year with a party of more than one hundred men, and was the first to take wagons over the Southern pass to Green River.

By summer he was in the Salmon River country in modern Idaho, where he traded with the Flathead, Nez Perce, and other tribes. The following year, 1833, was spent along the upper Snake River and the winter of 1833-34 near the place where Wyeth built Fort Hall in 1834.

In March, 1834, Bonneville and to Fort Walla Walla, where they were hospitably received by Pierre C. Pambrun, the officer in charge. Here Bonneville hoped to obtain trading supplies, but he was disappointed. The Hudson's Bay Company officials were glad to treat rivals kindly as men, but were not willing to outfit them for competition. Even the Indians along the Columbia refused to trade with Bonneville. Thwarted at every turn, he and his party spent the winter of 1834-35 along the Bear River in modern Wyoming, and then set out for the States.

Captain Bonneville had overstayed his leave and had been dropped from the rolls of the army. He was reinstated, however, through the influence of President Andrew Jackson. Few men with so little achievement to their credit have had their names so effectively handed down to posterity. On the basis of his journals Washington Irving wrote a thrilling account of his adventures, and now the great Columbia River dam perpetuates his name. It should be noted, that in 1852 Bonneville was ordered to lay out and take command of Vancouver Barracks, where he was commander during a part of the period of the Indian Wars.

Next Question: What was Rev. Herbert Beaver and why did John McLoughlin dislike him?

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest History, mail to Dan E. Clark, care of this newspaper.)

Sex Appeal Fields Open

NEW YORK (AP) — Sex appeal is rearing its head in more industries.

Take cameras. You expect sex appeal in the women's wear industry. But in cameras?

Yet a camera maker says the picture-taking equipment of tomorrow will "radiate sex apal."el What Dudley J. Scholten, vice president of Argus Cameras in Ann Arbor, Mich., means is that it will have more appeal for a certain sex—the female of the species.

He insists that women are taking over from men the say-so in the purchase and use of the family camera. So? So cameras are being more smartly styled, made lighter and easier to use.

Auto makers some time ago adapted this kind of sex appeal and started dolling up cars to suit female tastes—and driving peculiarities.

Most camera makers, says Scholten, are now appealing to the same dominant sex: "Instructions easier to follow than a cookbook, dials simpler to adjust than a stove, easier to hold and use than an iron. Way things are going, we may be putting lace on them next."

Or, take air-conditioners. Makers are now stressing what the furnishing trade calls "decorators colors." Doesn't make them cooler, but it does appeal to the little woman's idea of how your room should look.

Men are getting in on it too. Westinghouse reports it's installing 150,000 worth of airconditioning in the royal palace of the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

Sex appeal gains ground in the men's wear industry also. An increasing number of men seem to feel that wearing a fancy vest makes them look like Casanova.

The idea may be back-firing a little in the spreading practice of men wearing walking shorts. It makes most men look like—well, what?

Telling The Editor

TOO MUCH

KLAMATH FALLS — I think Red Hurd's article of Saturday, Aug. 1, criticising and degrading the sponsor of Farmers Lumber midjet ball team was very unfair. Red Hurd mentions that if the Midjet and Pee Wee teams fold up, it will be the fault of the older people. There were some boys who couldn't get on a team this summer as there weren't enough sponsors.

Well, Red Hurd isn't helping the program any by not taking the trouble to find out if a sponsor really deserves such degrading criticism.

Red Hurd's praise of the team is well deserved as they are all good players. One of the reasons they are so good is that more than half of them were last years Farmers Lumber Pee Wee team, sponsered and coached by Dale Baxter. Mr. Baxter put in a lot of evenings last year coaching those Wee Wees to win second place in the league, also supplying caps with their insignia and ice cream treats after each game, double sized ones if they won.

This year those same good players along with other top players that make up the Midjet team, are again taken to and from the games by Mr. Baxter who also coaches during the game.

If you could see those cheering, yelling kids in the back of Mr. Baxter's truck, stopping each night for their treats, you wouldn't think they are dissatisfied.

If Red Hurd had bothered to find facts before he wrote such nasty criticism, he would have learned that Mr. Baxter gives more of his time freely, to young people, than most people do. Mr. Baxter does extensive church work and instructs an archery group, besides the Midjet team.

I don't know about Red Hurd, maybe he does even more. I guess he must, to be able to criticize so.

Criticism such as Red Hurd wrote is what discourages people who work freely on programs for better citizenship. A little praise instead would go a long way to repay them.

I dislike very much to write a letter like this but articles like Red Hurd's regarding the sponser of Farmers Lumber ball team should never have been printed.

Red Hurd might help to right the wrong he did to Mr. Baxter by a sincere apology.

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Two Bankers Claim Idaho's Dam Plan To Be 'Feasible'

By JOHN KAMPS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two bankers Wednesday gave their approval, in testimony at a Power Commission hearing, to Idaho Power Co.'s plans for financing three proposed dams in the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon.

Stewart S. Hawes, vice president of Blythe & Co., New York banking and investment firm, described the plans as "feasible and possible" and said the company would be able to sell the necessary bonds and stock.

S. T. Mason Frey, vice president of Bankers Trust Co., New York, gave similar testimony. He said the company should have no trouble raising money for the projects.

Idaho Power plans to raise $184,550,000 through sale of bonds and stock and short term loans for the projects, including a dam in Hells Canyon, where a public project has been proposed. The current hearing is on the company's applications for authority to proceed with its projects.

Hawes said the company's credit standing is "equal to the top 10 per cent of the industry" and the same is true from an investment standpoint. The firm's bonds also are rated near the top, he added.

The company is considered a good risk, Hawes testified, because it would serve an area with a stable economy and not have to depend on the use of steam for generation of power. Because only water is used for generation, he said, the company wouldn't have to put up with fluctuations in the cost of labor and fuel.

Frey said the company's management is "very high grade, competent and they know their business."

The company's financial standing, he testified, "ranks with that of the finest borrowers we have." He called its credit rating "excellent."

Testimony of the fiscal experts came ahead of further questioning of John E. Moore, former consultant with the federal Defense Electric Power Administration. Moore is testifying about annual power shortages in the Pacific Northwest.

In resuming testimony Wednesday he said power is needed in Oregon and Washington ow and requirements will increase rapidly in the future.

"The region is an attractive location for certain types of large industrial plants," Moore said, "and it is generally believed that additional large industrial loads will come if and when they can be assured of a firm power supply in adequate amount."

Moore, an Idaho Power witness, Tuesday indicated he thought the federal government had something to do with creating the shortages.

Moore, employed by the Ebasco Services Inc., New York, said the government encouraged defense industries to move to the Pacific Northwest during and after World War II although "the existing and prospective power supply in this region was inadequate and oversold."

Moore said the federal government has "preempted the major sites on the Columbia River," and "new main river dams, even if the Congress makes the appropriations have long construction periods, six years or more.

"New defense industries cannot wait for six years."

The Northwest, he said, "was and still is the most critical power area in the United States."

In other testimony, Thomas E. Roach, Idaho Power president, Tuesday offered two financing plans for the three proposed dams. One called for construction of the projects consecutively over a 10-year period, the other for simultaneous construction of the three over 38 months. He said both plans were "realistic and reasonable" and money could be raised without trouble.

The company would prefer the ten year construction program, he said, since it would make power available as the need for it arises in Idaho. But he stated the firm would be willing to build the dams simultaneously if the commission recommended it.

About $184,550,000 could be raised through sale of mortgage bonds and stock and negotiation of short term loans, Roach said.

He estimated that final cost of the program would be $261,290,300 and that $78,003,980 of the total would be financed from company earnings. His figures included $136,770,100 for dams and interest during construction, and $124,520,200 for transmission and distribution facilities and substations.

Roach said the simultaneous construction plan would cost four million dollars less than the 10-year plan and the company would have to raise 18 million less for financing because power sales would begin in 38 months.

Simultaneous construction would make surplus power available to the Northwest power pool earlier than the other plan, Roach said. He added that Idaho Power has been a regular contributor to the pool and has delivered more power to it than any other eastern member during the year ended June 30, 1952. Other eastern members are Montana Power and Utah Power and Light Co.

Roach said Idaho Power is cooperating with Oregon and Idaho fish and game officials in trying to ease interference with the movement of salmon in the Snake.

The company will do whatever is deemed best, he added, saying ladders to carry the fish over the dams and a hatchery are being considered.

Idaho Power attorney R. P. Parry said the company plans to complete its case late this week. Company witnesses have been testifying most of the time since the hearing began uly 7.

Witnesses for public power groups and from the Interior Department will be called following a recess which is expected to begin late this week.

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