

Gangster Dies In Silence

CHICAGO (AP) — Anthony Pape, true to gangland tradition, died Sunday night without divulging who gunned down him and his brother two days earlier.

Pape, 40-year-old reputed chief of a 10-million-dollar-a-year dope ring, succumbed to eight gunshot wounds in the head, back and arms.

He died without naming the assailants who apparently were in the back seat of the automobile in which Pape and his postoffice clerk brother, James, 36, were fatally shot.

Police Saturday said they be-

lieved Anthony Pape was slain to prevent him from making a deal to tell federal authorities about a counterfeiting ring in exchange for clemency on narcotics charges.

But Asst. U.S. Atty. James Piragone said there never was any indication that the elder Pape was prepared to "squeal."

James Pape apparently was an innocent victim who was slain only because he was with his brother at the time, Police Lt. John Golden said. James had no police record.

Doctors Pull Pay Strike

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP) — Two thousand doctors from Israel's public medical services began a 24-hour "warning strike" Monday to stress their demand for better pay.

Half the doctors struck in Tel Aviv, the rest in other parts of the country.

All state and municipal hospitals and clinics of the workers' sick fund were affected.

Skeleton staffs at the hospitals made the usual rounds but all operations except on most urgent cases were postponed and all callers sent away.

The doctors contend their net income, after taxes and other deductions, now totals 180 to 270 pounds \$505 to \$758 per month, or less than the average skilled worker gets.

They claim that physicians abroad are paid five to nine times more than the manual workers.

Prime Minister Moshe Sharett denounced the strike as "a grave deviation from the conduct of the medical profession in Israel."

Construction Pay Agreement Reached

PORTLAND (AP) — Representatives of 14,000 AFL construction workers and employers announced Saturday that for the first time, agreement has been reached on a uniform wage rate for construction workers in Southwestern Washington and most of Oregon.

The agreement also provided for a 10-cent hourly wage increase for millwrights, piledrivers and carpenters. That raised the hourly scale for millwrights to \$2.90, for piledrivers to \$2.75, and for carpenters to \$2.65.

In Oregon only the Klamath Falls area is excluded from the agreement.

Jap Boats Said Radioactive

TOKYO (AP) — Several fishing boats cruising in the area of the Marshall Islands hydrogen bomb tests last month have returned to Japan in the past three days with slight radioactivity. They were not considered endangered.

Some of the ships reported they were as far as 1,000 to 1,500 miles from the blast site.

Japanese scientists speculate that water currents are carrying the radioactivity to the boats.

Weather Control In PNW Still A Thing Of Future Following Long Research

By ED JOHNSON

SEATTLE (AP) — It's still a little early to know the results of the Weather Bureau's rainmaking experiments in the Pacific Northwest, but Weatherman Ferguson Hall says it seems unlikely that there'll be any large scale control of the weather by man — at least not in the foreseeable future.

For one thing, we just don't know enough about the weather's varied and peculiar actions. And with what we do know, Hall says, making operations on any sort of broad, worthwhile scale just does not seem practical.

But widespread studies are continuing throughout the world, and perhaps some day we'll at least know more about what to expect — even if we can't do much about it.

One of these studies is the U.S. Weather Bureau's Artificial Cloud Nucleation project at Sand Point Naval Air Station here. This project, under the direction of Hall, has been under way since March 1953.

Hall and his staff have made 37 flights in specially equipped, multi-engine planes, loaned by the Navy, dropping dry ice pellets into clouds over about 800 square miles of Western Washington State.

It long has been known, Hall explains, that dropping dry ice pellets into supercooled clouds would produce myriads of tiny ice crystals, and that these crystals soon grow large enough to begin falling as snow.

If conditions are right, this pre-

cipitation will reach the ground without evaporating, perhaps increasing the snow or rainfall over what would have fallen normally.

The bureau's idea in setting up the project was to carry out something like a medical experiment, where one group of patients is given treatment and another is not. The untreated group is used as a "control," permitting better scientific judgment of the results on the treated group — in this case supercooled clouds.

The rainy Pacific Northwest was chosen because the bureau wanted to know not only what happens under treatment, but what would have happened had there been no treatment at all.

Assisting Hall's ACN staff, in addition to the Navy, have been the Army Signal Corps and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Special instruments were installed in the planes, including radar.

In addition, Hall gets reports from about a hundred rain gauge stations scattered throughout Western Washington, as far south as Portland, Ore. Ground radar also is used to watch storms.

Most of ACN's cloud seeding operations were conducted last fall and winter. Hall says no seeding was done during flood danger periods, nor during the fruit harvesting season east of the Cascade Mountains.

He also points out that his

planes weren't seeding clouds during the heavy rainfall periods of the last few months.

Hall explains that it's going to take some time to reach any conclusions from the project. Thousands of reports must be analyzed first.

But he does say this: "As a result of our experience thus far, we can say that on certain occasions we have found fairly thick layers of supercooled clouds which should have responded to our seeding."

"On other occasions we have found that nature had produced so many natural ice crystals that there was little, if any, supercooled cloud available.

"In the latter situation it is doubtful that we would be able to make much of an effect. In the former cases we should expect to obtain results, providing these clouds would not have precipitated by themselves had we left them alone.

"Our analysis will be so designed as to credit us only with that rain which would not have fallen within a period of an hour or so of its own accord."

What of "weather control" by man, or rainmaking on a scale that would prove broadly beneficial to agriculture, to drought areas, or for flood control?

Well, Hall just can't see that

"weather control" as such on any kind of worthwhile scale will work out with presently known facilities and knowledge of the subject.

For one thing, he says the cost of seeding would be prohibitive, except in small-scale local situations where conditions would have to be ideal. Hall explains that it would take about 16 multi-engine, all-weather planes to seed 300,000 pounds of dry ice over a 100-mile square.

In addition, cloud conditions over a given area at a given time may not be right to produce any rain at all. Only nature has the power to put these clouds in any given area at any certain time.

Hall thinks that studies should continue, however. He thinks it would be good if they were expanded to universities and other accredited institutions.

But whether or not Hall's ACN project, along with other experiments, will put the finger on the

exact value of rainmaking, at least we'll have gained a greater knowledge of its possibilities and almost constant sweat trying to of the weather itself. And the add-figure out what'll happen next.

Superstition

Throughout all ages, false beliefs have been the greatest enemies of medical progress. Many people believed that witchcraft performed miracles through myth and medicine—about the former they knew much, but about the latter they knew little! When you feel ill or run-down for some unknown reason, forget the idea of taking either a patent medicine or a home remedy. Instead, visit your doctor. He alone can diagnose the cause and prescribe the medication required. If medicine is needed, depend upon us to supply it.

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The employees?
In wages and other benefits, 9,263 Union Oil employees earned \$55,564,000. The average per employee: \$5,998.

The tax collector?
He did all right, too. Federal and other taxes took \$21,821,000.
(This does not include \$55,239,000 additional in fuel taxes which we collected for the government.)

The stockholders?
No, the stockholders did not get the lion's share. They were paid \$11,690,000 for the use of their money, plus a dividend of one share of common stock for each ten shares of common held. This was divided among more than 40,000 people.

Well, who did get the lion's share?
After we replenished working capital by \$20,088,000 (over and above the \$55,564,000 paid employees, the \$21,821,000 that went to the tax collector and the \$11,690,000 to stockholders), the lion's share — or \$215,940,000 — was divided among more than ten thousand companies and individuals we do business with. Some went for services. Some for materials. Some for wages.

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