

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

As a guest of the Professional Engineers of Oregon and California Oregon Power Company we spent a very enjoyable day last Saturday touring the North Umpqua power developments up at Tokete and Lemola.

Although we had toured the area in a skippy sort of fashion earlier, this time we were taken around on the plush tour with engineers on hand to explain everything, open the correct gates, get us in and out of such projects as Clearwater number two power plant, Soda Springs and all the rest of the lashup.

It is a trip well worth the while of anyone who hasn't been up there since the old days when it was a long hard hike into Tokete Falls. (Now you can drive to within a few hundred feet of the pretty little fall, but you still have to clamber down the steep trail if you want to take pictures looking up the fall.)

There are miles of ditches leading to penstocks for the various power units. All gentle lined and carrying the waters of the various rivers and streams to their duties as power makers. There are dams of all kinds, diversion dams, straight up and down penstocks (penstock being the big pipes that carry the water to the turbines, thusly creating your electrical power) leaping from cliff tops and plunging down to the lonely little plants at the bottom.

When the project is finished there will be over a hundred miles of good highways turned over to the forest service for general use by the public. But there is no restriction on most of those roads now. You're as welcome as the breeze to drive up and take a looksee.

The baby of J. C. Boyle, vice president and general manager of O.P.C., the project is entirely unique among power projects. There was a pressing need to produce the thing as cheaply as possible, otherwise the power wouldn't do anyone any good. And in bringing this about they have perfected, or nearly so, the remote plant.

It gives you an eerie feeling to stand there high in the Cascades and watch a huge turbine whirl away without a tender of any kind within miles. Hidden up there in the trees is a plant that is so highly perfected that unless some vital snap it will go on day after day doing its job without the need of a maintenance crew.

The plants are built along the

same theory as cars or guns or any other of a lot of mass produced things in that there are interchangeable parts in many of them. Like the big 50 ton lifts, for example. There is one big crane to handle seven or so plants. When a turbine has to be replaced, pulled out for repairs or any other purpose the hoist can be torn down at the plant where it was last used, trucked to the next stop and set up in less than 48 hours. A big saving in equipment cost right there.

There are a lot of little twists and kinks, too, that add interest to the trip. There are steps built into the water-carrying ditches in order that stray deer who fall into the swift little concrete ditches can get out before they hit the gratings. And, apparently, they work because to date they haven't found any dead deer floating around the plants and in other spots they have had to go so far as to fence ditches to keep deer and elk out of them.

There are miles of penstock, some of it graduating from an eighth of an inch thick at the head of the run to an inch and an eighth at the bottom where the pressure builds up.

If you go up there at this time of year you'll see plenty of heavy equipment, run by Morrison and Knudsen Company in the process of doing the heavy construction. There are grand views from the roads, you can go to Medford and Roseburg from there, too. There are villages set up for the caretakers, stores, and always the earth movers hacking away at building more roads, more ditches, more dams.

It's a trip that is certainly well worth your time. And we predict that ten years from now the area served by these roads now used in construction will be one of the most popular camping and picnicking grounds in the area. Only a hop skip and a jump from Diamond Lake, always popular, the area lies in the midst of at least as much scenic beauty as anyone ought to ask for.

Incidentally, you can see the results of the Diamond Lake draining project as you drive by that resort lake. Longer beaches, more mud exposed and all that. They tell me the level has dropped between four and five feet already. They are planning on skimming off eight or nine feet before poisoning the lake to get rid of trash fish.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

TOTAL RETAIL TRADE on a nationwide basis for all kinds of stores in 1954 should about match the all-time record rolled up in 1953.

That's the opinion of A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau and reported by Harry Runner in the N.Y. Herald Tribune.

A "moderate increase" in business, now foreseen for the last six months of this year, will be sufficient to push '54 sales to a point close to last year's. Zelomek also believes that unit volume should show an increase over comparable 1953 figures "in view of lower prices."

Declaring that the factors contributing to a less favorable spending trend have about run their course, he noted that future spending should assume a more normal pattern. Zelomek believes that despite the liberal spending for automobiles since the end of the war, prospects for their sales are still favorable. New family formations will help to stimulate interest in auto sales, as well as interest in other consumer durable goods.

Most of the nation's retailers are chalking up fairly good increases in fur sales so far in August, reports Women's Wear Daily. The average increase over a year ago is 18 per cent, but most observers are hopeful that more substantial improvements will be felt when the cool weather sets in. The heck of it is that this stimulation from easing the excise tax on furs is being shown in fur sales from beaver to Persian lamb — without any mention of muskrat. Klamath muskrat trappers could stand a revival in the rat pelt market.

Again last year, Americans earned money at a record breaking clip, propelling the average per capita income past the previous record set in 1953. The average for each man, woman, and child in the U.S. was \$1709 — 4 per cent above the previous total of \$1644, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Gross national income was calculated at \$270.8 billion, which was 8 per cent higher than in '53. This total rose more than the average per capita because there were 2.7 million more people to share this pie than there were in 1952.

A newspaper advertising campaign set in motion four months ago in Newark, N.J., is reported

doing a "terrific job" for more than 400 participating druggists. Organized as "Personal Service Pharmacies," the campaign is keyed primarily to stem the tide of supermarket competition. Ad emphasizes the part the pharmacist plays in the preservation of health, and results are described as terrific, according to G. Lordi, secretary of the Essex County Pharmaceutical Association.

These ads are doing a real job. Without being unfair or unethical, they are reminding the public that the pharmacist, who is always available when the emergency prescription is needed, is also a trained consultant to service them wisely.

COST OF LIVING MEMO:
The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 39 basic commodities was 74.87 on Thursday, August 26, against 74.34 a week earlier. The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, fell 18 cents last week to \$6.89. That was 2.4 per cent above the corresponding level of last year.

TYPHOON
HONG KONG (AP)—Hong Kong cleaned up Monday after typhoon Ida—the city's worst in 10 years—and found loss of life and damage slight considering the intensity of the gale. Two deaths, both Chinese, were reported.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



Look in the Herald & News Want Ads for your own foxes!"

They'll Do It Every Time



THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT UP TO CARLO L. E. FORDHAM, JR. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McCLEOD

The saga of the little schooner "Sonora" is one of the most amazing stories of exploration of the Northwest Coast. This miniature thirty-six foot consort of the big ship "Santiago" has left us a remarkable tale of sailing uncharted seas that few modern day thirty-six foot vessels with the navigating aids of a modern world would care to tackle. The "Sonora" was well packed with its crew of 18 officers and men, but then, since only half the number would be above deck on a "watch" the space below was not overly crowded. In spite of the "Sonora's" two masts and heavy sail it was no match in sail strength to the ship "Santiago" and, so not to become lost behind on the unknown sea the smaller vessel was kept in tow of the larger until they actually came in contact with the coast. When the actual exploration of the shore was undertaken, the smaller vessel by reason of its lesser draft could approach much more closely and discover any channels that the big ship must follow.

When Captain Heceta, the commander of the "Santiago" and the expedition cast anchor at Point Grenville, in the present state of Washington, about 1800, he was between the mouth of the Columbia River and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on July 13, 1775 and set foot upon the mainland on the 14th, to formally take possession of it in the name of the King of Spain. The "Sonora" anchored a few miles farther north of the big ship.

Heceta found the Indians friendly and a few were present at the ceremony of occupation, they had visited the big ship in a canoe, bringing furs to barter and invited the Spaniards to land. Bodega, commanding the "Sonora" like wise found the Indians friendly where he had cast anchor, they visited him in large numbers and were eager to trade, especially for articles of iron, they were very demonstrative in assurances of friendship and the Spaniards decided to visit their rancheria. Bodega decided he would send a party ashore to obtain wood and water, trusting the friendly disposition of the Indians. Six men under the command of the boatswain Pedro Santa Ana, were accordingly sent to land with the small boat, the "Sonora" but but no one they saw.

The Indians some three hundred in number, were hidden in the woods near the landing, and no sooner had the Spaniards left the boat than the Indians rushed to attack them. Two sprang into the sea and were drowned, the rest were immediately killed and torn to pieces, the boat also being broken up for the nails. Bodega could offer no help to his trapped men.

The little craft continued west until August 5 when the natives thought that the Spaniards were a seventy league from land and close to latitude 46. Then favorable south-west winds began to blow, they were short of food and water, the season was late, but a council of the ship's crew decided to go on and fulfill the victory's instructions. On the 18th they discovered land in the region of Sitka and this became the first Spaniards to land in Alaska.

Most of the crew was now sick with scurvy, and it was difficult to manage the small craft so Bodega headed southward on September 8th. It was a most perilous and a real life adventure, to match the imagination of any writer of fiction.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

"My eight-year-old daughter," writes Mrs. A., "has had pinworms off and on 10 times in the last three years. I have taken her to four doctors but nothing seems to help her. She is a nervous child and restless at night."

Mrs. P. says she is at her wits end about the same problem. "I'm a mother of small children and have found they have pinworms and an almost beside myself trying to find a cure."

These letters show what is well known to doctors, that pinworms are hard to get rid of. Often the reason for this is not that they can't be eliminated but that re-infection is all too easy. In families of several children — or in institutions where many youngsters live close together — the problem is toughest to deal with because one youngster may get rid of them only to catch them again from another.

Pinworms are one of several kinds of animal parasites which have a liking for the human intestinal tract. They live in comfort inside the bowel, usually laying their eggs near the outlet and thus causing itching in this area. Youngsters with pinworms are likely to be nervous and irritable, suffer from difficulty in sleeping, and may even have convulsions. Any of these signs — or observing the worms in the intestinal waste — call for an examination with the

LABOR VOTE
MUNICH, Germany (AP)—Nearly a quarter of a million union metal workers in Bavaria voted Monday on whether to accept an arbitration court's compromise wage boost of 10 pfennigs (23 cents) an hour.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—"Where have you been keeping yourself?" My friends have been asking lately. "Haven't seen or heard from you in ages. You hiding from somebody?"

This burns me up. Hiding? Not exactly. I've just been appearing weekly on a summer replacement radio show.

Maybe that is a form of hiding. They say that the two most anonymous jobs in the entertainment world are: (1) Acting as a stand-in target for a professional knife-thrower while his wife is away having a baby, and (2) appearing on a summer fill-in radio or TV show.

Well, anybody know a knife-thrower about to become a father? I'm new. "We say in the trade, 'at liberty.' Some nasty old sponsor bought our time for another show, and off the air we went. How deeply this will cripple the National Broadcasting Co.'s network only time will tell. But so far NBC hasn't even developed a limp.

It wasn't a bad little show. It was one of those four-member news quiz panel programs.

You know how they select the panels? Well, they pick (1) a pretty, witty, charming girl, (2) a smart clever guy, (3) an anchor man who is good at wisecracks and (4) the "uh-uh" man.

The "uh-uh" man plays a vital role. He is the needed area of ignorance. If he ever gets a right answer, it is by accident. His duty is to be wrong. He must know so little that any member of the audience can turn to his wife and say, "Listen to him, honey. I thought you always said I was the dumbest guy in the world."

I am not going into the reasons why I was picked for the panel. But at the end of the show, I was one of those admirably "Boyle" your last "uh-uh" was worthy of a Barrymore."

The program got off to a good start. "Variety," the bible of the entertainment field, gave it a fine pat on the back. All the letters the network received — including the 27 I wrote in longhand myself — were highly favorable.

In fact we thought we might last as long as "Lunch with Tom's Cabin" until last week, when we were told: "This is the last one, kids. Sorry. You're terrific, great, wonderful. But you're only sustaining, and a sponsor wants this time for another show. Maybe we can try again at a later date—maybe next summer."

Well, if it was to be the last performance, I decided it should be our best. I did my part. I managed to get in 43 "uh-uh," a new record for a half-hour panel quiz show.

When we were off the air, I leaned back expectantly. What would happen now? Everybody knows the show-must-go-on tradition. What about the show-has-to-go-off tradition?

Frankly, I thought the door would open and Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, head of RCA, would enter followed by a battalion of NBC page boys carrying champagne and caviar sandwiches.

Then, wiping away his tears, Sarnoff would lift his foaming glass high and say brokenly: "To a great quiz panel! You have raised radio to new heights... brought fresh cheer to America in her hour of stress... written an immortal chapter in the history of the industry... and you shall be back. I promise you, if I have to go out and find a sponsor myself."

And I had my reply all ready: "Uh... uh... don't take it so hard, Dave. It's... uh... uh... all in the breaks of the game. Won't you join us in singing 'Auld Lang Syne?'"

But the door didn't open. We panelists looked at each other and said tentatively, "Well... been nice. Be seeing you." The engineer said "So long."

That was all. So brief a parting. I felt oddly lonely as I walked alone down the hall. I passed two teen-age girls who had been in the studio audience a few moments before, and one said: "Who's he?"



WAITING FOR LUNCH at the Republican picnic and roundup Sunday at Chiloquin were Mrs. Collis Moore, left, Mrs. Borchard Von Lubken, far right, Hood River, vice chairman of the state Republican committee. With them is Mrs. Olive Cornett, National Republican Committeewoman from Oregon.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Economists will take a back seat in the next two months in the discussion of the nation's economy. Politicians' views on the state of business will top the headlines.

The predictions of the economists and business executives won't be nearly as exciting. And this is doubly so because just now there is an unusual degree of agreement among them. It's hard to find many who predict a strong upturn in September and October.

The majority believes the changes will be largely seasonal. The quiet summer, without any startling drops and without any signs of a strong pickup, starts business into the fall season with conditions fairly well in hand but nothing in the immediate future promising much more than a nudge—in the view of most economists and business executives who are talking.

Demand for goods stays good, but unexciting. This demand coupled with production cutbacks has enabled manufacturers to bring their inventories down to a level more than two billion dollars below a year ago. Some think the cuts have about run their course now.

Labor unrest causes some concern for the course of business this fall. A rash of strikes has spread here and there in industry. Settlements have mostly boosted production costs at a time when businessmen have been trying hard to hold them down and keep from losing customers by hiking prices.

Employment holds pretty steady. The Labor Department reports that the filing of new claims for jobless pay has dropped to the lowest level of the year.

Military orders are beginning to flow in increased volume as the government gives business a nudge.

But Washington also hands out a few shivers. One is the report that some of the many mergers which have recently made the most interesting business news are getting a close look from the Justice Department.

Stock market jitters also worry businessmen. Last week's hesitancy in the 11-month-old bull market has many wondering if the time for the bears to have at least a short inning at bat is near at hand.

And in the financial miasma they note a couple of strange things. Bank loans to business aren't rising as they should at this time of year. But in the face of this lack of demand, interest rates are showing a tendency to firm, instead of easing further.

It all seems to add up to a state of balance in business just now, with all eyes on the politicians.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—This is an ADC on what President Eisenhower has just called a "major setback" in the fight against communism: the French refusal last night to join a single European army.

The Western Allies decided on a military alliance when, after the war, it became apparent the Communists were determined to take by force what they couldn't get otherwise. Big example was seizure of power in Czechoslovakia.

The Allies created NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization—under which they pledged to help one another in case of attack. Each member would keep its own army but there would be a general staff for planning.

NATO now has 14 members. Twelve signed the NATO agreement April 4, 1949: the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Greece and Turkey joined in February 1952.

The United States contributes one third of NATO's cost. The other members put up four fifths of the forces. This country has six American divisions with NATO in Europe.

West Germany was not included in NATO. There were obvious reasons. This country, Britain and France — still keeping occupation troops in Germany—have not restored her independence or what diplomats call sovereignty.

Lacking sovereignty, she can't remain. So long as she is defenseless, the Russians have a soft spot for attack. The Russians have opposed not only NATO but rearming of Germany. The Allies faced a question:

How to let Germany rearm but in a way to prevent her becoming a menace to her neighbors someday. In June 1950 the Communists showed how far they were willing to go in aggression with their attack on South Korea.

Four months later, on Oct. 26, 1950, Rene Pleven, then French Premier, proposed a plan which in that early stage won approval of the French Parliament. It was the single European army idea, called EDC — the European Defense Community.

This is how it shaped up: six European countries—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands—would pool their armies in a single European army under a unified command of their own choosing.

Except for West Germany, all these EDC countries were already members of NATO. But whereas the other NATO allies would keep their individual armies, the EDC countries no longer would have national armies of their own.

This single European army—made up of troops from the six EDC countries—would be part of NATO's defense planning.

On May 27, 1952, the six EDC countries' foreign ministers signed an agreement to set it up. This did not by itself create EDC. It couldn't come into existence until the parliaments of all six countries approved.

Four of them—West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands — gave approval. The Italian Parliament didn't approve but was expected to when the French did. The French Parliament, rent with factions, balked.

In addition, there was French fear of Germany rearmend under any circumstances, and fear, no matter how EDC was unified, that Germany would control it. Russia plays on these French worries.

The United States and Britain looked upon EDC as essential for defense of Europe, making use of German manpower, and at the same time keeping Germany from becoming a menace as she might with her own national army.

Although France had proposed EDC four years ago and France agreed to set up EDC two years ago, no French premier chanced asking Parliament, with its hostile mood, to vote on it. The French would have felt safer tied into EDC with Germany if Britain would join EDC also. Britain wouldn't.

At last the present Premier, Pierre Mendes-France, decided to put EDC to a vote in Parliament. First he tried to get the other five EDC countries to agree to changes in the 1952 agreement which would have made EDC more a fiction than a reality.

He suggested, for instance, that EDC be on trial for eight years and that anyone of the six members could veto what the other five wanted to do. The other five turned him down.

No lover of EDC, Mendes-France asked Parliament to vote. It did, last night, against EDC. That wrecked it.

Poet's Corner

TIMES HAVE CHANGED

By Orpha Collins

When three generations lived under one roof... The children, then, were no trouble... Parents, now, with one child (in a press - button lift)... Have worries, thribble and double.

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