

Frank Kahlfield, 65, Found Dead Monday

Apr. 9, 1940
Oregon City Enterprise
Frank Kahlfield, about 65, gardener employed by William L. Finley, noted naturalist, was found dead about 9:30 a. m. Monday at the foot of a stairway leading to the basement of the house of Mrs. C. D. Atchley, Hull avenue, Jennings Lodge.

Deputy Sheriffs Willis Koehler and Tom Steenson and Coroner Tom Myers, who investigated, believe that the man met death some time Sunday when he accidentally fell down the stairs. Mr. Kahlfield, a native of Germany, had been employed as a gardener for Mr. Finley for the past five or six years and prior to that time worked for other residents of the Jennings Lodge district. The body was taken to the Oregon City Funeral home. He has no known relatives.

GARDENER FOUND DEAD AFTER FALL ON STAIRS

Corvallis, Apr. 9 - 40
JENNINGS LODGE, April 8

(Special)—Frank Kahlfield, about 65, gardener for several years for William E. Finley, naturalist, here, was found dead Monday morning, after having fallen into a stair well to the basement at the home of Mrs. Marie Atchley on Hull avenue here, Deputy Sheriff Willis Koehler reported.

Death apparently was due to heart trouble, Deputy Coroner Arnold Bierman said.

The body was removed to the Oregon City Funeral Home, where services will be held Wednesday at 11 A. M. There are no known relatives.

Revetments for Flood Control Project Favored

Oregon City, Ore.
Enterprise Apr. 10, 1940
JENNINGS LODGE—Recommendations that flood-control phases of the Willamette valley project be effected by revetments rather than by the seven dams contemplated were contained in resolutions adopted by the National Wild Life federation at Washington, D. C., March 18 to 20, and by the Izaak Walton league of America at Chicago March 28 to 30.

So declares William L. Finley, noted Oregon naturalist and vice-president of both organizations, following his return to his home here Sunday from the two conventions.

The resolutions, he said, contended the levees would not interfere with salmon runs and would cost approximately half as much as the seven dams.

Finley spoke before the conclaves, declaring that Oregon laws now allegedly prohibit construction of dams without the consent of the state game and fish commissions and that fishways must be built. He also told the conventions of the effect of dams on salmon runs in the Clackamas and Sacramento rivers.

Finley Continues Discussion Of Dams On Willamette

Historian - Budget - Apr. 11, 1940
Editor's note—Following is the second in a series of four articles by William L. Finley, noted Oregon naturalist, on effects of the Willamette river project on fish life.

BY WILLIAM L. FINLEY

The report of the army engineers states that flood control of the Willamette river can be handled equally in two ways; first, by a system of dikes and levees at a cost of \$33,000,000; second, by the construction of seven dams for \$62,075,000. Since congress has relieved the local interests of paying damage costs, the Willamette river basin commission has taken the stand that the more federal funds spent the more the residents will prosper. The data shows that instead of flood control for only \$33,000,000, it is better to get five times that amount from the government even if federal officials eliminate private industry and state rights.

Flood control is only suggested as a starter. Federal dams are wanted for a multiple purpose. According to the army engineers' re-

port, if the coordinated plan is for power development and irrigation, the taxpayers will foot the bill for \$79,955,000 instead of \$62,075,000.

If the proposed power plants are later completed on the middle fork of the Willamette, the McKenzie and the North Santiam rivers, this will cost the government \$48,070,000 and there will be an annual expense of \$3,896,000. Therefore, for flood control and complete power development, it will run up to \$128,025,000.

Irrigation, of course, is an important factor for arid lands. The Willamette valley is not an arid region since the annual rainfall is about 40 inches on the valley floor to about 100 inches in the higher elevations. The promoters would like an irrigation project even though the district engineer states that the cost of a complete irrigation system would be about \$30,000,000. However, this could not be handled by the army engineers. If the plan for inland waterway transportation was also carried out, it would mean a Christmas gift of

\$160,000,000 from the federal taxpayers to the residents of the Willamette valley.

This Oregon pressure group is a jump ahead of their competitors in other states because at the last session of the Oregon legislature they lifted \$18,000 from the state taxpayers' pockets to create the Willamette river basin commission so they could pry loose \$62,075,000 from the federal taxpayers as a starter. At the present time the initial development of the Willamette valley project has been started on an authorized sum of \$11,300,000.

Some of the Chambers of Commerce in the different cities of the Willamette valley have publicly favored this project, not solely for flood control, but for the federal development and management of hydro-electric power in the hope of getting cheaper rates which will eliminate private companies. According to the March 1940 issue of Nation's Business, a magazine for businessmen published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, we are facing the political campaign that is forcing government ownership instead of private ownership and operation of electric power systems. "The federal government has no more right to generate power for sale as a business than it has to operate a chain of shoe stores."

About 10 years ago when some groups were contending for more hydro-electric power, the well known Thomas A. Edison stated that the first and best source of power is coal. We can probably use coal at our present rate for a thousand years or so without any danger of exhausting the supply. Water power is a political issue, not a business one. There is far more danger in public monopoly, for when the government goes into business it can always shift its losses to the taxpayers. If it goes into the power business, it can pre-

tend to sell cheap power and then cover up its losses. The government never really goes into business, for it never makes ends meet. And that is the first requisite of business. It just mixes a little business with a lot of politics and no one ever gets a chance to find out what is actually going on.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has explained the technique of the PWA program, how to overcome the difficulty of obtaining congressional authorization for the construction of some of the larger hydro-electric projects. After allotting funds for a year or more, PWA dumped the projects in the congressional lap on the plea that the federal investment had become so great that completion was virtually obligatory. Let us read one of their statements: "Bonneville dam provides a typical example of this technique. This project was begun with a PWA grant of \$20,000,000 to the army engineers on September 29, 1933. The total estimated cost was \$31,000,000. So far, the federal government has spent \$93,000,000 including \$27,000,000 for transmission lines."

The question is raised, how much will it cost the taxpayers when private industries are driven out. Can the government reduce prices, meet the annual costs and secure interest on the money invested? Is it a certain class of Americans who by political pressure want to pay less for what they have to buy? If an Oregon banker, insurance man, or a chain store man wants the government to control power development so the people will pay less per kilowatt hour, will they favor the next step of the government controlling banks, insurance companies and chain stores with the idea that our citizens may borrow cash for less, get a drop on premiums and a lower price on goods?