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IS THE PORTLAND MAYOR COSTLY?

The citizens of Portland will be recall conscious when the recall movement of Mayor Dorothy McCullough Lee and Sheriff Mike Elliott is finished and it looks like the gambling interests of Portland are trying to ride the efforts of the anti-Elliott people to rid that city of its crusading mayor, but it appears to most outsiders that the gamblers have a good chance to get their ears knocked down; for it seems that the lady mayor may win a smashing victory if the voters are aroused. Gamblers and gamblers move in and thrive in the localities wherever there is public apathy enough to lose interest in civic or city affairs. The reign of gamblers in the twenties was credited to the fact that the people were too busy to take a hand in the affairs of many of the larger cities and the mobsters found it easy to take over.

A statement credited to an opponent of the Portland mayor to the effect that the mayor was too costly to the city because the city administration attempted to oust the worst form of gambling is typical of the many arguments advanced for a wide open town, but the pro-gambling element would not like a recital of a few case histories among American cities, where a wide open town has been operated until the city was practically bankrupted. Yet such happenings have occurred in recent years; that is they occurred until an aroused citizenship cleaned up the town.

Whenever the gamblers and gangsters can get a foothold, they cost the communities money and misery aplenty and the small amount they give back to the community and state is small in comparison with what they take from the citizens in payoffs and taxes.

If the gamblers and gangsters move in on Portland as they have tried to do in some of the west coast cities, it will be the costliest move ever permitted by the good citizens of that metropolis.

"THEY CAN'T RUN ME OFF"

We read the statement from a farmer of 102 acres in a farm magazine recently that, "They Can't Run Me Off," which meant substantially that the farmer felt secure on his small farm and could farm with the best of the modern day farmers. In view of the fact that farming like many other industries is going in for big business, we thought this statement was rather significant. The 102 acre farmer said that he could grow crops on his 102 acres just as cheaply as any other farmer; at the same time he could raise his own living or practically so, making him pretty independent.

Most of us are aware of the present trend which is gradually to farm more acres per man with the use of modern farm machinery. There was a time when farming was considered the most secure of any occupation. This was largely due to the fact the average farm was pretty much of an independent unit, with the family operating the unit. The principal cost was for land and after this was bought and paid for there were few occasions for heavy investments such as the modern farmer is faced with when he starts equipping his farm.

The present cost of equipping a farm is certainly an extra hazard, which perhaps has removed some of the feeling of security to the average farmer. He may make more when he farms the big acreages common nowadays, but he also loses more in case of a crop failure or poor management.

In other lines of business, being your own boss if you are the owner has some compensations, but aside from this just being the head of a business has lost a great deal of its former glamor, because it is getting to be increasingly difficult, not only to show a profit, but to make ends meet at times. If the business heads or business owners are not alert to the changing times and changing conditions, they soon drop out of circulation.

Not too long ago we heard a salesman make a rather interesting observation. He said the company he sold for was now apparently ahead of all of its competitors, having taken the lead over the nearest rival only a few years back and that his company would probably stay in the lead as long as they were alert to the needs of the trade and took in new blood into the firm occasionally. He then cited the fact that the life span of the average successful business firm was rather short, lasting possibly from 5 to 50 years and a few cases longer with the proper management.

In this respect the life of a business firm is like that of an individual. For a few years they prosper, stay dormant for a time until the period of evening is reached and then decline. One hears politicians talk a lot these days about security, but in material things there is no such thing.

AMERICAN PEOPLE CAN AVERT DEPRESSION, ECONOMIST HOLDS

(From The Reader's Digest, for October, 1949)

We are not in a depression today and need not fear one if we use the means available to prevent it, declares W. Walter Williams, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, in The Reader's Digest for October.

We are in a dip, Williams concedes, and though the dip is economically a "wholesome adjustment from boom to normal," there is nothing "wholesome" in the personal situations of our 3,778,000 unemployed—a total a million and a half greater than a year ago.

"I have a recipe," Williams states, "to change this dip into a depression that will lay you flat on your back. Let everyone say, 'We had a boom. Now we've got to have a bust.' Let business men insist on unnecessarily high profit margins. Let labor insist on unreasonable wage boosts. Let government regard business profits as a happy hunting ground for the tax collector. Finally, let the consumer—meaning everybody—bury his surplus money in the eyelone cellar and call an all-out buyers' strike."

But before the American people do these things, Williams urges, they should regard some of the "amazing strengths" in the economic picture of today, as compared with 1929. The first is the fact that we have had no speculative frenzy in real estate, commodities or stocks. In 1929, brokers' loans, to help the public buy stocks on credit, had risen to \$8½ billion; today such loans are less than half of one billion dollars. Almost all bank accounts, up to \$5,000, are insured, a fact to prevent mass withdrawals and closed banks. Our private debt today is only 85 per cent of our national income, but in 1929 it was 185 per cent. Price supports for farmers' products and unemployment insurance benefits for men out of work are cushions existing today against such economic distress as farmers and workers experienced in the early '30s.

Such measures, however, have not prevented the current recession, Williams points out. Attributing the dip to businessmen's curtailment of purchases of supplies and consumers' postponement of buying, the author says expenditures have been limited not by inability to buy but by unwillingness to buy. Businessmen and consumers alike should overcome their unwillingness to buy and employ immediately their ability to buy.

Labor, too, "should act its age," Williams adds. If in this emergency a million workers obtain higher wages the result will be a lifting of prices to many or all Americans, including those who got wage boosts.

If the people do not avert a depression themselves there will be renewed pressure on the government to do so, the author warns. How far government economic enterprise can go is indicated by a bill recently introduced in Congress providing for public works costing \$30 billion. Seeing a danger that government may eventually become "more important than the people," Williams urges fighting the current recession with "every private weapon at our command."

The objective is more than a national one, he concludes. "The Russian Communists and many left wing supporters of planned economies in Western Europe are watching us intently, sure that our present slump is our first slide toward complete economic downfall. Now is our time to prove that really free men and women do not need the State to deliver them from recessions."

United Nations 1950 Budget Estimated at \$44,314,398

LAKE SUCCESS, New York—Cost of operating the United Nations during 1950, its fifth year of work, has been set at \$44,314,398 in the budget estimates for next year, prepared by U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

Miscellaneous income for the Organization in 1950 is estimated at \$5,016,525 leaving a net expenditure for the coming year of \$39,297,873, only \$695,255 over the net budget approved for 1949.

The U.N. budget increase for 1950 results mainly from the provision of \$333,768 for the liquidation of credits arising from the transfer of assets of the old League of Nations to the United Nations, to a program of expanded technical assistance for economic development, amounting to \$676,000 as compared with \$307,000 in 1949, and to an increase of 195 in the personnel in the Secretariat.

The bulk of the anticipated expenditures for 1950 again will go for the Secretariat and the Headquarters here at Lake Success and New York and includes salaries and allowances, the rental of buildings, printing, equipment and other common services. An amount of \$28,161,850 has been allocated for these purposes.

Estimates for operating the United Nations European Office at Geneva, including the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), total \$4,312,600, while the cost of operating other regional economic bodies is placed at \$1,083,400.

A lump sum of \$3,000,000 has been included for the cost of special commissions and committees of investigation and inquiry, such as the Balkans Commission and the U.N. Commission for India, and for special conferences which might be held during the forthcoming year.

September 23rd Is Deadline for Balloting on the Filbert Referendum

A reminder to filbert growers in the states of Oregon and Washington that midnight, September 23, 1949, is the deadline for mailing ballots in a referendum on a proposed federal marketing agreement and order program was issued this week by Ernest E. Schrenk, Chairman of the Lane County Agricultural Conservation Committee.

The ballot is a part of a printed brochure mailed last week to all independent filbert growers of record in the states of Oregon and Washington, and may be detached and mailed in an already-addressed envelope requiring no postage. All the cooperative associations handling filberts have indicated they will vote for the marketing agreement and order program, but it will not be necessary for members of such organizations to vote individually in the referendum.

Any of the independent growers who failed to receive a ballot by mail may obtain one, together with a copy of the proposed marketing agreement and instructions

for voting, at the county agricultural conservation office, located in the Public Market Building, Eugene, Oregon, or from the office of the county agent of the Agricultural Extension Service, also located in the Public Market Building.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture already has announced its approval of the program which, to become effective, must have the approval of at least two-thirds of the grower voting in the referendum or by the producers of at least two-thirds of the volume of filbert production represented. Handlers are being sent an identical marketing agreement for their concurrence.

The marketing order would regulate the handling of filberts grown in Oregon and Washington—when prices paid to growers were below parity—by regulating the percentage sold as unshelled filberts. Minimum standards of quality may also be established by the filbert industry in the states of Oregon and Washington under the provisions of the proposal.

RABBIT DISEASE CONTROL SUBJECT OF OSC CIRCULAR

While disease losses in domestic rabbits probably can never be completely eliminated, preventive measures and good production practices generally can keep losses to a low level, according to the author of a new O.S.C. extension circular 534, "Common Diseases of Domestic Rabbits."

The circular is a reprint of an article and chart on this subject prepared by Everett E. Lund, parasitologist of the U. S. Rabbit experiment station in California. It lists 14 points in good disease control practice and then lists all common diseases in chart form, giving part of body affected, name of disease, general symptoms, treatment, prevention and remarks about it.

High natural resistance to disease is inheritable, hence persistent selection of good breeding stock will pay well, the author states. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free from county extension offices or direct from the college.

United States wells have annually yielded nearly two-thirds of all the world's petroleum for almost a century.

Pidgin English is perhaps the closest approach to a world language, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Nasturtium leaves furnish an excellent source of vitamin C, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The Indian practice of scalping was not ordinarily fatal, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The U. S. Supreme Court returned only 110 opinions last year, the lowest number in 25 years.

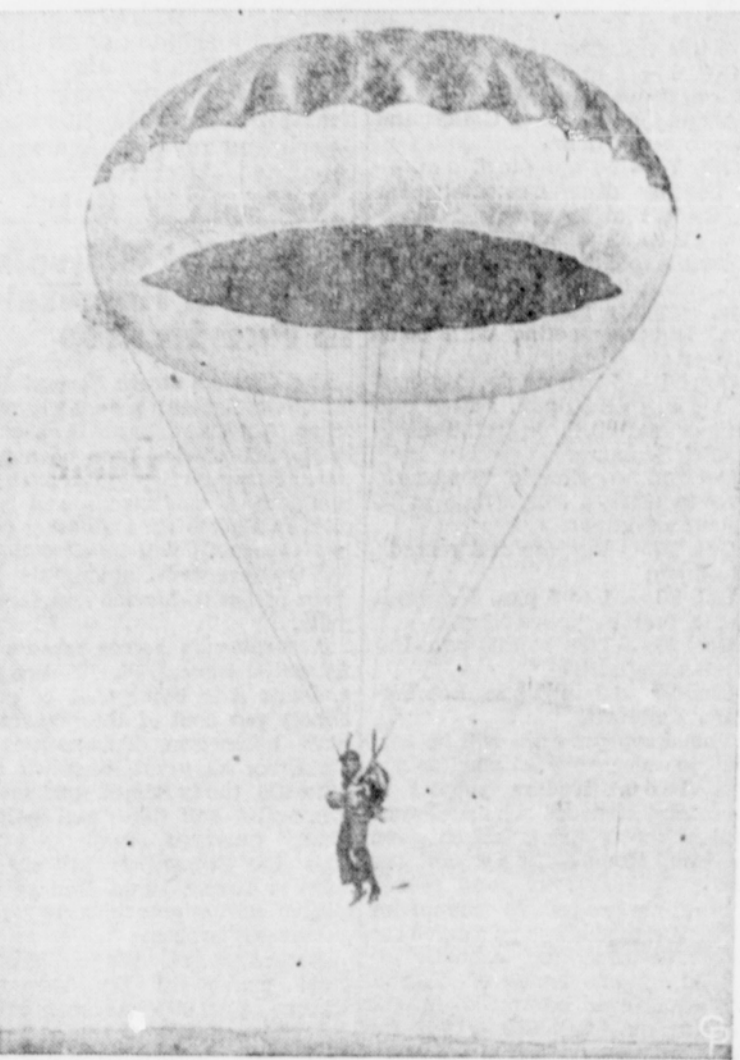
Canada has about 37,000 square miles of peat deposits.

To a person standing on the moon the earth would appear to shine, as the moon shines to earth inhabitants.



RETREAT AT WAC TRAINING CENTER—Officers and enlisted personnel in the Women's Army Corps Reservists meet for a two-week summer training course at Camp Lee, Virginia. Drawn from all parts of the country, the women attend indoctrination lectures, classroom problems and outdoor drills. Plans are under way to set up an annual training program for WACs in the six Army areas.

NAVY'S NEW SKYHOOK WITH SKIRTS



THE LATEST IN PARACHUTES is the Navy's new "extended skirt" type chute that will become standard equipment for pilots of jet and other high-speed planes in early 1950. The parachute, which has a 28-foot diameter, reduces the opening shock and gives a more stable descent to fliers who are forced to bail out of their fast-moving craft. (International)

College Students Need Not Return Home to Register

College and University students who become 18 years of age after the school term starts need not return to their home to register under the Selective Service Law, Francis W. Mason Deputy Director for Oregon said today, but may register at the local board most convenient to them, as may others when they reach the age of 18.

"The law requires registration of all young men—with very few exceptions—within five days after their eighteenth birthday," Colonel Mason said, "but there still seems to be some misunderstanding as to the place of registration. All the young man has to do is present himself to the local board or registration place designated in that particular area most convenient in the place he happens to be when he becomes 18. The registration process is simple and requires only a short time. The data thus gathered is sent to the local board of the community he terms his home and which has jurisdiction over him."

OCE Anticipates 10% Increase in Enrollment

Oregon College of Education, Monmouth—A 10 per cent increase in freshmen and new students expected to enroll at Oregon College of Education in Monmouth was indicated today. Figures released by Roy E. Lieudien, College registrar, showed more than 250 new students already cleared for registration.

A slight increase in total fall enrollment was indicated, Lieudien said. 69 of the new students are transfers. There are 115 men and 143 women, with 42 veterans.

Freshman Week at OCE begins with opening of dormitories on Wednesday afternoon, September 21. A full program of orientation is scheduled starting with the first general assembly Thursday morning, at which Dr. H. M. Gunn, president of the College, and Jean Ulrich, student body chief, will speak.

Pre-registration conferences will be held Thursday afternoon, with registration beginning Friday at 8 a.m. General and special testing procedures will occupy Friday afternoon.

Cooking Cheese
When cooking cheese, follow this procedure whenever possible: blend the cheese in a smooth sauce before adding to other ingredients.

informed. For her information I will say that we are not thieves and that we are operating a perfectly legitimate business, heavily licensed and highly supervised by our own state's authorities, including liquor inspectors and health officers.

It is true that there are a few who do get themselves in a drunk stupor, such as this lady's beloved man did the day of the Retreat that we allow no one to get that way in our places. They usually get that way outside, around the corner and in alleys, and we get the blame for it.

As for being a bunch of thieves I want to repeat for this lady's information that we are operating a perfectly legitimate business conducted in the open.

Does this lady prefer to go back to the days of prohibition and have her beloved man do his drinking behind barred doors? As for me, Heaven forbid.

CON
Of Con's Tavern.

Corn State

Iowa's corn feeds Iowa's hogs and around 12,000,000 hogs to be market every year giving farmers an annual income of around two and a half billion dollars annually.

Crotalaria

Crotalaria is resistant to root knot nematode, and this resistance is one of its big advantages as a soil-bolting crop. When grown in rotation with crops that are not resistant, crotalaria cuts down the nematode population and thereby reduces damage to the succeeding crop.

Words of the Wise

The intoxication of anger, like that of the grape, shows us to others, but hides us from ourselves, and we injure our own cause, in the opinion of the world, when we too passionately and eagerly defend it. —(Colton)



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Words of the Wise

Evasions are the common shelter of the hard-hearted, the false and impotent when called upon to assist; the really great alone plan instantaneous help, even when their looks or words present difficulties. —(Lavater)



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