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$\mathbf{T}_{\text {the ne past }}^{\text {HRA belk }}$ Coll which swent through the lowe errme past week provides for nothring more than a gove group of observers at the grave of the old
Plue Eavie The pesider Elue Eagle. The president wants to temper the wind
the 5400 NRA bureaucrats who now have nine more month
instead of a weee, in which to find new jobs. The hope
that these statisticians will dig up such a bad picture of that these statisticians will dig up such a bad picture
fairs without NRA, that the public will demand a rection by the time congress meets again.
The facts are that Mr. Roosevelt has been sharply appointed by the coolness of public response to his propos
ten days ago that the constitution should be amended
make national control of business possible. In his extend
conference after the decision conference after the decision the preside two hours $t$
ulated feder ulated federal
throughoue hints the president threw out to give citizen be amended immediately to make NRA feasible.
No such reaction occurred. The general NRA's demise was public satisfaction that the threat of an
ever-growing Washington bureaucracy was stopped. The
new NRA, if there shall be one, must be patterned the limits of the existing constitution. The palloon sent o
from the press conference is back to earth.
Five years ago Mr. Roosevelt had no visions of
powerful federal government regulating wages paid c
killers and defining whether a purchaser bought the
the coop or only the best fowls He might well rere
speeches of that time and find thereen the reason the
ican nation is apathetic to changing its constitution.
address in New York State he referred as follows
growing power of government at Washington:

| $T \mathrm{HE}$ Marion county grand jury is quite right in questionreturned by Sheriff A. C. Burk, and in suggesting that the county could save money by picking up many of its prisoners by train rather than by car. <br> In criticizing the rate of six cents a mile allowed for use of the sheriffs' cars in criminal matters, the jury attacks a policy set by the county, court, not the sheriff. If this rate is too high, the court must make the change. It is a rate applied to all county officials for their auto mileage, a rate lowered from ten to six cents a mile during depression. Not- withstanding the assertion of the jurors' report, we doubt if the average operating cost of a light car, all proper reserves for depreciation, obsolescence and interest on the investment being set up, can be operated for three cents a mile. The county court did not think so when it set the six cents a mile rate; if it finds it was wrong in reviewing car costs, the rate should be cut at once, for the sheriff's and all other offices. <br> The report showed but did not stress that civil litigants are suffering the most in the matter of mileage charges. Under the Oregon code they must pungle up ten cents a mile for costs of serving civil papers by the sheriff. Thus in 1933 civil litigants paid $\$ 1473.90$ for the sheriff to travel 14,739 miles serving their papers; the county paid only $\$ 1$,004.06 for the sheriff to travel 13,825 miles to serve papers in criminal cases. If the six-cent rate is too high, clearly profit for the sheriff's office. There is no justice in burdening the already too expensive cost of law suits with unreasonable mileage charges. The county court, by law, should be allowed to set costs of serving civil processes at the rate it prescribes. for criminal case mileage. |  |
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## Easy Default $G$ debtors, little Find the rest of thend <br> Gr debtors, little Finland excepted, are goi again on their debts to the United States. scarcely news any more and while the totals <br> reach a billion dollars the default story will June 15 in a small corner of the newspapers. <br> nations have learned what every private deb compromise of a debt grows more easy the <br> rears it becomes. The government of this country admits that it doesn't expect payment; it goes thr formality of a "please remit" note but accepts not Early in 1933 when the world economic conference $h$ tions were eager to ayoid the stigma of default. There wa opportunity then to compromise the debts or to extend the by the volition of the United States. sufy stal. full <br> in due time generoug a shrewd waiting game, knowing th cept a bankruptcy settlement on the billions rushed abroa during and after the war. As unsual loans will be on the backs of the American taxpayer. Th war debts will be another unattractive leaf in the book experience America is writing as an after entrance into a European war. <br> of their kind in the city. At The Dalles convention they not only put on the best stunt but they secured the cooperation of all other LDons groups in the state to make landscaping of the blind school grounds hero a Lhons' protect.

Bits for Breakfast By R. J. HENDRICKS Uterly unashamed, this
Girl who made the state
ghouso her play ho hase wept
hoplous tears over tis ruins:


Brook and River Figure of Speech
About Graduation Pretty But Wet By D. H. Talmadge, Sage of Salem




