

THE BEND BULLETIN

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THE KLAMATH PROTEST

As explained here yesterday the Klamath county court has protested a proposed transaction by which The Shevlin-Hixon Company would transfer to the forest service 17,553 acres of timber land (of which less than half or 8,436 are in Klamath county) in exchange for national forest timber in the Fremont and the Deschutes national forests.

The Klamath protest has been made because payment for the national forest timber is to be by transfer of this land instead of cash. Seven grounds are noted and we want to quote them as stated in the Klamath Herald and News and follow each with our comment, thus:

1. Contemplated exchange of lands materially effects tax base of Klamath county by attempting to place title to these lands on a tax-free agency.

This objection does not deal with reality. It is true that if the exchange is made the lands go off the tax roll. If not made, however, the acres in which Klamath county is interested become eligible for classification as reforestation lands under the terms of chapter 143 of Oregon laws, 1943 and as such would carry a tax rate of two and one-half cents per acre and produce only \$210.90 annually.

2. No means or agreement has been proposed to effect the payment to protestant of legally required payment of 25 per cent.

This is a tricky statement and to one ignorant of the facts it might carry weight. The fact is, of course, that in the case of an exchange there is no "legally required payment of 25 per cent." The 25 per cent payment required to be made is of forest income. Where there is no income (as in an exchange) there is no payment. Anyway, if a payment were involved it would not go all to Klamath county as implied in the protest. It would be shared by the counties in which the national forests lie from which the timber was cut. On this point see O.C.L.A. 107-711.

3. Klamath county has never consented to such exchange of lands. No consent is required.

4. Applicant's retaining right to enter proposed exchange lands to harvest present timber crop until December 31, 1949, together with right to enter said lands to remove logs until June 30, 1950, is an attempt by the regional forester to grant to applicants indirectly a right to own timber within state of Oregon in a free of tax status.

This objection is based on incorrect assumptions. Shevlin-Hixon is now logging these lands and taking, as stated above, only designated trees. The arrangement contemplated a passage of its land title before logging is finished. The reservation, protested by Klamath, is simply to give the company the right to enter on the land it has deeded and take the designated trees title to which has been retained. The company expects to pay its taxes. The county court might consult the Klamath assessor on this point.

5. Oregon state timber commission has never consented to exchange of lands.

There is no such commission. Possibly the Oregon board of forest conservation provided for under O.C.L.A. 107-502 is meant. If so let it be noted that the consent of that body is not required. Its duties relate only to government purchases under the so-called Weeks law. There is no state board whose consent to this proposed exchange is required.

6. The United States owns and holds tax-free a disproportionate area of Klamath county placing undue and unjust tax burden upon taxpayers of this county.

This point has no bearing. Granted the truth of the assertion the way to remedy the situation is through federal legislation. Keeping these few thousand acres in private ownership means little so far as the Klamath tax burden is concerned.

7. The application is a further step of the U. S. entering into private business in competition with private timber growing interests, and upon tax-free lands.

The suggestion here is that the Klamath court does not believe in national forests as a federal activity. We wonder if that is so. The national forest lands may be tax free but it is to be noted that for the last fiscal year the Klamath county payment from them in lieu of taxes will be over \$110,000. We invite comparison between that figure and the taxes from the privately owned cut over land in Klamath county.

Bend's Yesterdays

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Dec. 27, 1919)

(From The Bulletin Files) A telegram is sent to Sen. George E. Chamberlain, urging the appointment of W. H. Hudson as postmaster. He has been acting postmaster for a year and a half.

Intending to better service, the Bend Water, Light & Power company takes over the supplementary water supply heretofore operated by A. J. Kroenert.

For the third consecutive time, J. P. Keyes is named head of the Bend chapter of the American Red Cross.

A petition bearing 140 signatures is presented the city council, urging the construction of a wagon bridge over the Deschutes where the old foot bridge washed out.

Homer Thomas of Millican is spending a few days in Bend. J. E. Short of Prineville, comes to Bend to transact business.

H. J. Overturf plans to leave tonight for Portland on business.

Buy National War Bonds Now!

CAN'T KEEP 'EM DOWN

Providence, R. I. (AP)—Wae Sgt. Miriam Siperstein of Providence, stationed in New Guinea, almost fainted recently when her brother, Flight Officer Irving H. Siperstein, paid her a visit. The army navigator, stationed in the East Indies, had made a 2,300-mile round trip flight in a borrowed fighter plane to visit his sister.

English, German and Russian, in the order named, are the three most important languages of chemistry according to a recent survey of chemical literature; over 40 per cent are in English; France held third place prior to 1940.

FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONS HOME-MADE PIES
SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS
DOUTHIT'S

THE WAY OUR PEOPLE LIVED

A PURITAN VILLAGE IN 1680

After Oliver Hillman had departed Captain Walling stood musing for a moment. The young man's desire to keep company with Harriet had not surprised him; he had noticed Oliver's dawning, sheepish expression whenever he was in the girl's presence.

Harriet was 17, he reflected, and it was about time to think of marrying, in the Puritan scheme of things there was no place for old maids or bachelors. Wait! Walling's niece Prudence had never married, and now at the age of 28 she was for all time on the sneed. She had no home of her own, but lived with various relatives, taking care of the children and helping with the housework.

In Sudbury there was one man classified as a bachelor, Enoch Fraile, who had reached the age of 30 without marrying. Under the law he had to report to the local magistrate—who was Captain Walling—from time to time to give an account of his doing. Walling permitted him to live as a boarder with Jonathan Bradbury and his family, and the Bradburys had to keep Magistrate Walling informed of his goings and comings and various activities.

On one occasion Walling, with the best of intentions, tried to arrange a match between this foot-loose male and his niece Prudence. His efforts came to nothing. Enoch appeared to be a woman-hater. He said emphatically that he never intended to marry. Prudence merely turned up her nose and sniffed disdainfully when the matter was brought to her attention.

Walling then thought of his pretty and charming daughter. No, he reflected, she will never be an old maid, and I hope Oliver Hillman will be my son-in-law. Then he said, "Tut, tut, no sense in counting sheep so far ahead."

Sometimes Walling rode around the farm, but on this clear, sunlit day he decided to walk, so he started out afoot. He was a tall man with broad shoulders and a ruddy complexion. His costume was that of a prosperous colonial of the period—knee breeches and boots which came up to the knees, a waistcoat of scarlet velvet, and a dark-brown coat of fustian with silver buttons. He did not wear a belt or suspenders; his knee breeches were tied to the lining of his waistcoat by points, which were pieces of tape made usually of silk. His shirt was of white linen, to which there was attached a linen collar with "falling bands."

The bands took the place of a necktie. On his head he wore a felt hat with a wide brim and a high crown. His scarlet vest, or waistcoat, was very long; it reached nearly to his knees. Captain Walling crossed the barnyard and the vegetable garden that lay just beyond it. A large and tattered scarecrow stood in the garden, but it was ineffectual in warding off the flocks of black-coated birds. In the spring and early summer, until the corn and the vegetables were well grown, Walling had to keep one of the farm hands as a watcher over the crop. This man was armed with a musket which he fired into the air now and then.

Plowing and corn planting were going on and Captain Walling, as he looked across the fields, could see several plow gangs at work. Colonial farming was crude, inefficient and slovenly. The farmers of that day knew nothing of crop rotation, and their tendency was to work the soil to exhaustion. They threw away their stable manure instead of using it to enrich the soil. They let their hogs run wild in the woods on the theory that a diligent pig could pick up enough acorns or one thing or another, to sustain himself. The pigs did keep alive, but when they were rounded up for slaughter there was seldom enough pork on one of them to furnish more than three or four meals for a farmer's hearty family.

The colonial plow was a primitive, awkward implement, crude in design and ill-adapted to the

work at hand. The agricultural methods of the 17th century were almost precisely the same as those of the seventh century, or 1000 years—or, better say, 2000 years—there had been no improvement of any importance in the cultivation of the soil. The modern plow, the use of fertilizer, the reaper, the mechanical thresher, the cotton gin—all these originated in the 19th century.

Corn was the chief food crop for many years in the New England colonies. Indigenous to America, corn was unknown in Europe. The Indians taught the settlers how to plant it, harvest it, and turn it into food.

It is an interesting and curious fact that the North American continent yielded so many fruits and vegetables that are now grown in profusion. Corn was American, but wheat and oats were unknown until brought by settlers from Europe. Grapes grew wild and in great profusion, but there were no apples or peaches or pears until the seed was brought across the ocean and planted on American soil. Apples were not eaten, however, in large quantities; most of the crop was used to make cider, which was an immensely popular beverage in the 17th and 18th centuries. Figs, cherries and strawberries were well known to the Indians. (To Be Continued)

Washington Column

By Peter Edson (NEA Staff Correspondent)

Small round pocket mirrors were given out to the Filipinos by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's psychological warfare and publicity people when U. S. troops invaded the Philippines. A few of these souvenirs have been brought back to the United States and have become valuable collectors' items. They have a bright yellow metal back, on which there appear the flags of the United States and the Philippines in full color. Above them is a small likeness of General Douglas MacArthur, in full color and giving the salute. And above that, around the rim, is the printed legend, "I WILL RETURN."

When Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell got the presidential bounce at the department of justice after his recent row he called a conference with his staff to say goodbye to one and all. Attorney General Biddle sent word to him that he couldn't do that—he wasn't working there any more.

Senator Guy M. Gillette of

Iowa, who has been trying to make the "gallon club" by giving blood to the Red Cross, got a little run-down in health after being tapped for too many pint transfusions at 60-day intervals. So he went to his doctor for a check-up. The senator was in due course sent to a thorough examination and when the report was ready, Senator Gillette went to hear the bad news.

"Cut down on your drinking a little," suggested the doctor. "But I don't drink," said Senator Gillette. "Well, maybe you'd better cut down on smoking a bit." "But I don't smoke, either," the senator protested. "Well," the expert finally prescribed, "then you'd better cut down on your eating."

You won't have to worry any more about the increasing friction between the British government and the American government. Gen. Henry H. Arnold and Chief Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, commanders of U. S. army and Royal Air forces, have figured out a hands-across-the-sea swap that should fix up everything just dandy and leave the state department and foreign office of the two countries nothing to worry about.

The army air force band stationed at Bolling field, outside Washington, has been sent to England for a tour of British cities, and the Royal Air force band has come to the United States for a coast-to-coast series of concerts. After that, the troubles in Greece and Italy, and maybe even the problems raised by the Chicago post-war aviation conference will no doubt solve themselves.

War Briefs - - -

(By United Press) Western Front—American troops rally four miles east of Meuse, recapture town of Celles and drive back into western tip of German salient in counter-attack that appears to have saved strategic river line.

Eastern Front—Russian tanks and infantry stab into heart of flaming Buda, western half of Budapest, in attempt to reach Danube and split encircled enemy garrison.

Pacific—B-29 Superfortresses, 50 to 70 strong by axis reports, resume daylight bombing of Tokyo.

Italy—Germans launch surprise attack against fifth army western sector, striking in Sorchio valley area 15 miles inland from Ligurian coast.

An agricultural settlement zone is planned in the Republic of Panama on uncultivated lands on both sides of the new transisthmian highway connecting Panama and Colon.

Dependents Due To Receive Funds

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—The veterans' administration has advised dependents of veterans of the last war entitled to widows' and orphans' pensions under the act passed December 14 to file their claims at the nearest field office.

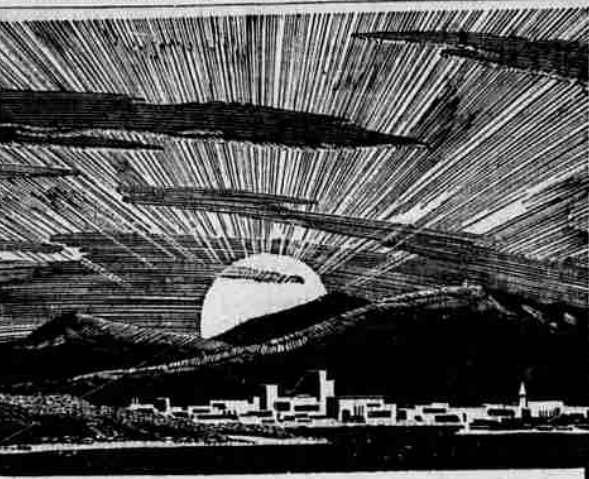
The act extends pension privileges to widows and children of all veterans who served 90 days or longer in the last war and did not receive dishonorable discharge. Previously, only widows and children of veterans with service-connected disabilities were entitled to pensions.

The veterans' administration estimates that the new law will add 81,500 dependents to the pension rolls at a cost of \$37,500,000 during the first year. Dependents of 162,000 veterans will eventually become eligible.

The act provides for the following monthly payments to dependents: widow, \$55; widow and one child, \$43; each additional child, \$5; one orphan, \$18; two orphans, \$27; three orphans, \$36—with \$4 for each additional orphan.

Maximum payment permitted any one family is \$74 a month, and no pension may be paid to a childless widow or a child who has an annual income of \$1000 or more, or to a widow with child with an annual income of \$2500. A pension may, however, be paid to a child if the widow has an income of \$2500 or more, and the child is without income. A widow, to be entitled to a pension, must have been married to the veteran prior to passage of the act, or if married later, she must have lived with him continuously for ten years prior to his death, and they must have lived together from marriage until death of the veteran.

JUST NEEDS A START
Newton, N. C. (AP)—A rural mail carrier here reports that he found the following letter in a box on his route the other day: "Mr. Mailman. Please take this check and get us a car stamp so our flivver will be a legal means of transportation for taking us to the ration board so we can get gas to go have our tires checked to get a new tire, in order that we can go pay our withholding tax."



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Marion Cady Sam Scott
A fresh, new year smiles over the horizon. It's great to be greeting a year that promises so much...

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The War Is Still On Keep On Buying War Bonds

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30's \$1.23 180's \$4.79

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For Hoarseness—Harsh and Tickling Coughs due to colds
Large Bottle 69¢
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250's \$4.23

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Magnex—Antacid . . . . . 47¢
Cod Liver Oil U. S. P. (half pint) \$1.09
Nasal Inhalers . . . . . 25¢
Aqua Drin Nose Drops (1 oz.) . 49¢
Dorol Cold Capsules (20s) . . . 49¢
Milk of Magnesia (pint) . . . . 33¢
A.B.C.D. Capsules (100s) . . . \$1.89
Epsom Salt—1 lb. (in glass) . . . 20¢
McKesson's Shaving Cream (large) 39¢
McKesson's Magnesia Tooth Paste 19¢
Yodora Deodorant Cream—Tube . 29¢
Hallbut Liver Oil Capsules (100s) . 79¢
Albolen Cleansing Cream (1 lb.) . 69¢ (Plain or Scented)

McKESSEON'S MILK OF MAGNESIA U. S. P.
Smooth—Palatable Antacid and Mild Laxative
Full pint 33¢
Quart size 59¢

McKESSEON'S SORE TONE The money back guaranteed local application for Athlete's Foot and other foot discomforts
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Yodora Deodorant Cream—Tube . 29¢
Hallbut Liver Oil Capsules (100s) . 79¢
Albolen Cleansing Cream (1 lb.) . 69¢ (Plain or Scented)

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For that filled-up feeling after over eating or drinking 47¢

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FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS
WHAT'S COOKIN' AROUND HERE, ANYHOW? THE JOINT'S JUMPIN' WITH OLD FOLKS!
YEAH...THERE'S NO ROOM FOR US!
GOSH, WHAT ARE MODERN PARENTS COMING TO? IF MY FOLKS WERE HERE, I'D BE SO EMBARRASSED I'D WANNA CRAWL INTO A KNOTHOLE!

GREETINGS, GATES!
HERE'S ONE, PAL--- JUST THE RIGHT SIZE!