

Weather in May Damp and Mild

The month just past was not only the dampest May ever known in Bend, with 3.76 inches of moisture recorded in the 31 days, but it was one of the mildest mid-spring months in many years. Only twice in May did the night temperature drop below the freezing point. The minimum was 25 degrees, registered on the 20th, and the chill was listed as "killing" only in scattered localities, with no damage to crops reported.

Although the month was mild, the weather was not the best for the growth of crops, primarily due to the lack of sunshine. Only five of the 31 days were charted as clear. Overcast skies were general in the last half of the month.

The mean temperature for the month was 50.9 degrees, just a fraction of a degree under the long-time normal. The precipitation was 2.63 of an inch in excess of the 43 year normal.

Three electric storms were recorded in May, and all three brought moisture, in the form of rain and hail.

The maximum and minimum temperatures for May, 1945, follow:

	Maximum	Minimum
1	78	35
2	79	37
3	78	45
4	73	40
5	79	30
6	77	42
7	78	55
8	74	38
9	67	38
10	61	41
11	54	41
12	54	40
13	57	38
14	63	37
15	62	41
16	54	39
17	58	34
18	52	34
19	58	30
20	59	25
21	61	36
22	54	40
23	52	38
24	55	38
25	63	42
26	49	40
27	49	41
28	65	41
29	70	39
30	73	49
31	68	41

Tumalo

Tumalo, June 2 (Special)—Lt. F. Keith Shepard arrived home Wednesday evening from England where he has been with the eighth air force for the past eight months. Following a 30-day leave, he will report to Fort Lewis, Wash., for further assignment.

North Tumalo Red Cross unit met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. E. M. Wright.

Sgt. and Mrs. C. E. Fairclo of Tule Lake spent Sunday visiting at the E. A. Crawford home. Mrs. Fairclo is a daughter of Mrs. Crawford's.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kissler and son, Ronnie, of Powell Butte, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Kissler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hall. Mr. Hall was the honored guest at a birthday dinner. Mr. and Mrs. George Kissler of Powell Butte and Ed Kissler of Bend called at the hall home Sunday forenoon.

E. O. Anderson is now riding ditch on the north end of the Tumalo Irrigation project.

S. L. Hall and E. O. Anderson helped Bob Young shovel snow at Three Creeks the last week so as to get a better flow of irrigating water.

Mrs. H. H. Barnes of Rainier spent several days here this week visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ben Gedney, and granddaughter, Susan.

Lloyd Thompson has been given a six months' agricultural deferment.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Vilehaver and small daughter were callers at the S. L. Hall ranch Monday of last week.

Mrs. Terrance Moody and Mrs. Tom Deal will be hostesses on Wednesday, June 6, to the Tumalo grange home economics club at the home of the former, for a one o'clock luncheon.

HOMING PIGEON FOUND

A homing pigeon, found exhausted at the corner of Hill street and Franklin avenue, today was being kept by Bend police for disposition by military authorities. The bird, unable to fly farther, was discovered by Lowell Chamberlin, 444 Scott street, who turned it over to officers.

Othman Has Piece-Work Plan For Washington Solons' Pay

By Frederick C. Othman
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, June 4 (AP)—The suggestion has been made (and I am gladly passing it along to whom it may concern) that our congressmen need some advice on how to hoist their wages.

They're arguing about giving themselves each \$2,500 extra per year in the form of a tax-free expense account and they're blood-sucking noses in the process. My economist says this is a perfect example of what he's talking about.

Why pay a congressman anything when he's debating whether he ought to raise his own wages? My man says he ought to sweat that one out on his own time.

Piece work, he says, is the answer for congressmen—modified somewhat to fit their particular trade.

The idea, as I get it, is to pay 'em a fee for each law passed and perhaps (my expert admits this needs further study) a fatter fee for each law voted down. The fewer laws they made the more money they'd earn. Who, my specialist asks, could kick about that?

He'd also put congressmen on a kind of sliding-scale commission basis, something like shoe salesmen in reverse. They'd get their slice of every appropriation but the bigger its size the smaller their share. This also would take some figuring, my man continues, but it should save money. He calls it his incentive plan. It works out like this:

A congressman who spent \$1,000,000 would receive \$1,000; if he spent \$10,000,000 he'd get maybe 20 cents and in the form of a postal money order at that so it would be a nuisance cashing it. These figures, of course, are approximate, but my accountant

Grange Hall

Grange Hall, June 4 (Special)—The Eastern Star grange met Tuesday evening with 17 members present. Del Mattson gave a report for the agricultural committee. E. H. Young explained the new rules governing tractor gas rationing. The grange voted to give a 4-H scholarship for the summer school at Corvallis. Mrs. Walter Pritchard was in charge of the refreshments.

Rev. and Mrs. M. A. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson of Bend called at the E. P. Bigelow home Wednesday evening.

Edward Young of the merchant marine left last Friday for the marine hospital in Seattle where he will receive treatment. He has been visiting with his father, E. H. Young and friends in the community.

The Grange Hall Ladies Aid met with Mrs. Alex Waters, last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. J. R. Haynes became a new member and Mrs. L. Lindsay was a guest. The afternoon was spent tying a quilt and making quilt blocks. Seventeen ladies attended the meeting. The next meeting will be held June 14 at the Fred Tapken home with Mrs. Dick Tapken and Miss Marie Tapken as hostesses.

Mrs. Chet Johnson and Mrs. E. P. Bigelow attended Program Planning Day in Bend, last Friday.

Mrs. Albert Allen and small son, Warner, returned from Seattle and Portland, Friday after spending a week visiting relatives. They met her husband Pvt. Albert Allen in Portland. He flew from New Orleans, La., to Portland to be with his family after spending 15 months overseas in Europe with a medical battalion. While in Seattle they visited with his folks.

Marie Meyer, yeoman 3/c, of the Waves, left Sunday for Washington, D. C. where she is stationed. She has spent a two weeks leave visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick L. Meyer and her sister, Dolores Mayer.

Guests at the Edith Beach home this week are Mr. Frank McElroy of Klamath Falls and Mrs. Beah's granddaughter, Mary Nichols of Baker.

Miss Edith Hayes spent three days last week visiting with her grandmother, Mrs. C. W. Elliott. Her sister, Leona visited with her aunt, Mrs. Ruth Livingston over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Williams are parents of a son, born May 15 at the St. Charles hospital. The baby weighed six pounds and has been named, Venlon Burton. He is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rodman. Mrs. Williams and baby returned from the hospital on Saturday and are staying with their parents.

author of same hopes that eventually they would, the millennium would have been reached. There wouldn't be much left to worry about.

I wish, of course, that I could reveal the name of my social planner. If his program receives the acclaim he expects, he will step forward and receive the huzzahs. In case, however, some congressman not in sympathy with his reform should go after him with a meat axe, he prefers for the time being to remain anonymous.

He would give congressmen a generous allowance for sick leave, but anybody who started a fist fight and wound up with a black eye of his own would have to pay his own doctor bills. He'd also be docked for every day he stayed home with beefsteak on his glimmer.

Speeches on the floor would be worth money, but not much. A three-minute speech, however, would bring more than a three-hour oration, while the man who did the least talking during the year would receive a substantial bonus at Christmas.

No congressman would be forced to punch a time clock but he would be put on his honor to spend no more than one hour at lunch and no time at all for coffee after he got to the office.

The lawmakers who passed the fewest laws, made the lowest appropriations and delivered the shortest speeches would have the highest incomes. A good man could earn up to \$5,000 a year and, according to my planner, would be well worth it.

If all congressmen earned that much under the system, and the

Oregon Is Second In Clothes Drive

Portland, Ore., June 4 (AP)—Oregon placed second—behind California and ahead of Washington—in the recent national united nation clothing collection, according to word today in receipt from the national chairman, Henry J. Kaiser.

Oregonians contributed an estimated 1,353,089 pounds of clothing, to average 2.44 pounds per contribution. Californians contributed 10,160,652 pounds, averaging 3.28 pounds each, and Washingtonians 1,077,699 pounds, averaging .89 pounds per contributor.

60 YEARS AT SEA
Portland, Me. (AP)—Completing 60 years as a seaman, Capt. Safford N. Macomber, 75, said, "I would like to live it all over again."



A PROGRAM FOR WAR WIVES

The problems of marriage are preponderantly the problems of women. Now, in time of war, the future seems to depend on what the women do today.

There are still women, even in this age of women's progress who believe their effort is over when they have acquired a husband. But a woman must keep up or lose out. The woman who sinks into mental apathy, who looks at the world about her without curiosity or interest, has created a kind of vacuum of dullness and boredom about her.

There was a young man from a plain background who forged his way up to an important position and married a charming society girl. She was pretty and attractive and he believed she had all the qualities he desired in a woman. But he was an energetic and ambitious chap, very hard-working, and his mind was filled with theories and ideas that he wanted to discuss and test in the crucible of talk. For a few years, he and his wife were, to all outward appearances, happily married, but the girl made no attempt to learn anything about

her husband's ideas and she failed to conceal her boredom when he thrashed them out.

"If he wants to talk business," she said impatiently, "let him do it with someone else."

If he was in love with her, she contended, that ought to be enough. He was in love with her, but it was not enough. In time, he discovered that other women were neither bored nor blankly indifferent when he talked to them. In the end, he and his wife were divorced and he married a woman who was not as pretty as his first wife, but who cared about sharing his interests.

If possible, the war bride should try to finish college. She should learn to read the newspapers intelligently and to grasp the issues that are at stake in the war and in the postwar world. And she must, by reading the accounts of the war and the books of men who have been in action, try to understand something of the experiences through which her husband has gone.

These young women must acquire a broad culture by reading not merely the contemporary accounts of the turmoil in which we live, but the great books of the past which illuminate human nature and bring the past, glowing and alive, into the present. They must know what men have thought in the past, where they have succeeded, where they have failed, before they can give constructive thought to the future. I would not venture to indicate

what books should be read, what subjects should be studied. These must be conditioned, in every case, by the amount of education the war bride has received, by her particular interests and needs, and by her capacity for self-education. Her instructors, her high school teachers, the local librarian will gladly provide her with reading lists.

The democratic system with its self-government is based upon an informed citizenry. But the majority of the young men in the service have had their education curtailed. While many plans have been made to continue or to supplement what education they have when they return, the probabilities are that only a few will take advantage of these opportunities. War is, at best, an unsettling and a maturing process, and the returned serviceman is more likely to want to plunge into earning a living—

particularly if he has married in haste and has a wife to support—than he is to go back to school. Therefore, it is up to the women, and particularly to the war brides, to continue their own educations, not only to carry on cultural knowledge but to acquire the practical knowledge necessary to make a good, well-informed citizen.

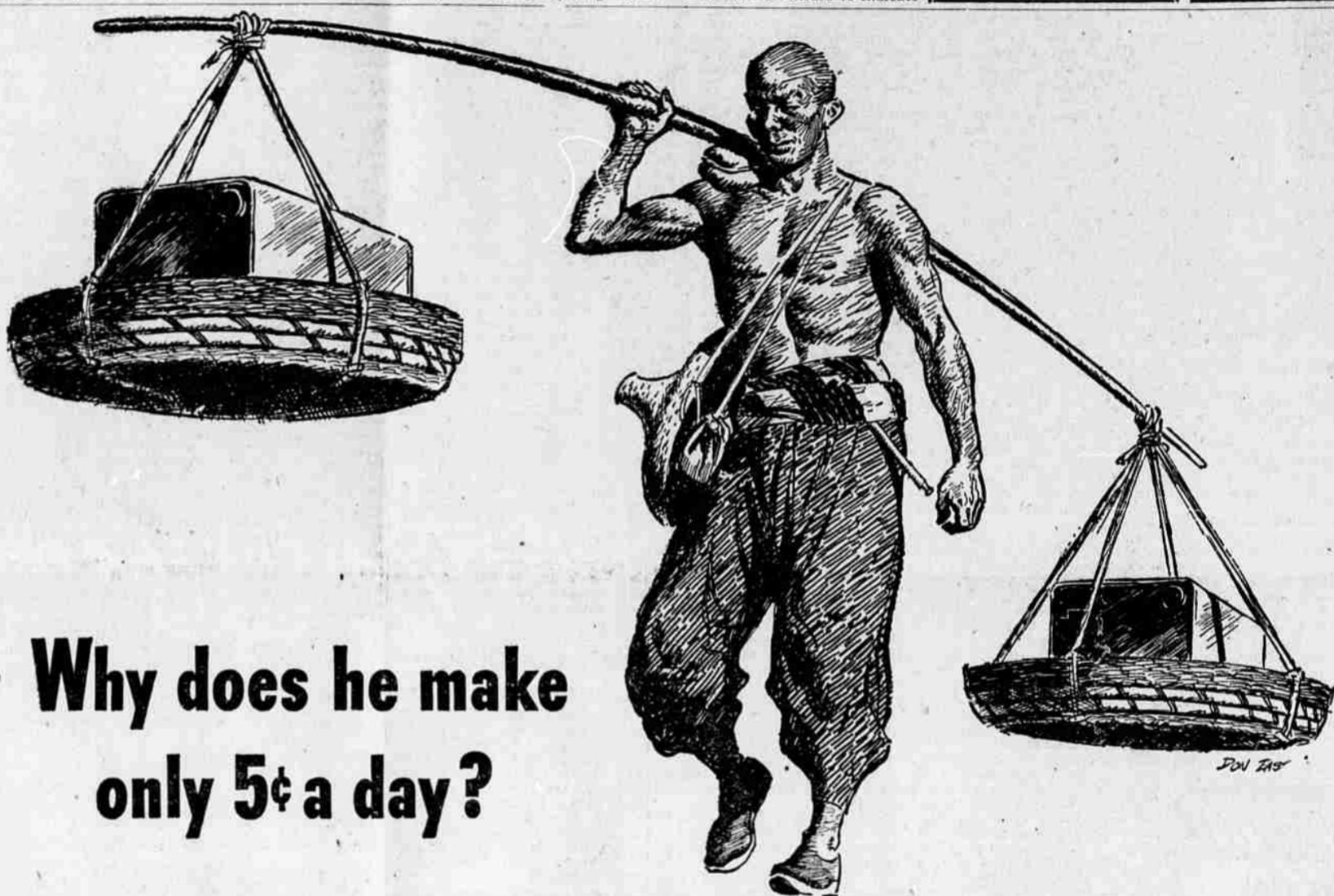
Next: When the War Bridegroom returns.

Winthrop, Me. (AP)—The Wadsworth & Woodman plant here, one of three oilcloth factories in the country, turns out 15 or 16 miles of 46-inch-wide cloth daily.

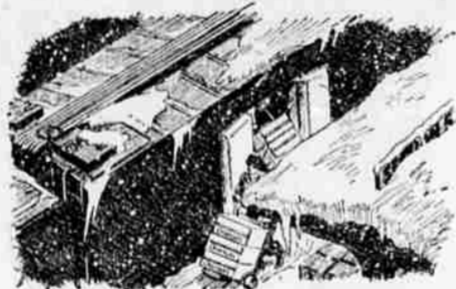
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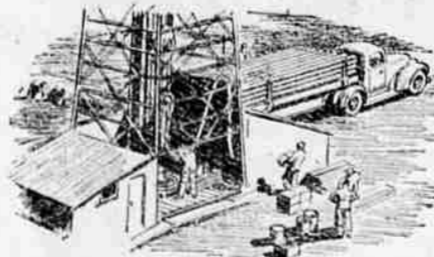
Why does he make only 5¢ a day?



1. Transportation can create wealth just as surely as farming or manufacturing. For it increases the value of a product by taking it from where it exists in abundance to where it is scarce and needed. Therefore, the more product you can move, the more wealth you can create—and the more you can earn.

2. Both the Chinese coolie and our Union Oil truck drivers are transportation workers. Yet the coolie makes only 5¢ a day and our truck drivers average \$9.90. Why? Well, the coolie, with his equipment, can only transport 10 gallons of kerosene about 20 miles in a day.

3. But our trucker, with the machinery at his disposal, can transport 5,000 gallons 300 or 400 miles in a day. Consequently he can create many times as much wealth with his day's work. In other words, mechanization—not the popular fallacy that China is "overpopulated"—accounts for the difference.



4. The average American can't produce much more with his bare hands than the average Chinese—or European. But he has far more machinery at his disposal with which to multiply the labor of his hands. At Union, for example, there is \$43,525 in equipment—oil wells, trucks, etc.—for each employee.

5. This equipment is owned by 32,227 Union Oil stockholders. But who owns it isn't so important as the fact that it is available for use. For while the stockholders' dividends last year amounted to 3% on net capital invested in equipment, the employees were able to earn far more than that from the use of the equipment.

6. So the important point is not who owns the machines of production but under what system will those machines be best and most plentiful. Our free, competitive American system isn't perfect yet, but it has put more and better machines at our disposal than any other system known to man.

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