

Capital Journal

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"With or without offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes."

An Almost Good Program

Working in high gear and with only brief debate the senate yesterday afternoon completed the legislative part of enacting three bills dealing with the problem of liquor control and sent a fourth on its way to the house for action by that body. Taken by and large, it is a constructive and meritorious program except for one measure, HB 393, which robs the liquor commission of the conclusive say it should exercise over who is to have licenses for dispensing intoxicating beverages and under what conditions.

Governor Sprague still has the opportunity to correct that flaw in the program and in the interests of public sobriety and decency should exercise his prerogative of vetoing the measure.

By the enactment of HB 502, requiring "clubs" serving set-ups and mixers to members and patrons consuming their own hard liquor to obtain licenses, the law-makers not only provided the liquor commission with a much needed instrument to keep these places within the bounds of decency and the confines of the law, but administered a deserved rebuke to the club owners who tricked the people into rejecting a similar proposal at the last election. Carrying the emergency clause, HB 502 is not subject to the referendum.

Rep. John Steelhammer's HB 64 was not what its author or anyone else cognizant of the evils of the liquor commission's practice of delivering liquor to patrons outside of state stores had hoped for as it finally emerged from the mill. But it does confine deliveries to those made by responsible employees of the commission and is a step in the right direction.

What is perhaps the most important single bill included in the program, Senator Burke's measure to restrict the sale of fortified wines to state stores and agencies to holders of purchase permits, still has to run the gauntlet of the house where certain opposition from commercial wine interests may defeat it in the closing hours of the session.

Political Power Monopoly Rebuked

For the second time in four months the people of Spokane have rejected an Ickes inspired program for public power ownership for the purchase of the plant and facilities of the Washington Water Power Co. by a vote of 26,608 to 17,279, despite an active campaign waged by the Bonneville administration and the federal power commission from the nation's capital. Probably the people of Spokane objected to incurring an unneeded indebtedness and believed in home rule.

As a result reprisal threats are being made from Washington, D. C., for not accepting the Ickes program, just as similar threats were made against the city of San Francisco for refusing to sanction the purchase of Pacific Power plants by the secretary of the interior. Rep. Rankin, Ickes' mouthpiece in congress, says that "unless this vote is reversed, it will undoubtedly be the greatest set-back the city of Spokane has ever received" for it will not get Grand Coulee power. It's the old bureaucratic rule of rule or ruin.

A few days ago, Secretary Ickes lambasted Governor Sprague because the latter protested the former's efforts to divert the Reynolds' site for a new aluminum plant from the Portland area to the Spokane area, by means of control of the Bonneville-Coulee projects and withhold additional power from the Alcoa plant on the grounds that it constituted a monopoly. However, the Reynolds company, since the Spokane election, has selected a Longview site for the plant, leaving it in the Portland area, selected because of Columbia river frontage insuring water transportation—an essential for such a plant.

Then came Congressman Pierce in a long diatribe sustaining Ickes and censuring Sprague for trying to help a monopoly as "playing the game of the power companies." The power companies were not in any way concerned. The governor was merely trying to hold a competing industry in the Oregon area which Ickes sought to send Spokane to influence the Spokane vote. He was asserting the claim to home rule in the administration of power resources in our midst. He challenged a government monopoly of Columbia river power by a political bureaucracy located at Washington, D. C.—and he has the support of the people of Oregon in his stand.

The Freedom Loving Dutch

The Dutch have ever been a stubborn, independent and resourceful people. Though at present under German oppression dispatches indicate their old spirit has not been crushed and, as in the past, they will regain their liberties by wearing down their aggressors.

For nearly half a century, Spain's greatest army, as feared in those days as Hitler's armored hosts are today held the low countries. Time after time the Dutch rose and fought against superior might, under one leader or another, met frequent defeat, were slaughtered mercilessly, their cities sacked and their industries ruined. But passive resistance continued and eventually the tide turned, the oppressor was overthrown and the Netherlands enjoyed peace and prosperity.

There is an analogy between the days of Spanish rule and those of German domination. The same old story of barbarous repression is being retold. Death penalties have been subscribed for petty offenses—18 in Amsterdam recently faced the firing squad for strikes and sabotage and 19 more have been sent to German jails—and the persecution is only started. Anyone who conspires "even in thought" against the Nazis is warned that he faces death.

But the Dutch of the 16th century survived the persecutions ordered by Philip II and inflicted by the Duke of Alva with his Spanish and Italian troops. Years of pitiless, bloody severity served only to bring the curses of the Dutch and unite the provinces in revolt under the leadership of William of Orange. Their struggle for independence is one of the most splendid episodes in history. Again and again they cut their dikes to baffle the foreign troops. The murder of William the Silent failed to end the struggle and eventually victory was won—as it will probably be again. The Germans cannot break such a people any more than the Spaniards could.

Mintier Joins Army

Monmouth—Cecil Mintier, nephew of Mrs. B. Nowowski, has enlisted in the U. S. Army. Mintier applied for enlistment at the Portland recruiting office on March 8 and was tentatively accepted on

that date. He is now at the Vancouver Barracks and later will be stationed with the army corps in Utah. Mintier and a brother have made Monmouth their home since coming here several years ago from Kansas.

At Least They're Frank

By Peck



Sips for Supper

By Don Upjohn

Income tax, the war, the legislature and all such minor matters seem to have entirely departed from the local public mind for the present, crowded out by the basketball tournament. A reporter on a news beat finds his usual question of "What's new?" forestalled by the counter inquiry as to the latest score on the latest game and in certain departments news is at a standstill. In fact, there seems to be a lot of sneaking away being done by both bosses and employees with all sorts of excuses being given. If the European countries could work up a basketball tournament themselves, the bombing might be forgotten.

A tiny blast coming from the woman's department at the county jail yesterday caused quite a mystery to spring up. It seems Andy Burk had a lamb in durance ville and nobody seemed to know, for awhile, just what sort of offense had been committed by the animal. At last the explanation was forthcoming that Andy had borrowed the lamb to lend to a woman who wanted somebody or something to mow her lawn. We've been trying all the morning to stir up an inspiration for a verse about "Andy Had a Little Lamb" but we can't get beyond the first line. No contributions solicited, however.

Art Perry of the Medford-Mail Tribune who hates the name of Viking like Hitler hates a Briton has a diatribe on the local claim which winds up as follows: "The third session, along about Friday, the Vikings got among the men, who came up the hard way. It happens about this way every year. In the set-up the host team has all the horseshoes, all the four leaf clovers, and all the smiles of Providence. It is wonderful the way the lightning of luck strikes in the same place all the time. As the

We should think a load of garbage dumped by the wayside would rest as heavily on the conscience of the dumper as it does on the roadside scenery.

The Belgian Congo is trying to sell alkermid gut in the United States.

Legal

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale issued out of the Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County on the 28th day of February, 1941, upon and pursuant to a decree duly given and made by said court on the 10th day of February, 1941, in a suit pending therein in which the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, a corporation, plaintiff, and Carl E. Bruck and Ethel Bruck, husband and wife; Minnie Frances Lambert and Lowell M. Lambert, wife and husband; and John W. Hackett and David M. Hackett, wife and husband; Ida Mae Hackett and Leland V. Hackett, wife and husband; Emily M. Hackett, a single woman; The unknown heirs of Emma Bruck, deceased; H. P. Grant, R. D. Lawson and Jane Doe Lawson, who name is Stella Lawson, husband and wife; E. R. McCool and Jane Doe McCool whose true name is Cora A. McCool, husband and wife; John Jeffries and Jane Doe Jeffries whose true name is Esther Jeffries, husband and wife; and all other persons and parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, were defendants, which Execution and Order of Sale was to me directed and commanded me to sell the said property hereinafter described to satisfy said liens and charges in said decree specified. I will on Saturday, the 28th day of March, 1941, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the County Courthouse at Salem, Marion County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction, subject to redemption as provided by law, all of the right, title and interest of the defendants in said suit and of all parties claiming by, through or under them, or any of them since the 1st day of February, 1941, in or to the following described real property, to-wit:

Part of the Donation Land Claim of Abraham Olinier and Rachel Olinier, his wife, Certificate No. 221, Notification No. 439, Claim No. 57, being parts of Sections Three, Four, Nine and Ten, Township Eight South, Range Two, West of the Willamette Meridian, being bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing in the center of the County road leading from Salem to Waldo Hills, at an iron stake at the Southeast Corner of the Abraham Olinier Donation Land Claim, running thence South 6° 15' West along the East line of the Olinier Claim, 34 chains and 32 1/2 links, thence West 28.86 chains to a point 34.125 chains south of the Southeast Corner of the land described in Block 45, page 260, Deed Records of Marion County, Oregon, thence North 15° East 34 chains 15 1/2 links to an iron stake in the center of the said County road, thence East 28.14 chains to the place of beginning, being also known as Lots One to Fifteen, inclusive, in Churchill Walnut Grove Co. Subdivision No. Two in Section Three and Two, Township Eight South, Range Two, West of the Willamette Meridian and All water, water rights, water power, and other appurtenances used upon or appurtenant to said property and however evidenced.

Together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appurtenant; Situated in Marion County, State of Oregon. Dated February 27, 1941.

A. C. BURKE, Sheriff
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Feb. 27, Mar. 6 1941 27

Exonerating the Missus

Astoria, Ore.—Frank Nelson blamed the little woman's cooking because that duck he shot was as tough as leather.

Then the biological survey replied to his letter about a survey band on the duck's leg.

The fowl had been caught and banded seven years ago—and it was full grown then!

Upsy Daisy

Urbana, Ill.—When William Watson took the job he knew that an elevator operator's life has its ups and downs—but, after all, too much is too much.

When the elevator mechanism went out of order, Watson couldn't stop the lift and it went up and down, up and down. Finally, on an up trip, he opened the third floor door, jumped out. The elevator stopped when someone threw the main switch.

Kelly Says:

Aluminum Value Suddenly Discovered

Material Widely Used for Defense

First Bonneville Purpose Forgotten

By John W. Kelly

Washington, March 12—Manufacture of aluminum, which is for the moment a hot subject in the Pacific northwest because of the action of Secretary of the Interior Ickes in refusing more power for the Aluminum Company of America to expand its Vancouver plant, is more important in the defense program than even the National Defense commission realized four months ago. There promises to be such a shortage that Alcoa may be given more Bonneville power and the Reynolds Metals company likewise.

There was politics behind Ickes' refusal to give Alcoa power and granting a 20-year contract to Reynolds, but despite this Ickes cannot understand why Oregon should object to having a new industry. He wants Reynolds located in Oregon—preferably Cascade Locks—for reasons of his own. Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. (Henry Kaiser, Charles Shea et al) would like Reynolds to settle down alongside the site of their shipyard. Reynolds' engineers have made a study of the fox farm near Cascade Locks, where about 80 acres could be used.

Sudden Awakening

A little background. Last autumn the National Defense commission declared there was an abundance of aluminum. Then the commission woke up. In this man's war aluminum is vital. Every American battleship and cruiser must be equipped with over-head protection against aerial attack. Literally, tons of aluminum will be required by the navy for this purpose. The army has developed a rolling kitchen where meals can be prepared while moving 40 to 50 miles an hour. The kitchen is the forerunner of a truck which travels with the mechanized forces. Each of these streamlined kitchens requires 600 pounds of aluminum, and there are several thousand rolling kitchens. England has ordered 17,000 airplanes which, as the war progresses, are becoming larger and larger and requiring a greater quantity of aluminum. United States is shooting at 30,000 planes and each of these is in the same category as the British orders—larger, and more aluminum used.

Then, the British are buying immense quantities of aluminum for their own purposes, for planes made in England and similar war purposes. Aluminum is going into planes for China and Greece. Requirements for the British and national defense were twice as high last month as had been calculated for these purposes in the latter part of last October.

Bonneville Act Cited
In 1939 Alcoa produced in all its plants 327,000,000 pounds; the president's airplane plans call for 600,000,000 pounds. That gives an idea of the coming shortage of aluminum and does not take into account the protection required by the navy, the rolling kitchens, etc. In addition to priorities, aluminum will be rationed. Price fixing has already been made on scrap aluminum (it was getting as high or higher than virgin aluminum until Uncle Sam cracked down).

Secretary Ickes states that he had to refuse more power to Alcoa because of the Bonneville law. The requirement to hold half the power for cooperatives, PUDs and the like in the Bonneville act does not apply to Grand Coulee. There are no hampering strings on Grand Coulee, yet Grand Coulee power will be flowing into the Bonneville transmission system this month, with 108,000 kilowatts coming in August. Power from the two government plants will be available and either Alcoa and Reynolds or a third company may be expanded unless Ickes wishes to stand in the way of national defense which, after all, he doesn't wish to do. But if there is an acute shortage the secretary of the interior must accept his portion of the responsibility.

Ross Idea Discarded

When J. D. Ross, the first administrator for Bonneville, was alive he was all for government ownership. Not more than 10 per cent of Bonneville power, he said, should be used commercially, the rest would be for "the people" to be used domestically for electric appliances such as curling irons, sweepers, ice boxes, radios and lights—lots of lights. He would not permit the scenery of Columbia gorge to be defiled by industry, and Seattle interests suddenly discovered there is scenery in the gorge and protested loudly against any impairment of it.

Now the old idea of Mr. Ross of domesticating the juice has been kicked into the discard by the interior department. Bonneville is now a full-fledged powerhouse for industry (curbed by the restriction to save power for PUDs) and "the people" are forgotten. The administration, via President Roosevelt, has announced in a message to congress that there is an acute shortage of power in the Pacific northwest and he last week requested congress to vote almost \$11,000,000 for Bonneville and urged the authorization and speedy installation of more giant generators at Grand Coulee. Congress will probably vote the money and take the necessary steps with respect to the generators.

The factory value of baskets made for the fruit and vegetable industry is more than \$14,000,000 annually, according to the census.



Thailand Given Territory—Diagonally-shaded areas of this map indicate territory ceded to Thailand by French Indo-China in their frontier dispute. The Mekong river limits much of the new boundary. France retains much of the Luang-Prabang section (1), which Thailand demanded originally. The islands of Khong and Khong (2) will be under Thai sovereignty, but joint administration. — Associated Press Photo.

Allot \$2,460,500 For Tongue Point

Washington, March 13 (P)—The house appropriations committee introduced a naval supply bill today including \$22,757,000 for improvement and expansion of shore facilities on the north Pacific and Alaska coasts.

The measure appropriates for the year beginning July 1 and is in addition to huge naval expenditures provided for in a supplemental defense bill recently enacted.

The committee rejected \$600,000 of a \$3,600,000 program the navy had asked for the Puget Sound, Wash., navy yard. The omitted funds were \$90,000 for purchase of land, \$400,000 for improvement of the water front in the west end of the yard, and \$200,000 to replace the radio laboratory.

In addition, these items would have carried contractual authority of \$425,000 for water front improvement and \$150,000 for replacing the radio laboratory. In addition to the \$3,000,000 for Puget Sound, the bill carried \$16,897,000 for naval air stations and \$2,000,000 for other projects from Tongue Point, Ore., north. These items had been requested by Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, in testimony before a sub-committee.

"We are building two battleship drydocks there (Puget Sound navy yard)," he said. "One is completed and one is about 65 per cent completed. There is a supporting expansion of the shops to go with these docks."

The testimony, made public today when the naval appropriations bill was introduced, showed these requests for the naval air stations that will cost \$17,887,000:

At Kodiak, Alaska, \$5,266,500; at Unalakleet, Alaska, \$5,030,000; at Sitka, Alaska, \$4,306,000; at Tongue Point, Ore., \$2,460,500; at Seattle, \$608,000.

In the \$2,070,000 item for projects other than the Puget Sound navy yard, were these: Naval ammunition depot at Puget Sound, Wash., \$112,000; naval torpedo station at Keyport, Wash., \$45,000; galley and mess hall wing for the naval hospital at Puget Sound, \$250,000; for additional facilities at the naval air station at Kodiak, \$715,000 of the ultimate cost of \$1,015,000; for improvements at the naval air station at Seattle, \$50,000; for additional aviation and officers' recreational facilities at the Sitka naval air station, \$753,700 of the \$1,491,700 ultimate cost; for additional gasoline storage and seaplane parking at Unalakleet, \$155,000 of the \$295,000 ultimate cost.

Weather Oddities Featured in Oregon

Portland, March 13 (P)—Weather oddities continued to mix the calendar in Oregon today.

The Dalles experienced a dust storm as dried up top soil from wheat land in summer fallow was whipped into the city by a strong wind.

At Corvallis, Oregon State college officials announced that fruit pests had arrived—far ahead of time.

A fern fire near Saddle Mountain state park, in Clatsop county, grew from 300 to 800 acres yesterday and continued to spread. It had not reached valuable timber.

Meantime, the federal weather bureau predicted fair weather tonight and Friday, with light frost in western valleys tonight and a moderate northerly wind off the coast.

Temperatures ranged from Baker's early morning minimum of 25 degrees to 76 degrees at Medford. Many communities reported 80-degree readings.

United States manufacturers of equipment for steam railroads in 1939 built 26,180 flat cars compared with 90,754 in 1937, they reported to the census bureau. This does not include production in railroad shops.

"not so," but continued on speaking terms. The tribute may bear repeating now as a post-mortem habit which will win enthusiastic approval from a host of devoted patients and lovers of Dr. Davis-Bean. It follows:

"A monument of loving memory towers high in Salem for Dr. Davis-Bean, woman physician and Samaritan who, for forty-six years has gone in and out among the people dispensing not only curatives for physical ailments, but who has been a veritable Santa Claus in the bestowal of cheer and succor to thousands of afflicted both physically and economically. High in the esteem of the profession, she pursues her quiet but persistent service to the most exalted demonstration of success measured in the affections of multiplied thousands who have felt her powers of skill, love and generosity.

"If Dr. Davis-Bean told you that was what was the matter, you may rest assured that is what is the matter" said one of the oldest and ablest physicians of Salem to a patient who sought his advice. And the doctor was most happy to verify the incident.

"The annals of the medical profession teem with experiences of noble service to the suffering, and it is a high privilege thus to bestow a flower that one knows will expand to a bower of beautiful memories in a thousand hearts.

"Times without number will be recalled that Dr. Davis' buggy, loaded down with toys, flowers and more substantial things, to add to the effects of her prescriptions, has been seen on its way to downcast homes accompanied by the blessings of her observers. And in later years her more commodious car has enlarged the same generous contributions.

"Hard-working Dr. Davis-Bean is one of the type by whom is sustained the brightest halos of truth and tradition in the exaltation of human values."

R. A. Harris.

To the Editor: Below is copy of two letters. One to Governor Sprague; the other to the president of the senate, Dean Walker. As stated in my letter I feel there should be exemptions, but the property not tax-exempt. The pension should be sufficient so taxes could be taken care of.

Under the present law, in reality, the state takes over the property at death. That, in fact, leaves one dying a pauper.

It would be a source of great pleasure to everyone knowing they are leaving something more than "loving thoughts." Something to give personal touch of the past.

Respectfully,
S. R. KALLAK,
Woodburn, Ore.

Governor Charles A. Sprague, Salem, Oregon:
Dear Governor Sprague:

I do not wish to bore you with a long letter. In 1928 I bought my present property and have been a taxpayer since that time. In September 1939 I found it possible to take care of my obligations and so gain clear title to my home.

Being more than 70 years old, I am eligible to the old age pension. The appraised value of my home would be about \$1500. I feel there should be exemption provided in the law whereby the pension received would not be charged against the property.

Thanking you for your consideration, I look for a reply to this letter.

Yours very truly,
S. R. KALLAK.

Pacific Street Will be Paved

Taft, March 13 (P)—Pacific street, known to vacationists the state over, will be paved. The street leads from Taft to the ocean beach.

**YOU JUDGE THESE
4 YR. OLD WHISKEYS**

compare them for flavor,
quality, price—then choose!

1. This whiskey is 4 years old, aged in charred casks, bottled in bond.

2. It is made from fine grain, expertly distilled by skilled craftsmen.

3. It is a straight whiskey— which means it is all whiskey—100 proof.

BUT YOU PAY \$1.27 PINT

*Average pint price in Oregon of all four-year-old brands.

1. This whiskey is 4 years old, aged in charred casks, not bottled in bond.

2. It is made from fine grain, expertly distilled by skilled craftsmen.

3. It is a straight whiskey— which means it is all whiskey—90 proof.

YOU PAY ONLY \$1.00 PINT

*This whiskey is identical with 4-year-old brands except for proof.

OLD MR. BOSTON

Straight BOURBON Whiskey

"LARGEST-SELLING WHISKEY IN OREGON"