

9 Bouts

# SMOKER

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At the New Tygh Valley High School Gymnasium

## FRIDAY EVEN'G FEBRUARY 24

### Main Event—"Shorty" Behnke vs. "Spin" McClaskey

Tygh Valley Weights, 145 Pounds The Dalles

Ray New vs. Bob Shepflin  
Tygh -4 Rounds-160 lbs- Maupin

L. Chandler---Bill Padgett  
Tygh -4 Rnds-135 lbs- Wapinitia

Glen Graham—El. Conley  
Maupin 4 Rounds-150 lbs Tygh

Alb. Hachler-Wm. Cervine  
Wapinitia -4 Rnds-145 lbs- Tygh

Dick Delco - Howd Conley  
Wapinitia -4 Rnds-120 lbs- Tygh

Alva Hammer - Ken Webb  
Wapinitia -4 Rnds-140 lbs- Tygh

Darrel Wing - Ray Stacey  
Tygh -4 Rounds-120 lbs- Tygh

The Smoker to Conclude with  
**A BATTLE ROYAL**  
By Five Grade School Boys

The Radtke Midgets  
The Scrappiest Kids in the State

Admission 75c-\$1.00

## Dance After the Smoker

### NOTES FROM MAUPIN SCHOOLS

#### Debate Affirmative No. 1

Mr. Chairman, Hon. Judges, Worthy Opponents, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The question for discussion this afternoon is, "Resolved, That Oregon should provide by law for state development and ownership of hydro-electric plants."

This question has possibilities for discussion on both sides. The affirmative, at first thought, seems handicapped by tradition. If you are inclined to think that there are no reasons for a change in the conservation of hydro-electric possibilities we ask that you give an open mind to what we shall present. Our opponents cannot solely be on the defensive. There are crimes and short comings enough in the past, in the history of individual ownership, both in the realm of single ownership and in that of single proprietorship and in that of gigantic corporations to elicit careful scrutiny of their history. No longer can they approach state commissions of public utilities and ask for further franchises, with clean hands.

We shall prove to you that the timber lands of this great sovereign commonwealth were wasted and the prospects for a magnificent school fund have been dissipated by a too hasty alienation to private capital; we shall show that the people need be aroused to the disposition of the second largest natural resource in the state, namely, the immense water-power of the state that it does not go beyond the control of the state and the people of Oregon be left to hold the sack; we intend to show that there is abundant evidence of a power trust already; that municipal governments are able to develop, maintain and control public utilities to the benefit of the people; that the people have a right to partake of, and share in, a great public resource; that large aggregations of capital have secured control of public utilities and have entrenched themselves so as to prevent people of small means, and even the state government itself, of rectifying sharp practices and fraud; that this enterprise is to be perennial; its potentialities are "old as the hills" and can and must be a source of revenue and benefit for all the people of the whole state for all time to come; that if it get into the hands of the private owners or corporations, even if they are taxed, it is largely local; that if turned over it will be de-

veloped by foreign capital, we mean outside of the state, and the profit sent to some money center in the east where the owner may reside; that it be used as the state may direct to all the people for all legitimate purpose; that if franchised to private ownership there follows a vested right which cannot be divested except by "eminent domain" and purchase back of its own resource from its own vendee; that it will prevent the showing of ostensible capital on the basis of watered stock, upon which to compute earnings; that it is not cheaper than by private company.

Hon. Judges, we invite your attention to the points I have just mentioned. First I will take up the timber land. Oregon has, through one act of inadvertence, already committed upon its own citizens one of the costliest blunders in history. I refer to the early sale of its magnificent forests. From the sale of this great heritage they received so little that the state had revenue from this irreducible school fund is a mere drop in the bucket. How different it would have been if the state had held these lands for some decades. We then should have saved to ourselves a magnificent school fund. They have been sold to great business men who are continually fighting now to avoid paying taxes. Will the state again allow the passing of its next largest resource into capitalistic concern and no return to its common citizen? State development of hydro-electric power will assure to all people the benefit naturally their right.

Electricity in the home is now a necessity and not a luxury. So it does matter a great deal whether the bill is figured at 15, 10 or 5 cents per kilowatt. The electricity industry has become so essential that it cannot be left to private initiative, whose only possible interest could be a financial one.

Many cities now own their own light and power plant; for example: St. Joseph, Miss., or Angeles, Calif., and many others. Jonesboro, Arkansas, gave its patrons a reduction amounting to 20 percent all down the line. The municipal light and power company of Jacksonville, Fla., paid over to the city out of profits earned \$600,000 during 1925 to reduce tax millage 8.7 points. During eleven years the plant turned over to the city fund for reduction of taxes a total of \$3,547,720. These are only a few instances, but there

are many more too numerous to mention.

That the government can handle the railroads has been proven by the Canadian National Railway. It transports wheat from 15 to 25c a bushel cheaper than in the United States and notwithstanding the tariff of 42c per bushel we find the Canadian farmer getting more for his wheat than the American farmer. In Canada there are two great railway systems—one owned by the government, the other privately owned. The government line fixes rates and the other must meet them. In other words, the Canadian roads are operated for service rather than profit. And it is a success.

This is the age of co-operation, not monopoly. We are passing out of the age of monopoly to that of co-operation (and state ownership is along that line) by all the people partaking of the benefits of a state-wide system of power. For instance, the California fruit grower formerly sold his fruit at less than enough to pay the freight. This was because it fell into the hands of sellers in the East who had a monopoly. This power was broken by a co-operative system and since that time population and wealth have increased as in no other place in the Union. State ownership, instead of being like a monopoly is a form of co-operation. No stronger reason can be offered for Oregon's plan of hydro-electric power. Let the people have a real state-wide co-operative system of units with which to enjoy the 20th century doctrine of co-operation. The best psychology to prevent our suggested plan is the cry of our opponents, "We can't;" "it is a failure," and they have succeeded in making the unwary believe it until the strong have prosperized and reduced the masses to the borders of peasantry.

If the control of electricity gets into the hands of private owners, or corporations, taxes will not be lower but higher, because the corporation would add their taxes to the rate and, after all, it is the consumer who pays the tax. But if the state owns and operates the plants the state will get the profit, and this will give tax reduction and in the long run will be lower.

Private ownership is not cheaper; herein lies a fallacy. While the rate in a few instances may be cheaper generally, we believe that statement to be untrue) it is offset by the saving to the people in other ways. The profit: are sent from the state to make more property to bear the burden of taxation. Build up the state to bear the burden. This can't be done by profits being invested in

New York. I contend that Oregon has possibilities, with one-third of all hydro power, of being second to none in natural resources, if they be not dissipated, as was our timber.

Hon. Judges, I have taken up this question of the timber and shown to you the harm of monopolies toward this great resource; I have told you of the usefulness of electricity and why the state should take upon itself the duty to protect its citizens. I have proven that the governments are able to handle public utilities to the benefit of the people. The Canadian railroad has stood the test and helped the farmers of Canada; I have shown that co-operation can secure better prices and keep the prices up; have shown how state ownership will reduce the tax millage. Many cities have already proven that statement.

Again in support of my contention, I will make the assertion that if you ask any economic teacher in any large college he will tell you that the money-grabbers are choking the common people to poverty.

Hon. Judges, this is a problem for all of us to consider; can we submit to the mercy of the few, while, if the state take charge there will be no risk at all, while the state as well as the people, will be better off in the long run. I thank you.

(The second affirmative argument will be published under High School Notes next week.—Ed. Times.)

#### KRAMER BROS. MOTOR CO. SUCCEEDS GEO TILLOTSON

Joe and Ernest Kramer Take Over New Garage on Three-Year Lease —Took Charge Yesterday

It's Kramer Bros. Motor Co. now, thank you. Joe Kramer has formed a partnership with his brother, Ernest, and the two have leased the new garage of Geo. Tillotson, purchased the supply of parts and accessories, getting in the deal the Ford agency. Joe will move his equipment to the big shop soon and for the next three years he and Ernest will cater to the auto trade there. Mr. Tillotson was compelled to give up the business because of poor health and says he expects to spend a time in the veterans' hospital at Portland.

To make an orange filling for sandwiches, spread bread first with cream cheese, then spread with orange marmalade and cover. Shred

Nyssa—Construction continues on 25-mile railroad to Owyhee Dam site. Condon—Kinzua Lumber Co. 30-mile railroad to Fossil creek being ballasted.

Luncheon sets are appropriate for use for breakfast, luncheon, an informal dinner on the porch, or informal suppers.

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ed pineapple creamed into cream cheese makes a good combination. Crushed maple sugar added to chopped nuts and cream or condensed milk is also good.

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