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Giles L. French Editor
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REAPPORTIONMENT

Both Portland papers have editorial space to oppose the house resolution providing for an election on the federal plan of senate apportionment. They said the question had already been settled and that such a resolution would only stir up sectional battles that could do no good. They entirely overlooked the fact that the passage of the 1952 bill giving great legislative advantage to Portland had stirred up sectional disagreements. An assumption of piety when one's side is ahead is not new, nor surprising. Neither is it convincing. No one needs to read anything but the constitution of the United States to find the background for the federal plan in Oregon or any other state. If he pursues his reading to Madison's journal of the constitutional convention or other books describing the reasons for representation in one house by population and in the other by area he will be doubly convinced of the propriety of the federal plan.

PUBLIC DOMAIN

When the whites took over this country from the Indians they found the land, the forests, the rivers which were called the public domain. In the beginning it was generally agreed that the best thing to do with the public domain was to put it to use. That was in the period of our fastest development. We gave land to settlers, permitted the use of the waters, sometimes paying citizens to build canals for water transportation, and encouraged the cutting of timber. We were anxious to put the resources of the country to use for by making them available for use they became of value to mankind. As mere land and rivers and forests they weren't much good. There was never a serious question about the public domain. Even after the land was decided away to settlers it was considered as public property with the government still empowered to enforce rules as to its use. As the national resources came to be taken up in one form or another those who had no part of them except to enjoy the products of them began to complain about how they were handled and how much profit was being made from them. They called themselves conservationists.

Those who utilize the public domain do so to produce something needed or wanted by the citizens of the country. They sell it and make a profit from it. Their profit comes from the service they perform in making the raw material into something useable. In some cases the government pays them for the service they perform, for example, some farmers are paid more than the value of their product in order to keep them producing something considered of value to the citizenry. Timbermen use government timber and make it into lumber for houses and into thousands of other things useable by the people. Power companies dam the streams and use the water to make electricity which the people desire.

But there are those who preach that development of the public domain is a form of looting even though the profits made are almost always governed by the federal and state government. Let us presume that no one had tilled the soil, no one had cut a tree, no one had improved a river. That was what the Indians didn't do and if we had continued that policy we would have to live like the Indians lived. The government has the right, and duty, to plan orderly use of the public domain. It can enforce rules against waste of the soil, against improper timber cutting, against misuse of the rivers, prevent spoliation of fish and game and wild life. There is no place in the world and no record in history that shows government by itself can develop the public domain as well as can its citizens. The theory that government should do such things are advanced by Karl Marx and is being tried in Russia where the people are hungry and cold. It is not an American ideal. The American ideal is that the

individual citizen is allowed, even encouraged, to develop the resources of the country and that government, for the protection of those who are consumers, restrict the profits made in the operation and plan the use of it so that one generation will not use it all. The government is incapable of development of this kind and is not a proper function of our sort of government. By letting the people do it themselves the people do it better. We have become the most inventive, the best fed, the richest nation in all history because we have been able to use our minds and bodies developing our public domain. Any other course is Marxism, socialism, communism and none of them have ever been successful anywhere at any time.

ECONOMY

So far efforts to reduce Oregon's long swollen budget are meeting more opposition than success. The state is in the process of realizing the dangers of too long continued affluence. We have gotten used to a champagne income. If there is an assumption on the part of legislators that Oregonians are going to pay an additional 40 or more percent on their already high income taxes and are going to have local taxes increased and pay more for minor pleasures the legislators are mistaken. In some states that could be done; Oregon is not one of them. The services the state performs for the benefit of citizens are not worth the cost. Because they have become state services instead of local services the cost is entirely out of reason. The theory of concentration of costs into some central government has come home to roost and it is being found wanting in many respects. Enlisting the aid of larger governmental units may have started when smaller units couldn't or wouldn't provide the services demanded by the disgruntled. It may have started because local politicians could strengthen their popularity by getting help from higher up instead of levying local taxes. In any case it is a sign of local government weakness and the cure for it will probably come when state governments send the expenses back to local government for solution. It will not do to let local government evade its responsibilities. It is now the state that is broke and therefore the state that must begin economizing. The old arguments about the necessity of continuing huge appropriations for this and that in order to assure progress all fall flat when no money is available. It is never wise to spend more money than is available and we doubt the wisdom of raising tax payments enough to meet the present deficit. It is not a solution to approve more taxes is for the legislature to make some sizeable cuts in appropriations; and the only chance it has of removing the ban on emergency tax legislation will be to show an economical disposition to the voters. Surely some governmental economy would not hurt the state as much as the highest income tax in the nation.

There is a bill in the legislature to make banks close on Saturday. It is, of course, directed at the First National which stays open on Saturdays in most places. As such it has no place in the legislature. Inasmuch as a bank is a service institution we fall to see that the legislature should enact a law that will restrict the service it may give its patrons. There is nothing more monopolistic than a majority and a proper function of a legislature is to protect minorities. Besides it isn't the state's business.

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be used. From the point of view of north westerners the surplus is doubly dangerous for we are farther from the main market than anyone. Our freight rates are higher and our surpluses are last to be used. We see no permanent help for wheat growers unless a way can be devised to stop the production of so much of it. President Eisenhower has agreed under the flexible price system to keep the surplus on the market. Yet the flexible price system is under attack and may be thrown out. Producing wheat in the face of a surplus would be more dangerous than the flexible price. We can see no satisfactory end to the situation without a reduction in price that will drive the temporary wheat growers back to another crop. Some of them have been growing wheat so long they have the habit and it will be harder to get them to quit than it would have been. They have tasted the fine flavor of easy money and will not quit eating until the flavor is changed.

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children and families enjoyed a family get together in Arlington at the Frank Adams home on Easter Sunday.

Harland McDonald spent from Monday to Friday at a hospital in The Dalles last week. He suffered burns to his legs and body after spraying in his fruit orchards.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Buce and children, Alana, Mike and Heidi had Easter dinner with Mrs. Buce's parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weatherford in Olex. Other dinner guests of the Weatherfords were Mr. and Mrs. George Fox and son Jimmy and Miss Nancull Footo.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Medler drove a new Oldmobile home last weekend.

The primary room at Rufus school invited a number of preschool children to their Easter party which was held Friday at Rufus school. Their teacher Mrs. Marie Elliott had charge.

Bethlehem Chapter No. 73, O.E.S. Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month; visiting members invited. Moro, Oregon. Catherine Thompson, W. M. Naomi Van Gilder, Secretary.

Isreka Lodge No. 121 A.F. & A.M. Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. Frank Sayers, W. M. Clyde Gilmore, Secretary.

Lynne Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in I.O.O.F. hall. Transient and visiting brothers are cordially invited. John Shipley, N. G. Leo Watkins, Secretary.

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WANT ADS

FOR SALE: Modern six room house in Moro. For information write Charles Schulenburg, 980 Rice, St. Paul 3, Minn. 24-25c

WELL DRILLING: Stock, domestic or irrigation. W. J. Rodda, Ph 601 Moro, E. E. Shull Ph 470, Wasco. 23-6p

FOR SALE: Alta Fescue seed cleaned with 30% Rye Grass. Excellent dry land or irrigated pasture. 20c lb. Ted M. Ball, Phone 2294, Wamic, Ore. 24-7c

FOR SALE: Baled grass and alfalfa.

Mortgage Loans To Meet Your Individual Needs
ATTRACTIVE TERMS
PROMPT SERVICE
Standard Insurance Co.
A western company serving western agriculture
HOME OFFICE
812 S. W. Washington Portland, Oregon
Phone ATwater 4331

Dr. Otis G. Perkins

Optometrist
405 E. 2nd St.
(Across from Stadleman-Bonn Hardware)
Phone 5362 The Dalles, Ore.

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Learn How to Pull Together

Saw a kid go by the Clarion office on a brand-new coaster wagon yesterday—and it reminded me of when my brother and I were about forty years younger. Our folks weren't poor, but there wasn't enough to buy two wagons for Christmas. We got one between us. Dad made a rule that we each could have it for a week—but the boy with the wagon was responsible for keeping the kitchen wood-box filled. Seemed a bargain to Bud and me—at first. But soon we discovered it was no more fun playing

alone than working alone. It wasn't long before we were sharing the wagon in return for sharing the chores. From where I sit, you can't enjoy a privilege yourself if you're going to deny it to others. There are some folks who want the right to enjoy their favorite beverage—but would deny me my right to an occasional glass of beer. I doubt if such people get their full "share" of happiness, though.

Joe Marsh

WANTED: Housework \$1.00 pr. hr. Phone 669, Grass Valley, evenings or write Mrs. W. R. McFarland, Kent. 24p

GEORGE CHARLES CAMPBELL, Call father's home collect Edmonds, Wash., important 23-5c

STATE WIDE PAINT CO. complete painting and decorating service, spray or brush Phone 3977 or 5293, 1205 E. 12th St. Vern Campbell and Jack Null, The Dalles, Oregon 38tfm

MAY ELECTRIC, electrical contracting, Moro, Oregon, Phone 722. 19 tfm

BEST ONE-MAN BUSINESS IN U.S.A. Own and operate it yourself. We provide capital. Dealership now available nearby. Car or truck required. For full information, write The J. R. Watkins Company, 137 Dexter Ave., Seattle 9, Washington. 205c

JUST SLAUGHTERING — Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Kenny's Market, Grass Valley, Oregon Ph. 242 47tfm

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J. W. DODD, TYGH VALLEY ORE., Area Mgr. Wm. J. Collins & Co., U. S. Bank Bldg. Portland. Stocks, bonds, mutual funds. Call collect for orders or information: Tygh Valley 13F2 or Portland, Beacon 2152. 22tfm

FOR SALE: 6 room home, 3 bedrooms, full cement basement, automatic heat, fully insulated. Can be seen at any time. For further information contact Verne Arstitt, Athena, Oregon, Phone 2212. 22tfm

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman county, his Final Account as Executor of the estate of Herman H. Nichols, deceased; that Monday, the 2nd day of May, 1955, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day in the court room of the County Court in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, have been fixed by the Court as the time and place for hearing objections to said Final Account and for settlement of said estate.

Wesley E. Nichols
Executor
Brown & Van Vactor and
T. Lester Johnson
Attorneys for Executor 22-5c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the Estate of T. J. Coyle, deceased,

SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

Assets	\$16,800,302.00
Liabilities	751,682.00
Net assets	15,948,620.00
Other funds	247,974.48
Total	16,196,594.48

OTHER FUNDS

Reserves for life and accident and health policies	\$30,776,561.83
Policy loans and contract claims	3,922,770.00
All other liabilities	335,097,306.37
Capital paid-up	\$1,000,000.00
Special surplus funds	25,000.00
Unassigned surplus	2,533,519.31
Surplus as regards policyholders	3,538,519.31
Total	\$38,635,825.63

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS (Actual Basis)

Premiums and annuity considerations	\$7,751,247.29
Commissions for supplementary contracts	198,025.98
Net investment income	1,166,544.03
Other income items	24,887.34
Total	\$9,140,404.64

Payments on supplementary contracts, dividends and interest

Payments on supplementary contracts	\$157,437.48
Dividends and interest	1,342,904.30
Total	1,500,341.78

Other operating deductions

Operating expenses	\$2,904,653.16
Other operating deductions	12.33
Dividends to policyholders	97,184.50
Total	\$8,740,759.25

Net