

A Protector Or a Tyrant

Taxes exist because it is necessary to maintain government. If we admit the necessity and usefulness of having a government, then we must also admit that it is our duty to maintain our government. Taxation is the indispensable means of supporting government. Government, generally speaking, earns no income. Somebody has produced or saved every penny that goes into the coffers of public revenue.

As government may requisition the lives of its citizens, so too it can requisition their fortunes for the public service. Taxes can only be justified when they are levied for useful and necessary objects of government, and applied economically and wisely to such purposes. Unless these conditions are fulfilled, taxation degenerates into a state of virtual robbery under the guise of law.

"The power to tax is the power to destroy," and as such it is one of the most pervasive powers of the government, because it reaches all classes of people. Our only safeguard against the abuse of this power lies in the structure of our government.

President Coolidge has said: "A government which lays taxes on people not required by urgent necessity and sound public policy is not a protector of liberty, but an instrument of tyranny." Government must not forget that the people have a right to their property and to the money that they save.—The Tax Digest.

Political Crusading Unfair

In urging a federal investigation of electric and gas utilities, advocates of such a move say, "A demand has come up from the country for the proposed investigation." Is this not stretching the truth?

Apparently the "demand that comes from the country" is part of the program of those who would like to establish public ownership of industry in this country, and have chosen the public utilities as their target of attack in the present instance. In order to justify a federal investigation, various statements and letters have been read into the Congressional Record to show "a demand from the country." All of these statements and letters seem to be from individuals and organizations openly favoring public ownership of industry, or interested in creating political prominence for themselves.

Nothing was read into the Congressional Record expressing opposite views of leading metropolitan newspapers, or small dailies and weeklies throughout the country—the real editorial thought of the nation—nor the statements of recognized business leaders and economists who have consistently warned Congress against a political investigation of the public utilities in a presidential year.

An infinitesimal minority viewpoint is spread on the Congressional Record and blazoned to the nation as a "demand that comes from the country." Public prejudices may be aroused by this course, with resulting political advantages for a more or less radical program which would trample on the rights of the individual and private industry in this nation. The fact that such a policy may do irreparable harm and injury to the prosperity of the entire country seems of little moment to the agitators.

If there is to be an investigation, eliminate politics and politicians. Let it be fair and for the good of the industry and the country. If there is anything wrong with the utilities, they have stated openly that they want to know it as much as anyone else. But in the interests of their five million security holders, they don't want to be a political football on a political gridiron with high political offices or political management of their properties as the goal.

Substantial Farm Market

The year 1927 saw painfully low prices for the industrial metals; so low that many operations were curtailed, and mines and mills that would have operated at a fine profit at earlier prices, paid little or no dividends.

But for the great advances made in metallurgy in the past decade, it would have been a year of genuine disaster. As it is, profits and employment have held up enough to encourage mining for the year to come. Profits have been wrung from former losses; machines do what hand labor could not possibly do in handling ores and the cheap ores of today often develop into better industrial projects than the bonanza ores of a generation ago.

The farmer of 1928 will need the miner more than he needed him in 1927. More and more the outside world is raising its own farm surplus; America is hardly needed abroad—she must make her own farm markets. Where? In the mines, the forests, the factories. We can produce a tremendous metal surplus, to send other nations that have neither the metals nor the ways to work them. Here is one of the farmer's best markets—the labor in the mines and the mills that produce and manufacture products for export.

It is sometimes easier to step into another man's shoes than to walk in them.

U. S. Research Explains Why Pork is Popular

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, almost half of the meat eaten in the United States is pork. Although the United States possesses only 6 per cent of the world's population, it has produced in recent years about 20 per cent of the world's hogs.

Investigations of the meat and animal fats by the Department of Agriculture explain the popularity of pork and pork products. A report just issued by the bureau of Animal Industry shows an increase of more than 2,200,000 hogs slaughtered last year as compared with the preceding year. Of the 70,000,000 food animals which passed under federal inspection, more than 42,500,000 were hogs.

Palatability Big Factor Pork is, like all meats, exceedingly palatable, which, of course, is one of the main reasons why it is popular. Investigations, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry show that the protein of pork has a high nutritive value and is efficient in enhancing the food value of vegetable proteins. Recent studies of sausage have shown that this pork product is very high in fuel value, furnishing more than 2,000 calories per pound.

There is such a wide variety of pork products, that the ones containing the most fat and, consequently, furnishing the most energy value may be chosen by those who need an abundant supply of fuel for hard manual labor, but for the person who is leading a sedentary life and needs less energy, but who does need protein, the choice will be for the leaner pork cuts. In general the cold weather of winter calls for a greater consumption of foods high in caloric value.

Protein Content High Another reason why pork is valuable in the diet, although this may not have any direct bearing on its popularity, because too few people are aware of the fact, is that it is a comparatively rich source of the growth promoting Vitamin B. Since so much pork is eaten, these studies which prove its special value in the diet, are especially significant. Because pork is produced in such quantities and in such an efficient way, this food comes to the markets at relatively low prices. Its economy combined with its high food value, is the reason given by the United States Department of Agriculture for the popularity of pork in the American diet.

Not So Good

A writer in the London Daily Mail, commenting on American telephone system, says: "All over Europe, the telephone is managed, or rather mismanaged, by officialdom. In America the telephone is a private institution and the result is that the United States, with 110 million inhabitants, has considerably more than twice as many telephones as all Europe, with four times as many inhabitants, where the bureaucratically-managed telephone is a luxury of the well-to-do.

"In America where there is a telephone to every six or seven people, practically every working man is on the wire, and so is practically every farmer.

"In Europe, large houses containing invaluable art collections burn because there is no telephone to call the fire brigade. People living in the country have to send for the doctor on foot or on horseback exactly as they did in the Middle Ages."

News Items from Kent

The weather man has wished more cold weather on us this week.

The Shaniko flier came up Tuesday morning, first time for a week.

Some farmers, thinking wheat as low now as it will get, are selling.

J. U. Leonard has completed a barn on the Lemon place this winter.

"Payne the bean man" has finally got his beans thrashed. He feels he knows beans now.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Matthes were weekend visitors at the G. W. Barnett home in The Dalles.

Burt Davis, who has been visiting in Portland and California, returned to his family Saturday.

The small son of Frank Haynes is still in the hospital with a bad arm, but improving, from blood poisoning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jensen who have been employed by Wilbur Haggerty all summer and fall left the latter part of the week for Hood River.

J. H. Wilson and wife and Carl Gregg, wife and two daughters have returned from their trip to Tennessee. They report having a good time and all glad to be back home again.

There has been lots of water this year, more than for several seasons. The roads are being repaired so the usual numbers are surrounding the stores in the places where the most gossip is heard.

Miss Martha Wilson left for Eugene Monday to enter a nurse's training school, going down with her brother John who is returning this week. There is a lot of the young fellows feeling bad so a good nurse is needed.

ALWAYS GOT LEFT

Health Fiend: You should always lie on your right side.

Politician: Bah! Whenever I do I get left.

White lies are apt to leave black marks on a man's reputation.



DR. G. WHITFIELD RAY

DR. G. WHITFIELD RAY has been called the "Livingstone of South America." He has spent the greater part of the past seventeen years in exploration work, and for many years was the official explorer for the Bolivian Government. He is to speak here soon on his strange and remarkable experiences.

Last Lyceum Number  
Moro Legion Hall  
Monday, January 30th

Here's a Way to Balance The Budget and Diet

Every day we hear the expression, "meat is so costly." If further study is given to this remark one generally finds that the speaker has limited his judgment to only a few of the retail cuts which are available daily to the meat consuming public. The supply and demand make the prices and consequently when a large number of purchasers seek a certain commodity the price will increase until these two factors are again equal. The reverse will be true if the demand be curtailed or the supply becomes more liberal.

Whatever the condition may be that exists today, the housewife still has the opportunity of purchasing the less demanded cuts from all of the meat producing animals, thereby affecting a great saving in her meat budget. If we, as consumers of meat, are going to eat only porterhouse steak, loin pork chops, and veal cutlets, which form only a very small portion of the respective animals from which they are taken, then we must realize that prices will always be relatively high for our favorite meat cuts. But if we follow the old advice that diversification of purchasing is one means of reducing the amount of money to be spent for the meat supply, we undoubtedly will experience a Utopia in the marketing of the most valuable farm product, the meat producing animal.

At a recent meat exhibit one of the main attractions was a display of cuts from a pork shoulder. This portion of the hog carcass is considered by most meat men as a hard seller, this condition existing not because the various cuts from this portion lacked quality, but mainly because there are so few purchasers who are acquainted with the merits of the meat that is derived from the fore part of the pork carcass. The rough pork shoulder was divided up into approximately one dozen different trade cuts. Many more cuts are on the market but they differ only slightly from these, due to the methods of trimming. In each of these cuts very little complaint could be made as to quality or marbling of fat or because there was too much waste, such as fat and bone.

Some of these pieces are solid flesh and leave the packing house either in a fresh or cured state. These cuts are suitable for various methods of preparation, mainly braising, sauteing, roasting and boiling. Another feature possessed by many is that they afford the opportunity of slicing and serving cold.

American Paving Leads

Speaking before the recent Annual Asphalt Paving Congress at Atlanta, Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, said:

"All the world wants roads and all the world looks to the United States for the best examples of modern highway development. Therein lies a wonderful opportunity for American skill and initiative to help in a work which will add immeasurably to the peace and prosperity of the world. In many countries, road construction is limited by lack of funds and the problem is to build a large mileage at a low cost. Is not that problem of tremendous significance to the asphalt industry?"

It is significant in that asphalt is constantly being used more extensively to salvage worn-out pavements and macadam and gravel roads, by covering such old road base with a new waterproof wearing surface which will meet modern traffic conditions, and at the same time cause the least drain on the taxpayers' pocketbook.

A Taxpaying Industry

Last year the railroads paid over \$394,000,000 in taxes—more than twice what it cost to run the federal government in 1874, and not much less than the 1901 governmental cost. In other words, had the railroads paid as much in taxes a little over a quarter-century ago as they do now, they alone would have been supporting the entire federal government.

Recently the Puget Sound Power and Light company submitted a bid to light Seattle streets for \$100,000 a year less than the city now pays its own municipal plant. The bid was rejected by city officials. The same private corporation was awarded the light and power contracts for ten Washington state institutions in competition with the same Seattle municipal plant at a saving of \$35,000 a year to the state.

Even with its "tax exemption" and "elimination of profits," the Seattle municipal plant, advertised as the greatest of its kind in the world, could not match the rates of the more efficiently operated private plant which pays enormous taxes to the state of Washington and has to make a profit for its customer and employe stockholders.

The Seattle municipal plant has a strange hold on the city business and can eliminate competition, but it has no such hold on state business where the state and the taxpayers are free to accept competitive bids. In the present case, the state saved approximately \$35,000 a year, while Seattle taxpayers are being assessed approximately \$100,000 a year more than necessary for their light, in addition to making up the taxes which their municipal plant does not pay and which the private plant would have to pay if it were doing business in Seattle.

Like the moth fluttering around the candle-flame, there are always persons willing to experiment with public ownership "at the expense of the taxpayer."

Ton Litter Contest Listed

The ton litter contest in pigs which has been run for three years, will again be held in 1928. The 1927 contest was the banner year with 18 entries, from which nine were exhibited. Of these nine, eight qualified as ton litters.

Each litter must be nominated by notifying the animal husbandry department of the Oregon Agricultural college within two days after the litter is farrowed, as the litter must be inspected and marked within ten days after farrowing. Litters farrowed after March 1st are eligible, the object being to make the litter weigh a ton or more at the end of 180 days. All pigs are weighed in at the state fair and if they are over 180 days old each pig has to stand a handicap of one and two thirds pounds for each day over time.

Any breeder in Oregon who has sows farrowing after March 1st and who anticipates entering the contest can write the animal husbandry department for application blanks. However a letter stating the fact that the breeder has a litter to nominate will answer the purpose just as well as the blank form. A copy of the rules and regulations will be sent upon request.

Alex Cruickshank, now famous national champion club leader and member, is present holder of the record in the ton litter contests as his weight marks made two years ago has never been beaten. His litter of 10 actually weighed more than 8100 pounds with an adjusted weight of 2777.

ATTABOY EDDIE
This "Atta-Boy Eddie" we feature is quite a conspicuous creature. With a hundred pound sack. On the broad of his back. And a couple of crates on reacher!
SPECIAL Genuine Cannon BATH TOWEL. Given without extra cost to each purchaser of Dona Castile Soap. 10 cakes for 98c.
May & Son, Moro, Ore. Member Store United Grocers of Oregon

The Watch Shop
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
By an Expert Watchmaker
With 16 Years Experience in Watch Repairing
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR
We Buy, Sell or Exchange Watches
Turn your old watch in on a new one
F. D. Fisk, Jeweler, Moro, Oregon
Located at Main Street Barber Shop

When You Need
Mill Feed, Family Flour, Chicken Feed, Hay and Grain, Ground Bone, Etc.
Lumber, Shingles, Cement, Fire Insurance, Sacks and Twine.
Wood, Coal, Brick, Sacks and Twine.
REMEMBER WE SELL IT!
Your patronage will always be appreciated
By The
Farmers Elevator & Supply Co.
Office at Farmer's State Bank
Moro, Oregon
Be sure and see the new Calkin's Combined Seed Treater and Fanning Mill at either the Farmer's Elevator and Warehouse or at the fair grounds during the fair.

STOP LOOK LISTEN
You Are Requested to Attend!
A Musical Entertainment
GIVEN BY THE
Moro Community Orchestra
Thursday, January 26th, 1928
The Program Will Include Selections By The Moro Community Orchestra and a Number of Individual Solos
American Legion Hall, Moro, Oregon
EIGHT o'CLOCK
ADMISSION:— Adults 50 cents; Children 35 cents.