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ARTHUR EDWARD POWELL
Editor and Proprietor

EDITORIALS

GOVERNMENT POWER PRODUCTION LIKE PREACHER'S COW

There's nothing new about the principle of the TVA—as the following editorial, from the New Richmond, Wisconsin, Observer tellingly proves:

"It may be surprising to some to realize that at least the principle of the TVA was demonstrated in Richland Center, Wis., years ago.

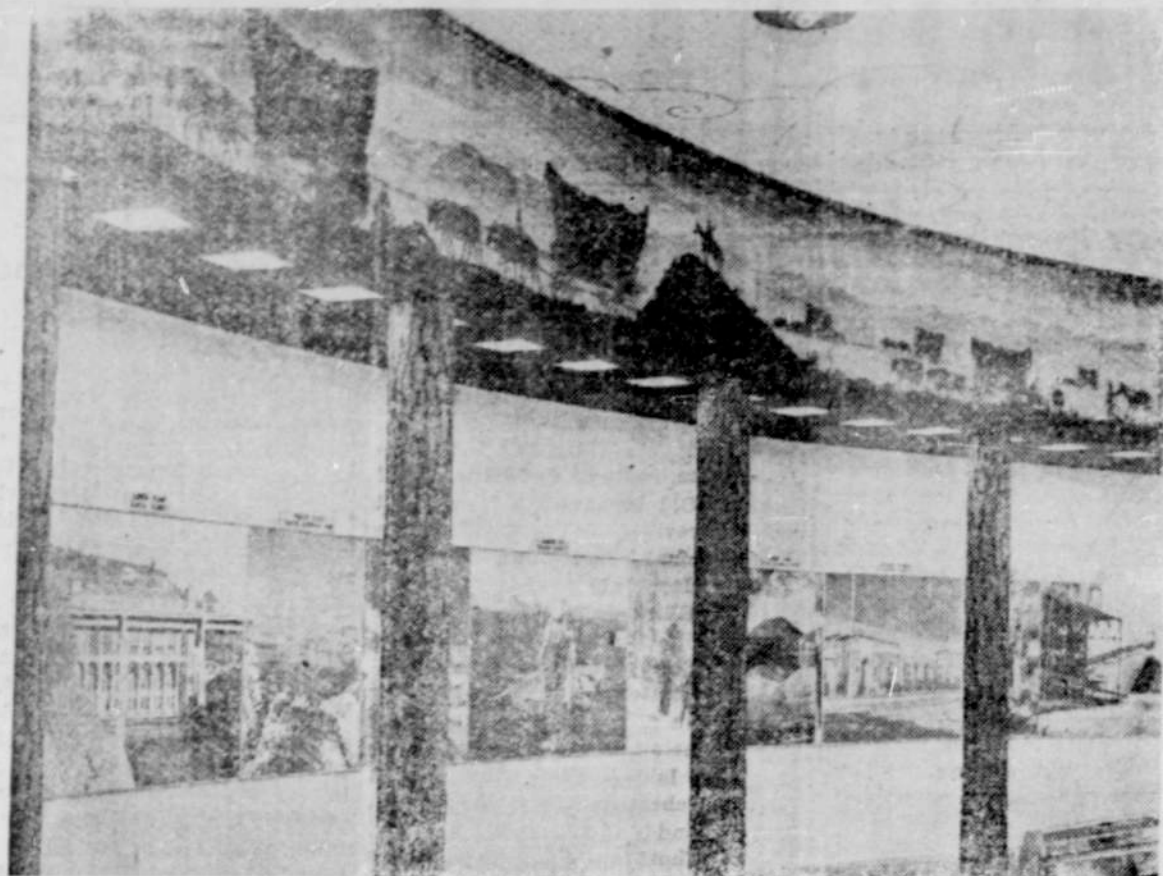
"There was a local preacher who had quite a family while he drew somewhat of a small salary. He conceived the idea that if he possessed a milk cow one of the heavy expenses of family maintenance might be reduced.

"He discussed the proposition with some of his parishioners. One said he would give him a cow; another volunteered to furnish hay, another, straw for bedding. A neighbor gave the minister the use of a barn in which to keep the cow and store the feed.

"Finding that the cow gave more milk than the family required, the minister sold the surplus. Inasmuch as he had not a dollar invested in the cow, that the feed, bedding and barn were furnished, he readily saw that there was a big profit derived from the milk sold. He was soon able to lay up enough milk money to enable him to buy another cow. Forgetting to tell the members of the church that he had the second cow, he was able to get other friends to furnish additional hay, straw and feed the second cow needed and the fellow who allowed him the use of the barn also permitted him to keep the other cow there.

"The preacher committed the error of arriving at the conclusion that the milkmen of the town were robbers. When he saw them charging the prices they were getting he offered to sell milk at a slightly reduced price. He even preached a sermon on the crime of profiteering.

"One of the milkmen was a member of that church. When he saw them taking his sermon to heart and learned that his preacher was canvassing his customers to take



A section of the mezzanine floor showing (below) mural photographic enlargements and (above) the sandblasted color mural of natural pine four feet high and extending 360 feet around the entire circular mezzanine.

milk from him and was telling his brethren how their milkman was robbing them, he got angry.

"He sat down and figured out that he couldn't afford to buy cows, build barns, furnish hay and make delivery at the same price as could a competitor who didn't have a cent invested, got his feed and barn room for nothing and had customers come after their milk.

"The milkman went to the mat on the proposition. It didn't take him long to convince other members of the congregation that the practice wasn't fair, especially when he backed his argument by letting them know that if it continued he would cease making his large yearly contribution to the church. Brother churchmen quit hauling hay to the preacher's cow and the neighbor asked for barn rent. When that came about the preacher discovered that to buy everything made his expenses run so high that it didn't pay even to keep a cow to furnish milk for his own family.

"There was a perfect little Tennessee Valley Authority setup. With the Federal Government furnishing everything, even to writing off a loss of \$1,000.00 in a single year, no private company can compete with it any more than the regular milkman could compete with the preacher."

TIME TO WAKE UP

Recently the American Institute of Public Opinion, noted for its fact-finding accuracy, started asking Americans the question: "Do you happen to pay any taxes?"

It is an established fact that nearly everyone who receives money from any source or buys even the barest necessities of life pays out a substantial part of his or her income in the form of hidden taxes. Yet 25 per cent of those answering the above question seemed sincerely to believe that they weren't helping to pay the mounting cost of government.

Sadly enough, most of those who were not conscious of paying taxes were numbered in the group on which proportionately the burden falls most heavily—those earning less than \$20 a week. The man or woman earning that amount pays, on the average, slightly over a hundred dollars a year in taxes.

The common delusion brought into the spotlight by this survey is undoubtedly one of the chief reasons why heavy government spending, waste, and inefficiency so seldom encounter concerted opposition from those most affected. And one thing at least is sure: there can be no "aroused taxpayer" as long as the individual supposed to play that role isn't even conscious of being taken for a spending sleigh-ride.

CONFESSION NOT ENOUGH

(From the Washington Daily News)
Having been caught sucking eggs, the National Labor Relations Board quite condescendingly announces (with reservations) that it will go and sin no more.

It proclaims modification of certain rules it arrogated to itself as long as it could get away with them,

and to which it stubbornly clung until pushed by public sentiment and congressional investigation.

The whole NLRB performance has been a striking example of a bureaucracy failing to understand that ours is a government of laws, not of men. It has performed like the constable who thinks a search warrant is a lot of silly circumlocution.

That it should at this late date yield in an effort to prevent amendment of the law under which it operates amounts to nothing less than an insult to a Congress that set it up.

Congress should immediately write into that law the concession the NLRB has proffered under fire, and not leave up to the NLRB the privilege of changing its mind; and to write also such other changes as are indicated by the inquiries which brought this begrudging concession from the board.

The Wagner Act should be made to function as its author intended. With it should be dovetailed a mediation system which will assure continuity instead of chaos in industry. That is a definite and obvious duty of Congress before it adjourns.

And the NLRB should be taught, by amendments to the law it administers, that Congress, the creator, and not the board, the creature, is the policy-making body of this nation; that statutes rule, not bureaucrats and whims and prejudices and predilections.

HI-WAYS TO HEALTH
by ADA R. MAYNE
OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

HOME-MADE QUICK BREADS

Summer's officially here again. And problem number one in the minds of meal planners is "What's something appetizing to serve these hot days?"

One answer to that question is "home-baked quick breads." For even when it is ninety in the shade no family is satisfied with all-cold meals. Bread, fresh from the oven, is one way to work a necessary hot dish into the menu.

Made-to-order for summer baking at home are the quick breads, which can be stirred up in a hurry, baked quickly. For these breads butter makes a satisfactory shortening. Best liquid for food value, flavor and texture is milk. In any quick bread but pop-overs, sour milk may be substituted cup for cup for sweet. Always of course when sour milk is substituted for sweet, there must be a change in the leavening agent. Each cup of sour milk needs 1/2 teaspoon soda to neutralize the acid in it. One half teaspoon soda equals in leavening powder 2 teaspoons baking powder—and takes the place of that much of the baking powder in the original recipe.

Quickest of all the quick breads are muffins. Secret of their success lies mostly in the mixing—and the knowing when to stop. Therefore, stir muffins enough to moisten the ingredients and leave the mixture with a rough appearance. Do not mix for smoothness. Muffins are at their best served hot from the oven with plenty of butter. But some cooks purposely make up more than their family can eat at one meal.

Then these "left-over" muffins are cut in slices, buttered and toasted. Muffins also lend themselves to tasteful variations. To a recipe calling for 1 cup liquid—add 1/2 cup chopped dried fruit with the dry ingredients or add 1/4 cup chopped nuts.

Cornmeal may be substituted for all or part, cornmeal works best in recipes designed especially for it. And of all the dishes made from cornmeal one of the favorites since the Indians started it has been corn cone.

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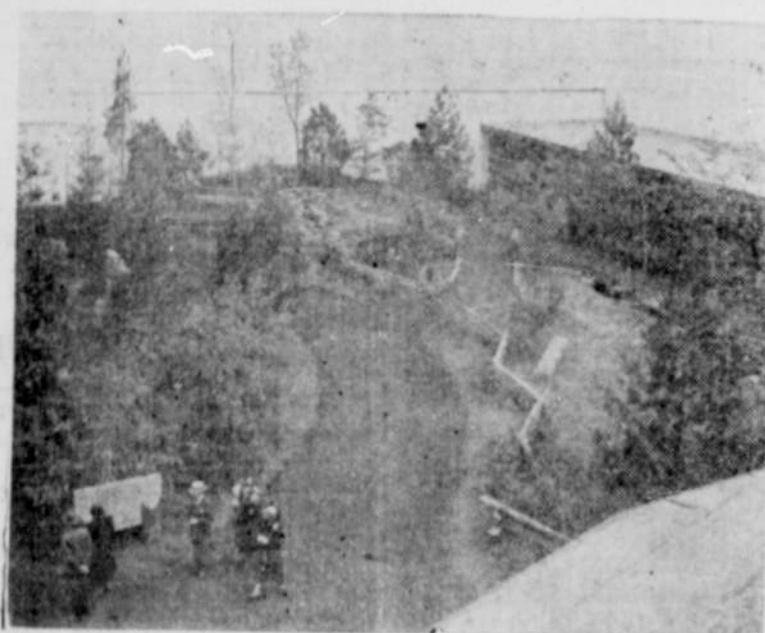
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