Candidate for Delegate To The Republican Convention

William M. McAllister

William M. McAllister, candidate for election as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, is a native Oregonian. He was born in Portland, educated in the public schools of Mutnomah County, graduated from the Willamette University College of Law, and since 1931 has been engaged in the practice of law at Medford.

Mr. McAllister served as a Republican member of the Oregon legislature during five sessions, four in the House of Representatives, and one in the Senate, and in 1943 was Speaker of the House. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1943 and is familiar with convention procedure.

Mr. McAllister served in the Army of the United States during the last war and spent two and one-half years in the European Theater of Operations. As a military government officer, he gained a first-hand knowledge of the countries of Western Europe and of the critical problems new facing our country in that region.

Active in the affairs of his community, Mr. McAllister is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Elk Lodge, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is a member of the Masonic Bodies and of the Shrine. He is married and has two children.

Although personally preferring Eisenhower, he is pledged to vote for the nomination for President of the candidate selected by the people of Oregon at the primary nominating election. He believes in the American system of representative government under the Constitution and in our system of free enterprise and is opposed to bureaucratic government by administrative decree. His slogan is "For Republican Victory."

Becaus eof his ability and knowledge of govern malentffa

ledge of governmental affairs he merits election as delegate to the Republican National Convention.

When little boys stop eating cand, there will be no candy and no little boys.

Knowledge is Power

(1.) There are three steps, according to Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota Congressman, who analyzes the question in "Commonweal." (1) Raise the general level of morality in the U. S. "This is basically an individual problem, but it is also the responsibility of government, and all constructive social institutions," he points out. (2) Raise ethical standards in business and in the professions since they have a bearing on political activity. (3) Take immediate action to develop in the U. S. a code of ethics for men in public office.

(2.) "I cannot overemphasize the folly of letting children know too much about the use of narcotics," says Harry J. Anslinger, U. S. commissioner of narcotics. New York public school teachers describe the nature and effects of narcotics to children of the seventh grade through senior high school. Anslinger's stand is outlined in an article by James C. G. Conniff in the February "Catholic Digest." Anslinger adds, "People who have made a lifelong study of the matter are opposed to giving even adults too much information on this treacherous subject. Think how much worse it is to be making the effects of dope a topic of daily conversation among the young."

(3.) The man who murdered Trotsky has been in a Mexican prison almost nine years now, but he has never revealed his real name, his origin or even his nationality. Joseph Bornstein in his book, "The Politics of Murder," tells the story of the assassin's elaborate preparations which began in Paris two years before he killed Trotsky with a pickaxe. The mysterious prisoner is now serving a 20-year term for Trotsky's murder. He has an extensive library in his cell, his meals and liquor are brought to the prison from an expensive restaurant, and the bills are paid from funds whose sources have never been revealed.

From articles appearing in the February Catholic Digest.

Financial Conditions of Local Bank Increasing

Quarterly statement of condition figures released by the Central Point branch of the First National Bank of Portland show that on March 31, 1952, deposits at the branch were $1,299,348 and loans were $692,365. Announcement of the totals was made by R. C. Isaacs, manager of the branch.

Released at the same time were comparable totals for the branch for March 31 1951. On that date, deposits were $1,272,321 and loans were $527,852.

Further figures show that on March 31, 1952, deposits at the First National Bank of Portland with its 46 statewide banking offices were $533,436,827, loans were $277,042,952 and resources were $578, 560,387.

In releasing these figures, F. N. Belgrano, Jr., president of First National, reported that all three figures represented increases over a year ago. Over March 31, 1951, deposits at the bank have increased $30,167,638, loans have increased $35,345,992 and resources have increased $30,377,880.

Also released at the same time were figures for the First National Bank group, consisting of the First National Bank of Portland and its 46 statewide banking offices and 15 affiliated banks with 18 offices. On March 31, 1952, total deposits for the group were $654,796,937, loans were $327,044,659 and resources were $709,968,145. These figures represent increases over March 31, 1951 of $34,086,090 in deposits, $42,729, 783 in loans and $36,087,906 in resources.

According to Belgrano, both savings deposits and commercial deposits showed large gains over a year ago. Especially significant was the increase in savings deposits, which the First National president attributed to a strong trend towards savings by the people of Oregon and to the fact that on January 1, 1952, First National raised its savings interest rate to 2% per annum on all savings accounts regardless of size and to 2½% on time certificates of deposit written to mature in three years. First National was the first statewide bank in Oregon to announce the raise to 2%.

CAR IN LIVING ROOM—

Booneville, Ind.—Ever since October 21, Mr. and Mrs. John Sturgeon have had an automobile parked halfway in their living room and halfway in their front yard. The car came sceamring in off the highway, tore off a hunk of the northeast corner of the Sturgeon's house and settlued down where a divan stood. Wanting to be sure the owner paid for damages to his house, Sturgeon has let the sedan sit there since.