

Morgan News

Mrs. J. F. Hardesty

Rood Eckleberry came home on the stage from Cecil, Friday.

Mrs. H. O. Ely is suffering from tonsillitis this week.

Mr. W. F. Palmateer, is a victim of rheumatism this week.

Morgan people are hoping for a little warmer weather soon. On Saturday morning, the thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero.

Mrs. George Mahony lost some fowls on account of the cold.

Mr. Martin Laurendeau was a business visitor to La, Saturday.

N. E. Pettyjohn was calling on G. G. Hardesty, last Thursday.

Several people hereabouts are using sleds as this cold weather is hard on autos.

Mr. and Mrs. Seely spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Nash.

Dean Eckleberry spent Saturday evening with the home folks.

Mr. S. D. Seely is assisting Mr. Edith Minor with the sheep raising the lambing season.

Mr. Minor has his sheep on the Copeland ranch on Willow Creek.

Glenn Ball called on James Hardesty, Monday morning.

Miss Geneva Pettyjohn spent Sunday with Miss Alice Nash.

Mrs. Eudora Seely and little daughter, spent Sunday with Mrs. Nash.

Myra Alsdock, called on Ethel Mahone, last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Harbison, Howard Hardesty, Mrs. Martin Laurendeau, and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Palmateer, were business visitors in Lone, last Tuesday.

Mr. Bill Clayton, of Rhea, was calling on Mr. John Nash.

Herbert Hynd, of Cecil, was a business visitor in Morgan, last Monday.

HUDSON ESSEX SUPER-SIX

Paul G. Balsiger, Agent. At Paul G. Balsiger's

J. E. Swanson INSURANCE

ROY O. WEST



Roy O. West of Chicago, who was appointed secretary of the Interior by President Coolidge to succeed Hubert Work. Mr. West is Republican national committee member for Illinois.

State Traffic Officer C. H. Hoxslo has been stationed at Grants Pass to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Officer Howard. Officer Herb Moore is now stationed at Medford.

Joe Chicago, well known trapper, collected bounty amounting \$53 from Clackamas county recently when he brought into Molalla one coyote, 19 bobcats and four cougar pelts. The state will pay him an additional \$100 for the cougar.

Car tax aggregating \$128,288.11 have been levied in Clackamas county for 1929, according to a statement prepared by the county court, acting as the tax levying board. The taxes for 1929 amounted to \$128,288.11, a decrease of \$20,000.

Self Assertion

Most of the books designed to develop "personality" are probably sold to men who think you can correct a traffic jam by tooting your horn.—Newcastle Courier.

Nuts Don't Help Either

No. Roger, nuts do not make a political party stronger or more secure. In fact, the larger the number of bolts the quicker the party will go to pieces.—Boston Transcript.

Material Long in Use

Heavy timber has been used from ancient times and the Great Sphinx on Hieroglyphs, describes hieroglyphic monuments made by the Thracians as being equal to linen for fineness.

Social Science Solution to Peace Problem

War Not Only Wicked, But Futile, Says Dr. Hall, President of University of Oregon, in Series of Articles

This is the fifth of a series of six articles written for this paper by Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall, president of the University of Oregon, on the problem of international peace. Dr. Hall is an authority on this field, and was one of the founders of the Social Science Research Council of America.

By DR. ARNOLD BENNETT HALL, President, University of Oregon

There are other ways in which social control in international affairs must be supplemented by the technique of modern science. Some nations may find it itself with an expanding population and a limited food supply and reach the conclusion that unless it can expand its territorial limits it is destined to ultimate starvation and national decline. At once that nation becomes a menace to all countries interested in the territory that is conceivably available for the realization of the original nation's ideals of expansion, and international friction and conflict may easily result. But what are the facts? If a scientific investigation, conducted by competent scholars, would produce undeniable evidence that the nation would need additional territory or new adjustments in order to preserve its food supply, it is quite reasonable to suppose that such a nation, exercising the international control that would not refuse reasonable relief and cold-bloodedly random the state to its apparent fate.



Dr. Hall

Just Satisfies Imperative Under a system of social control in which such justifiable questions were determined by scientific investigations, a reasonable and just solution of the problem would seem much more probable. For were the nation to appeal to the arbitrament of war, it would undoubtedly seize more than was necessary for her reasonable demands, and other nations, having been convinced by scientific inquiry of the justification of the aggressive nation's action, and eager to maintain the existing status and equilibrium among the states, would oppose with considerable hostility the appeal to arms. Under such a system, the nations would secure neither peace nor security, while under the effective system of social control, effective might conceivably be solved, national security insured, and peace preserved.

Any attempt to exercise a system of social control in the Pacific basin would be bound to encounter needless opposition, friction, and possible failure, unless it was preceded by a series of scientific studies on the Pacific dealing with food supply, expanding population, sources of raw material, possibilities of industrial development, channels of international trade, racial and religious antipathies, and the fundamental character of the conflicts involved. For without such information, social control would be impotent to adjust conflicting interests and work out the solution of vexing problems in a way that would win confidence, avoid friction and secure the voluntary acquiescence of the people and nations immediately involved.

In other words, social control, even though accompanied with effective instrumentalities for its expression, must be based upon modern scientific methods and the technique of social engineering. If it succeeds, Control Must Be Just Another implication involved in an effective system of social control among nations is that such control must be of such a character as to insure voluntary acquiescence, at least by such a temporary show of force as will be reasonable and practicable. Any attempt to exercise coercion upon a single state, the ultimate justice and wisdom of which does not appeal to their sober judgment after the pas-

sion and excitement of the moment has disappeared, is doomed to failure.

So there are certain things in regard to which the population of the nations would take an attitude of irreconcilable opposition. Any attempt to coerce them contrary to such nationalistic convictions would call for constant military enforcement, rather than the peaceful instrumentalities of social control.

One of the contributions that scientific research could make to this aspect of the problem would be to make a statistical summary of the types of controversies and misunderstandings which have led to war. A classification of these causes into justifiable and non-justifiable disputes would be extremely helpful. Justifiable disputes which depend upon the interpretation of law or ascertainment of facts, are generally much more amenable to peaceful adjustments in which the nations involved are likely to acquiesce. Non-justifiable disputes involving obvious conflicts of interest, such as the vital interests of a nation, are difficult to solve in a way that will meet with the acceptance of the interested powers.

Subjects of Control Told

A survey of the causes of international controversy, however, will bring to light a vast number of issues, many of which some nations will regard as lying entirely within the purview of domestic power. Any attempt to extend the agencies of international control so as to include the power to settle all such questions would be exceedingly perilous. The framers of the Constitution of the United States in trying to establish an executive government over 13 independent and belligerent colonies, found it necessary to reserve to the states all power, authority, and jurisdiction, except where history and experience had indicated the absolute necessity of granting such power, authority, and jurisdiction to the federal government. Even with this scrupulous regard for the rights of the individual states, the civil war proved too great a strain upon the instrumentality of national social control, and, for the time being, social control was broken down and we had a government by military power. It is this which has happened to the American states, which have so many interests, traditions, and ideals in common, how much more likely would it be to occur in the leading foreign nations of the world that have no common heritage of history and ideals.

For this reason, it would seem a sound principle for procedure in formulating a plan for social control among the nations to limit the subjects of control to the absolute minimum. In fact, there seems to be ground to assume that the only one thing upon which the great nations of the world would be brought to such a definite agreement as to insure the voluntary acquiescence of all nations, and against which no serious judgment was rendered, is the elimination of war as a means of enforcing national policy. Recent proposals that leading nations should bind themselves to bring economic, commercial and military coercion upon any nation of the group that aggressively declared war without first submitting its controversy to some form of international negotiation, compromise, or decisions seems to recognize the principle here discussed.

The degree of control here proposed is merely to ban aggressive warfare as a means of enforcing national policy, leaving the nations free to choose the method of amicable solution that they may desire. In other words, the proposed limits the control to the smallest possible jurisdiction that gives promise of averting war.

Scope is Narrowed

This, in turn, limits the scope of social control to the one issue upon which the peoples of all the nations seem now to be agreed—the well and faculty of war. If the nations from domestic development and from the origins of society have any value as a nation, there is every reason to believe that such a program will be successful and that each individual nation will acquiesce in the enforcement of such a program. (The next article will follow soon)

INTERSTATE BRIDGE FREE

Last Obstacle Removed When Commissioners Vote for Transfer.

Portland, Or. — The Portland-Tanner interstate bridge across the Columbia river became toll-free New Year's day.

The last obstacle in the way of toll elimination was removed before noon Monday when Multnomah County Commissioners Amdece M. Smith and Grant Phoghey, a majority of the board, voted in favor of transferring Multnomah county's share of the bridge across the Oregon slough, to the Oregon State highway commission.

Clatsop county officials already had voted to release their share of the bridge to the Washington highway commission.

Production of lumber in Oregon decreased 29 per cent last year, according to figures prepared by the census bureau in conjunction with the forest service, showing a decrease from 4,454,735 board feet in 1926 to 3,192,852 board feet in 1927. The number of operating mills in the same time dropped from 399 to 269. The decline in production in Oregon was the largest of any of the large lumber producing states, with the exception of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Residents between Central Point and Hybees bridge on Rogue river are petitioning the county court for a highway on a beeline from the bridge to a junction with the Pacific highway between Central Point and Medford.

Press dispatches from Washington announce that Congressman Hawley's bill asking for \$200,000 for construction of a road through the Umpqua national forest between Black Cana and Stearnboat Springs has been killed in the senate.

NEW INCOME TAX BILL FOR OREGON

Graduated Tax Plan With No Property Offset; Sales Tax Considered.

Sales Tax Measure May Prove Popular—Income Tax Bill Breaks Schedule—Lobby Opposes Motor Bus Franchise—Prohibition to be Aided—Fishing Treaty Falls in Committee.

Salem, Or.—The most interesting week of the legislative session is now at hand. What with the telephone hearings, the highway bonding hearings, the truck regulation hearing and other matters it will be case of "bill hands on deck." And also during this, the fourth week of the session, will come the first formal recognition of Old Man Deficit, when Senator Ed W. Miller of Josephine county introduces a sales tax bill.

It has reached the places where members must vote one way or another, and such members as have a political eye on the future are becoming cautious. There are now too many bills in the hands of committees which must be smoked out if the session is to take action.

Wide Interest in Sales Tax

No tax suggestion yet made is so likely to make the public take interest as the proposed sales tax. This measure is independent of the series of bills recommended by the property tax relief commission. The sales tax can be expected to stir up more people than the three proposed income tax bills already introduced. As no one has been paying attention to the deficit in the state finances, Senator Miller decided to bring forth his idea. The office of the state tax commission and the attorney-general's office have been working on the details for Senator Miller for a week. The main ideas of the bill have been drafted and by Tuesday the details should be completed.

The sales tax calls for a 1-mill tax on wholesalers; 2-mill tax on the business of retailer; 3 mills on amusements, and 5 mills on tobacco. An exemption of \$5000 is allowed, a sum considered sufficient to permit the little fellows to escape. The tax is so light that the merchants cannot pass it on to the consumer and for that reason Senator Miller believes that the bill should prove popular with everyone. Raw products are exempt and also personal services, such as barber shops and beauty parlors. It is estimated that the bill can raise \$1,000,000 a year, but it may raise more, or less. If the rates are not right, they can be revised later, after the results are seen. The proposed bill is based on the West Virginia law.

Painless Extraction is View

The principal advantages for the bill, as checked off by Senator Miller, is that it will raise enough money to wipe out the deficit without placing an additional burden on property; the tax is so exceedingly small that it will not be felt by the consumer at all, and only slightly by the merchant, but in the aggregate it will be a reservoir of revenue.

Next is to come night sessions of the house of representatives, in order to speed up the work, according to prediction of Speaker Ralph Hamilton, made at the week-end adjournment Friday. The night sessions are to start, however, if and when the 36 house committees get into the real mood of reporting in the bills they still have in their possession.

"Speed up the work," is the urgent advice of the speaker. He declared himself in favor of no more adjournments, and working right up to Saturday nights hereafter. But, even thus, the prospect of completing the work within the 40 days and 40 nights, which is the officially authorized life of the session, is very doubtful, and one has to be mightily sanguine to expect or believe that this legislative session will complete its work on schedule.

When adjournment was taken until Monday, there had been offered a total of 467 bills. Of these 148 had been disposed of through final passage and indefinite postponement. With those that had failed to pass and had been withdrawn and tabled, there still are 220 bills in the hands of committees. The business in eight means that there must be longer daily sessions and perhaps the adoption of the cloture rule at an earlier period than usual.

Income Tax Bill Submitted

Hasting the whole Carkin tax relief committee revenue legislation program wide open, Senator Hall and Representative Norton joined in dumping an income tax bill in the house hopper, which covers both corporate and private incomes, carries high exemptions and a graduated rate of from 1 to 4 per cent, and no property offset. The Carkin committee now has a bill which provides an excise tax of 4 per cent on corporate incomes, with a personal property offset of 95 per cent. Hearings have been held on it, and it appears to have plain sailing.

In the house at least. The long-expected individual income bill put its appearance. It carries a real property offset clause.

Now comes the Hall-Norton bill, driving right in between the two. It gives exemptions of \$1500 to the single taxpayer and \$2500 to the married taxpayer and the corporation. There is a dependent exemption of \$400.

The rates start with 1 per cent on the first \$1000 of taxable income, 2 per cent on the second, 3 per cent on \$3000, \$4000 and \$5000 and 5 per cent on all incomes above \$5000.

Lobby Against S. P. Bus Bill

Two measures in which the Southern Pacific is deeply interested are being fought by an active lobby group. The forces mobilized are the state grand Order of Railway Conductors, state council of farmers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Farmers Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and State Federation of Labor.

Their stamp as "vicious legislation" house bill 392 which proposes for the public service commission to issue a certificate of necessity and convenience—otherwise a franchise—to motor carriers. The contention is made that such a franchise would, in effect, grant a complete monopoly of transportation on the highways of Oregon.

The second bill which has this lobby arrayed against it is house bill 376, regulating trucks and revising the fees for trucks and busses. The revised rates in the bill, it is claimed, have been reduced from approximately \$700 to approximately \$300.

Rates in the bus and truck bill can be amended in committee and possibly will, now that the organized labor lobby is camping on the trail of the Southern Pacific, but the franchise bill can only pass or be killed.

Would Reduce Telephone Rates

Senator Jay Upton moved into the telephone rate fixing business with a bang Friday afternoon by introducing a bill providing "rates and charges which do not exceed 75 per centum of those now imposed by said Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, and evidenced by its tariffs and schedules now on file with the public service commission of Oregon, are hereby declared to be just, reasonable and lawful."

Tacked onto that declaration is a command that the company shall, before July 1, 1929, file a new schedule of rates with the public service commission which shall in no case be in excess of 75 per centum of the present and existing rate.

Aid to Prohibition Enforcement

Tightening up the state prohibition laws is proposed in three bills introduced at the present session of the legislature. Two of these bills were introduced by the senate alcoholic committee, while the third bill was drafted by Senator Eddy. It was said that other bills having to do with the prohibition statutes were in the making and probably will be introduced before the close of the session.

Probably the most important of the three bills was the one by Senator Eddy providing a severe penalty for any person who is convicted of selling, bartering or giving away, under certain conditions, liquor to boys and girls under the age of 21 years. Under the provisions of the Eddy bill a person convicted of this crime would be subject to a penitentiary sentence of one to four years.

Joint conferences between the Oregon and Washington legislatures on fishing problems in the Columbia river over which both states have jurisdiction, came to utter failure in Olympia Saturday, and the entire program of law changes agreed upon a week ago was abandoned.

Fishing Agreement Falls

Representative Ed Sims of Washington was the stumbling block of both legislative committees. Senator A. W. Norblad of Oregon, armed with full power to act for the joint committee of the Oregon legislature, submitted changes in the agreement reached last week, at the behest of the commercial fishermen and canners of the lower Columbia.

The agreement reached last week called for the season to be closed from May 23 to June 23. The fishermen proposed it should remain open until June 1, close from June 1 to June 15, and remain open to September 15. This was agreeable to everyone except Sims.

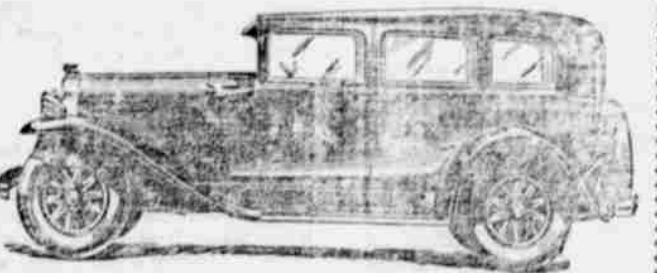
Sims was taken into an executive conference by the Washington legislators, but remained adamant, and inasmuch as his support would swing the lower house of the Washington legislature, the whole plan was abandoned.

"We believe that the attitude of Representative Sims is unfair, unjust, unreasonable and altogether wrong," said Norblad. "I shall go back and tell the Oregon legislature that the entire deal is scrapped and all laws will remain as they are at present, with nothing accomplished as a result of the conferences."

Leaders of both states were disappointed, as it was the first time since 1913 that both legislatures had agreed to a compact, and it was felt that it will be a long time before they will ever get together again.

The Neighbors will KNOW

without being told . . .



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