

# IONE INDEPENDENT

IONE, OREGON

Friday, March 13, 1931.

## GRADATIM

Heaven is not gained at a single bound;  
 But we build the ladder by which we rise  
 From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,  
 And we mount to its summit round by round.  
 I count this thing to be grandly true,  
 That a noble deed is a step toward God—  
 Lifting the soul from the common sod  
 To a purer air and a broader view.  
 We rise by the things that are nigh our feet;  
 By what we have mastered of good and gain;  
 By the pride deposed and the passion slain  
 And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet  
 We hope, we resolve, we aspire we pray,  
 And we think that we mount the air on wings  
 Beyond the recall of sensual things,  
 While our feet still cling to the miry clay.

—J. G. Holland

## HARD TIMES

Well, we hear the wise boys are beating the tom tom to the tune of "Better Business on the Way" and we hope they're right though for our own part we have not yet felt the 'thrill of life' along our financial keel. We will say, however, that the record shows that all past financial and industrial cycles have been adjusted for the benefit of the G. O. P., so, if the old rule works once more, we may expect the tide to turn in time to bring Hoover in on the flood for four years more.

However other things are in the air and the prophets may be mistaken as to the event or the effect or both.

## GOVERNOR MEIER

The political enemies of Governor Meier represented him during the campaign as a negligible quantity; one who at best was but an accident of fortune and as not to be considered as seriously and sincerely committed to any definite policy or principle of legislative and executive action. They wished the voters to think of him as merely the son of somebody, a shadow projected from other days and other lives. With the cumulative effect of the legislative and executive record of the past sixty days the shadow has developed magnitude, proportion and substance. We can now better understand the fervent desire of some to save the people from the calamity of his election. They knew him to be a man of conviction, force and purpose.

## STATE CONSTABULARY

We are not familiar with the terms of the law establishing a state constabulary for Oregon but we are convinced that it is a step at least in the right direction. The plan has long been in use in Pennsylvania where it has proven satisfactory and has lately been adopted by a number of other states. We trust that sound discretion will be used in the initial appointments of officers and that the scale of compensation may be sufficiently high to attract good material to the service.

The character of the body can be no higher than that of the personnel.



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# THE COMMUNITY AND ITS BANKS

By ROME C. STEPHENSON  
President American Bankers Association

While upon the individual bankers there rests without qualification the direct responsibility for the prudent, honest conduct of their institutions, nevertheless the soundness of banking as a practical matter of fact is a community problem in which the public has a part to play as well as bankers and government officials charged with the supervision of banks.



R. C. STEPHENSON

In the first place, the assets of a bank, outside its government bonds, consist mainly of loans to business men and of investments in securities created by corporate enterprises. The deposits of a bank are not kept in the vaults as idle cash but are employed in these loans and investments to earn the money to pay the expenses of the bank so that it can render services to its customers and also pay them interest on such deposits as bear interest. If there were no such thing as unsound business men or enterprises there would be no such thing as unsound assets in a bank.

It is of course the unquestioned duty of the banker to choose only sound loans and investments, but the difficulty of such judgment, and human judgment is never infallible, is plainly increased in such times and under such conditions as we have been passing through, with many businesses not making expected earnings and therefore hampered in meeting their obligations. Unfortunately some investments and loans created by persons outside the banks which found their way into the banks in a relatively few instances have reflected the unwise business policies and conditions that became more than usually prevalent in our business activities and contributed to the difficulty of banking.

The vast bulk of bank assets, however, are 100 per cent sound above all questions. "Hard Boiled" vs. "Easy" Banker  
 In another aspect the people of the community have a part to play in maintaining the soundness of their banks, and that is through the medium of patronage. The existence of a bank is dependent on public patronage. It only those banks were patronized in which the most careful policies were practiced and the most conscientious and able men in charge, it would go far toward maintaining the standards of banking. If business men in a community when refused loans by their banks for good and sufficient reasons because conditions are not favorable, thereupon withdraw their business to banks where less careful methods prevail, they clearly contribute to the creation of a less sound banking situation.

Also if, in the heat of competition, a banker offers higher interest rates or more free service to attract customers than the earnings of conservative banking justify, and is encouraged by the patronage of the public as against a more conservative bank, obviously the public is again playing a part in bringing about a less sound banking situation. It is an unfortunate fact that the banker who is strict, "hard boiled" if you please, is liable to be less popular than the "easy" banker, and by that same token the public itself has a voice in influencing the character of banking. Also it is the public in the end which pays the main part of the penalty if unfortunate results follow.

Still again the public can exert an influence in shaping the character of banking by supporting the payment of bankers to maintain independent, honest banking supervision by the public banking departments through insisting that such function of government shall be kept as free from political influence as the judiciary itself and shall be maintained only by men of the highest ability and character.

In still another way can the people themselves contribute to maintaining the ability of their banks to meet their obligations, and this is by granting them the fullest possible confidence. As I said, the deposits are not kept as cash but are invested in loans and securities. Even the soundest assets of this type require some time to convert at full value into cash deposits. In many cases of bank troubles the only thing wrong with a bank was an unduly suspicious and apprehensive state of mind in its customers created by no act or condition of its own but by baseless rumors which sometimes led them to destroy the value of their own deposits by demanding them immediately, forcing a bank to sacrifice its assets and otherwise disrupt its financial operations.

Two important measures passed by the 1931 legislature were signed by the governor. One of these was the Kiddle bill repealing the 1-mill tax levy for market road purposes. The other is the Bennett bill which authorizes and directs city officials to levy a tax of not less than 5 per cent on the gross earnings of public utilities which operate without a franchise. Governor Meier affixed his signature to the bill authorizing Multnomah county to call a special election to pass on a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for

## CARD OF APPRECIATION

We wish to thank the many friends who so kindly gave aid, flowers and sympathy during the illness and funeral services of our beloved sister and aunt, Weltha A. Combest.

Signe: J. W. Osborne, Eliza J. Logan, M. V. Logan, Leon Logan, Everette Logan, Zenett Logan, Clive Logan, Ettie Logan.

# BRIEF RESUME OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

## 36th Session Becomes History: Governor Sees New Era in State's Development.

**Governor Uses Veto Power—Department of Police Formed—Agricultural Agencies Under Director—Legislative Summary—Income Tax Postponed—Measures Signed by Governor Meier.**

Salem, Ore.—The law-making machinery of the 36th legislative assembly came to a stop last Friday morning after 53 days of almost continuous grinding. Governor Meier in a closing message complimented the work of the legislators as of a "highly progressive and constructive nature" and declaring that "it marks a new era in the development of the state resources and industry and will stand in the future as a monument" to the session.

The chief executive placed particular stress on the power legislation that had been enacted, and pictured it as highly important in preserving the waterpower resources of the state and fostering development by the public.

Particular tributes were paid to the efficiency and fairness with which Speaker Lonergan of the house and President Marks of the senate had presided over the sessions and kept the business proceeding with the least political log-rolling, vote-trading or personal ill-will of recent years.

Appropriations of the joint ways and means committee of the legislature aggregated \$9,755,048, as against the budget recommendations of the governor totaling \$9,121,056.

### Governor Uses Veto Power

It is plain to be seen that the governor will have the appropriations grounded down to his recommendation or below before he finishes wielding the veto axe.

Governor Meier vetoed the La Grande armory bill, a bill providing for another circuit judge in Multnomah county, and the bill appropriating \$30,000 for a geological and mining survey in Oregon along with many other bills calling for appropriations of various amounts.

In his message vetoing these bills he made the following expression: "I have adopted a policy for the next two years, at least, of retrenchment by vetoing all measures entailing an outlay of public funds, except where an absolute need exists on account of a state-wide demand on the part of the taxpayers for economy in addition to the acute financial condition of the state."

After the governor finishes approving or vetoing the bills left in his hands when the legislative session adjourned, he will have two more major tasks to perform.

That of organizing the state department of police and agriculture, which were enacted at the governor's request.

### Department of Police

The state department of police will be administered by a superintendent of state police, who will be appointed by Governor Meier for a term of four years. He will receive an annual salary of \$5000, and will be required to post a bond of \$20,000 to insure faithful performance of his duties.

Under the provisions of the bill the superintendent of police will have authority to appoint a state police force, consisting of such number of officers and privates as shall be necessary to carry on the work of the department. Included in the department will be headquarters to be maintained in the city of Salem, a bureau of identification, and other bureaus, which, in the opinion of the governor, are necessary.

Existing law enforcement agencies which will be abolished or transferred to the state department of police include those of the state fire marshal, fish and game commission, prohibition department, and state traffic division.

### Agricultural Director

Under the provisions of the bill creating the state department of agriculture, all agricultural agencies in the state will be merged and administered under a director of agriculture. The director will receive a salary of \$7500 a year. The department would be conducted under five divisions, including administration, plant industry, animal industry, foods and dairies, and markets, grades and standards. Over each division will be an officer to be designated as chief.

Two important measures passed by the 1931 legislature were signed by the governor. One of these was the Kiddle bill repealing the 1-mill tax levy for market road purposes. The other is the Bennett bill which authorizes and directs city officials to levy a tax of not less than 5 per cent on the gross earnings of public utilities which operate without a franchise.

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Legislative Summary at Adjournment	
Bills introduced,	805.
Bills passed by both houses,	434.
Bills killed during session,	322.
Signed by governor,	193.
Vetoed by governor,	7.
Passed over veto,	1.
Bills awaiting action by governor or permitted to become laws without executive approval,	234.
Passed by one house and died in other,	10.
Bills in committee at adjournment,	29.

the relief of unemployment. He also signed the so-called Tualatin tunnel bill.

Both measures will provide work for laborers in and about Portland, if hurdles yet to be encountered are successfully negotiated. The bond issue, which will go for road work, is yet to be approved by the voters of Multnomah county. There is some question as to whether the projected \$5,000,000 Tualatin tunnel under Council Crest can be successfully financed with the alterations made in the enabling act, which divorces the state entirely from the project.

The Crawford-Bailey bill providing for the placing of all funds of self-sustaining boards and commissions into the general fund, and forbidding the disbursement except by legislative appropriation, was postponed indefinitely by the house of representatives. It had previously passed the senate.

The measure was a variation of the famous Patterson tithing plan, which would have taken 10 per cent of the funds of these departments. Both measures had for their purpose the limiting of the moneys expended, and the appropriation of the surplus to retire the growing state deficit.

### Income Tax Postponed

Delay of probably three months in the issuance of the blanks for the state income tax, approved by the voters last November, will result from the passage of the new state intangibles income tax at the session of the legislature just closed.

This fact came to light when Chas. V. Galloway, chairman of the state tax commission, stated that he and his colleagues on the commission had determined virtually on the postponement of the tax payment period. He indicated that the blanks could not be issued before the middle of June. By that time the intangibles tax will become effective—unless the referendum is invoked—and the interlocking features of the two measures can be satisfactorily adjusted.

The so-called firemen's pension bill, providing for a tax of 1 per cent on all fire insurance premiums paid in the city of Portland, for the benefit of the firemen's pension fund, went down to defeat in the senate by a vote of 15 to 15. The measure previously passed the house by one vote.

The per diem and mileage of members, clerks, stenographers and other employees of the 36th legislative session which ended last week aggregated \$80,642.80, as compared with \$76,450 two years ago, according to the reports of the per diem committees filed with the secretary of state today.

### Bills Become Laws

A few of the lesser important bills signed by the governor follow:

H. B. 107, by Fisher. Providing for payments from state tax for expense of Northwest Turkey show at Oakland, Or., not to exceed \$1000.

H. B. 356, by ways and means committee. Appropriating \$34,300 for control and destruction of predatory animals.

H. B. 385, by ways and means committee. Appropriating \$33,335 for the payment of expenses incident to the state board of health and public health nursing and child hygiene under the direction and control of the state board of health.

H. B. 410, by ways and means committee. Providing for the purchase of building and premises occupied by the state printing department, at cost of \$87,000.

H. B. 412, by ways and means committee. Providing for the payment of salaries and expenses incident to Oregon state library and supreme court library.

H. B. 427, by ways and means committee. Appropriating funds for purchase of portraits of ex-Governor Norblad and the late Governor Patterson.

H. B. 430, by ways and means committee. Providing for maintenance and improvement of a public soda spring, in Linn county.

H. B. 434, by ways and means committee. To provide for needed repairs and betterments at Oregon state penitentiary, aggregating \$147,000.

H. B. 435, by ways and means committee. Appropriating \$60,000 for the purchase of flax straw for state flax industry.

H. B. 437, by ways and means committee. To appropriate money for improvement of campus at University of Oregon.

H. B. 354, by ways and means committee. Creating a revolving fund of \$5000 for the secretary of state to be used in connection with examinations and audits of all state departments.

S. B. 356, by ways and means committee. To appropriate \$7500 for eradication of grasshoppers in Lake and Klamath counties.

# Lexington News

Miss Amabel Strodman

Misses Helen Falconer and Helen Wells were hostesses at a pleasant party, Saturday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Turner in Heppner. The evening was spent in playing "500", Mrs. W. L. Blakely winning first prize and Mrs. Harry Shriever, consolation. Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blakely, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shriever, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Ingles, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Miller, Mrs. C. W. McNamer, Mrs. Lucy Rodgers, Mrs. Clarence Howell, Mrs. Laura Scott, Miss Edith Stallard, Miss Pearl Vail, Mrs. Chas. Inderbitzen, J. E. Genry and Cletus Nichols.

Miss Irene Tucker is up from Gladstone for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tucker.

Mrs. A. C. Becholdt and Miss Alice Montgomery, teacher in Lexington high school, were weekend visitors in Portland.

Arthur Ashenburt has moved his family into the Sadie Lewis residence which was formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Slocum.

Rev. J. E. Benton, minister of the Heppner church of Christ will begin regular services at the Lexington Christian church, on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mrs. Merle Miller and her small daughter have returned to their country home from the Heppner Hospital.

T. W. Cutsforth is visiting with relatives from his home in Salem.

On Saturday afternoon an alarm of fire was given by Arthur Hunt who noticed smoke issuing from of the William Smith residence. The fire was quickly extinguished with only slight damage to the property.

Mr. and Mrs. George Broadly have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Crates of Elk River, Idaho.

County Agent Chas. Smith and Co. School Supt. Lucy Rodgers, paid a visit to the Lexington school last Monday in the interest of 4H Club work. While here they presented one year achievement pins to Alma Van Winkle and Evelyn Kirk.

## POMONA GRANGE

Meets for all day session with Irrigon Grange, Saturday, the 28th of March.

## W. C. T. U. Notes

Mary A. Nozson, Reporter

We hear a great deal about government control of liquor in Canada. Of the 5,148 places which sell liquor in Canada only 588 are government owned and government controlled. The "beer parlor" "cafe" and "restaurant" sell beer by the glass in four provinces. The difference between the old fashioned beer saloon and one of these places is that in these the customers sit down at tables to drink, while in the old saloon they stood at a bar and rested one foot on a brass rail.

One of the questions frequently debated over there is whether a man can hold more beer if he drinks while sitting than he can if he drinks while standing. It is foolish to contend that the evil of drinking or of a drinking place depends upon whether the drinker sits or stands. The fact of the matter is that one of these "beer parlors" smells just like the old saloon did. They sell the same stuff; the language one hears is the same obscenity and profanity; the same drunken disorder prevails; at the closing hour the same cursing crowd is shoved out upon the street to stagger home.

Canada has not solved the liquor problem. While the sale of liquor goes on in a legal form, moon shining, bootlegging and home brewing go on also.