

Reserve of Power For Public and Domestic Use

(Editor's Note:—This is one of a series of articles released by the State Planning Board from its recommendations to Governor Charles H. Martin on "Recommended Policies for Sale of Bonneville Power." Others in the series will follow until completed.)

The emphasis placed by interested citizens on industrial use of Bonneville power does not mean that other users would be stunted. Domestic customers will in no way be deprived of benefits from Bonneville merely because industries absorb part of its huge capacity. The Oregon State Planning Board's Advisory Committee on Power has just recently completed a report indicating that 50 percent of the Bonneville output might well be reserved for a reasonable time for domestic, public and commercial users and the other 50 percent made immediately available for industries.

That report also brings out the following significant facts which should have a bearing on policies for use and sale of Bonneville power:

1. Oregon's population is now well supplied with electric service at low cost, compared to other states. The average cost to domestic consumers throughout Oregon in 1935 was second lowest of all states and only three-fifths of the national average.
2. Oregon is the third highest state in per capita use of electricity, being exceeded only by Washington and Idaho. Oregon's average annual consumption per domestic customer is nearly twice the national average.
3. Oregon's population not now served with electricity is small in number and widely scattered in location, approximately 81 percent of the people being within the limits of free extension service, approximately 89 percent being within three miles of present distribution systems.
4. In Oregon domestic users consume a much larger proportion of all electric energy sold than they do in the whole nation. But industrial and commercial uses in Oregon are below the national average.

These facts show that there is no large potential demand from urban and rural domestic users in Oregon which in the near future could absorb any considerable part of Bonneville's full generating capacity. The report further points out that the capital outlay required for investment in electric appliances is the major factor restricting greater domestic use of electricity. The experience of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and others, shows that although domestic use would doubtless be increased by lowering rates, consumption can be immediately stimulated only to the point where the average monthly bill is not materially larger than that prevailing before the rate reductions. It is therefore not likely that domestic demands sufficient to absorb any great part of the total Bonneville output would soon arise from rate reduction induced by Bonneville's low generating cost. Consumption of Bonneville power by domestic users must be built up gradually by increased consumption per customer and by new customers arising from population growth.

The report also shows that because of low average rates for domestic consumption throughout the state, future domestic rate reductions in Oregon cannot be as great as those which may be made elsewhere in the nation.

Although the planning board figures show that the people of Oregon may not realize any great saving in their monthly electrical bills because of Bonneville, the importance of this great project to industry should be kept in mind and everyone should realize that its completion will mean a great step forward for the state at large.

Four hundred fifty thousand people visited the Dionne quintuplets in 1936.

The sun sends out 400,000 times as much light as the moon.

CMTC Will Again Enroll Countians

Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will again be host to the CMTC for 1937. This year's camp will be held July 1st to July 30th inclusive. Boys from all counties in Oregon and from Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, Wahkiakum and Skamania counties of Washington will be entertained at the camp. The exact quota has not been announced as yet by the War department, but the army authorities at Vancouver Barracks are preparing for a camp of approximately 500 boys. Each county will be allotted a proportionate share of the candidates.

The object of these camps is to bring together young men of high type from all sections of the country on a common basis of equality and, under the most favorable conditions of outdoor life, to stimulate and promote citizenship, patriotism, and Americanism.

Through expert physical directors, athletic coaching and military training the young men are benefitted individually so that they will be better fitted to bear their obligations as citizens.

The attractive camp site at Vancouver barracks is provided with excellent facilities for baseball, golf, track, tennis and other games and has one of the finest swimming pools in the northwest within a few hundred yards of the camp.

To attend a boy must be at least 17 years of age, in good physical condition, of good moral character and able to read and write. The complete expenses of attendance at camp are furnished by the government which include 5c a mile paid to the boy for his transportation to and from the camp, a bountiful supply of well prepared and balanced food, uniforms, quarters and bedding, and full use of recreational facilities. A boy who attends camp is not obligated in any way to future military service.

Requests for information and applications should be made immediately to the CMTC officer at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as it is not always possible to accommodate all who wish to attend.

RANDOM SHOTS

(Oregon News Bureau)

Just what did the maritime strike accomplish for labor? This is a question that will keep labor men busy explaining for some time. Everyone knows that it cost the Pacific coast many millions of dollars. At the end of the strike Harry Bridges, the alien leader of the longshoremen's group, announced that the strike would be over because it was impossible to keep the men from returning to work. In other words Bridges would have liked to prolong the strike but couldn't keep hungry and penniless men from working. And they returned to work—the longshoremen—at the identical wages they received before the strike.

Oregon appears due to enact legislation controlling unions and fixing union responsibility. If this comes to pass union leaders can put the blame squarely where it belongs. On the maritime strike. Without it such legislation would have been impossible.

One bill now before the legislature would repeal the dog and horse racing bill which has provided large sums for the state fair, livestock show, Pendleton Round-Up and the county fairs. Most interested in the success of this repeal move are the big-shot gamblers who operate Portland's police-protected gaming dens. The dog races cut into their illegal operations heavily.

There has been some talk about slot machine men wanting a state license law. The real truth is that a license law would wreck their business. One slot machine operator was approached by a would-be lobbyist who offered—for \$5000—to get a bill passed legalizing the machines. "Legalize them and I'll be out of business," said the operator. "Every little merchant will buy his own, pay his license and where will I be? I'll tell you what I will do, I'll pay \$5000 for a bill making it a felony to own one."

The people of the state of Oregon will be slow to legalize gambling of

all kinds. It is an ugly thought. But they may be forced to it one of these days to protect themselves from the graft and corruption. The condition closely parallels the prohibition problem.

Three measures dumped in the house hopper dealing with "pre-paid medicine" are designed primarily for the benefit of the wage earner who can afford to pay a small fee out of his monthly income for medical and surgical care and hospitalization if needed. The bills have been introduced through hospital association sources. The hospital associations, comparatively young as an industry, have operated over a period of 20 years without much in the way of control laws. During the last year they did a \$1,500,000 business and the wiser leaders have seen the need of strict legislation to offset "rackets." Similar measures have been offered in the Washington legislature at Olympia.

While the Portland city council et al, spent days arguing over snow removal on city streets, the state highway department was working and motorists knew when they got to the city limits because the streets were filled with snow, whereas the highways outside of town were cleared in apple-pie order.

CARD OF APPRECIATION.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to our neighbors, the county court, county engineer and the CCC boys, for their timely help in clearing our road of snow, making it possible for us to reach town for feed and supplies.

D. O. Justus and family.

Thirty-three individuals in the United States are rated as millionaires. Fifteen of them live in New York.

Garfield Crawford Gets Texas Show Job

Dallas, Texas.—Garfield Crawford, former Heppnerite connected with the Gazette and other Morrow county papers, has been appointed assistant to the director of publicity for the Greater Texas and Pan-American exposition opening here June 12. Crawford has been placed in charge of magazine and feature publicity. He held a similar position with the Texas Centennial exposition in 1936.

The 1937 exposition takes on a Latin American hue. In the Hall of the Americas, a huge building of modern construction, will be housed the exhibits of the southern republics free of all charges. Another attraction will be the Mexican village which sits in the heart of the midway. Official invitations from President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the southern republics to participate in the exposition will be carried to the south lands by Dr. Roscoe Hill of the department of state and representative of the exposition. The Hill party will leave Dallas Feb. 14 by plane for a six-weeks cruise that will carry them to the capitals of fourteen of the Latin American nations.

Crawford is one of the best known newspapermen in the Southwest, having been connected with the publishing business here over a long period of years. He is a brother of the late Vawter Crawford and started his career in the newspaper business on the Gazette under the ownership of Otis Patterson. A little more than a year ago he returned to Texas from Hollywood.

Bonds in 1936 finished at virtually high levels of the year which for many prime issues were the highest for this century.

CCC Camps Active On SCS Projects

Soil conservation projects being carried on in Oregon through the cooperation of civilian conservation camps has continued throughout the winter despite adverse weather conditions, reports to the northwest headquarters show. Winter activities on the big Athena project have included the construction of two gauging stations to determine relative rates of run-off from different drainage areas. A roadside erosion control demonstration has also been established.

At Condon rock quarries have been opened to get materials for building check dams, while at Gibbon a series of rock-wire jetties has been built to control streams. The work at the Warrenton camp on the Oregon coast has not been interfered with materially, as planting of vegetation to control the shifting sands can be carried on through the winter.

CITIES' BILL UP.

Cities and counties are bearing down on the legislators in the matter of diversion of highway funds. A bit of fireworks is looked for in this. Another idea that will be presented this week or next is an amendment to the Knox liquor control act that would give a sort of home rule authority to cities and allow them to deal out the licenses for beer and light wines. It would increase local revenues and in event a city or town wanted to dry up its liquor sources the power would be more or less in the hands of the city fathers.

In some Mohammedan countries the calendar is no longer in use.

G. T. Want Ads bring results. The cost is small—try one.

A time-tried Bank... that has

GROWN UP WITH OREGON



IN 1865, when The First National

Bank opened for business in Portland, only blazed trails and crude wagon roads made communication with outlying districts possible. In those days there were less than 30,000 residents in the entire state—there were no electric lights and telephones here then—and it took six weeks for news from Washington, D. C., relayed by telegraph, pony express, boat, to reach Oregon.

During the past 72 years this bank has witnessed the growth of a state that today is nationally known for livestock, grain, dairying, fruit, lumber and other products. Nearly a million people reside in Oregon today. The First National Bank has grown with Oregon. Deposits totaled \$257,827 in 1866 (at the close of the bank's first year in business). Today deposits of this bank exceed \$88,000,000—and there is a branch of The First National Bank in almost every part of the state.

Growing-up with Oregon has made this bank friendly to Oregon's best interests, confident of Oregon's future. We look forward with you to continued growth and prosperity in this community. We invite you to do business with Oregon's pioneer bank both at our local branch and at other branches which we maintain throughout the state.

★ **HEPPNER BRANCH** ★

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND



"First National Bank West of the Rockies"

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION