

HILLSBORO ARGUS

Hillsboro Argus, 1894, and Hillsboro Independent, 1873 Consolidated

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER
Published Every Thursday by McKinney & McKinney
Entered as 2nd-class matter in the postoffice at Hillsboro, Ore.
Selected as Oregon's Best Weekly Newspaper, 1930-1938
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Subscription Rates Strictly Cash in Advance
Per year \$2.00 Outside Oregon \$2.50
Six months \$1.15 Outside U. S. \$1.50

Member: Oregon State Editorial Association and National Editorial Association
Largest ABC Weekly Circulation in the West
Represented Nationally by the George D. Close, Inc.

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Every state, county and city official or board that handles public money should publish at regular intervals an accounting of it, showing where and how each dollar is spent. This is a fundamental principle of democratic government.

Let Us All Do Honor To Old Glory Every Day

It seems particularly appropriate with Flag Day being observed Friday throughout the land that the supreme court should last week rule that school children legally may be required to salute the American Flag to promote patriotism.

"National unity is the basis of national security," Justice Frankfurter wrote in his decision, and "the Flag is the symbol of our national unity."

Many Americans greet this decision with a real appreciation and a hope that the teachings of Americanism and its blessings will become more and more a part of the educational program of this country. That there has been far too little of this in the past is evidenced by the seeming ignorance of so many people regarding respect for Old Glory. In reality there is no excuse for anyone failing to salute the Flag when it is carried by in a parade, but just how many times have you seen this happen right here in our own home town. It is shameful, and the schools, newspapers and other mediums of education have a definite obligation to do what they can about it.

People of Washington county will join with their fellow Americans Friday in observing Flag Day more fervently than ever with the rebirth of patriotism in our beloved country in view of the present emergency. May Old Glory ever be a symbol of a free and independent nation and may the people that live under its protecting folds keep in mind that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Display the Flag

Let all good citizens show their appreciation for living under the protection of the Flag of the United States of America by displaying it at their homes on Flag Day, Friday, June 14, no matter how large or small the Flag may be.

It is the Flag which causes the heart of every true American to swell with pride, so let us swear allegiance to the Stars and Stripes at this time with all our might, dedicating ourselves anew to the duty of keeping it the emblem of the free and the home of the brave that it has been for the past 163 years.

Religious cults which refuse to salute the Flag could stand investigation as Fifth Columnists, as most red blooded Americans see it.

As we understand religion there is nothing in its teachings derogatory to honoring the Flag of the country which protects you, and we believe all Americans should salute it. The time has come to prove whether you are an American or not an American—despite the opinion of a southern judge who said there was no law to compel saluting of the Flag.

"God Bless America" seemed to be the theme of Rose Festival parades this year, as hundreds of Flags were in evidence, and proud we should be of that fact for never in the history of our country has there been greater need for divine assistance. "The Star Spangled Banner," oh long may it wave.

National guard training is good for any young man from several standpoints, but particularly from the angle of being better able to take care of one's self in case of an emergency. The local battery, under the able leadership of Captain Kroeger, has achieved a fine standing in national guard circles and is a credit to the community.

Regardless of whose fault it is this country is woefully unprepared. Far better to forget about the past and get down to business for the future instead of arguing about who is to blame—republicans or democrats.

Have you contributed to the Red Cross war relief fund yet? All who can afford to should want to do their bit in helping to relieve the extreme suffering of war refugees.

Our Yesterdays...

Fifteen Years Ago

Argus, June 18, 1925—Joseph Hickenbottom, early resident of county, dies as result of automobile accident.

Additional four-room grade school unit favored by voters of Hillsboro school district.

Forty chamber of commerce members make tour of several stock farms and end up at Banks for dinner Wednesday.

Hillsboro Cash Grocery sold by V. M. Howard to G. W. Breeding of Portland.

W. A. Goodin Guernsey sale big dairy event. Mrs. Elizabeth F. M. Pomeroy dies at Kinton Tuesday.

Miss Edith Adelaide Brown of North Plains and Harold Cutting of Sherwood married Tuesday.

Thirty Years Ago

Argus, June 16, 1910—Richard R. Johnson, born in county in 1848, dies at Glencoe June 12.

New front porch on Wilkes Bros. brick on Second street.

Mrs. George Zetzman of near Centerville dies June 11.

Otto Wagner of Leikville dies June 10.

Andrew Haaba killed in slide in railroad construction above Timber Saturday.

Buxton plans Fourth of July celebration.

Banker Sholes is building several fine cottages at Cornelius.

Violet A. Hutchison and A. B. Garrigus of Banks married June 14.

Andrew Hauck, resident of Cornelius for 36 years, dies.

William R. Barrett returns to Hillsboro after graduating from Annapolis.

Shock of War Absorbed

(By Roger W. Babson)
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Despite the violent news from Europe, American business has held its ground over the past month. A sensational surge in steel and other heavy industries has come belatedly over the past month, a rapidly-falling barometer of a storm. Added to the panic in the security markets is the drastic break in farm product prices. Wheat, for instance, is selling at a bushel. Naturally, this sharp drop is having its effect on retail trade in rural areas. Sales are already off 10 to 20 per cent in such territories as Kansas City, Dallas, and Minneapolis.



Roger W. Babson throwing the upward trend (which started in mid-April) into reverse.

This is a remarkable situation. Ordinarily when the stock market is hit with a 30 per cent shakeout over a fourteen-day period, it is as sure a sign of a slump as a barometer is a rapidly-falling barometer of a storm. Added to the panic in the security markets is the drastic break in farm product prices. Wheat, for instance, is selling at a bushel. Naturally, this sharp drop is having its effect on retail trade in rural areas. Sales are already off 10 to 20 per cent in such territories as Kansas City, Dallas, and Minneapolis.

Textiles and Building Off
Textile mills have felt the shock, too. Their schedules dipped 10 to 15 per cent as raw cotton prices were slashed two cents a pound. An incessant barrage of war news, 24 hours a day, does not help real estate salesmen close their deals. Consequently the gains in home building, which were running along smoothly up to May 1, are now being cut down. Latest figures for the country, nevertheless, show 1940 is still topping the level of a year ago. The slowing down in building is reflected in a tapering off of activity in the lumber camps as well.

Automobile sales are beginning to take it on the chin. After listening to a fifteen-minute broadcast of war news, or a quick perusal of the war extra, the average buyer has the starch taken out of him. Moreover, loss of the North European markets is a big blow to our exports of automobiles. Motor output in the first half of 1940 has been at a very high level. Now, with big field stocks, with sales slowing down, and with the export markets disrupted, manufacturers are cutting down production. The same situation is true in certain appliance and furniture lines.

Arms Industries Booming
These unfavorable trends, however, are well erased by the tremendous impetus given armament industries. Current appropriations cover the largest amount of money ever set aside for our army and navy. New factories, training camps, shipyards, machine shops, foundries, will be needed to gear America up to war-time needs. The war needs purposes because it seems inevitable to most well-informed people that we will tangle with Germany or Japan somewhere, sometime. Tens of millions of copper, iron, rubber, lumber, tin, aluminum, will be needed to produce this vast defense machine.

So much for that has already happened in 1940. The market collapse has been—far more shocking than that which swept across the nation in 1914—our markets and business have absorbed the jolts relatively well. Back in 1914 the market collapsed, then closed, and business dropped sharply. It was six months before we had a rally. This time, as I have predicted right along, the war should give American industry a tremendous lift. Hundreds of thousands of the unemployed should find their way back to jobs (either in industry or in the army) in the next twelve months.

Foreign Trade Dislocated
America will, for awhile, become the World's Number One manufacturer, farmer, shipper, and banker. The wiping out of Denmark, Holland, and Belgium has temporarily given our foreign trade a rough time of it. Those countries, for instance, took over 30 per cent of our wheat exports. The loss of our markets in the neutral countries should soon be made up, however, by our taking over their trade with South America and with England. We will supply the Allies, for example, with steel which they formerly purchased from Belgium or produced in Northern France, with paper which they purchased from Scandinavia, and with foodstuffs which they purchased from Denmark and Holland.

Hence, I believe that, war or peace, our industries will continue to hum. A German victory should mean a far greater defense program than that now contemplated; while an Allied victory should mean billions of dollars for reconstruction. To the extent that the world continues its expenditures for luxuries, style goods, and amusements, the armament and reconstruction costs will result in an exhaustion of capital and world wealth. Then a lower standard of living throughout the world will follow.

Repeal Wages and Hours
There is one other possibility. If the wage and hour act could be repealed and if labor unions would be reasonable, we might be able to increase our armament expenditures and still maintain our present standard of living. As long, however, as short-sighted politicians and selfish labor leaders remain in control, I see no hope for this change.

The People of the United States—
I fear—will fail to realize that only integrity, hard work, intelligence, self-control, and sacrifice will save them!

Strictly Fresh

Hitler moves so fast these days he's even getting ahead of his five astrologers and their visions of the future.

It is generally accepted that a fool and his money are soon parted, but how did the fool acquire the money in the first place?

The style capitals have it that the glamor girl is on the way out. Followed, no doubt, by several of the local youths.

Science had best cease its labors of trying to smash the atom, for after Hitler is done, there will be the problem of how to put it back together again.

Great American Home



BE WITH YOU IN A MOMENT, MADAME!!! WE HAVE ONLY ONE GLASS!!!!

Retirement Plan Arranged

(By A. L. Lindbeck)
SALEM—Approximately 17,000 public employees in Oregon will be effected by the compulsory retirement plan now being worked out by Governor Sprague's special committee if the legislature adopts the committee's recommendations and makes its acceptance mandatory upon the state's political subdivisions.

Those would include employees of all counties, cities, school, port and irrigation districts as well as state employees.

Tentative plans submitted to committee members this week for further study preliminary to another meeting to complete draft of the program call for compulsory retirement of all public employees upon reaching the age of 65 years with a "pension" or retirement annuity based upon length of service and the average salary received while in the public employ.

The maximum retirement pay in any case would be fixed at \$33 a month. This would be available to employees with 40 years of service to their credit at an average salary throughout that period of \$2000 a year. Employees with shorter service credits or lower salary averages would receive proportionately smaller "pensions" upon retirement. That is an employee with only 20 years of service to his credit, upon reaching the retirement age of 65 years at a salary averaging \$2000 a year for the 20 years would be entitled to only one-half that amount, or approximately \$41 a month. Employees with only 20 years of service to their credit at a salary average of \$1000 a year would be entitled to only one-fourth that amount, or approximately \$20 a month and so on.

Employees leaving the public service before reaching the age of retirement either through dismissal or voluntary resignation would draw the amount of their contribution to the retirement fund plus interest earnings. In the event of the death of a public employee before reaching retirement age his or her beneficiary would receive the accumulated contributions of the employee plus interest earnings.

Should the plan as tentatively outlined be adopted beneficiaries would be protected in their interest in the retirement fund so long as they remained in the public service—except federal—within the state. That is a school teacher could transfer her sphere of activity from one district to another without losing any interest in the retirement fund. Likewise a county employee might resign to accept employment with the state, or vice versa, and his or her social security account would follow into the new position.

In order to finance the proposed program it is estimated that male employees would be required to contribute four per cent of their earnings to the retirement fund, this contribution to be matched by the employing agency with an equal amount. Women employees having a longer life expectancy, according to tables compiled by insurance companies, would be required to contribute a proportionately larger per cent of their earnings to the retirement fund or content themselves with the prospect of a smaller "pension" upon retirement.

Administration of the proposed plan would be in the hands of an ex officio non-salaried board, authorized to employ the necessary clerical help with investment of the retirement fund to be a responsibility of the state treasurer.

Members of Oregon's 249th Coast Artillery regiment who went into intensive training at Camp Clatsop this week will be called upon to defend the mouth of the Columbia river from simulated attack by an enemy force, according to Major General A. White. The newly organized anti-aircraft units will get their first opportunity to fire the new anti-aircraft guns in practice against targets towed behind army airplanes. The powerful searchlights with which these new units are equipped will also come into play in night practice when their powerful beams will stab the other far above the earth in search of invading planes. The 4000 Oregon guardsmen in the infantry regiment and other units of the 4th division in this state will go to Fort Lewis, Washington, August 4 for 21 days of intensive training with troops from other states of the northwest.

The Salem Lions club which several years ago "adopted" the state school for blind as its particular project has already started a drive for a new fire-proof building to replace the frame building now used as a classroom at that institution. Aid of other Lions clubs throughout the state will be sought in support of a measure providing for the improve-

Washington Parade

(By Ray Johnson and Walter Pierce)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The latest Gallup poll shows a sharp rise in the popularity of Wendell Wilkie as a presidential candidate and a small decline in the popularity of Thomas E. Dewey. Our own survey made in Washington indicates that young Tom's campaign has been damaged considerably by three derisive articles about him in magazines of national circulation, while Senator Robert A. Taft has gained slightly during the past two weeks. The outcome, however, will remain uncertain until after the first ballot on June 24. It is still the opinion of your correspondents that Dewey and Taft will eliminate each other, leaving the field wide open to a dark horse—probably Wilkie.

Many letters reach this desk asking why the Allies do not have as many planes as the Germans. The reason is simply that democracies put their emphasis on peace, hoping that war won't come, while dictatorships cynically make automatons of their citizenry and relentlessly arm them for conquest.

It seems to us that since congressmen are paid by the year, there is no good reason why congress should not remain in session this summer and deal with emergencies when, as, and if they arise.

Considerable apprehension has arisen over F. D. R.'s request for authority to call out the national guard if an emergency arises while congress is not in session. Such an

such is entitled to the use of an exempt farmer's license for his truck. The attorney general who several years ago ruled against apriarists as farmers was convicted of the error of his way when J. D. Mickle, state director of agriculture, produced records of the state college to show that bees are largely responsible for the pollination of farm crops valued at \$12,868,738 a year in this state.

Sheila wore an alpaca uniform that had belonged to some girl who had basely deserted the Pendergast Hotel the season before, and a white organdie apron and butterfly cap. She slept in a long loft room above the garage where there were six beds. At one end of the room was a washroom with a shower and two tin bathtubs, and above the bathtubs was hung a card of printed rules for all the chambermaids and waitresses at the hotel. They must wear fresh uniforms daily, bathe daily, wear hair-nets and manicule at least once daily.

"Does anyone?" Sheila asked Nelly, the girl who had showed her where things were and what she must do.

Nelly merely laughed disagreeably. Never in the world had there ever been contempt more stinging, biting, complete than that Nelly felt for everything connected with the Pendergast Hotel. Nelly's favorite comment upon Sheila's innocence and ignorance was a scornful smile, and Sheila could anticipate the smile, and avoid it.

Sheila only asked questions the first day. After that she was too tired to be interested in anything. Her feet burned, her ankles ached, and she told Nelly that her spine was like a rope with red-hot knots in it.

CHAPTER XII

Days merged themselves into nights, and nights into days. Sheila was not conscious of their beginnings or endings. These were lost in a haze of exhausted sleep. The dining-room opened at seven, and on alternate days she was supposed to be downstairs, filling salt cellars, cutting butter squares, stacking plates, folding napkins, an hour earlier than that. On alternate days she could sleep until almost seven.

She set tables, reset tables, brushed crumbs, filled glasses. She went out with penciled orders, filled trays, staggered in with loaded platters, staggered out with trays of empty soup plates. The guests at the Pendergast were paying for everything anyway; they wanted everything.

Sheila learned not to overlook anything. There was a disagreeable, pimply young man of nineteen in the pantry, who checked the trays and made all the trouble he could about doubled orders. He had authority, and anyone who wanted to work in the Pendergast dining-room had to take orders from Mr. Benny.

"Tea it up, and go out and get their entire order written over!" he said scornfully to Sheila on the first terrible day.

"I only have to add the two extras to it," Sheila said. "They came in late, and the mother said they'd have what the rest have."

"Tea it up and go out and get the entire order over," said Mr. Benny, unruined.

"I've got their order! All I have to do is add two more to it." Mr. Benny tore up the order himself and smiled at Sheila.

"Now you go back and get the whole order," he said, "and next time don't lose your head about it!"

"I didn't lose my head. The two boys came in late—"

"That'll be about enough," said Mr. Benny, lighting a cigarette and glancing up over the cage at Sheila. "I tell you to go get the order again, and not to lose your head about it!"

The dining-room hours were presumably from seven to ten, from twelve-thirty to two, and from six to nine. This was the official statement. But in fact they were from almost any early hour until after ten o'clock at night. At half-past six in the morning, at six even, fishermen were rattling the dining-room doors, and nurses with fretful and wakeful babies were clamoring for admittance, and at half-past nine at night tremendously good-natured and apologetic persons were arriving for dinner.

(TO BE CONTINUED)