

BLOOD MONEY.

Despite all the talk to the effect that the labor problem has been generally settled for the duration, the fact remains that no man can get a job in most industries unless he belongs to a union, pays dues to a union, and accepts dictation from a union.

The closed shop amounts to a labor monopoly of the worst kind—a monopoly exercised by labor leaders who are responsible to no one, not even the government.

If the 100 percent closed shop goal is reached, labor dictators will be more powerful than government itself. They will have an absolute stranglehold over all instruments of production and distribution.

Witness use of such power in slowing up war production to enforce demands. Refusal of thousands to work in defense industries on Washington's birthday except at overtime pay, is an example of unpatriotic or disloyal action hard to equal. Our soldiers are dying on many fronts because such actions have held up vital supplies. Double time for overtime should be called "blood money" today.—Industrial News Review.

TRUE WEALTH.

"By taking a romantic view of labor in the past and a sordid view of working conditions today, we have distorted perspective. The machine age has done much not only to lighten the load of the laborer but to bring interest, variety, and recreation into his life. The central fact is not that some have millions of dollars, but that millions have comforts and services, the explicit wealth of the machine age.

"It produces wealth, the real wealth of stoves and mowers and radios and cars and plows, which no man can hoard, but men everywhere can use. That wealth of the common man, that freedom from want, government with all its power cannot achieve. It is the product of the energies, wills, imaginations and skills of individuals."—Henry M. Wriston, President, Brown University.

SPEED AND ACCIDENTS.

Speed too great for conditions is a factor in at least one out of every three traffic accidents, figures compiled at the office of the state traffic safety division indicate.

Speed is an element in virtually every accident because in many cases it contributes to the situation which leads directly to the disaster, it was declared. Under present conditions, with roads carrying heavy traffic loads and with thousands of vehicles concentrated in centers of dense population, their speed down as an accident-preventive measure.

Drivers are urged to regulate their speed so that they can stop safely within the distance ahead they can see to be clear and unobstructed.

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Picture Story of U. S. Flag



PRE-INDEPENDENCE FLAGS—Depicted above are banners carried by American patriots when they first took up arms in 1776. At the left is the blue flag with its white crescent which was nailed to the staff at Fort Moultrie by Sergeant Jasper. In the center is the Rattlesnake Flag of the Virginia minute men at Calpeper. At the right is one of the New England pine tree flags.



THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES

FIFTEEN STARS AND STRIPES

This is the first Stars and Stripes. The Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, resolved: "That the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." According to legend the five-pointed stars were designed by Mrs. Betsy Ross.

With the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union two stars and two stripes were added to the flag following an Act of Congress in 1794. It was a flag of 15 stars and 15 stripes over Ft. McHenry that inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." Congress in 1818 restored the original number of stripes.

OUR NATION'S STRENGTH.

In a recent radio address, A. C. Mattei, president of the Honolulu Oil Company, said this of the war: "Victory will emerge on the side which has access to the greatest number of natural resources. Victory will remain with the side which makes of these natural resources the most intelligent use."

"The natural resources of the U. S. are our greatest material asset. We have been endowed with an abundance of oil, coal and natural gas—with water power and timber, with vast deposits of iron, zinc, lead, copper and a host of other important materials.

"Peacetime thinking takes most things for granted—including the high state of development of natural resources. Under the stress of war, we begin to think because we must. Then only, do we realize that such development as ours did not happen by accident.

"It is the immediate and tangible result of the initiative of free men—of labor and capital operating on the basis of free competition—operating under a free economic system"

A few figures show what that free system has done for us. Last year, we produced 80,000,000 tons of steel, half the total production of the world. We produced 450,000,000 tons of soft coal, which furnished two-thirds of the heat, light, power and energy used by the nation. We produced 1,250,000,000 barrels of petroleum, which drove our 28,000,000 automobiles, fueled the navy lubricated our machinery, heated homes, etc. And we produced 280,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power for the industry of farms of America.

No nation on earth can point to a record even remotely comparable to this. The free enterprise system, a system which assures all individuals the greatest degree of economic and social freedom, has given us a productive plant of unprecedented size and efficiency, even as it has given the people unparalleled luxuries and earning power. That is the system we are fighting to defend with all our wealth, all our energies, all our manpower. The winning of this war will depend on how well that system is used.

Too much politics, too much reform, too much tearing down of the system which made us great, these have hampered the American war effort. They have produced waste, discord, red tape, malingering. We have the resources. We have the industries and the men who know

how to use them to maximum effect. They must be encouraged to do the job which will have two endings, victory in foreign war, and the preservation of liberty at home.

HOME FOOD PRODUCTS URGED.

"Growing our own garden, meat, poultry, milk, for health, convenience, patriotism, conservation."

This victory slogan for Oregon farm families is the title of a new six-page leaflet just issued at Oregon State college as extension circular No. 381. Each page is devoted to a different suggestion on producing food for health, raising a victory garden, producing a home milk supply, caring for a family flock of chickens, and producing pork, beef, or lamb meat for home use. Copies may be had from any extension office.

WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK IMPROVED IN FEBRUARY.

The Oregon irrigation water supply outlook is definitely better than last year in most areas, but it still highly variable, according to the March preliminary report just issued by R. A. Work, Medford, in charge of snow surveys and irrigation water forecasts for the Soil Conservation service and the Oregon agricultural experiment station.

In southern Oregon and in the central Cascade area the conditions are barely fair, although they are good to better in most of the eastern and northeastern parts of the state. Increased reservoir storage and improved snow conditions in some regions make the outlook as a whole better than it was a year ago, says Work.

Only slight melting of low elevation snow had occurred when the report was issued, with almost no melting at higher levels. Water in reservoirs increased approximately 10 percent during February and is now the greatest in any recent year. The final forecast for the year will be determined at a series of district meetings scheduled for the first week in April.

HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURE FACES TEACHING SHORTAGE.

Oregon State College:—An intensive search for young men qualified to handle agricultural teaching in high school Smith-Hughes department has been started throughout the state by Earl R. Cooley, state supervisor of agricultural education, and H. H. Gibson, head of agricultural education at Oregon State col-

lege. War services have so depleted the prospective supply of agricultural graduates preparing for teaching that those in charge of the work in Oregon fear that new agricultural departments planned by schools may have to be abandoned temporarily and even some existing departments discontinued unless additional teachers be found.

Professor Gibson plans to go out through the state soon in search of prospective teachers and is asking that college graduates with background training in science, and with farm experience if possible, get in touch with him. Arrangements have been made for those interested to take certain courses at the college this spring if necessary to prepare for teaching. Men who for any reason are not subject to active military service are especially sought.

NO LIMIT ON TIN FOR HOME CANNING; INCREASE DESIRED.

Plenty of tin cans will be available for home canners this year, R. B. Taylor, chairman of the Oregon USDA war board, has been informed by the War Production board.

Tin cans for home canning are not included in the recent order restricting tin for commercial packing of many commodities, Taylor reported. Home canners can obtain all of the cans they need from their usual suppliers, and will not be required to present any kind of a priority certificate. Hardware stores and other distributors will be able to buy home-canning type cans from their manufacturers without restriction.

Home canning is being encouraged this year as a means of lifting some of the load from commercial canners, who have been asked for capacity packs of many fruits and vegetables, Oregon pea and tomato canners have been asked for a 25 per cent increase over last year's pack, Taylor said, and bean and sweet corn canners are asked to operate at capacity.

"A 100 percent increase in home canning over 1941 will release a lot more of the commercial pack for other needs, including food for this country's armed forces, and for those of other united nations," the war board chairman observed.

The War Production board's recent tin conservation order, designed to stretch one year's tin supplies over three years' needs, increases the amount of tin for canning basic foods such as peas, tomatoes, green beans, corn, asparagus, tomato juice and evaporated milk, Taylor pointed out. The order prohibits the use of tin for packing such items as dog food, coffee, tobacco, caviar, beer and motor oil.

Tin for packing many fruits and vegetables which can be preserved by drying is restricted to 75 per-

cent of the 1940 requirements. In this group are apples, prunes, apricots and freestone peaches. More home drying is expected this year as well.

DOWN PAYMENTS INCREASED ON INSTALLMENT BUYING.

"As a further step in restraining the expansion of installment credit at this time, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has adopted Amendment No. 3 to Regulation W, effective March 23, 1942. The principal changes made by the amendment are as follows:

The standard maturity is reduced from 18 to 15 months for all credit subject to the regulation, except credits for residential modernization, plumbing, furnaces, water heat ers, water pumps, and pianos, all of which may still be for 18 months.

The down payments are increased from 20 to 33 1-3 percent on refrigerators, washing machines, ironers, vacuum cleaners, electric dishwashers, room unit air conditioners, sewing machines, radios and phonographs and musical instruments.

On home air conditioning systems and attic ventilating fans, the down payments are increased from 15 percent to 33 1-3 percent and on furnaces, water heaters, water pumps and plumbing, from 15 to 20 percent.

The following articles are added to the list, with 33 1-3 percent down payment required: bicycles, lawn mowers, silverware and photographic equipment. The following are added to the list with 20 percent down payment required: clocks, watches and floor coverings.

Any lender or vendor who becomes subject to the regulation because of the addition of articles is

given until June 1st to register with the Federal Reserve bank in his district on forms obtained at any Federal Reserve bank or branch. These new registrants are granted a general license between March 23rd and June 1st.

After April 1st the credit value of a used automobile, instead of being based solely upon the purchase price, is to be based either upon the purchase price or upon the average retail value as stated in such automobile appraisal guides as may be designated by the Board.

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