

## West Salem Budget Is Offered Again

West Salem, July 20—The annual school budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942 and ending June 30, 1943, will again be submitted for the approval or disapproval of the taxpayers at a meeting called for 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, July 21, in the school building.

The budget as posted specified \$18,692 as the estimated operating costs for the year. Through the elimination of expenditures connected with the building of a kitchen, annual payment on property and other minor items a sizeable reduction has been made in the budget since its rejection several weeks ago but it is still posted as in excess of the 6 per cent statutory limitation.

Although no information has been released relative to any possible changes, with the resignation of two of the teachers previously elected the district is now in a position to reduce operating costs, possibly through the adoption of departmental work or other methods.

### Ralph Nelson Resigns

Ralph Nelson, eighth grade instructor and coach, has resigned from the staff of the local schools to join the faculty of the Forest Grove schools. Nelson will serve as principal of the junior high school at Forest Grove as well as teaching physical education and manual training. His leaving will be a real loss to the school, as during the two years he has been on the staff the school has received its first sports recognition and he has been instrumental in introducing many of the improvements in the school.

Students interested in athletics and the eighth graders who had the privilege of having Nelson as their instructor while in the sixth grade will most keenly regret to learn of his decision to leave the school.

The family plans to move to Forest Grove early in September.

Rev. Don Huckabee is conducting services at the Dallas Methodist church during the

## London Fireman Here Tonight

Civilian defense workers from all over Marion county are urged by County Coordinator Bryan H. Conley to be present at the Salem high school auditorium tonight at 8 o'clock to hear a fireman from the city of London, and note what he has to say about actual air raids in the worst form. The public generally is invited to attend.

Speaking will be E. A. Baker, a division officer of London's fire department, showing an art work demonstration. He is one of a group of London fire fighters now touring the United States.

Another of his group, Rudolph Haybrook, an artist by profession, who quit his palette and easel to become an auxiliary fireman when the war started, will speak before the Salem Kiwanis club Tuesday noon. He was severely injured in line of duty in London.

## Murray Asks For Re-election

Helena, Mont., July 20 (AP)—The bid of United States Senator James E. Murray (D.) for renomination in tomorrow's Montana primary election caught the eye of political observers as an otherwise listless campaign came to an end today.

Murray, a consistent supporter of President Roosevelt's policies, is opposed by former Rep. Joseph P. Monaghan. Both are of Butte. Monaghan lost a close race with Murray in the 1936 senatorial primary.

Three candidates are after the republican senatorial nomination. One, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Dawley of Great Falls, is with the army in Australia. The other two are Wellington D. Rankin of Helena, a former Montana attorney general, and Dr. J. Thorkelson of Butte, former congressman.

One of the state's two representatives in congress, James F. O'Connor (D.) of Livingston, has asked the voters for renomination. Congresswoman Jennett Rankin (R.) of Missoula did not file.

O'Connor will be opposed for the democratic nomination in the second (eastern) district by W. M. McCracken of Great Falls and Robert A. Patterson of Havre.

Up to June 1, the United States had shipped 1,500,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables under lease-lend.

## Co-op Bids for Part of Light Service Here

In the hands of the city council Monday night will be a letter from the Salem Electric cooperative, signed by Harry B. Read, manager, making a bid for part of Salem's street and alley lighting service. The letter was mailed to Mayor W. W. Chadwick and the council Saturday. The offer is made on terms

which would, says Read's letter, "make the total lighting cost the same as if all of the services were taken from them (the Portland General Electric)".

For service at City hall Read claims his service would effect a saving of about 11 per cent.

Reductions that have been made by the PGE, says Read, are the result of competition offered by the cooperative. He wrote that lines of the cooperative run north and south along the following alleys: between Water and Court, from Division to Front; between Commercial and Liberty, from Marion to Ferry;

between Liberty and High, from Union to Center.

Read's letter follows:

Before executing a contract for power and street lighting for the City of Salem for another year, we respectfully request that you consider a bid from us for some of this service. As no doubt you know, while our system is growing, it is small and can only serve in a few of the streets and alleys generally—in downtown Salem. We wish, however, to place a bid in exact accordance with the bid of the Portland company for such service that we can furnish, at the exact rate and conditions as stipulated by the Portland company, except that while you are paying them in the three and two-cent blocks of the Standard Bonneville Street-Lighting Rate, our rate will be entirely in the one-cent bracket, which would make the total lighting cost the same as if all of the services were taken from them. We especially ask to be permitted to serve you in the locations on the circuits as indicated in your last year's contract. We will furnish you with blackout facilities the same as is being done, without an installation cost and without con-

tact rentals. The term of the service may be for one year and thereafter until cancelled on 30 days notice or may be cancelled at any time on 30 days' notice from you.

We also offer you service at the city hall at the Bonneville standard rate less 5 per cent, the same as we are furnishing to commercial accounts in Salem. You are now paying the Portland company the Bonneville rate plus 5 per cent. Our rate will effect an approximate 11 per cent saving.

While ours is a membership organization, our by-laws do not require public bodies, such as the city of Salem, to become a member to take our service, nor is a membership required by state laws. In asking you to take our service, we wish to remind you that we are a Salem organization of Salem citizens. When Salem Electric was organized its members felt that the rates charged by the General Electric interests and stock-holding companies, through the Portland General Electric, were too high and unfair.

At that time, the current cost on the street lights that we are now asking you to let us serve was 4 1/2 cents a kilowatt hour and today, as you can see, it is practically 3 cents a kilowatt hour. The rates

for Salem's street-lighting system has since been reduced some \$7000. The rate money returned. Basically, this was because of Bonneville power distribution in this area by "Salem Electric".

There were two rate reductions last year within the city limits of Salem by the Portland company, saving the citizens of this city some \$100,000 a year. This second rate reduction was a special experimental rate, and it is all apparent and generally known that this special experimental rate in Salem was an attempt to stop our growth and our expansion and has very effectively saved the big company many customers. Most of us feel that the city should give us all possible support and encouragement and should divert a substantial amount of its electric power requirements to us, assuring the retaining of our low rates and the special rate given by the Portland company.

Profits from our operations do not go to Portland or Wall Street, but stay here within the community and go into rate reductions as required by the very nature of our organization, the Bonneville Act and our 20-year power contract. Our 18

months of operations prove that eventually we can put into effect the Gandy rate, which is the lowest in these United States. With our preference and priority status as a Bonneville Power Distributing Agency and with the government delivering of us at Salem's city limits, we can assure you of plenty of continuous power. We are sure that most of the citizens of this city would desire you to give us that part of your lighting requirements that we are able to serve and that we have indicated herein.

Very truly,  
H. B. Read, manager.

### Cherry Picker Injured

Sunnyside — Mrs. Lufe Sherwood fell while picking cherries, causing a back injury which will confine her to her bed for several weeks. Mrs. Sam D. Emery returned from a trip to Salinas, Calif. Mrs. Emery has been visiting her son for several weeks.



# An Emergency Statement to the People of the United States



How can you help? The answer is on this page. I hope every American citizen will read it and act on it.

W. H. Nelson  
D. H. NELSON, CHAIRMAN, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

A crisis exists in our war production program which can be solved only by the patriotic cooperation of the American people.

We are faced with a serious shortage of steel scrap, rubber and other vital materials.

This shortage must be filled.

By "scrap" we mean the ordinary junk which today is lying in the barnyards and in the gullies of farms; in the basements, attics and garages of homes and stores throughout the country.

**The steel industry operates on the basis of half-and-half—about 50 per cent metal from pig iron and 50 per cent remelted scrap metal.**

**Therefore, about 50 per cent of every tank, every ship, every submarine and every gun is made of scrap iron and steel.**

The steel industry has been rapidly stepping up its production—from 67,000,000 tons in 1940 to a record-breaking 83,000,000 tons in 1941. Production in 1942 is already ahead of 1941, but we need to get production up to the industry's full capacity of 90,000,000 tons—a total equal to the output of the rest of the world combined.

This volume of production cannot be attained or increased unless an additional 6,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel is obtained promptly.

We are faced with the fact that some

steel furnaces have been allowed to cool down and that many of them are operating from day to day and hand to mouth, due only to the lack of scrap.

The rubber situation is also critical. In spite of the recent rubber drive, there is a continuing need for large quantities of scrap rubber.

We are collecting every possible pound of scrap from the factories, arsenals and shipyards; we are speeding up the flow of material from automobile graveyards; we are tearing up abandoned railroad tracks and bridges, but unless we dig out an additional 6,000,000 tons of steel and great quantities of rubber, copper, brass, zinc and tin, our boys may not get all the fighting weapons they need in time.

Fortunately, the material exists in America's great "mine above the ground."

There is enough iron and steel on farms alone, if used with other materials, to make:

- Twice as many battleships as there are in the whole world today, or
- Enough 2000-pound bombs to drop three per minute from big bombers incessantly for more than three years.

Locating and collecting this scrap is going to require a canvass of every house and every farm. **Even one old shovel will help make 4 hand grenades.**

We have set up the machinery for this, but it is not perfect. It is a problem that can be licked only by American resourcefulness, American organization ability, American muscle and American will to win.

We now have in every state a State Salvage Committee of volunteers working directly under the governor.

Under these state committees we have county committees and local committees. We have special industrial committees working with executives of plants in 421 industrial centers.

In rural communities we have the County War Boards.

These committees can tell you the quickest way to get your Junk into action.

In behalf of the governor and the state committee we urge every committee to

organize itself into a band of "Salvage Commandos."

You can either sell your scrap to a Junk dealer or you can give it to a charity, which in turn will sell it to a Junk dealer who performs an important function by sorting it, grading it, packing it and shipping it to the right place.

**We urge local charities and civic organizations** to cooperate with the Local Salvage Committee and devise a plan of action and collection.

**We urge the scrap dealer** to cooperate as fast as he can in the collection and shipment of materials.

**We urge industrial executives** to appoint Salvage Managers who have both the responsibility and authority to salvage obsolete machinery, tools and dies.

**We urge every farmer and every householder** in America to act at once.

Go over your premises with a fine tooth comb. If you have already turned in your scrap, look again—you'll probably find more.

If you do not have enough of your own to warrant someone coming after it, form a neighborhood pool, or take it yourself to the nearest collection point.

If there is an old heater or boiler in your basement too heavy for you to move, get your neighbors to help you.

This is a People's job. It is something you can do without interfering with other war work or personal duties.

It is not enough to pile up a little stuff and expect somebody to come and get it. Most of the work is being done by patriotic volunteers with inadequate facilities. They need your help in collecting scrap material in the largest possible amounts and in getting it to the right place.

**It is a direct and personal obligation to all of our boys on all fronts.**

**You may think, "My little bit" won't help, but your "little bit" multiplied thousands and millions of times can create a mountain of raw material which can actually turn the tide.**

**The situation is serious. Your help is needed now.**

## HOW SCRAP IRON AND STEEL GO TO WAR

The steel used in our war machines is made by melting together

1. Pig iron (about 50%)
2. Scrap generated in the steel plant in the process of steelmaking (about 25%)
3. Scrap purchased from outside Junk sources (about 25%)

We have plenty of iron ore to make the pig iron needed. But our furnaces operate faster when there is plenty of scrap to mix with the pig iron.

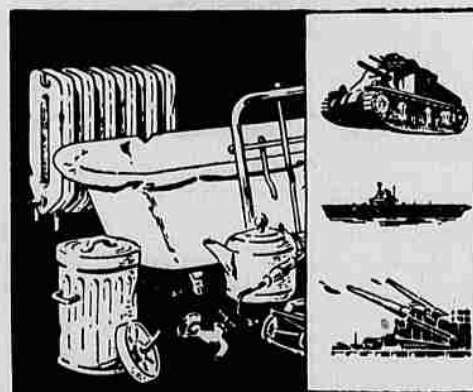
This so-called "scrap" which goes into the furnaces to make the steel for tanks, ships and guns is actually refined steel—with most impurities removed. Some of the finest quality steels are made 100% from scrap.

The iron and steel scrap which you collect is bought by the steel mills from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

**Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!**

## JUNK needed for War

Scrap Iron and Steel



Needed for tanks, ships, guns—all machines and arms of war.

### Other Metals—Rubber—Rags—Manila Rope—Burlap Bags



Needed to make bombs, fuses, binoculars, planes, tires for jeeps, gas masks, barrage balloons, parachute flares, sandbags.

### HOW TO TURN IT IN

Sell to a Junk dealer... Give to a charity... Take it yourself to nearest collection point... or consult your Local Salvage Committee—**Phone: 4943, 3773, 9192**

If you live on a farm, phone or write your County War Board or consult your farm implement dealer.

**WASTE FATS**—After they have served maximum cooking use, strain into a large tin can and sell to your meat dealer after you have collected a pound or more.

**TIR CANS**—Wanted only in areas close to detinning plants, as announced locally.

**WASTE PAPER**—Needed only as announced by local committees.

This message approved by Conservation Division

## WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This advertisement paid for by the American Industries Salvage Committee (representing and with funds provided by a group of leading industrial concerns).