

GOOD DEMAND FOR
CASCARA BARK

Cascara bark like many other commodities is feeling the effect of the defense program. According to word received from I. P. Callison & Sons of Port Orchard, Wash., the largest dealers in cascara bark, there is a good demand for the bark and while the normal market price over the last ten years has been around 9c a pound the current market is 9c, d. y and crushed in burlap bags. It is their opinion that strong prices will prevail during the entire 1941 season. At this price expert peelers can make as high as \$15 a day. It permits school boys and girls to make good money during the vacation season and farmers and their wives to augment their present income by the peeling of cascara. Cascara bark peeling gives employment to hundreds of men and women along the Pacific coast.

In the interest of conservation the forestry departments of Washington and Oregon have outlined suggested rules for peeling cascara trees which are as follows:

1. Trees should be felled prior to peeling as new sprouts will sprout from the stump and provide a new crop in a very few years.
2. Trees less than 3 inches in diameter should not be peeled.
3. Bark should not be peeled from the stump.
4. Limbs and branches should be peeled down to a diameter of 1 1/2 inches.
5. Peelers should take every precaution against the start or spreading of fires.

Cascara Bark is one of the most important drugs and is used thruout the world. Merchantable cascara must be thoroly dry, free from adulteration of any kind and reasonably free from moss. It is best dried in the sun, but must not be allowed to remain out during rains, as moisture leaches out the vital extracts.

Local merchants in all communities buy cascara providing a ready market.

No. 6379

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, Probate Department.

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter William Ledine, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Administrator of the Estate of Peter William Ledine, deceased, has filed his Final Account in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County, and that Monday, the 26th day of May 1941, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day and the court room of said court has been appointed by said court as the time and place for the hearing of objections thereto and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published April 25, 1941.

Date of last publication May 23, 1941.

STANLEY T. LEDINE,

Administrator

Cooper & McAllister, Attorneys,
Gresham, Oregon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate No. 6635

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for County of Clackamas, Probate Department.

In the matter of the Estate of Beach R. Kimmel, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Beach R. Kimmel, deceased, by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County, and has qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me at my home in Estacada, Oregon, or at the office of my attorney, John W. Loder, Room 4, Andresen Bldg., Oregon City, Oregon, with vouchers and duly verified within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published May 2, 1941.

Date of last publication May 30, 1941.

DORA KIMMEL, Administratrix of the Estate of Beach R. Kimmel, deceased,
Address, Estacada, Oregon.

John W. Loder, Attorney,
Room 4, Andresen Bldg.,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Attorney for Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

No. 6616

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, Probate Department.

In the Matter of the Estate of Heiji Okamura, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Heiji Okamura, deceased, by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, and has qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned at Boring, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published April 11th, 1941.

Date of last publication May 9, 1941.

"ASAYE OKAMURA,

Administratrix.

Cooper & McAllister, Attorneys,
Gresham, Oregon.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

As various authorities including the President have lately observed an American characteristic has been to be buoyed up into the clouds of optimism by British victories or to be cast down into the depths of despair by British defeats. This, these authorities believe is a mistake, in a great war the tide of victory never runs one way. The achievements must be accompanied by the failures. And so it is argued the British-Greek-Yugoslavian debacle in the Balkans has as it is should not be exaggerated. The decisive battle of this war is the Battle of England and the Atlantic. Hitler may go far elsewhere but until England herself falls he cannot win.

Looking back now on the Balkan campaign it seems apparent that the British either underestimated the German power or over estimated the effectiveness of their allies. It was felt in military circles that Yugoslavia with the aid of her difficult terrain should be able to last many weeks, she actually fell in 13 days, and long before the end her armies were in swift retreat and were cut off from each other. It was felt that the mountainous country of Greece, among the severest in the world would slow the German mechanized advance. Yet the German small tanks went over the precipitous mountain passes almost as easily as if they were traveling on roads and the Greek army found that personal valor could not compensate for the immense superiority the Germans possessed in equipment. The same thing was true of the Anzac troops of General Wavell's army which were transported to Greece from Africa. Man for man the reporters on the scene wrote they were far better than their German foes. But the greatest courage is a frail weapon indeed against a tank.

On top of that it is apparently true that again the Germans demonstrated a far greater efficiency in staff work. There was no unified Allied command in the Balkans and the respective general staffs had little opportunity for consultation and cooperative planning. As usual the German campaign was blueprinted to the last detail and it went off according to schedule.

There are critics, in England as well as here, who believe and say the British should never have been transferred to Greece, that defeat was foredoomed. This criticism was answered by Mr. Churchill in his world wide talk of April 27. He said that one of the greatest strengths of Britain lies in the admiration and respect she has gained in the United States and elsewhere and that if she had left her allies down after encouraging them to fight and pledging aid much of that regard would have been lost. There was, in other words, a great question of national honor involved in the British government's view. And so the desperate gamble was taken.

What achievements we may expect of Hitler remain to be seen. In his talk Mr. Churchill was not sanguine about the immediate future, he intimated that the Axis may dominate the Black and Caspian seas, may overrun Turkey and seize or otherwise obtain the great wheat and oil lands of the Soviet Union. He pointed out that General Wavell's African army which chased the Italians out of Libya and have since suffered reverses from strong German detachments were smaller than most realized, 30,000 men with relatively little mechanized equipment. However Britain does have great forces in Egypt and the Germans should find the going harder there.

In the meantime it was a great day for Britain when President Roosevelt decided to extend American naval and air patrols as far as Greenland and said that lurking submarines and raiders when spotted would be reported to merchant ships. This means that Britain will have to protect a great deal less of the Atlantic and can concentrate her none-too-numerous naval forces in the areas where they are most vitally needed. The loss of shipping after all, is far more dangerous to Britains ultimate hopes than is the loss of local campaigns in Europe or Africa. For if Hitler can isolate Britain from the New World and shut off the war materials and the food she must have to survive and fight he will win the war. It is in the Atlantic almost all authorities think the end of this grim story must finally and irrevocably be told.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND
NATIONAL DEFENSE

National headquarters has adopted the policy of sending "expositions" to local boards thru the state directors provided such "expositions" are approved by a government agency. A letter will be sent by national headquarters to all local boards official-

ly confirming substantially the categories enumerated in Bulletin No. 6. Supplementary "expositions" will be sent to the boards in the near future.

The subcommittee on military affairs of the national committee on education and defense has prepared proposed amendments to the Selective Training and Service act of 1940. To date it has kept these amendments in abeyance as it believes that it is wiser to have the purposes of the amendments accomplished thru regulations by national headquarters rather than by legislation. Although the subcommittee will continue to survey local board decisions and will keep an open mind on the question it is the subcommittee's judgment at this time that these regulations, official interpretations, and recommended procedures will achieve, thru the existing act the two fold need: avoidance of the interruption of a student's work during the summer session, semester or quarter in which he receives his order for induction and assurance of a continuous supply of trained men in professions essential to the national health, safety and interest.

Students who have been or will be classified in I-D or I-E (deferred until end of academic year or July 1, whichever is first) who may not be given occupational deferment and consequently may be classified in I-A (eligible for induction after expiration of student deferment) have frequently asked at what date they may expect to be inducted. National headquarters and army officials are now working on the problem of quotas but expect to be able to induct all such students early in the summer.

The following letter received by national headquarters from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is of interest to students who may wish to volunteer:

"In reply to the inquiry concerning the acceptance by the war department of students who may wish to volunteer next summer for selective training and service department is certain that there will be ample vacancies in the army during the months of June, July, August and September to accommodate all students who desire to begin their service during that period."

Any man between the ages of 18 and 21 with parental consent may volunteer for induction under the selective training and service act for the period of military service prescribed in the act. He will not thereafter be subject to further training except that provided for all draftees by the ten year enlisted reserve clause.

According to the county books as of April 1 the Coyote and Bobcat bounty fund has already diminished from \$500 down to \$364.50

Clackamas county budgeted \$2400 for fire fighting equipment and fire wardens.

The Clackamas county coroner was

budgeted
her expenses
this year.

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

On
quarter

ary of the
ity of Oregon



341450

SOURCE

Gift

same basis
489.86 left
of the \$8,
money for
year.

nd
h-
es.

to \$35
to \$12.50
to \$7.95
to \$5.95
to \$5.00
to \$2.25
to \$1.00
to 75c
\$6.50
\$5.50
to \$2.98
to \$1.95
to \$1.00
to \$1.00
to \$2.98
5c to 25c
to \$5.95
5c to 50c

Oregon

LITTLE LESSON IN ARITHMETIC

or "IT PAYS TO BUY THE LEADER AND GET THE LEADING BUY"

← SO →

WHY PAY MORE?

WHY ACCEPT LESS?

Particularly when all America has already figured it out for you and is saying:

CHEVROLET'S FIRST IN VALUE FIRST IN SALES

Seems Everybody's Saying "FIRST Because Its FINEST!"

10 1/2 HOURS IN LAST 11 YEARS

Geil's Service

ESTACADA
OREGON