

### Further Statement by Local No. 2770 As To Present Settlement Negotiations

The following is another statement of facts and proceedings that have taken place during the last week.

Most important of the events of the week was the vote taken at our regular union meeting held Sunday, Oct. 20th. A motion was made to rescind our strike action. A secret ballot was taken. Only 30 votes were cast supporting the motion. At the time the strike was taken Sept. 7th there was 26 votes against strike action. It can readily be seen, that in six weeks time, very few people have changed their mind as to the purpose they have in mind. Supporting the strike on Sept. 7th were 126 members. Sunday, Oct. 20, those supporting the original action were 137.

The executive board encouraged a vote at this last meeting. Every opportunity was given the minority to express their opinion and the vote was taken the way they wished. The results were as we anticipated.

During times of strike, rumors and

rumors of rumors, are every where. People not concerned with our unions tell us what they think we should do. The minority of our own group seem to be all talking at once and everywhere.

All rumors are either propaganda against the union or about dissension within the union.

They are all detrimental to unionism. The peculiar situation now is that we as a union are now thinking ourselves, instead of letting our employer or the business man tell us what to do. This is just another demonstration of our growth into maturity.

It has always been our contention that the ability to determine whether any given act is right or wrong can be exercised by working people as well as other groups. As a group the workers usually bring into this world the largest group of the future generation. If the workers could not

tell and teach their children the right from wrong it would seem to us the world would degenerate. That old saying is worth remembering, "He is so honest he is a poor man."

It has always been a known fact that unions here were on the negative side. We have always been answering for our actions. Excusing ourselves for being permitted to organize in this community. We intend to begin asking questions ourselves. Are you for us or against us? Do you want us to tell you how to run your business? Don't you think you should support that thing which will give you added returns? Do you want the heads of 137 families and their friends asking you where you stand?

Local Union 2770 recognizes the fact that others suffer, as we suffer in this strike. If we knew how to ease your sufferings or our own we would be only too glad to do it. It is a regrettable fact that others suffer with us. It is also a happy thought to know that when labor benefits, you benefit also.

It is also true that the laboring man has found few sympathizers when he, as an individual, has been discharged, must sacrifice his home spend his savings, and tour the country round for another job in his line. When the shoe pinches the public, they ask us to sympathize.

When we ask for sympathy what do we get as an individual or union? You answer it yourself? We wish to say here however, that more and more of the public are seeing our side, and we wish to express our sincere thanks for your moral support.

Now, as to material support. Many business houses in other communities consider it an honor to display in their windows during a strike large placards saying, "We have contributed to the strike fund of the local union." That is not a new thought, we venture to say it is in this community, however.

No thought is new, we just rediscover them. A grocery man in Washington asked one of our members visiting there during the present walkout, "Any chance of me locating in your community?" He was told of the strike situation. His reply was, "What if I did invest \$5000 and lose, after the strike is over with the help of the union I could make it all back."

A business man asked one of our members, "It looks like you two, the company and the union, could get together and each give a little and settle this thing." Our union member replied, "If we would give anything, we wouldn't have anything left." Our demands are so small we couldn't ask for anything less. Another viewpoint, one man says, "Yes, I'm losing a day's wages every day. I also have lost because of being underpaid 50 cents a day for 11 years." This can be said by several members.

A theory that has been practiced and proven to be the only permanent solution to any given problem is that any dispute between the employer and union must be settled satisfactory before work is resumed or one or the other side will eventually renege and the other get gypped. If it is not settled and mutually agreeable we are merely prolonging the dispute and looking for future trouble.

An extra week for negotiations now may avert a walk out three months from now.

Actual progress towards a settlement has been started. We hope for a settlement soon. We wish the public, our own members, and others affected directly or indirectly would be patient a few more days. We can merely say that negotiations have been opened, and we hope for the best.

Signed by the Executive Board (Paid Adv.) Local Union No. 2770

N. H. (Jack) GUNDERSON



A Business Man for County Commissioner. Reduce Taxes and County Debt & Eliminate Waste. Favor Generous Allowances for the Aged People.



Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Of more than one billion dollars in shipbuilding contracts awarded to Pacific coast plants, two-thirds have gone to the San Francisco area. Washington state is next on the list and Oregon so far down as to be almost invisible. The Washington delegation is in good standing at the White House, but Oregon's representatives—with exception of Walter M. Pierce of second district—are very much in the doghouse. It may be that none of these national defense contracts would have been captured by Oregon in any event, but certainly the prospect was not brightened by the fact that one of its senators is the republican nominee for vice president and the other is without influence in the present administration.

To fill the contracts obtained by California firms it will be necessary to spend nearly \$20,000,000 for new yards and ways, thus creating employment for hundreds of workers and adding greatly to the prosperity of that state. Most of the new shipbuilding in Washington state will be done at the Bremerton yards with facilities already provided. Oregon will receive only such fragments of the business as seem to be least desirable from the viewpoint of contractors.

Outstanding news in the national capital during the past week was the state department order—framed more as a suggestion—for evacuation of Americans from China and Japan. It was explained as a precautionary measure to relieve the government of responsibility in case eventualities resulted in injury or distress of nationals because of the strained relations between Washington and Tokyo.

It is no longer possible to make even a reasonable guess as to the aims of the Roosevelt administration with regard to the Far East situation, though prudent observers are disinclined to believe that there is imminent danger of a breaking off of diplomatic relations. There would be some clarification of the matter if it were possible to learn the extent to which conversations with British Ambassador Lord Lothian have committed the United States in defense of British interests in the Far East.

Rumors of negotiations for the use of Singapore as a base for the American navy persist and inquiries at state and navy departments are met with evasion or qualified denials which leave doubt as to the exact status of affairs or the purpose of the Washington government. It is not believed that Japan has any intention of backing down and that future developments will depend upon the determination of England to protect her interests in the orient, influenced, as it must be, by the steps the United States is prepared to take.

It is now taken for granted in Washington that the administration is committed to fullest aid to Great Britain, and that this policy will be continued no matter who is elected president on November 5. Candidate Willkie, has made it plain in his speeches that he favors this Roosevelt policy and there is reason to believe he reflects the sentiment of the American people.

So far as this can be done without interfering with the national defense program, no doubt approval will be given by the public, but there are indications that steps are contemplated which go far beyond this reasonable limit. Transfer of big bombers has long been considered in administration circles and developments along this line may be expected any day. While the United States has no immediate need of these flying fortresses and the situation in England is desperate, an efficient air force can not be built up if these central units are to be turned over to Great Britain as fast as they are completed.

There is also the matter of a specially designed sighting device which has been an army secret and which it is now proposed shall be made available for use by Great Britain. It is stated by way of apology for this contemplated act that Germany has a sighting device at least as good as that which it is proposed shall be turned over to the royal air force.

In connection with the ado which has been made over the commissioning of Elliott Roosevelt as a captain in the air force it is recalled that only compelled to undergo a new physical examination and that several of them who did not measure up to standard were summarily dismissed. Their pleas for assignment to some other branch of the service were disregarded.

Attention is called to these facts as attempt is made to divert public criticism by announcement that young Roosevelt has been assigned to the procurement division because his eyesight is too poor for combat service. The pilots who were discharged were equally competent to do good work in other than combat service, it is insisted, and they had qualifications of training and experience which Elliott Roosevelt does not possess.

### News From County Supt. Schools Office

October 25th is beginning day for taking school census in each school district in the state. If all homes could be represented by some one who has information as to the exact names and dates of birth it would be an accommodation to clerks. It is not possible, the information could be left with some neighbor.

Accuracy should be emphasized in giving year in which child was born. There is often a discrepancy between the information as to age child was born and present year.

The name of all persons between the ages of 4 and 19 inclusive are to be included.

Teachers' Annual Meeting The public is cordially invited to attend either or both of the general sessions of the Coos and Curry County Teachers' Meeting which will be held in Marshfield high school November 1st.

The type of meeting is one which is new to this county and in fact has been held only a few places in Oregon. As to whether or not the plan will be continued will depend very largely on its success this year.

Dr. J. F. Cramer, supt. of Eugene schools, will open up the subject of "The Whole Child," after which the teachers will break up in smaller groups and discuss what has been said. During the second session, Dr. Cramer will answer questions which have arisen during the luncheon hour.

### Portland Livestock Market News

The Livestock Market at the Portland Union Stock Yards, North Portland, for the week ended October 19th, opened steady to 25c higher for cattle; steady for rail hogs, with truck-ins 10c lower; and steady to strong for sheep and lambs. The opening cattle market worked lower during the week after the opening sales, and closed weak to 25c lower, compared to the previous week's close. The hog market gained strength at mid-week, with truck-ins selling up to \$6.60, but worked lower to close at a full 25c drop. The sheep market was steady to strong for both lambs and ewes, with the high peak for lambs showing a 25c advance. There were 1,950 cattle, 260 calves, 4,485 hogs, and 2,585 sheep sold on the open market during the past week.

This week's trading opened Monday with 1,550 cattle, 125 calves, 2,370 hogs and 1,700 sheep for sale on the open market.

The cattle market opened generally steady with last week's final quotations. Fed steers sold up to \$10.90, with several sales \$10.50 to \$10.75. Short fed steers sold \$9.00 to \$9.50, with a few up to \$9.75. Good grade grass fat steers sold around \$8.25 to 9.00. Common to medium grass heifers made \$5.75 to 8.25, with a load of fairly good fed kind at \$8.85. Good beef cows cleared at \$6.50 to 7.00, with young cows up to \$7.25. Good to choice vealers were strong at \$10.50 to 11.00, a few of the best to \$12.00.

Rail hogs sold at \$6.50 for the tops, which was about 10c lower than the previous Monday. Truck-in hogs sold mostly \$6.25 to \$6.40 for the 170 to 215 pounders, with most sales at \$6.35.

Lamb prices were steady with good to choice truck-ins bringing mostly \$8.25 to 8.50. Slaughter ewes topped at \$4.00, with common to medium grades mainly at \$2.00 to 3.00.

The following quotations are based on prices being paid in Monday's

trading: Cattle: Good grain-fed steers \$10.00 to 10.90. Good grass steers \$8.50 to 9.00. Good grain-fed heifers \$8.75 to 8.25. Good grass heifers \$7.75 to 8.25. Good beef cows \$6.50 to 7.25, medium \$5.25 to 6.25, common \$4.50 to 5.50, canners \$3.25 to 4.00. Bull, medium to good \$6.25 to 7.00, common \$5.00 to 6.00. Vealers, good to choice \$10.50 to 11.00.

Hogs: Good to choice carlots \$6.50; 170 to 215 lb. truck-ins \$6.25 to 6.40; 230- to 285 butchers \$5.50 to 6.00; lightweight butchers \$5.25 to 5.75; packing sows \$4.50 to \$5.00. Feeder pigs \$5.00 to 5.50.

Sheep: Good to choice spring lambs \$8.25 to 8.50; medium to good, \$7.50 to 8.00; common \$6.75 to 7.25. Slaughter ewes, good to choice, \$3.25 to 4.00. Feeder lambs, good to choice \$7.25 to 7.75. Shorn lambs \$7.50 to 7.75.

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