



Old Time Residents Visit Friends In Kent Vicinity This Week

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wiley of Portland and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Johnson of Moro were making brief calls on friends in Kent and vicinity last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, Miss Esther Cammack and Miss Nellie Wilson attended the Baccalaureate services at Grass Valley Baptist church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fritts and children of Grass Valley and Mrs. Ann Schadevitz of The Dalles and Miss Esther Cammack were dinner guests at the J. C. Wilson home Sunday.

Mrs. Grace Gregg and Geraldine Norton visited Dolores Gregg at Moro Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Cammack left for Bend Wednesday evening when she accompanied her son Paul Cammack to their home at Salem where Mrs. Cammack will remain during the summer.

J. B. Adams of Moro was a business visitor at Kent Tuesday morning.

Sherl Helyer left for Portland Saturday where he spent several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Potter who have been employed on the John Wilson ranch east of Kent, moved

to a new place in the vicinity of Spokane. Magnesium can be made from ores in Washington or from ocean water along the Oregon coast. There will be a bottleneck in copper and zinc. Plenty of both in the Pacific northwest, but the tight point is in smelters.

Every month revisions have been made in requirements and what was enough a year ago is inadequate today. Shortage of steel articles because this national defense (and aid to the British) program is expanding daily far beyond the wildest dreams of 12 months ago. As rapidly as production reaches an indicated objective new developments arise and production must be doubled. This has happened time after time, and no one knows where it will stop for it is believed that the war will run for at least five years before there is an armistice. On this point, however, one person's guess is as good as another's.

Nothing happens until nightfall. Comes dusk, and a soldier or two arrives, a member of the marine corps, a couple of soldiers. Gradually the young men from the armed forces are reinforced to 20 or 30. Hundreds of civilian spectators gravitate to Lafayette park, across the street, and wait. The pickets say nothing, continue their march, the light in the lantern gleaming. Police move a little closer to the pickets. With a sudden rush the sailors, marines and soldiers swarm upon the pickets, delivering as many blows as possible before the police, reinforced by secret service men from the White House, break up the brawl. The lantern may be smashed, the girl pickets shoved roughly around, the man or two in the picket line receive a cut face, black eyes.

Then all is quiet, the crowd leaves, and the picket line continues as before, with possibly a soldier, marine or sailor landed in the guardhouse of the White House. The nightly fracas has become routine, but the pickets are hogs for punishment. These marchers are said to be Communists and some of them are, but the police interfere only when the marchers are attacked. In no other country could such a scene be enacted.

Also in front of the White House but 200 feet from these anti-war pickets, is another picketing group. The police pay no attention to them, nor do the White House occupants. These pickets struggle along the sidewalks on crutches, in wheel chairs, and are a pathetic sight. Each carries a banner and at the head of their parade is one carrying an American flag. In this picket line are the people who are demanding that work of some description be provided for the physically handicapped. They want work; they picket for jobs which, they say, have been promised but not delivered. Only during the day do they picket and frequently all squat on the stone coping of the fence, weary, while one picket pulls himself along on sticks maintaining the protest. This picket line, too, appears to be a permanent fixture.

White House picketing began with Woodrow Wilson, when suffragets built fires on the sidewalk and raised Cain generally until they were jailed. Present technique is to let the picketers wear out their shoe leather.

There is a possibility of the power policy of Bonneville and Grand Coulee being changed to meet the requirements of the war department for the aluminum industry. It is now considered as in the cards that contemplated contracts for PUDs, for Bremerton navy yard and the furnishing of power to REA co-operatives may be abandoned, or at least curtailed. With Bonneville now furnishing power for 30 percent of the aluminum production in the United States, the higher-ups predict that this will be increased three times, at least, before national defense will have sufficient of the white metal. Of course, what happens to the power problem affects the economics of the entire Pacific northwest.

With insufficient magnesium to meet requirements an investiga-

tion is being made of a possible plant in Spokane. Magnesium can be made from ores in Washington or from ocean water along the Oregon coast. There will be a bottleneck in copper and zinc. Plenty of both in the Pacific northwest, but the tight point is in smelters.

Every month revisions have been made in requirements and what was enough a year ago is inadequate today. Shortage of steel articles because this national defense (and aid to the British) program is expanding daily far beyond the wildest dreams of 12 months ago. As rapidly as production reaches an indicated objective new developments arise and production must be doubled. This has happened time after time, and no one knows where it will stop for it is believed that the war will run for at least five years before there is an armistice. On this point, however, one person's guess is as good as another's.

Nothing happens until nightfall. Comes dusk, and a soldier or two arrives, a member of the marine corps, a couple of soldiers. Gradually the young men from the armed forces are reinforced to 20 or 30. Hundreds of civilian spectators gravitate to Lafayette park, across the street, and wait. The pickets say nothing, continue their march, the light in the lantern gleaming. Police move a little closer to the pickets. With a sudden rush the sailors, marines and soldiers swarm upon the pickets, delivering as many blows as possible before the police, reinforced by secret service men from the White House, break up the brawl. The lantern may be smashed, the girl pickets shoved roughly around, the man or two in the picket line receive a cut face, black eyes.

Then all is quiet, the crowd leaves, and the picket line continues as before, with possibly a soldier, marine or sailor landed in the guardhouse of the White House. The nightly fracas has become routine, but the pickets are hogs for punishment. These marchers are said to be Communists and some of them are, but the police interfere only when the marchers are attacked. In no other country could such a scene be enacted.

Also in front of the White House but 200 feet from these anti-war pickets, is another picketing group. The police pay no attention to them, nor do the White House occupants. These pickets struggle along the sidewalks on crutches, in wheel chairs, and are a pathetic sight. Each carries a banner and at the head of their parade is one carrying an American flag. In this picket line are the people who are demanding that work of some description be provided for the physically handicapped. They want work; they picket for jobs which, they say, have been promised but not delivered. Only during the day do they picket and frequently all squat on the stone coping of the fence, weary, while one picket pulls himself along on sticks maintaining the protest. This picket line, too, appears to be a permanent fixture.

White House picketing began with Woodrow Wilson, when suffragets built fires on the sidewalk and raised Cain generally until they were jailed. Present technique is to let the picketers wear out their shoe leather.

There is a possibility of the power policy of Bonneville and Grand Coulee being changed to meet the requirements of the war department for the aluminum industry. It is now considered as in the cards that contemplated contracts for PUDs, for Bremerton navy yard and the furnishing of power to REA co-operatives may be abandoned, or at least curtailed. With Bonneville now furnishing power for 30 percent of the aluminum production in the United States, the higher-ups predict that this will be increased three times, at least, before national defense will have sufficient of the white metal. Of course, what happens to the power problem affects the economics of the entire Pacific northwest.

With insufficient magnesium to meet requirements an investiga-

tion is being made of a possible plant in Spokane. Magnesium can be made from ores in Washington or from ocean water along the Oregon coast. There will be a bottleneck in copper and zinc. Plenty of both in the Pacific northwest, but the tight point is in smelters.

Every month revisions have been made in requirements and what was enough a year ago is inadequate today. Shortage of steel articles because this national defense (and aid to the British) program is expanding daily far beyond the wildest dreams of 12 months ago. As rapidly as production reaches an indicated objective new developments arise and production must be doubled. This has happened time after time, and no one knows where it will stop for it is believed that the war will run for at least five years before there is an armistice. On this point, however, one person's guess is as good as another's.

Nothing happens until nightfall. Comes dusk, and a soldier or two arrives, a member of the marine corps, a couple of soldiers. Gradually the young men from the armed forces are reinforced to 20 or 30. Hundreds of civilian spectators gravitate to Lafayette park, across the street, and wait. The pickets say nothing, continue their march, the light in the lantern gleaming. Police move a little closer to the pickets. With a sudden rush the sailors, marines and soldiers swarm upon the pickets, delivering as many blows as possible before the police, reinforced by secret service men from the White House, break up the brawl. The lantern may be smashed, the girl pickets shoved roughly around, the man or two in the picket line receive a cut face, black eyes.

Then all is quiet, the crowd leaves, and the picket line continues as before, with possibly a soldier, marine or sailor landed in the guardhouse of the White House. The nightly fracas has become routine, but the pickets are hogs for punishment. These marchers are said to be Communists and some of them are, but the police interfere only when the marchers are attacked. In no other country could such a scene be enacted.

Also in front of the White House but 200 feet from these anti-war pickets, is another picketing group. The police pay no attention to them, nor do the White House occupants. These pickets struggle along the sidewalks on crutches, in wheel chairs, and are a pathetic sight. Each carries a banner and at the head of their parade is one carrying an American flag. In this picket line are the people who are demanding that work of some description be provided for the physically handicapped. They want work; they picket for jobs which, they say, have been promised but not delivered. Only during the day do they picket and frequently all squat on the stone coping of the fence, weary, while one picket pulls himself along on sticks maintaining the protest. This picket line, too, appears to be a permanent fixture.

White House picketing began with Woodrow Wilson, when suffragets built fires on the sidewalk and raised Cain generally until they were jailed. Present technique is to let the picketers wear out their shoe leather.

There is a possibility of the power policy of Bonneville and Grand Coulee being changed to meet the requirements of the war department for the aluminum industry. It is now considered as in the cards that contemplated contracts for PUDs, for Bremerton navy yard and the furnishing of power to REA co-operatives may be abandoned, or at least curtailed. With Bonneville now furnishing power for 30 percent of the aluminum production in the United States, the higher-ups predict that this will be increased three times, at least, before national defense will have sufficient of the white metal. Of course, what happens to the power problem affects the economics of the entire Pacific northwest.

With insufficient magnesium to meet requirements an investiga-

T. Lester Johnson
LAWYER
WASCO MORO

Moro Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F.
Moro, Oregon
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in I. O. O. F. hall. Transient and visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

Joe Ritner N.G.
Vernon Miller, Sec.
Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116
Moro, Oregon
Meets 2d & 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.

NOTICE OF SALE OF COUNTY-OWNED REAL PROPERTIES

Public notice is hereby given that I. C. C. Wilson, Sheriff and Tax Collector for Sherman County, State of Oregon, on the 23rd day of June, 1941, will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, but for not less than the minimum prices hereinafter set forth, each parcel or groups of parcels of real properties hereinafter described. That all sales shall be made at the front door of the Courthouse of Sherman County, State of Oregon, situated in Moro, Oregon, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on the day aforesaid.

That this notice is published pursuant to an order of the County Court of Sherman County, State of Oregon, duly made on the 14th day of May, 1941, and shall be published once each week for four consecutive weeks in the Sherman County Journal, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said Sherman County, State of Oregon. The date of the first publication of this notice is the 23rd day of May, 1941, and the date of last publication of this notice is the 13th day of June, 1941.

That all of the real properties hereinafter described are situated in Sherman County, Oregon.

That the description of each of the several real properties to be sold and the minimum price for which each parcel or group of parcels of said real property may be sold as fixed by said order of the County Court of Sherman County, State of Oregon, is as follows, to-wit:

Certificate number, and Description of Property	Section or Lot	Block or Township N or S	Range E. W. M.	Minimum Price
1. Clements Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 1, 2, and 3	3	2		20.00
2. Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco, East 12ft. of Lot 9 and West 38 ft. of Lot 3	10	1		20.00
3. Part of Southeast Quarter of Southeast Quarter in Sherman County	36	1S	18E	10.00
4. Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco, North Half of Lot 1 and	2	12		100.00
5. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lot 6 and West Half of Lot	5	3		10.00
6. Dunlap's Second Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 5 and	6	8		10.00
7. Dunlap's Second Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 1 and	2	7		10.00
8. Biggs Second Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 9, 10, 11 and	12	18		45.00
9. Henarville Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lot	6	2		30.00
10. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lot 9 and	10	7		10.00
11. Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco, Lot	4	1		5.00
12. City of Moro, Original Site, Lots 6 and	7	7		50.00
13. Dunlap's Second Addition to the City of Wasco, Fraction of Lots 9, 10, 11, and	12	5		40.00
14. Dunlap's First Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 4, 7 and 8 and a Fraction of 5 and	6	4		40.00
15. Dunlap's First Addition to the City of Wasco, Fraction of Lots 11 and	12	A		10.00
16. City of Moro, Original Site, Western 35 ft. of Lot	2	6		150.00
17. Armsworthy Addition to the City of Wasco, Lot	6	2		10.00
18. Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco, Southern 135 ft. including alley of entire block	5	3		30.00
19. Kent Town, Original Site, Lot	1	4		4
20. Kent Town, Original Site, West 80 ft. of Lots 6, 7, and all of Lots 8, 9 and	10	7		10
21. Kent Town, Original Site, Lots 9 and	10	11		10
22. Trotter's Addition to Kent Town, Lots 4 and	5	17		17
23. Ragsdale and Morrison Addition to Kent Town, all of	6			6

24. Town, all of Ragsdale and Morrison Addition to Kent Town, all of	7			7
25. Ragsdale and Morrison Addition to Kent Town, Lots 3, 4, and	7	9		9
26. Ragsdale and Morrison Addition to Kent Town, Lots 3, 4, and	7	2		2
27. Ragsdale and Morrison Addition to Kent Town	10	4		4
28. Sherman Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 7 and	10	16		16
29. Hays Addition to the City of Moro, Lots 8 and	9			9
30. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 11 and	12	9		9
31. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 5 and	6	6		6
32. Dunlap's First Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	1		1
33. McPherson Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 7 and	8	4		4
34. Northeast Quarter of Southeast Quarter of	24	4S	14E	4S 14E
35. McPherson Addition to the City of Wasco, Lot	9	4		4
36. Mowry Addition to the City of Moro, Lots 4, 5, and	6	2		2
37. McPherson Addition to the City of Wasco, Lot 1 and	2	1		1
38. DeMoss Town, Original Site, Lot	7	3		3
39. Hays Addition to the City of Moro, Lots 7, 10, and	11			11
40. Kent Town, Original Site, Lot	6	10		10
41. Armsworthy Addition to the City of Wasco, Lot	8	1		1
42. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 7 and	8	7		7
43. Kent Town, Original Site, Lot	8	4		4
44. City of Moro, Original Site, Lot	1	36		36
45. City of Moro, Original Site, Northern Half of	5	21		21
46. Rollins First Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 7 and	8	5		5
47. Dunlap's First Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and	6	2		2
48. City of Moro, Original Site	5	5		5
49. Kent Town, Original Site, Lots 3, 8, and	9	10		10
50. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 1, 2, and	3	8		8
51. City of Moro, Original Site, Lots 3, and Western Half of	2	18		18
52. City of Moro, Original Site, Lots 8, 9, and	10	84		84
53. City of Grass Valley, Original Site	4	2		2
54. McPherson First Addition to the City of Wasco, Vol. V, Page 475, North Half of Lots 7 and 8 except a strip 5 ft. off Southwest side	1			1
55. McPherson Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 11 and	12	7		7
56. City of Grass Valley, Original Site, Lots 3, 4, and	6	1		1
57. That part of Northwest Quarter of Northeast Quarter in Sherman County	31	1N	20E	1N 20E
58. Clements Addition to the City of Grass Valley, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	12		12
59. Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 5 and	6	3		3
60. Southwest Quarter Northwest Quarter and West Half of Northwest Quarter	16	1N19E	1200.00	1N19E 1200.00
61. City of Wasco, Original Site, Vol. W, Page 163b, Lots 7 and	8	5		5
62. Dunlap's Second Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and	12	7		7
63. Armsworthy Addition to the City of Wasco, Lot 7 and West Half of	8	3		3
64. Armsworthy Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and	6	3		3
65. Southeast Quarter of Southwest Quarter	24	1N	18E	1N 18E
66. Clements Addition to the City of Grass Valley	2	10		10
67. Clements Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 14 and	15	13		13
68. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 4 and	5	5		5
69. McPherson Addition to the City of Wasco	6	11		11
70. Dunlap's Second Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 5 and	6	7		7
71. Rollins First Addition to the City of Grass Valley, South Half of	6	6		6
72. Sherman Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Vol. O, Page 168, Lots 5 and	8	7		7
73. McPherson Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 11 and	12	9		9
74. Southeast Quarter of Southwest Quarter and Southwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter	35	1S	18E	1S 18E
75. City of Grass Valley, Original Site, Lot	2	2S	18E	2S 18E
76. Kent Town, Original Site, Lots 9 and	6	4		4
77. Kent Town, Original Site, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and	10	4		4
78. Kent Town, Original Site, Lots 7, 8, 9, and	7	1		1
79. Kent Town, Original Site, Lots 6, 7, and	10	5		5
80. Trotter's Addition to Kent Town, all of blocks 13, 14, 15, 16 and Lots 1, 2, and 75. Sherman's First Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and	3	15		15
81. Henarville Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 1, 2, and	7	10		10
82. Mowry Addition to the City of Moro, Lots 1 and 2, 7 and	2	1		1
83. Mowry Addition to the City of Moro, Lots 2, 7 and	8	5		5
84. Mowry Addition to the City of Moro, Lots 5 and	6	8		8
85. Rufus Town, Original Site, Lots 5, 6, and	7	13		13
86. Rufus Town Original Site, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and	7	15		15
87. McPherson Addition to the City of Wasco, Fraction of Lots 5 and	6	6		6
88. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 9, 10, and	11	2		2
89. Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco, Fraction of Lots 1 and	2	2		2
90. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 1, 2, and Fraction of 3 and	4	2		2
91. Vol. W, Page 437, Mowry Addition to the City of Moro	3	6		6
92. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 7, 8, and	9	6		6
93. Ragsdale and Morrison Addition to Kent Town, Lots 4 and	5	4		4
94. Sherman Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 2, 3, 6 and	7	6		6
95. Fraction of Northeast Quarter of Southeast Quarter	8	1S	16E	8 1S 16E
96. Henarville Addition to the City of Grass Valley	8	9		9
97. Part of Lots 1 and 8, West of John Day River	13	2N	18E	13 2N 18E
98. Armsworthy Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 8 and	9	2		2
99. Armsworthy Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 3, 4, and	5	2		2
100. Sherman Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 5, 8, and	9	16		16
101. Ragsdale and Morrison Addition to Kent Town, Lots 1, 2, and	3	4		4
102. City of Wasco, Original Site	12	2		2
103. Kent Town, Original Site	6	5		5
100. Rufus Town, Original Site, Lot 8 and Northern 45 ft. of	7	12		12
101. Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 7 and	7	13		13
102. Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco, Lots 7 and	8	18		18
103. Mowry Addition to the City of Moro, Lots 5 and	6	4		4
104. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 1, 2, and	3	5		5
105. City of Wasco, Original Site, Lots 9 and	10	1		1
106. City of Wasco, Original Site, Fraction of Lots 4, 5, and	6	9		9
107. Northwest Quarter and North Half of Southwest Quarter	36	1S	18E	36 1S 18E
108. Clements Addition to the City of Grass Valley	1	4		4
109. Rufus Town, Original Site, Lot 6 and Southern 5 ft. of Lot	7	12		12
110. Armsworthy Addition to the City of Wasco	7	4		4
111. City of Moro, Original Site, Vol. Q, Page 200 and 231 City of Moro, Original Site, all of	25			25
112. City of Moro, Original Site, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and	10	24		24
113. Vol. N, Page 142, Southeast Quarter and Tract 10 rods wide in East Side of Quarter	8	1N	19E	8 1N 19E
114. City of Wasco, Original Site, Vol. W, Page 251, Lots 7 and	8	9		9
115. City of Moro, Original Site, Vol. V, Page 582, Lots 4 and	5	16		16
116. Vol. M, Page 458, Tract South of Biggs Addition to the City of Wasco	8			8
117. Sherman Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 2 and	3	3		3
118. Sherman Addition to the City of Grass Valley, all of	4			4
119. Sherman Addition to the City of Grass Valley, West Half of Lots 2 and	3	11		11
120. Sherman Addition to the City of Grass Valley, Lots 6 and</				