Hobart Price Buys In With R. A. Skinner

Hobart Price, associated with the Office of Price Administration for the past two years, has resigned from the federal unit and has become a partner of R. A. Skinner, who holds the agency for Buick and Cadillac cars and G.M.C. trucks. Mr. Price, for five years salesmanager for the Skinner agency, two years ago, became executive secretary of the local war price and ration board and later served as district representative for

Hobart Price

the Portland headquarters office. His resignation from OPA was effective April 29.

Mr. Price, who has resided in Medford for 15 years, stated yesterday that while he had enjoyed working with OPA, he preferred private business enterprise. The Skinner agency is one of the oldest in the county, Mr. Skinner having had the Buick agency since 1929.

The Price family resides at 116 Portland Ave., Medford.

GRANDMOTHERS' SALARIES BUY BONDS FOR GRANDCHILDREN

Mrs. Elizabeth Taggart (left) and Mrs. Edna Neff

NEW YORK, N. Y.: The slogan of the Grandmothers War Bond League, "Grandmother's Bond with the Future—War Bonds," is a common bond between two hard working grandmothers at the Aero Spark Plug Corporation in New York. Mrs. Elizabeth Taggart (left) and Mrs. Edna Neff invest part of their salaries in War Bonds every pay day.

Three-year-old grandson, John Wurmser, is co-owner of the Bonds Mrs. Taggart buys to back her fighting Seabee stepson, James Taggart.

Mrs. Neff's 10-month-old granddaughter, Barbara Ann, receives War Bond gifts as part of her grandmother's "back the attack" program in honor of Barbara's Marine daddy, a master technical sergeant, the highest rank of an enlisted Marine. Mrs. Neff also has a son, Herman, fireman first class in the Navy. Her last letter from him came from Guadalcanal.

In endorsing the Grandmothers League founded by Mrs. Marshall, wife of the General, Mrs. Neff agrees with Mrs. Taggart that "in buying Bonds with our grandchildren as co-owners, we have an emergency fund to use if necessary. But we don't expect that. We want the Bonds to be there for the children's education."

Only 10 Percent Obey Speed Laws

Only ten per cent of the drivers traveling over the Pacific highway during the first three months of 1944 held their speeds at or below the 35 mile wartime speed limit, it was announced today at the safety division of the secretary of state's office.

Speed checks maintained by the state highway department disclosed that in January, ten per cent of the drivers did not exceed 35 miles an hour with the same percentage in February. In March, the percentage dropped to nine.

In view of the trend to drive at higher rates of speed, the safety division quoted figures showing that speed is expensive, both in operational costs and in hazards due to accidents.

A recent study showed that the average damage to cars involved in accidents when traveling at 50 miles an hour or more was $283.33, while the damage to cars traveling from 20 to 30 miles an hour was $105.50.

Operational costs also are greater at the higher speeds. Based on a drive of one thousand miles, at an average speed of 55 miles an hour, the cost would be $30.33, or a little over three cents a mile. At an average speed of 35 miles an hour, the cost would be $17.88.

By increasing the average speed from 35 to 55 miles an hour, the motorist would save ten hours in a thousand-mile journey, but the cost per hour saved would be $1.20, due to increased operational costs.

With the emphasis now placed on saving tires, the costs of speed may be translated into shorter tire life the safety division said. Tire wear at 55 miles an hour is approximately three times the wear at 35 miles an hour. Observance of the 35 mile wartime speed means less expensive operation, less danger of accident, less damage if an accident does occur and longer life for the vehicle and its equipment, the safety division declared.

Dodd Only Candidate Outside Portland for Convention Delegate

E. P. Dodd of Hermiston is the only candidate for delegate at large to the National Republican convention living outside the Portand area. He filed as a supporter of Wendell Willkie and after Willkie's withdrawal, his slogan could not be changed on the ballot.

If elected he will stand for a liberal Republican platform and vote in convention for the man for president who will support that platform. He is for a vigorous prosecution of the war and immediate development of plans for a permanent peace. He will urge elimination of bureaucratic government and a resoration to a sound economic system and free enterprise. He will advocate the maintenance of future strong defenses, adequate protection of our coast, and the development of Pacific ocean commerce.

Dodd has been a resident of Hermiston for 37 years, and is a former newspaper publisher. He has been engaged in farming and livestock, served many years as president of the Hermiston Chamber of Commerce, gave active service for years to the development of irrigation, the Umatilla Rapids dam, and of the power and navigation resources of the Columbia. He served in the Oregon legislature and entered the primaries in 1924 for governor. He has no personal political ambitions, except to see the right man for president and a forward looking platform.

Democratic Candidate Swings About State

Edgar Smith, democratic candidate for nomination to the United States senate, left Portland Tuesday to make a last swing through the eastern and southern parts of the state in the interest of getting out a large democrat vote. He will return to Portland headquarters May 12.

Smith, who has 15 scheduled talks to make throughout the state, said that his primary purpose is to create interest in getting out a large vote at the May 19 primaries.

A member of the state board of higher education, the candidate said he would wind up his campaign swing at Eugene where he will have an opportunity to discuss with educational leaders his proposal for a retirement plan for the entire state system of higher education.

Also on his list of stops is Prineville where he will attend the two day annual meeting of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers Association. He operates a large cattle and wheat ranch.

Smith schedule calls for stops in Hood River, Redmond, Prinville, Bend, Kamath Falls, Medford, Grants Pass, Roseburg, Coquille, Marshfield and Eugene. Mrs. Smith will accompany him.

Why a Farmer Should Buy and Keep War Bonds

by Gabriel Lundy
Head, Dept. of Agricultural Economics
South Dakota State College

PATRIOTISM, willingness to combat harmful inflation, and a desire to build up a reserve of post-war buying power will impel the farmer to buy and keep War Bonds.

Farmer loyalty will express itself not only in maximum production of necessary food and fiber for the winning of the war. Farmer loyalty will also express itself in the equally necessary and patriotic duty to invest cash with which the government can purchase both food and war equipment. Fortunately farmers are receiving higher prices and larger incomes. This has enabled many of them to reduce old debts to manageable amounts or to acquire surplus cash for Bond purchases. A sense of responsibility toward the need of the nation for funds with which to carry on the war will urge farmers to purchase War Bonds to the limit of their resources.

Both direct self-interest and patriotism dictate the purchase of Bonds as a means to prevent inflation. During all our large wars we have had high war prices followed by very low prices and depression some years later. During World War I many farmers and others unwisely used the enlarged income to bid up the prices of farm land. As a result the farm mortgage debt was more than doubled. Then when post-war prices dropped very low many farmers became unable to pay, and lost their farms through foreclosure. **A repetition of this calamity can be avoided by investing in War Bonds instead of buying land at inflated prices and on credit.**

The danger of inflation, however, is not limited to land. It is also important not to bid up the prices of other things. Price inflation and price collapse in every line are harmful. Such harm can be avoided by diverting surplus funds away from the markets for scarce commodities and into War Bonds. Financing the war by means of heavier taxes would be more anti-inflationary, but since Congress has decided in favor of Bonds it is our duty and privilege to invest in War Bonds.

Good farm management and self-interest as well as patriotism will urge the farmer to buy and keep War Bonds. If prices fall after this war as they did after our other large wars, the farmer **with a reserve in Bonds** will be in an ideal economic position. Farm buildings and machinery are wearing out faster during the present war period than during normal times due to difficulties in obtaining needed material and labor for repairs and replacements. Farmers should now be putting money in Bonds to cover these costs. About 10 percent of the total machinery investment and about 4 percent of the total farm building investment should be saved each year to cover wear and depreciation. With lower prices, farm equipment, new buildings and new furniture and household equipment will be at the farmer's disposal for less money after the War than now.

Furthermore, if he holds his Bonds until maturity, his money will be increased by one-fourth. With more money and lower prices, the Bond-investing farmer will then have cash to make his farm work easier and more productive. His money will also yield him more in home comforts, education for the children, or in the purchase of a farm for the son.

The danger of war-induced inflation does not end with the actual fighting. Post-war inflation is fully as threatening. Large-scale conversion of Bonds into cash for the purchase of articles, commodities, etc., before industry has had time to convert fully to peace-time production, will be undesirable. By holding his Bonds longer, the farmer or other Bond-holder will contribute to the elimination of both a wild "boom" and a subsequent depression.

Agriculture and industry are intimately interrelated and interdependent. The government is now industry's big customer. After the war, farmers will be big buyers of industrial products. If the accumulated purchasing power is released gradually, and if income is widely distributed, industry can furnish full and continuous employment. In turn this will give farmers a profitable market for their products. Thus, both patriotism and far-sighted self-interest will induce farmers and others to buy and keep their War Bonds until after peace is achieved.

U. S. Treasury Department