

CENSUS OF COAST MANUFACTURERS UNDER WAY

A clear, complete picture of the current industrial situation in the Pacific Coast States, recording the vast changes which have occurred since 1939, will be presented in the tabulations of the 1947 Census of Manufactures, to be taken early in 1948, according to Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

In 1939 there were 17,817 manufacturing establishments in the three Coast States. California had 12,329 establishments, Oregon, 2,248, and Washington 3,240. The value of products manufactured in the three States amounted to \$3,800,203,768. Of this total, California accounted for \$2,798,179,523, Oregon for \$365,374,436, and Washington for \$636,649,809.

The questionnaire, which will be mailed to all United States manufacturers in January, was developed with the aid of industry in a series of conferences over the last three years. Information will be obtained on production, employment, wages, materials consumed, expenditures for plant and equipment, inventories, and related items.

Since the 1947 Census of Manufactures is being conducted primarily by mail, Director Capt urged all manufacturers to return their completed questionnaires promptly in order to speed up the availability of the results and keep the costs down. "Follow-ups by mail, telegram, and visits by field personnel are costly," Director Capt said. "Cooperation by manufacturers in mailing their questionnaires promptly will cut costs as well as speed publication of the results. Early publication of the results of the 1947 Census of Manufactures will enhance their value and give business vital information badly needed to meet current conditions."

Director Capt pointed out that reporting in the Census of Manufactures, which dates back to 1810, is mandatory. He emphasized that the same law which requires reporting also requires that all individual reports and figures submitted to the Census Bureau be held in strict confidence. Information submitted to it cannot be used for regulation, investigation, or taxation because the Census Bureau, under the law, cannot reveal individual figures or personal information to any person or agency, even in the Federal government.

Economic Highlights---

Henry Wallace's decision to head a third party next November was hardly a bomb-shell. The former vice-president has been playing tag with the idea for a long time and sending up the customary trial balloons. He has been prodded by various "left of center" groups, and by those who take a much more lenient view of Russian policies and intentions than do the Republican and Democratic leaders. What his formal announcement has done is to open up a whole new chain of political possibilities.

It remains to be seen what luck Mr. Wallace will have in getting on the ballot in the various states. Every state has different laws in this regard, and the variations are extreme. In Iowa, for instance, two voters can call a convention and place a candidate in contention. In Massachusetts, by contrast, about 50,000 names are needed to ring the bell. The matter is further complicated by laws concerning party affiliation and other technicalities. Generally speaking, the political air is not favorable to third parties. The last effort, by Representative Lempke, was an utter flop. Prior to that, the elder Senator LaFollette made a strong campaign but the best he was able to do was to carry his own state of Wisconsin where, at the time, his Progressive Party was firmly in the saddle. The best attempt of all, of course, was that made by Theodore Roosevelt with his Bull Moose ticket. He had the advantage of being an ex-president with a tremendous and loyal personal following, but he couldn't win. Normally—because of our elective system which gives a candidate receiving a bare majority of the popular vote in a state that state's entire vote in the Electoral College—a third party head wins nothing, and is important only to the extent he can take votes away from one of the major candidates.

This latter point is what makes Mr. Wallace's bid significant. He claims to have inherited the mantle of Franklin Roosevelt—though that claim is vociferously denied in the Truman camp. Practically every political reporter thinks that he will cut into Mr. Truman's vote, and thus be a very strong asset to the Republicans. That is the obvious deduction, but there is another side of it. It is possible that what the Democrats regard as the Wallace menace will help in solidifying the party and lead to an extra heavy Democratic turnout in November. Again, if Mr. Wallace shoots the works in denouncing Truman policies, it might give the President some on-the-fence, "sympathetic" votes.

One novel suggestion is that the Wallace candidacy could be a definitive factor in the selection of the Republican candidate. That theory, valid or fanciful as it may be, runs like this: Mr. Wallace will take away enough votes from Mr. Truman to make the key states of New York and California safe for the Republicans. Therefore, it is no longer necessary to nominate Mr. Dewey to carry New York, and the palm should unquestionably go to Senator Taft, the leading midwesterner.



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Coming down to the campaign itself, Mr. Wallace's domestic program will be unadulterated New Deal. This may take some of the thunder away from Mr. Truman, who is expected to advocate price control and such measures as more public power development. On foreign policy, Mr.

Wallace's announced line has little in common with either Republican or Democratic ideas. He wants to help Europe through the United Nations—and, more important, he wants to help any and all countries which need it, including those within the Soviet sphere of influence. He be-

lieves in cutting down our armed forces, and he is a strong foe of compulsory military training—an issue in which he is in general agreement with Senator Taft, but in complete disagreement with Governor Dewey and the President.

The Wallace campaign will be aggressive—both on his own part and that of his supporters. His following is passionately convinced he is right, and they will make a stir which is disproportionate to their numbers. This will add color, if nothing else, to what promises to be an exceedingly lively campaign.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the legal voters of School District No. 6, of Jackson County, State of Oregon, that a SCHOOL MEETING of the said district will be held at high school building on the 29th day of January, 1948, at 7:30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of discussing the budget for the fiscal school year, beginning July 1, 1948, and ending June 30, 1949, hereinafter set forth, and to vote on the proposition of levying a district tax.

BUDGET

Schedule I		Estimated Receipts and Available Cash Balances	
ITEM		Total All Funds	
Estimated Receipts from			
1.	Delinquent Taxes	\$	2,000.00
2.	County School Fund		7,507.00
3.	Basic School Support Fund		52,199.87
4.	State Irreducible School Fund		740.70
5.	Vocational Education		
6.	High School Tuition		6,859.56
7.	Elementary Tuition		6,000.00
8.	High School Transportation		714.22
15.	Estimated Total Receipts	\$78,021.35	
16.	Estimated Available Cash Balance or Deficit (Add Cash Balance—Deduct Deficit).....		100.00
17.	Estimated Total Receipts and Available Cash Balance or Deficit	\$78,121.85	

SCHEDULE II—GENERAL FUND		Estimated Expenditures					ACTUAL EXPENDITURES	
ITEM		Elementary Schools	High Schools	Estimated Expenditures for the ensuing School Year 1948-1949	Budget Allowance in Detail for the Current School Year 1947-1948		Detailed Expenditures for 1948-1949	Expenditures 1945-1946 by totals
I. GENERAL CONTROL								
1. Personal Service:								
1. Superintendent	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 1,200.00			
2. Clerk	1,050.00	1,050.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	1,050.00			
3. Stenographers and other office assistant						30.00		
4. Compulsory education and census	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	50.00			
3. Elections and publicity	150.00	150.00	300.00	300.00	150.00			
4. Legal service (clerk's bond, audit, etc.)	80.00	80.00	60.00	60.00	80.00			
5. Other expense of general control						150.00		
6. Total Expense of General Control	\$ 2,480.00	\$ 2,480.00	\$ 4,060.00	\$ 4,060.00	\$ 1,990.00		\$ 1,394.00	
II. INSTRUCTION—Supervision								
1. Personal service:								
1. Principals	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 5,400.00	\$ 4,750.00	\$ 2,950.00			
5. Total Expense of Supervision			\$ 5,400.00	\$ 4,750.00	\$ 2,950.00		\$ 2,540.00	
III. INSTRUCTION—Teaching								
1. Personal service:								
1. Teachers	\$65,020.00	\$28,130.00	\$93,150.00	\$89,082.00	\$37,594.00			
3. Supplies (chalk, paper, etc.)	2,000.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	2,000.00	1,200.00			
4. Textbooks	3,000.00		3,000.00	2,500.00	800.00			
7. Total Expense of Teaching	\$70,020.00	\$29,630.00	\$99,650.00	\$93,582.00	\$39,594.00		\$33,767.00	
IV. OPERATION OF PLANT								
1. Personal service:								
1. Janitors and other employees	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 2,849.00			
2. Janitors' supplies	600.00	400.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	800.00			
3. Fuel	1,400.00	1,000.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,100.00			
4. Light and power	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	800.00	600.00			
5. Water	150.00	150.00	300.00	300.00	200.00			
6. Telephone	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00			
8. Total Expense of Operation	\$ 6,700.00	\$ 4,100.00	\$10,800.00	\$10,000.00	\$ 6,649.00		\$ 5,128.00	
V. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS								
1. Repair and maintenance of furniture and equipment	\$ 300.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 700.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 250.00			
2. Repair and maintenance of:								
1. Buildings	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,600.00	1,300.00			
2. Grounds	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00			
3. Other expense of maintenance and repairs					50.00			
4. Total Expense of Maintenance and Repairs	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 3,700.00	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 2,100.00		\$ 700.00	
VI. AUXILIARY AGENCIES								
1. Health service:								
1. Personal service (nurse, etc.)	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 400.00			
2. Supplies and other expenses	200.00		200.00	100.00	100.00			
2. Transportation of pupils:								
1. Personal service	1,700.00	1,000.00	2,700.00		2,640.00			
2. Supplies and other expenses	300.00	600.00	1,500.00	600.00	500.00			
3. Repair and replacement of busses	300.00	600.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	400.00			
3. Other auxiliary agencies:								
2. Supplies and other expenses				1,200.00				
4. Total Expense of Auxiliary Agencies	\$ 3,825.00	\$ 2,325.00	\$ 6,150.00	\$ 5,150.00	\$ 4,090.00		\$ 4,310.00	
VII. FIXED CHARGES								
1. Insurance	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 716.00			
2. Rent					4.00			
3. Other fixed charges:								
2. Retirement	3,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00	3,000.00			
4. Total Fixed Charges	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 2,300.00	\$ 5,600.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 3,720.00		\$ 650.00	
VIII. CAPITAL OUTLAYS								
2. New buildings					\$ 700.00			
4. New furniture, equipment and replacements	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	900.00			
6. Other capital outlays:								
1. Library books	300.00	300.00	600.00	400.00	200.00			
2. Bus					2,800.00			
7. Total Capital Outlays	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 4,800.00		\$ 1,000.00	
X. EMERGENCY								
			\$ 2,500.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,000.00		\$ 2,000.00	
Total Schedule II—General Fund			\$141,580.00	\$109,222.00	\$67,684.00		\$51,488.00	

SCHEDULE III—Bond Interest and Sinking Fund				
1. Principal on bonds (include negotiable interest-bearing warrants issued under section 111-1016, O.C.L.A.)	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 4,450.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
2. Interest on bonds	1,030.00	433.75	842.50	575.00
3. Total Schedule III—Debt Service—Bonds and Interest	\$ 6,530.00	\$ 4,883.75	\$ 3,842.50	\$ 4,575.00

SCHEDULE VI—Summary of Estimates of Expenditures, Receipts and Available Cash Balances, and Tax Levies		ESTIMATION OF TAX LEVY	
		Total All Funds	
Total estimated expenditures		\$147,890.00	
DEDUCT:			
Total estimated receipts and available cash balances (Schedule I)		78,121.35	
Amount necessary to balance the budget		71,768.65	
ADD:			
Estimated amount of taxes that will not be collected during the fiscal year for which this budget is made		2,000.00	
Total estimated tax levies for ensuing fiscal year		73,768.65	
Analysis of estimated tax levies:			
Amount outside 6% limitation		\$ 73,768.65	

INDEBTEDNESS	
1. Amount of bonded indebtedness (include all negotiable interest-bearing warrants issued under section 111-1016, O.C.L.A.)	\$51,500.00
4. Total Indebtedness	\$51,500.00

Dated this December 29, 1947
Signed: MERLE OBENCHAIN
District Clerk
M. A. ADAMS
Chairman, Board of Directors
Approved by Budget Committee December 29, 1947.
Signed: L. J. BIGHAM,
Secretary, Budget Committee
J. E. VINCENT
Chairman, Budget Committee

Notice of School Election Upon Question of Increasing Tax Levy Over Amount Limited by Section 11, Article XI, State Constitution
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held in School District No. 6 of Jackson County, State of Oregon, at High School Building in said school district, for the purpose of submitting to the legal voters of said district the question of increasing the tax levy for the year 1948-49 over the amount limited by section 11, article XI, of the Constitution of Oregon.
The reason for increasing such levy is that all districts under the County Rural School Board are, under Chapter 345, Oregon Laws for 1946, without a levy base.
The amount of tax, in excess of the 6% limitation, proposed to be levied for said year is \$73,768.65.
Dated this 29th day of December, 1947.
Attest: MERLE OBENCHAIN
District Clerk.
M. A. ADAMS,
Chairman Board of Directors