

The Low Down From Hickory Grove

This speech of Uncle Harry's the one about the state of the nation and the mess we are in, well, there was one part where the president was 100 per cent on the beam—and steppin' on nobody's toes. And no difference about your politics, you can do as Uncle Harry says—or we can keep on being in a mess. He says, write to Congress. So I took his advice. And I wrote the boss-man himself direct, and sent a copy to our senator.

I says, Mr. President, your program like you explained on the air, where you want to put Uncle Sambo in the game and be everything from playing first base and second base and right and left field, etc., versus just being the umpire, it is 100 per cent wrong. I didn't mince words. The USA is not headed for a crack-up, and chaos is not around the corner, and no revolution is brewing, I says, if you don't let the boys off the path and into the ways of off it is there on the Volga. Two million guys I says, in all kinds of bureaus, they can think up plenty. And with 2 million still there, it is no wonder there is dirty work at the cross-roads. Don't be misled and be a sucker, I says—and I thank you for asking me to write.

Yours with the low down,
JO SERRA

LEGAL NOTICE

DOG LICENSE NOTICE

The license fees for licenseable dogs over the age of eight months and for such dogs owned or kept within the State of Oregon over 30 days for the year 1946 are:

Male Dog \$1.00
Female Dog \$1.50
Spayed Female Dog \$1.00

After March 1st, 1946, the license fee is \$1.00 more for failure to procure license for the dogs above stated.

Also after March 1, 1946, the fee is \$1.00 more for failure to procure licenses for licenseable dogs becoming over 8 months of age after March 1, 1946, and for dogs over 8 months old, owned or kept within the State of Oregon over 30 days after March 1, 1946.

Licenses may be ordered by mail. State the name and address of the person to whom the license is to be issued, and the sex of the dog.

Fees are payable to W. A. Tupper, County Clerk, Hillsboro, Oregon.

Published by order of the County Court of Washington County, Oregon.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE No. 5673

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE
STATE OF OREGON FOR THE
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON

In the matter of the Estate of Etta May Tallman Deceased

Pursuant to an order of Honorable H. D. Kerkman, Judge of the County Court for Washington County, Oregon, made and entered the 8th day of January, 1946, in the estate of Etta May Tallman, deceased, I will on and after February 11th, 1946, offer for sale at private sale for cash to the highest bidder therefor the following real and personal property, to-wit:

North two acres of Lot Five (5), in SPENCER HOMESTEAD, township One (1) South, of Range One (1) West, of the Willamette Meridian, Washington County, Oregon, according to the plat thereof, except rights of the public to any portions thereof lying within the boundaries of roads and highways;

Household goods in the dwelling on the above-described property.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at the office of Lotus L. Langley, 1124 Board of Trade Building, Portland 4, Oregon. Said sale will be subject to confirmation of the above-mentioned Court.

LESTER D. TALLMAN
Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Etta May Tallman, deceased.

LOTUS L. LANGLEY, Attorney for Administrator, 1124 Board of Trade Bldg., Portland 4, Oregon.

Date of first publication Jan. 11, 1946.
Date of last publication Feb. 5, 1946

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Katherine Block, deceased, the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County has appointed the undersigned Administrator of said estate and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned duly verified, within six months from the date and publication of this notice.

JAY GIBSON
Administrator
First Security Bank, Beaverton, Ore.
Date of first publication, Jan. 23, 1946.
Date of last publication Feb. 22, 1946.

Loosens-up Dry Hacking COUGHS

—Bronchial Coughs or Throat
Irritations Due to Colds

The King of all cough medicines in cold wintry Canada is Buckley's CAN-ADIOL Mixture. Fast working—triple acting Buckley's Mixture quickly loosens and raises phlegm lodged in the tubes—clears air passages—soothes rasped raw tissues, one or two sips and worst coughing spasms eases. You get results fast. You feel the effect instantly.

Compounded from rare Canadian Pine Balsam and other soothing healing ingredients Buckley's CAN-ADIOL Mixture made in U.S.A. is different from anything you ever tried. Get a bottle today—45c—55c.

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Sanitary Tips

Article Two

A pure water supply is an exception rather than a rule for most of the private water supplies in Washington county. By the term pure water, we mean water that conforms with accepted bacteriological standards for purity of drinking water. Plainly speaking we might say that it is water which is free from sewage type organisms.

An impure water supply is considered dangerous since it may also contain disease producing organisms in association with the sewage type organisms.

A well or spring supply may show contamination from two chief causes.

1. Improper construction of the well or improper development of a spring may allow contaminated surface water to filter into the pure supply underground. Too many springs and wells have wood covers and porous sidewalls. Many water supplies permit entrance of insects, rodents, snakes, etc., which fall into the water and die.

2. There are many instances in which the well or spring is properly constructed, but the water supply is contaminated elsewhere—possibly a great distance away. Many times this type of contamination may be caused by another well, poorly constructed, and which will allow contamination to enter the well and infiltrate the surrounding water table. The worst thing that can happen with this method of contamination sometime occurs when an old well is turned into a cesspool following the installation of a community water system or even another well.

Next week we will discuss methods for improving and disinfecting the individual water supply.

Real Estate Transfers

The following real estate transactions were filed with the County Recorder in the court house in Hillsboro and are a matter of public record:

Ewald Kuppenbenber et ux to Edith F. Hertlein, lots 17 and 18, blk 19, West Portland Heights.

Fred Antrobus et ux to Beaver Plumbing & Heating Co., Lot 2, Blk. 16, Beaverton.

E. H. Bollinger et ux to J. J. McMahon, Pt. Lot 7 Steel's Add. to Beaverton.

J. V. Chandler et ux to Addison C. Jacobson et ux, Part Blk. "E" Beaverton.

Erma Lucille Reiling to Leo L. Reiling et ux, Lots 253 & 254 Johnson Est. Add.

Clara B. French to Michael E. Senko et ux, 0.386 acres A. W. Hart D. L. C. No. 60

D. W. Wight et al to Ralph Hardman, Pt. Lot N. Tigardville Add.

Ralph Hardman to William J. Hohl et ux, Pt. Lot 20 N. Tigardville Add.

Don R. Cornilles et ux to Marguerite J. Fenley, Pt. Lot 4 Nichols Add.

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R. E. Herman et ux to Lloyd R. Martyn et ux, Pt. Lot 346 Johnson Est. Add.

J. W. Graham to Edmund Bruce Miller et ux, Pt. Wm. Pointer D. L. C. No. 62 T18, R1W

Commonwealth, Inc., to Lester J. Wood et ux, Pt. Josiah Hall D. L. C. No. 58 T18, R1W.

E. A. Griffith et ux to Lester C. Bidwell et ux, Lot 5, Blk 8, Orenco.

J. D. Hurley et ux to Hervey Wilson Ferguson et ux, Pt. Lot 355, Johnson Est. Add. Beaverton-Reedville.

Mary K. Low to William J. Jeffries, Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 Blk. 17, Metzger.

L. A. Walther et ux to Larkin J. Shoults et ux, Pt. Lot 63 Ammended Plat of N. Tigardville Add.

H. Hendrick Kempe et ux to Omar G. Sharp, Lot 15, Blk. 7 Mult. Country Club Add. Plat No. 2.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Beyond Aloha, at Tobias

M. F. Wilson et ux to Lester M. Hodges et ux, Pt. Lot 138 Johnson Est. Add.

Albert A. Oswald et ux to Ruth Friend, Lot 344 Johnson Est. A. to Beaverton-Reedville acreage.

Ivan L. Graybell et ux to Anna Anderson, Pt. Lot 298 Johnson Est. Add. to Beaverton-Reedville.

Oliver E. Lutz to Beaver Lumber & Supply Co., Tract 17, Old Meadow Farm.

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C. A. BAKKEN, Mgr.

A Letter to the President of the United States

January 18, 1946

Hon. Harry S. Truman
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Your proposal to me in Washington last evening that the wage demand of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO be settled on the basis of a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour, retroactive to January 1, 1946, cannot, I regret to say, be accepted by the United States Steel Corporation for the reasons set forth below.

As you must be aware, your proposal is almost equivalent to granting in full the Union's revised demand of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour, which was advanced by Philip Murray, the President of the Union, at our collective bargaining conference with the Union in New York a week ago today. In our opinion, there is no just basis from any point of view for a wage increase to our steel workers of the large size you have proposed, which, if put into effect, is certain to result in great financial harm not only to this Corporation but also to users of steel in general.

As I have tried to make clear to you and other Government officials during our conferences in Washington over the past few days, there is a limit in the extent to which the Union wage demands can be met by us. We reached that limit when we raised our offer to the Union last Friday from a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour to one of 15 cents an hour. This would constitute the highest single wage increase ever made by our steel-making subsidiaries. Our offer of 15 cents was equivalent to meeting 60% of the Union's original excessive demand of a \$2 a day general wage increase. Our offer met 75% of the Union's final proposal of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour. A wage increase of 15 cents an hour, such as we offered, would increase the direct labor costs of our manufacturing subsidiaries by approximately \$60,000,000 a year. That is a most substantial sum, and does not take into account the higher costs we shall have to pay for purchased goods and services, when large wage increases generally become effective throughout American industry, as is inevitable after a substantial increase in steel wages.

As you know, collective bargaining negotiations with the Union broke down at the White House yesterday afternoon, because Mr. Murray then refused to budge from his position that a country-wide steel strike must take place, unless steel workers are granted a general wage increase of 19½ cents an hour. Our offer of a wage increase of 15 cents an hour was again rejected by the Union.

The Union threatened to go ahead with its program for a national steel strike at midnight next Sunday, although such a strike will be a clear violation of the no-strike provision contained in our labor contracts with the Union, which continue by their terms until October 15, 1946.

From the outset, we have recognized how injurious a steel strike will be to reconstruction and to the economy of this whole country. Most industries are dependent upon a supply of steel for their continued operations. We have done everything reasonably within our power to avert such a strike. If a strike occurs, the responsibility rests with the Union.

When the Government at the eleventh hour informed us about a week ago of its willingness to sanction an increase in steel ceiling prices, we at once resumed collective bargaining negotiations with the Union. Such price action by the Government was a recognition by it of the right of the steel industry to receive price relief because of past heavy increases in costs, something which the steel industry for many months has unsuccessfully sought to establish with OPA.

I should like again to point out some pertinent facts relative to the wages of our steel workers.

Since January, 1941, the average straight-time hourly pay, without overtime, of our steel workers has increased more than the 33% increase in the cost of living during that period, recently computed by Government authorities. Steel workers' wages have kept pace with increased living costs. Such average straight-time pay in our steel-producing subsidiaries was \$1.14 an hour in each of the months of September, October and November 1945, excluding any overtime premium and any amount for correction of possible wage inequities. An increase of 15 cents, in accordance with our offer, would

raise such average Straight-time pay to \$1.29 an hour, placing such pay among the highest today in all of American industry.

Under our offer of a 15 cent increase, the average weekly take-home pay of our steel workers for a forty-hour week would amount to \$51.60, assuming that no overtime is involved. This figure is only \$4.54 less than the actual average weekly earnings of these employees, including overtime, in the last full war year of 1944, when the average work week was 46.1 hours. The difference is really less, because we will undoubtedly continue to have overtime in the future, just as we have at the present time. In November, 1945, overtime premiums to our steel workers aggregated more than \$1,300,000. Such reduction of \$4.54 in weekly take-home pay is the natural consequence of a shorter work week of forty hours, and therefore one of lower production.

Much as we desire to avoid a steel strike, we cannot overlook the effect both on this Corporation and on our customers and American business in general, of the 18½ cent an hour wage increase, which you have proposed. Such a wage increase must result in higher prices for steel than have previously been proposed to us by the Government. Great financial harm would soon follow for all users of steel who would be obliged to pay higher prices for their steel higher wages to their employees, and still have the prices for their own products subject to OPA control. Such a high and unjustified wage scale might well spell financial disaster for many of the smaller steel companies and for a large number of steel fabricators and processors. The nation needs the output of these companies. Increased wages and increased prices which force companies out of business can only result in irreparable damage to the American people.

In our judgment, it is distinctly in the public interest to take into account the injurious effect upon American industry of an unjustified wage increase in the steel industry.

After a full and careful consideration of your proposal, we have reached the conclusion above stated.

Respectfully yours,

Benjamin F. Fairless.

President, United States Steel Corporation

United States Steel Corporation