

Seniors in High School Seriously Consider College

High school seniors in many Oregon communities are keenly interested in starting to college this fall to get as much education as possible before entering special war service, according to observations of the high school contacts committee of the state system of higher education.

E. B. Lemon, chairman of that body has just returned to Corvallis after a series of counseling visits to high schools, in company with Dr. E. L. Raue, representing the University of Oregon, and elder Dr. C. A. Howard or Dr. Walter Redora, representing the colleges of education.

High school principals agree that their seniors are more serious minded about their future plans than in many years, Mr. Lemon reports. The girls have a keen sense of their responsibilities and intend to use their college training in getting ready for future service. The boys, most of whom are about 18 years old, are planning at least two years of college before entering either military service or special defense industrial jobs.

That the military service looks with favor on this plan was indicated in one city where recruiting officers of both the army and navy appeared before the high school at the same time that the contacts committee members were there. They agreed that those high school seniors who are prepared to profit by college training will serve their country best by continuing their studies until called for duty.

Mr. Lemon emphasized that these annual visits of members of the high school contacts committee and of the regular representatives of the committee are not recruiting jaunts but are really counselling visits where information is given on all of the units of the state system of higher education.

Students who are prepared to profit by college training are helped to select the institution where the training is available in which they are interested, while those students apparently unprepared to profit by college training are not advised to attend.

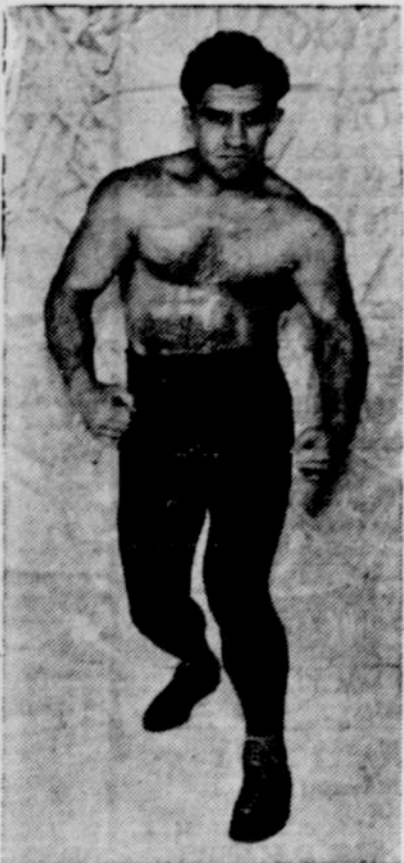
HAIR YANKED; GRANTED A DIVORCE

Mrs. Gladys E. Miller of Cambridge, Mass., displayed a boxful of hair in Probate Court and testified that her husband, Roy, yanked it from her head on New Year's Eve. She was granted a divorce decree last week.

DREAMS OF RAID—BREAKS TOE IN LEAP

Alice Donnell, newspaper executive of Coldwater, Mich., dreamed there was an air raid alarm on April 1. She leaped from bed and ran for safety. She crashed into a table, breaking a toe on her left foot.

RETURNING!



SOCKEYE JACK McDONALD, popular Oregon wrestler, who will come back to Medford Monday night after a lengthy absence to meet some top notch heavyweight on Mack Lillard's wrestling card at Medford armory. There will be three all-star bouts and it was announced it will again be ladies' night.

IT'S A LOT OF MONEY AND A BIG PROBLEM

Confronting Miss Alvera Almcrautz of Chicago, Ill., is a very grave problem. Within 10 days she must decide whether she wants to accept \$20,000 now, or \$100 a month for the rest of her life. Miss Almcrautz was officially notified last week that she had won first prize in a contest. She thinks she'll take the \$20,000 and buy a farm, but isn't sure yet. That income still looks pretty good. (How'd you like a problem like that?)

RURAL TRENDS

ROGER M. KYES

FARM PRICES

This is a subject we approach with a good deal of doubt and uncertainty. For many years, farmers have been encouraged to think that they do not get a large enough share of the country's income—that they do not get enough of the money the consumer pays for the products of agriculture.

There is a lot of truth in that statement. It is recognized in Washington, and the senators and representatives of farming states have constantly talked and worked to get higher prices for everything the farmer raises.

Perhaps one of the things many of us have overlooked in thinking about the economics of this farm price situation is that no price ever stands by itself. The price of any one commodity is related to the price of every other commodity. That must be true just as long as all of us are independent, not only upon what we produce ourselves, but upon what others produce.

The price paid to the producer should yield enough to cover the total cost of production, plus a profit. That profit is the thing we are working for but it cannot be measured entirely by dollars and cents. The real value of the profit anybody earns is purchasing power.

We have established money as a convenient measure of value, but we can't afford to fool ourselves about the value of money itself. It is actually worth only what it will buy.

Let's illustrate by an imaginary example. Suppose dollar wheat yields the farmer a clear net profit of 10 cents a bushel. That 10 cents is what the farmer must use to buy clothes and coffee and sugar and tools—the things he cannot produce for himself.

Now suppose wheat goes to a dollar ten. Looks like the farmer would make twice as much profit, doesn't it? But it doesn't always work out that way.

That dollar ten wheat increases the price of the bread that must be bought by the worker in the shoe factory, who in turn demands a higher rate of pay. As a result, the price of shoes goes up, and the farmer has to pay more for them.

In that way, the farmer's 20 cents a bushel profit on wheat is absorbed by increased costs of everything he has to buy. The only way he can add to his profit is to demand another 10 cents for his wheat, and he soon finds out that the extra dime isn't the right answer, either, for it pushes up the price of shoes still higher.

The result is what students of economics call inflation. It is the constant tendency of the prices of everything to advance. And it always means trouble unless it is put under rigid control.

Nobody can criticize the efforts of any worker to get a bigger return for his work. That's the American system of private enterprise, at its best, and it is the thing that has led to our high standard of living. But in working for that higher return, let us be sure that it is exactly what we think it is—not mere money, but the kind of money that permits us to buy more of the things we need to make living better.

This column does not pretend to have a ready-made solution to this perplexing problem. We do, however, advise you to measure the real value of every price increase you get by the one and only real standard of value—purchasing power. Remember that money, by itself, has no real value. It is only the measure of value. Money is just like a bushel basket. It does not produce the wheat, but merely measures it.

DID YOU KNOW



That you can now get complete **BREAKFAST SERVICE** at **Pete's Lunch**

How To Safeguard Your Motor When Using 'Saved' Anti-Freeze

A warning to car owners who intend to save their anti-freeze for use again next winter is being issued by automotive service authorities, following the Office of Price Administration's appeal for conservation. "Saved" anti-freeze, these authorities point out, help conserve chemicals needed for war materials. But such saving can seriously damage a car's motor and cooling system unless the following rules are observed, in the absence of any special instructions from the anti-freeze manufacturer:

1. Drain the old anti-freeze from the car as soon as cold weather is past. Rust protection ingredients in the solution are used up by summer driving, and the anti-freeze itself often is lost by leakage or by over-filling the radiator with water.
2. Discard all anti-freeze that is brown or rusty unless, after standing, it clears up practically water-white or retains some of its original color. There is little value in saving anti-freeze that, when tested, proves badly diluted or weakened.
3. Store saved solution in sealed and labeled glass or earthen containers. Thin steel cans often rust through from the outside.
4. If fresh anti-freeze has to be added in the fall to bring the solution up to full protective strength, be sure that this new anti-freeze is of the same brand as the saved solution.
5. Anti-freeze solution used more than one winter should be frequently tested and inspected during use, and when it becomes brown or rusty in the radiator and does not clear up on standing, it should be discarded immediately even though a satisfactory test can be obtained on freezing protection.

By observing these rules, a car owner can be assured, the experts conclude, of a minimum of trouble from corrosion, freezing damage, rust formation, radiator clogging and overheating difficulties. This will help conserve our automobiles, which are an important wartime asset.

The world's smallest park is located at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The triangular shaped park is three feet across and two feet at the sides.

The death rate from tuberculosis among unskilled workers is almost three times the rate among skilled workers and seven times that among professional people.

GREYHOUND



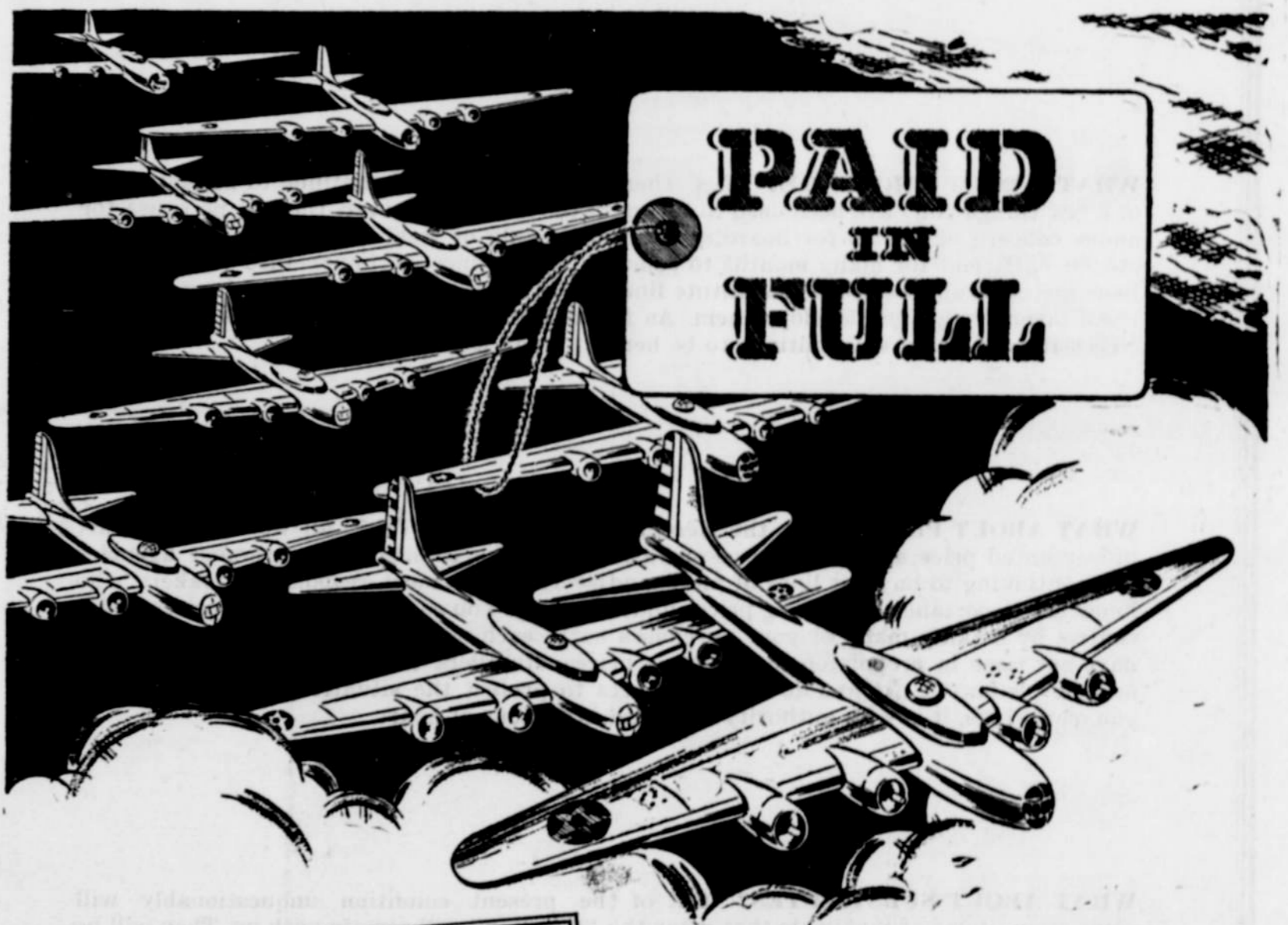
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April 4, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand & Due from Banks	\$48,645,718.34	\$107,913,798.58
United States Bonds	59,268,080.24	4,347,500.48
Municipal Bonds and Warrants		2,939,249.29
Other Bonds		58,651,084.61
Loans & Discounts—Money at Work in Oregon		270,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		2,749,816.22
Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixtures		1.00
Other Real Estate		4,237.00
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		507,903.85
Interest Earned		98,333.89
Other Resources		\$177,501,924.92
TOTAL RESOURCES		\$177,501,924.92

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$4,500,000.00	
Surplus	4,500,000.00	
Undivided Profits	1,768,191.88	11,921,602.20
Reserve for Contingencies	1,153,410.32	530,961.50
Reserves Allocated for Taxes, Interest, etc.		4,237.00
Acceptances		419,596.01
Interest Collected in Advance		86,406.51
Other Liabilities		164,539,121.70
Deposits		\$177,501,924.92
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$177,501,924.92

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