CAPITAL NEWS

Continued from Page Two

ties in a joint senatorial district. If Klamath is given its own senator then it will be divorced from the other four counties which will still constitute a joint district. In order to give Klamath a senator, of course, some other senatorial district will have to be sacrificed. And there is where the rub comes in. Two proposals are receiving serious consideration in this connection. One of these involves the consolidation of Josephine and Douglas counties in a joint district with a single senator, thus releasing a senator for Klamath county. The other proposal—and apparently the more popular of the two—involves the abolishment of the present 19th senatorial district comprising Morrow, Umatilla and Union counties. Umatilla county, with a population much smaller than that of Klamath, already has a senator of its own and Union is tied in with Wallowa in a joint district the combined population of which is also much smaller than that of Klamath. Should this program go through it is probable that Morrow county would be thrown into the 18th district which now consists of Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler counties.

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If at first you don't get what you want just kee on trying. That appears to be the motto of Oregon's lawmakers with respect to their long sought pay increase. Nothing daunted by the fact that the voters have turned down the proposal nine times the members of the current session have decided to put the issue on the ballot again. Debate on the resolution in both the House and Senate indicated that the small margin to which the opposition was reduced in the last election has given the legislators cause for hope that the next —and tenth—time will find the voter resistance entirely overcome. Only two senators—Ellis of Umatilla and Wallace of Multnomah, and three representatives — Gizson of Lane, Kimberling of Grant, and Morse of Crook—voted against the resolution on its final passage this week.

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While the ways and means committee has been digging away very diligently at the task of passing on millions of dollars in budget requests it has not yet found an opportunity to get down to brass tacks on the question of shorter hours for employees in some of the state institutions. In the state hospitals for insane, the institution for feeble minded and the two hospitals for tuberculosis patients, attendants and nurses are required to work 12-hour shifts six days a week. Organized labor has been protesting this treatment of state employees for several years. State officials are agreed that these hours are too long under present condition with employment in most industries stabilized at eight hours or less. The board of control has recommended to the legislature a shortening of the work-week to a maximum of 60 hours—give days of 12 hours each. But to provide this relief will require an additional $100,000 not provided in the governor's budget. Until the ways and means committee has completed its work of providing for established state activities and has a complete picture of the state's financial situation before it, appropriations are being tentatively approved on the basis of the old schedule. If the final picture reveals a margin of funds available to finance the shortened work week this relief will probably be granted. If not institution employees will probably have to be content themselves with the longer hours although in that event institution superintendents are fearful of wholesale resignations what with employment in private industry now on the upgrade.

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The ractice of closing the House bill room as soon as the session recesses for the wek-end has aroused a lot of criticism. The first week the House bill room was closed all day Friday and Saturday although the employees continued to draw their $5 per dieh for those two days. The last two weeks the bill room force has knocked off work on Friday afternoons. This practice has seriously handicapped those legislators who stay over in Salem to do a little extra work, inasmuch as they have been unable to secure copies of new House bills. Mailing of House bills and calendars introduced on the day adjournment was taken has also been delayed until the following Monday. With 20 employees on the House bill room pay roll—just four times as many, incidentally as the senate hires—it is felt that no great hardship would be worked on the employees if a few of them stayed on the job to accommodate the legislators if not those taxpayers who might be interested in legislative matters, especially since they are being paid for a seven-day week anyway.

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If there is to be any major PUD legislation at this session it is not yet in evidence. Governor Sprague this week transmitted to the lawmakers several suggestions for minor amendments to the 1939 PUD act but inasmuch as those were agreed to at a conference attended by representatives of the Bonneville administration and the Oregon Hydro-electric commission and are understood to be acceptable to the private power utilities no difficulty is anticipated in their adoption by the lawmakers.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned were duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County administrators of the estate of Percy Hughes, also known as A. P. Hughes, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned administrators, duly verified as required by law, at the law office of Jos. J. Nys, at Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published this 6th day of February, 1941.

W. E. HUGHES,
ARTHUR L. HUGHES,
Administrators.

SUMMONS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MORROW COUNTY.

Frank Wilkinson, Plaintiff,

vs.

Russel Hogeland, and Ida Hogeland, husband and wife. Also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein,

Defendants.

To Russel Hogeland, and Ida Hogeland, his wife. Also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants:

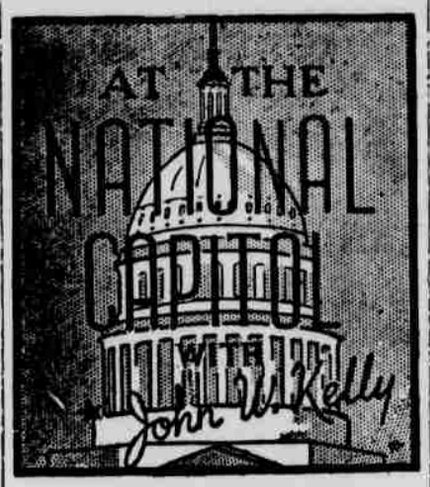
IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer plaintiff's complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause within four weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons and if you fail to so appear or answer the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: For a decree quieting plaintiff's title in and to the following described real property, situate in Morrow County, Oregon, to-wit:

The SW¼ of NE¼, S½ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SW¼ of Section 24 in Township five (5) South, Range 26 East of Willamette Meridian,

and that plaintiff be adjudged the owner in fee simple of said real property and that you and each of you be forever barred of and from all right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to said real property and every part thereof; and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in Heppner Gazette Times, a newspaper of general circulation, once a week for four successive weeks pursuant to an order of Hon. Bert Johnson, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, which order is dated January 29th, 1941, and the date of the first publication of this summons is January 30th 1941.

JOS. J. NYS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Residence and postoffice address, Heppner, Oregon.



Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—If Sidney Hillman, co-director of OPM, can manage it he will unionize every shop in the United States with a national defense order and wherever possible it will be a CIO union, for Hillman is vice-president of CIO. All over the country there has developed a rash of strikes which are holding up the defense program—they range from trucks and parts for airplanes to powder plants and shipyards, and in each instance the demand is for more pay and minimum hours.

Where there is competitive bidding a successful contractor is in danger of losing, as he bids on the prevailing wage at the time; he has to build on the terms of the contract and give a performance bond. With the cost-plus fixed fee, the government negotiates with a contractor, agrees on the cost prices and gives a fee for supervising the job. But the fixed fee has been based on prevailing wages and any increased rate is upset.

Hillman, born in Russia and donor of $1,000,000 to Lenin from dues of a union he controlled, is now the big shot in the Office of Production Management, with special attention to labor. He is working to compel unionization through a provision he has insisted be written into the contracts. If the low bidder refuses to accept the labor clause, Hillman directs the army or navy to give the job to the next man, if the latter agrees. This system is costing the American people more money for their national defense.

The next step of Hillman (and he has the support of the president) is to have the government take over plants where there are labor disputes. The president and Hillman have discussed this matter. The industries would be regarded as not cooperating; as holding up the program. Hillman does not contemplate drafting labor however, and compelling labor to work.

Mr. Roosevelt and others have said: "You can not strike against the government." There has been a strike in navy shipyards where warships were under construction. There are now, in Washington, delegates from the yards throughout the country demanding that all navy yard workers be given more pay. Every industrial plant where there has been a strike or where a strike will be called is working on defense orders, and those strikes are against the government for they are delaying the production of very important essentials for the national defense.

On the floor of the house of representatives denunciations of the strikes are daily made and new bills keep appearing to solve the problem. Several bills would prohibit strikes, others would provide for compulsory arbitration. Nothing will be dones with these measures, but they do enable the indignant members to blow off steam. What burns up various members is that American citizens are compelled to join a union to work on the defense program; others protest that the initiation fee is too high (Mrs. Roosevelt holds that opinion, too), especially since after joining a union a worker is frequently laid off before he completes his initiation payment and he cannot recover his money from the union.

In the offing is more labor trouble. The 200 freighters ordered by the maritime commission must be manned and, under the American laws, must have 100 percent American crews. Unions insist that crews, except the licensed personnel, shall come from union hiring halls and that a skipper must take the crew that the hall sends. An association of ship masters, meeting in Washington this week, adopted resolutions that a captain has the right to pick his own crew. As matters stand in the American merchant marine the skipper has practically no control of his crew. The government is now training sailors for junior officers, but most of these have been compelled to join a union before getting a job.

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Under the guise of national defense a small group in the interior department is planning a bill to be introduced to make one vast authority for Oregon, Washington and Idaho handling all power, public and private. It would also take in northern California, where Shasta dam is now under construction. A congressional fight is expected over whether it shall be a three man commission, operating like TVA, or a one man administrator, reporting to the secretary of the interior. The president is "for it," but he has not said whether he wants three men or one man.... Northwest delegations are still striving to have a pilot plant established to see what can be done with the quantities of chrome ore and other native ores. ...After long delay shipyards are appearing in Portland and will employ about 10,000 men; in the first world war 47,000 men were employed in shipyards in Oregon.

KNOWLES GETS "O"

Eastern Oregon College of Education, La Grande, Feb. 3.—Vernon Knowles, son of C. G. Knowles, Heppner, was presented a college sweater with the block letter "O" at a special assembly program Friday morning for having played on the varsity football team during the fall quarter. Mr. Knowles is a senior teacher training student.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, Administrator of the estate of Clyde G. Wright, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby required to present the same with proper vouchers duly verified, to the said Administrator at the law office of P. W. Mahoney, at Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published this 16th day of January, 1941.

HAROLD A. WRIGHT,
Administrator.

Professional Directory

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