

LEXINGTON NEWS

Parties Feature Week Of Lexington Activity

By MARGARET SCOTT

Miss Helen Breshears entertained with a utensil demonstration dinner at her home last Tuesday evening. Those present besides Mrs. Breshears were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Breshears and daughter Bunny, Peggy McCourt, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Steagall, Mr. and Mrs. Callie Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Whillock and daughters Carla and Sandra, and Mrs. Crump and son Everett of Heppner. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were in charge of the demonstration.

Among Pendleton visitors Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McMillan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Veron Scott.

A large crowd attended the Hallowe'en party at the Leach hall Saturday evening. Games, cards, and dancing were enjoyed, followed by lunch of pie, coffee and cocoa.

Susie Vinson visited at the Charles Buchanan home Monday from her home on the Claude White ranch.

Clair Hunt entertained the third and fourth grade room with a Hallowe'en party Friday afternoon which was also his birthday. The house was attractively decorated with Hallowe'en motif and each guest came in costume. Games were played and refreshments served.

Mr. Stilwell of Ione was in town Monday.

Faye Ruhl and sons and Nettie Davis spent Sunday in Stanfield at the Gene Gray home.

Mrs. Cicero, formerly Minnie Leach, is spending a few days here. She was a dinner guest Monday at the Ella Barnett home and a supper guest at the Earl Warner home.

A tea party honoring Pearl Gentry of Halfway was enjoyed by the members of the Ladies Aid Wednesday in the aid room.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Gray, Mrs. Vernon Scott and sons Jerry and Timmy spent Sunday visiting in Irri- gon and Stanfield.

Monday guests at the Merritt Gray home were Mr. and Mrs. Ray P. Conser and daughters Dixie and Florence, and Mr. Reiks of Irri- gon.

Sunday school will be held at 10 a. m. in the Christian church Sunday. Everyone welcome.

Miss Sylvia Severance, fifth and sixth grade teacher, is staying at the Laura Scott home.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Peck were Pendleton visitors Tuesday.

Extension Shift Improves Agent, Marketing Work

Two important changes in the extension service, approved at the last meeting of the state board of higher education, are designed to strengthen both the state-wide marketing work and the county agent project of the service, according to an announcement by William A. Schoenfeld, dean and director of agriculture.

These changes involve transferring Clifford Smith from his position of assistant marketing specialist to that of assistant county agent leader, and moving H. C. Avery, for 20 years county agent of Union county, to the marketing post vacated by Smith.

"Avery has made one of the most outstanding records in marketing among county agents in the entire west," commented W. L. Teutsch, assistant director of extension. "His conception has been that marketing begins with production of the kind of commodities the consumer wants."

One of Avery's early accomplishments was introduction of lamb grading in Union county before shipment to market. This led to a lamb pool which in turn grew into a county shippers' association handling all types of livestock.

Small seed production was started under Avery's leadership which resulted in the formation of the co-operative Blue Mountain Seed Growers association, which serves most of eastern Oregon and of which Avery has been manager this past year while on leave from the extension service. He has also organized a poultry marketing association and been active in the betterment of dairy and fruit marketing in his region.

STOCKPILES OF FOOD FOR PEACE



Here is what the U. S. Department of Agriculture means when it urges farmers to help produce "stockpiles of food for use after the war." The upper picture shows barrels of dried milk, just as good a year from now as today. The lower picture shows a warehouse filled with huge drums of cheese, even better with aging. These farm products, plus condensed ilk, dried milk, cured pork, and canned meat and vegetables, constitute the stockpiles of defense food which, says Secretary Claude R. Wickard, will be needed by hungry Europe and "will exert the maximum influence at the peace conference table."

12,000 Miles Thru Russia

By MARVIN KLEMM

(Editor's Note—This is the second installment of an article by Mr. Klemme, former district grazi- er for this district, who traveled extensively in Russia and Europe just before outbreak of hostilities in the present war.)

At one of the large experimental farms I saw a twenty acre field of perennial wheat. While this specie had not yet been declared a success, it showed great promise. This specie of grain grows something like our big bunch grass and would need replanting only every ten years or so. If it proves a success, it will go a long way toward solving the "dust bowl" problems of the world. I think it well to state right here that I have great respect and admiration for the Russian scientists, especially those connected with agriculture and horticulture. They impressed me as being extremely interested in their work and took little interest in the political problems of the world.

One thing that seemed to be plentiful in Russia that is very expensive and hard to get throughout the rest of the world is caviar. On the trains and in the restaurants I was served great "gobs" of this delicacy. Caviar is nothing but fish eggs that come, I believe, principally from the sturgeon fish that are caught in great numbers in the Caspian sea and up the Volga river.

Most of Russia's agriculture has been mechanized. I was advised that something like 93 percent of all their land was now farmed with motorized machinery. The wheat or grain fields seemed to me to be fairly efficiently handled but the row crops were rather badly grown up with weeds. They impressed me as trying to farm too much land rather than trying to increase the yield on that which was already under cultivation. Vast areas were being cleared and plowed up in northern Russia and throughout large stretches of Siberia. I believe that the Soviet Union has enough land under its jurisdiction, if even only half efficiently handled, to feed all of Europe and perhaps part of Asia.

The standard of living in Russia is still low compared to what we are used to, but it is improving every day. There is no question in my mind but what the great mass of

the people are much better off than they were under the old regime when they were practically held in bondage by the nobility and the Greek orthodox church. Despite the fact that they are still regimented and are told only what the government wants them to know, the younger generation can all read, write and figure, which is a whole lot in a country like that. I was greatly impressed with the intense desire of the young Russians to acquire knowledge. Their greatest progress will likely continue to be in the field of science, since the government places little or no restrictions on learning in that field. Outside of what goes on in the foreign field, they are being given an increasing amount of liberty or self-government. The teaching of religion is now permitted so long as it is kept strictly separated from the state. The old idea of "free-love" has been given up and divorces are harder to get. A limited amount of capitalism is now permitted and many of their old theories are being replaced with more practical ideas. The Russian government voluntarily gave up communism quite sometime ago and adopted instead a modified form of state socialism—or state capitalism, as some prefer to call it.

The homes or living quarters in Russia are still poor compared with those of western countries. Most rural homes in southern Russia are constructed of sod or mud bricks, with sod or straw roofs. Throughout most of northern Russia and Siberia the country homes are constructed of logs. In the cities many new apartment houses are going up. However, they lack many of the conveniences of a modern apartment house in this country. One of the more modern ones that I was shown through had only one bath and toilet for each eight families. I was informed that the reason that more progress had not been made along this line was due to the fact that most of the country's efforts had been directed toward building up their "heavy industries," which really meant national defense. Should I return to the country ten years later, so I was informed, I would find the people much better dressed, living in better homes and enjoying more of the luxuries and

conveniences of life.

Despite the progress that Russia has made, and is still making, she impressed me as being seriously in need of trained technical leadership. They have a good crop of comparatively intelligent young people coming on but they need leaders right now and they need better instructors for the young folks who are so eager to learn.

The Russians all impressed me as being extremely patriotic. I found no criticism of their government. Despite reports of supposedly well informed people, I believe that Russia's more recent "purges" strengthened the country, rather than weakened it. Most of those "bumped off" were political leaders and reactionary army leaders whom the country could very well get along without. The nation now seems united as never before. This is great credit to them, too, because of the many races that go to make up the Soviet Union. Russia has been very successful in handling her complicated racial problems. While in Moscow I saw delegates composed of many different races making official calls at the capitol. They have been permitted to keep their native language, clothing and customs which most of the other European countries have failed to do.

I found the common people of Russia, and especially those on the large state and collective farms, extremely friendly. Since they had seen few foreigners, I seemed to be something of a curiosity. Upon my leaving, many of them would bring me hands full of fruit and vegetables to take along with me. It was quite common for the workers to extend their regards to the American working people. The political leaders of the country were, however, not so trusting and friendly. With the possible exception of the Japanese, I don't believe that there is a more suspicious group of people on earth than those found in Russia's foreign office. I've had American and other foreign officials tell me that they had been in the country four years or more and had never been permitted to get outside of Moscow. There's no question but that the country's leaders had a number of things going on in the country that they didn't want foreigners to know about. Quite naturally, most of those things were of a military nature.

Russia's army appeared to me to be among the best fed, best clothed and best equipped in all Europe. I saw a large part of their army on maneuvers between Kiev and the Polish border just a few days before war was declared. They had motorcycles, armored cars and tanks rambling all through the country. Russia's great weakness, as it appeared to me, was in their trans-

portation system, lack of roads and faulty equipment. This has apparently proved to be the case in their present war with Germany. While the Russians have without question fought bravely, it has been the vastness of the country and the difficulty of transportation of men and equipment that has caused the Germans the most trouble.

There is no question in my mind but what Hitler merely "beat Stalin to the draw." Russia's leaders had hoped that all of Europe and possibly America would fight itself out and leave everyone weak, bankrupt, tired of war and ready for revolution. In the meantime they were rapidly becoming stronger, as is shown by the vast amounts of war supplies which they accumulated. Then at the right moment when Europe was all down and out, and with the help of the communistic or revolutionary elements in the various countries, they would sweep over all of Europe. Had this plan worked out, it is doubtful if there would have been any force in Europe strong enough to have stopped them.

The fact of the matter is that they haven't been stopped yet. Even if the Russian armies are destroyed or driven far to the east, their ideas may go marching on. If and when Germany "cracks" there is a good chance that "Communism" or some kindred ideology may sweep a war-torn, bankrupt Europe. America could hardly afford to finance and police such a vast area indefinitely, for in doing so we might catch the same disease.

HEAD DISCUSSIONS

Three Morrow county officials, Judge Bert Johnson, Commissioner George N. Peck and Engineer Harry Tamblin will lead committees in four organizations in the near future which will have discussion of tax matters in hand. Judge Johnson will officiate at the annual meeting of the state association of county judges and commissioners next week end. Peck will appear as committee chairman at conferences of both the Oregon Farm Bureau federation and the Eastern Oregon Wheat league, and Tamblin heads a similar committee at the meeting of county engineers of the state convening at the same time as the judges and commissioners.

REBEKAHS TO NOMINATE

Sans Souci Rebekah lodge No. 33 is having its first meeting in November on Friday the 7th, at which time there will be nomination of officers.

Stop! Look! Take Heed! Do you like good eats? Then come to the Christian Church, Fri., Nov. 7, 1941. Cafeteria. Prices reasonable. Meals served from 5 to 7.



"NAVY INTELLIGENCE"

Is it necessary to be a high school graduate in order to enlist in the Navy?

No. Navy enlistees need not be high school graduates. All applicants will be given an examination containing approximately 100 questions. A grade of 50 per cent or better on this examination is sufficiently high to pass the Navy educational standards. However, a high school education will be valuable to the seaman during his Navy enlistment.

If I enlist in the Navy or Naval Reserve, will I be sent to a Navy Trade School?

All new recruits are sent to one of four Naval Training Stations and after a training period they may take examinations for entrance into Navy Trade Schools. Those recruits who pass their examinations with sufficiently high grades are sent to Navy Trade Schools before assignment to the fleet. While attending these schools, they will receive regular Navy pay and free schooling valued at \$1500.

What is the greatest possible pay I can expect to earn during my first term of enlistment?

It is possible to earn as much as

\$126 a month by the end of your first term of enlistment, and remember that your clothing, lodging, medical and dental care are all supplied free.

After I have served my term of enlistment, what benefits do I get for re-enlistment?

Depending on your rate and length of service, you can get a cash bonus up to \$300 plus 30 days leave with pay.

What does the term "ash can" mean in the Navy?

An "ash can" is a slang term applied to the depth charge used to combat submarines. The average "ash can" is a container filled with approximately 300 pounds of T.N.T. and can be dropped overboard from a ship and so controlled as to explode at depths ranging from 36 to 300 feet. These are generally carried by the fast ships in the fleet, as a boat dropping a charge regulated to explode at 70 feet depth must move away from the explosion area at a speed of 25 knots or more. These "ash cans" are either rolled off the stern or shot from "y-guns" which hurl one right and one left simultaneously.