



Washington, D. C., May 7.—Every employe on the cantonments under construction at Medford and Corvallis-Monmouth area must show proof of his citizenship and fingerprints must be taken and checked by FBI. Employes also must sign a statement that they are not affiliated with any organization detrimental to the best interests of the U. S. government. It is the law that none but American citizens can be employed on any government work. Naturalized citizens have less difficulty in producing proofs than a native born, for until 25 or 30 years ago there were few communities where vital statistics were kept, and it is impossible for many Americans to offer documentary evidence that they were born here, or where they were born. A birth certificate is now a highly important paper and will be more so with the passing of time.

Already 145 guards are employed at Medford in 40 different guard positions and these are maintained 24 hours a day. Three patrol cars are on duty all the time within the reservation and there are seven telephone stations located within the area. As the project progresses fire equipment and trained personnel will be added. At present there is one fire station, one fire truck centrally located and three firemen in attendance at all times. A retired captain with 20 years experience is fire chief and he has a volunteer fire brigade. This month two more fire trucks will be available. A similar set-up will be instituted at the Corvallis-Monmouth cantonment.

Storage for the wheat crop is worrying high officials as well as farmers of Oregon. Hearing there would be a scarcity of warehouses many farmers and cooperatives began last winter making applications for priorities. Practically nothing, yet, has been done with the applications although the department of agriculture realizes that a serious situation is in the immediate future. Some applications have been made for priorities while others have applied for a loan with which to pay the cost of construction. The Dalles, for example, by special election voted \$150,000 for a grain warehouse and is awaiting federal action. Half a dozen towns in eastern Oregon have applied for priorities to accommodate the surrounding farmers, such as Condon, Heppner, etc.

The wheat farmer is confronted with a great crop and a heavy carryover and no opportunity to dispose of his grain abroad. The British are obtaining what wheat they need from Canada. Europe is suffering from a shortage of bread, but the American farmer cannot send a bushel to Axis dominated countries. And now the farmer is having difficulty finding materials for warehousing, plus the problem of finding help for harvest.

OPA, which is rationing gasoline, announces that farmers can have all the motor oil they require to operate farm machinery and trucks for transporting food to town or to canneries. This exception does not extend to city dwellers unless they are engaged in urgent occupations requiring the use of motor vehicles. The pleasure driver is distinctly "out" and the amount of gas he will be permitted to buy will be so little that, in Oregon where vast spaces must be covered in going to town, he will have to remain at home. Now the rationing is confined to Washington and Oregon on the west coast, but within a few months the prediction is made that rationing of gasoline will be national.

There is no shortage of gasoline or fuel oil, the trouble is that the submarines have sunk too many tankers and the railroad tank cars and tank trucks cannot keep pace with

consumption. Homes and buildings with oil burners in Oregon have been advised to change over to burn coal, but there is no assurance that the metal will be available.

The army regulations call for one pint of milk for every soldier every day, if the milk is obtainable. There will be, approximately, 60,000 soldiers in the two Oregon cantonments when they are completed, sometime late this year. This will require a minimum of 15,000 gallons of milk every 24 hours and probably more than that. Portland has been shipping milk to Fort Lewis, near Tacoma, 170 miles, to supplement the supply at that place. The quartermaster department is already calculating its requirements for the Oregon camps.

A measure has been introduced in the senate (will probably pass that body) authorizing the Reconstruction Finance corporation to make loans to farmer cooperatives to establish distilleries in which to convert the waste fruit of the state into industrial alcohol. Surplus grain also can be used. These proposed distilleries are intended to conserve sugar (now rationed) by using waste fruit instead of sugar for making alcohol. Also suggested is the chemical waste from pulp and paper mills which is now emptied into the streams.

Our idea of a real optimist is the fellow who gets comfort out of the fact that a flat tire is flat only on the bottom.

### Boys'-Girls' Aid Drive Solicits Support of All

"Oregon has one crop that must be protected," asserts Mrs. R. I. Thompson. "That is the orphan crop being cared for by Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon.

As county chairman in charge of rural solicitation, Mrs. Thompson is appealing for the cooperation of all organizations and individuals of the county in raising funds under the present drive for money with which to support this work the coming year. She is being assisted in Heppner by Josephine Mahoney, county co-chairman, in charge of city solicitation.

Contributions are being taken at Humphreys Drug store and First National bank.

Mrs. Thomson shows what contributions in varying amounts will do to support the work:

\$1 will supply new toothbrushes for 10 children, or 24 handkerchiefs.

\$5 will provide health-building cod-liver oil for a child for 6 weeks, or new overalls for 5 growing boys, or 75 children's combs.

\$10 will furnish a complete outfit for an infant, or yearly school supplies for 15 children, or new shoes for 3 children.

\$15 will buy material for 20 cotton dresses for children, or yarn to make sweaters for 12 boys and girls.

\$25 will clothe one child completely for a year and a half.

Gifts to The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Oregon are deductible in computing federal and state income

taxes, Mrs. Thompson points out. Each dollar received goes 57 percent for food, shelter, boarding care; 22 percent for medical, dental and case service; 14 percent for administration; 6 percent for clothing, and 1 percent for depreciation.

Always look on the bright side of things; but if you are buying them, it's well to look on both sides.

### CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our friends for the beautiful floral pieces and for the many kindnesses shown at the time of our bereavement, in the death of our beloved mother.

Sarah Williams, Betty Hawks, Dixie McCraw, Wyatt McCraw, Roby McCraw, Troy McCraw.

## REPUBLICANS...

WRITE IN

(X) Henry E. Peterson

For Representative  
22nd Congressional District

Note—Two candidates are to be nominated. The name of Giles L. French appears on ballot. To make the second party nominee it is necessary to write the name in and place an (X) before it.

—Paid Adv. by Morrow County Central Comm.

# THIS IS THE STORY OF CARBOLOY

## How a Most Strategic Material of the War—Invented in Germany—Was Made Available to the United Nations



**More Precious Than Diamonds in War Production . . .** Carboloy is an American trademark for cemented tungsten-carbide, an alloy second only to diamonds in hardness, more precious than diamonds as a vital material in America's war program. It is used for the tips of cutting tools, and for wear-resistant dies. Carboloy is used in small quantities; it is difficult to make and difficult to use—but it has never been scarce in modern times. There is no scarcity now.

**Invented in Germany—Krupp Protected by U. S. Patents . . .** Cemented carbide was invented in Germany—it belonged to Krupp of Germany, and this made all the rest of the world Krupp's customer. In this country, Krupp was protected by patent grants from the United States.

**General Electric Creates Independent Production . . .** The General Electric Company two years before this had begun research on tungsten-carbide and foresaw its importance in industrial production. For immediate use in its own plants and for easier availability to others, General Electric undertook the long and arduous negotiations for the American rights. Limited rights were obtained in 1928, with Krupp continuing to export the material to its United States customers—a business which languished, however, as General Electric painstakingly developed its own Carboloy technique. This paved the way for General Electric to make the United States entirely independent of Germany for its cemented tungsten-carbide supply as early as 1936.

**American Tool Costs Half That of German . . .** From the start, two totally different businesses were involved. Krupp originally ex-

ported cemented carbides in chunks—and was unsuccessful. General Electric—and its subsidiary, Carboloy Co., Inc.—found it necessary to develop a complete engineering and manufacturing service, making various types of Carboloy equipped tools, training men in their use, and offering to its customers a specialized and successful production technique. For purposes of fair comparison, a typical German cemented carbide tool in 1928 cost \$22.26 in the United States, while a comparable American Carboloy tool cost \$11.11.

**Loss to General Electric for Many Years—Art Taught to Industry . . .** In times of peace—and 1928 was such a time—the measure of success of industrial adventure is to be found in profit to the adventurer. By such a measure, Carboloy could not be called successful. Initial expenses were great. For a time the Company lost at the rate of \$1000 a day, and once had an operating deficit of more than a million dollars.\* One of the major contributing reasons was the continuing high cost of development, standardization, and training. In 1936-37 alone, training courses were given to 10,000 men in industry. Moreover, six major price reductions were made in the face of operating losses, until the standard tool blank had been reduced in price 90 per cent.

**Faith and Perseverance . . .** Depression was still another reason—labor-saving tools could not be sold to industry or labor at any price. But General Electric, with determination that now seems providential, kept on—increasing its

\*Over the entire period of its existence up to January 1st, 1942 the total net profit of the Carboloy Company was 2.5 per cent of sales.

capacity, granting new licenses, condoning instances of unlicensed production, staying ahead of its market.

**Production Multiplied Forty-five Times in Four Years . . .** Cemented tungsten-carbide could easily have been a source of weakness here, as it was in England, had it not been for General Electric's policy of continued expansion. In 1939, the production of the Carboloy Company was less than 20,000 lbs.; in 1940, it was 55,000 lbs.; in 1941, it was 163,000— and in December came Pearl Harbor. Now, in 1942, the Company's production is going at a rate that is 45 times that of only four years ago.

**Britain Dependent upon Us . . .** By contrast, British companies, which had been content to continue as customers of Krupp, found themselves cut off from the vital material when Poland was invaded. But the General Electric Company was able to supply substantial quantities to British industry immediately and since then has continuously filled British orders. It has, in like manner, filled Canada's requirements since 1936. It is currently supplying Canada, Russia, and other United Nations. All this in addition to supplying the greatly expanded needs of American industry.

**An Inspirational Story of American Industry . . .** Thus, the story of Carboloy does not end in "too little and too late." Like many previously untold stories of American industry, it continues, a sturdy and inspiring example of public service born of private enterprise, and characterized by hard work, ingenuity, investment, research, risk, and courage—a familiar pattern on this side of the Atlantic. *General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.*

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

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