



### Berries Canned In Late Season Have Best Flavor

With fruit conservation a patriotic duty this year, gleaning the strawberry fields for the smaller late berries is one way to help. While these berries take longer to pick and prepare, they are really sweeter and have more of the true strawberry flavor and aroma than the larger, earlier berries, points out Miss Lucy A. Case, extension specialist in nutrition at Oregon State college.

Incidentally, strawberries are an excellent source of vitamin C, as well as being a universal favorite for their taste.

Miss Case also suggests a method for canning these berries in a manner economical of sugar and one which will minimize or eliminate the separation of the berries from the juice by floating to the top of the jar. To eliminate this floating she suggests handling the fresh berries as soon after they are hulled as possible, after which they are boiled briefly—not more than two or three minutes—in hot syrup and let stand over night in a covered pan.

The syrup suggested under present sugar restrictions is 25 per cent strength, made by adding one-half cup sugar to 1½ cups water. It takes about one to 1½ cups of this syrup to a quart of finished product.

By heating the berries and letting them remain in the syrup overnight they absorb the sugar, which replaces the air and thus reduces the tendency to float. These plump berries retain their color and flavor better than those that are canned

ant war industries. In the latter category is Portland with its shipyards.

At OCD headquarters the explanation is made that trouble is experienced in obtaining a clearance from war production board for priorities; the fire equipment requires steel and copper, and WPB is husbanding these metals for ships, tanks and guns. Twenty-two thousand tin hats for air wardens, the first made, were a botched job; they were all of one size and that size too small for an adult.

American troops in Alaska are classified as "overseas," which will increase their pay 20 percent. The buck private's pay has been jumped from \$21 a month to \$50, and for troops in Alaska this will mean \$60 a month. Australian soldiers are paid the highest rate for any army, but they are barely above the new rate for the American soldier. A few of the Democratic senators, when the bill was in the senate, quietly slipped around and passed the word that the president would veto a \$50 wage but would stand for \$46; however, it was evident that they had been misinformed for when the bill landed on the president's desk he lost no time in signing it.

### LIBERTY LIMERICKS



A dapper young waiter named Phipps,  
Said—"I'm going to take all my tips  
And buy Savings Stamps  
So boys at the camps  
Have bombers, machine guns, and ships!"

Help your county reach its War Bond quota. Invest 10% or more every payday in War Bonds and Stamps.

### Trash Burning, Under Resrictions, Permitted

Burning of small piles of trash and other accumulated debris as a means of removing existing fire hazardous materials on farm and suburban areas will be permitted, subject to regulations, until further notice, it was announced here following a cooperative agreement with officials of the army and state forestry department.

Before burning it is first necessary to notify the local forest warden. Then, in accordance with the plan, the material may be fired provided that: they are limited to small quantities; they are located at least one-eighth mile from forest or brush lands; they are safely removed from dry grass or other flashy ground cover. It is further required that all fires be blacked out by night.

In no instance will broadcast burning be allowed. The deadline for issuing such permits as designated by military authorities has

immediately after sugar is added. A longer pre-boil is recommended for firm berries such as Corvallis, and for berries that are not very mature. A shorter boil is used for softer varieties such as the Marshall, and for over-mature fruit.

This canning process is completed the next morning by bringing the berries to the scalding point and then packing in sterilized jars and boiling for 10 minutes in a water bath one inch deeper than the jars. They are then removed and sealed.

now passed.

Full public cooperation in complying with burning regulations was asked by Major General James I. Muir, commanding officer, northwest sector, Pacific War Forces, who wrote:

"The possibility of forest fires during the coming months is a definite menace to defense measures in the northwest sector, and the need for extraordinary precautions by every citizen to prevent man-caused fires is imperative."

What army officers want is clear skies this summer without interference from smoke. They are fully aware that the volunteer wardens cannot scan the skies for possible enemy planes during periods of reduced visibility.

Meanwhile, forest and farm organizations have gone ahead with cooperative agreements which would check all grain, grass and brush fires. Volunteer rural fire crews have been organized by the O. S. C. extension service; additional patrol wardens have been placed in rural sectors by the state forestry department and boys and girls are being enrolled in the Green Guard, fire prevention activity of the Keep Oregon Green association. Every effort is being made to check the man-caused fire so that farm and forest property may be protected and that air wardens may carry on their watch for enemy planes without interference from smoke.

A G-T want ad will do wonders if you have anything to sell, trade or exchange. Results every time.

### Unemployment Work Discontinued Here

Because of increasing employment and war-time restrictions on travel, nearly all of the itinerant service of the Unemployment Compensation Commission will be discontinued beginning July 1, 1942, it was announced today by Administrator Silas Gaiser and by L. C. Stoll, state director of the U. S. Unemployment Service.

Few or none of the 35 itinerant points will be able to justify the expense of the monthly calls which have been made from 13 of the 22 local employment offices, officials believe. Only 208 initial claims and 1046 continued claims were taken in the state last week—a record low since establishment of unemployment insurance four and a half years ago.

Workers at distant places will be instructed in mailing in initial and continued claims—a procedure already in effect for those at still more remote points not now reached by unemployment representatives. Cooperation of employers, union representatives and others is being asked in the new economy move.

In the Pendleton district, present itinerant points are Milton-Freewater and Heppner.

**O. M. YEAGER**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER  
Cabinet and Mill Work  
HEPPNER, OREGON

## WHAT Are YOU Going To Do When Winter Comes?

The thrifty prepare for the winter. If the roof leaks, they fix it. They also lay in their winter fuel. The farmer harvests his crops and makes all necessary preparations to take care of his family and stock through the long winter months. All wise people do these things.

**NOW, what do you do? The Pioneer Service Company is offering a suggestion. Don't overlook your credit rating with your local merchant, doctor and hospital. When you are making your other preparations for winter be sure that you DON'T OVERLOOK YOUR CREDIT, as it is your greatest asset when winter comes.**

When you receive one of our Pioneer Service County Credit Board Statements bearing our Registered Trade Mark, try to pay, part pay or satisfactorily arrange to pay at once on your Past Due Accounts so you can get credit that you may be forced to ask for. Remember, the wise ones prepare for winter, so why not do like other thrifty folks do.

★  
**REMEMBER WHEN YOU LOSE YOUR CREDIT, YOU LOSE SOMETHING YOU MAY NEVER REGAIN**  
★

NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON COLLECTIONS

## Pioneer Service Company, Inc.

State Office: Miner Building, Eugene, Oregon

**Watch For Green and Black Handbills With Accounts For Sale**

Washington, D. C., June 25.—Oregon has been selected as one of 60 places where experiments are being conducted with the Russian dandelion. This is the weed that produces 50 tons of rubber to the acre, according to the bureau of plant industry, a division of the department of agriculture. Professor Hyslop of Oregon State college was months ago requested to look over the state and decide whether Oregon soil and climate would be suitable for this rubber-bearing dandelion. The first consignment of seeds came from the soviets by clipper early last month and the bureau lost no time in distributing them to predetermined locations, among them being Alaska.

The storage of rubber is causing government agencies to become interested in any substitute. Government has appropriated several million dollars to grow guayule shrubs in California and New Mexico; one of the three agricultural laboratories is experimenting in converting wheat and corn into alcohol and the alcohol into rubber. If this is successful the surplus wheat in the northwest will be processed into a rubber substitute. And if the Russian dandelions are a success many farmers may plant it as a sideline, for 50 tons to the acre is something to be considered.

Practically every distillery in the country has been ordered to make high-test alcohol, required for TNT, smokeless powder and other war uses. There will be an almost suspension of whiskey making (rum and gin are now out), but the distilleries say there is enough hooch on hand and aging to supply all demands for the next five years, and if the war isn't over by that time those who now crave whiskey will have to be satisfied with very new stuff. It is proposed to utilize all distilleries, large and small.

Oregon communities which have WPA projects approved by the president as eligible for funds will in many cases have to wait until the war is over. WPA is making a re-survey of all the projects on its list and weeding out a large number. War production board has announced that no project requiring steel, copper or other metals will be given a priority; that all such projects must wait for the future. This policy will curb such projects as new water systems in a number of small towns in Oregon.

In an appropriation bill passed by the senate provision is made for 164 new airports and improvement of 266 existing fields but which are not up to army standards. Out of this number of new and old fields Oregon will be given attention. Their exact location is for the time being jealously guarded by the war department, but the brass hats do admit that a number of new fields are to be established in Alaska. First intimation that a new field is to be built will come when the people in the vicinity see equipment moving in and the ground being graded for a mile long runway. It was explained to the senate that the war department wants fields at least 200 miles inland.

Apparently the small towns of Oregon, those in the vicinity of forests, will receive very little help from the federal government in the matter of fire protection. No town under 5000 is being considered, and only 16 towns in the state have 5000 or more people. The allocations for Oregon have been made but they are a tight secret and no hint is being divulged from the office of civilian defense in the national capital. It is explained that protection will be given to the places that are exposed to the greatest hazard or those having more import-