

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29—From all appropriations available to the forest service in Oregon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, there was spent \$3,807,778, says the forestry annual report. All departmental reports are published from eight to 10 months after the fiscal year ending June 30, and the statistics although new are not current. Of the money collected from the national forests \$206,007 was from sale of land and timber, the state receiving 25 percent from all such transactions, and another 10 percent, \$82,402, was used for forest

trails and roads. The major contribution to Oregon was for fire protection, wildlife conservation, CCC activities, grazing etc. The heaviest sale of national forest timber was in Grant, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Wallowa and Malheur counties. Every county in which there is a national forest is receiving its share of the 25 percent fund.

One of the hot spots is what should be done with American-born Japanese. The army is inducting a few thousand and some of the older evacuees wish to go into the harvest fields or be employed by someone, such as Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who has three on his farm looking after the chickens and eggs. Members of congress are of two minds: One group insists that the native-born Japanese, being citizens, have a right to leave the relocation camps and take farm jobs because of manpower shortage; others share the view of General De Witt, military commander of the Pacific coast, who says "a Jap is a Jap," regardless of where he is born and that his loyalty to the United States can always be questioned. The Japanese were removed from the Lake Labish region, from Hood River orchards and from several agricultural sections of Oregon

although many of their American neighbors were ready to vouch for their attachment to the United States and were hustled off to a relocation center.

Directions have been issued for farm machinery manufacturers to increase the output from the low production point originally set, but it is so late in the season that the permission is not expected to catch up with the demand before 1944. This is one of the items where-in OPA and WPB made a bad guess in their efforts to divert steel to the makers of munitions. It has required more than a year for the bureaucrats to recognize that farming is as essential as building an airplane carrier. Another bad guess was in the matter of meat for the logging and mining industries. Loggers had to be limited to two pounds a week then it was raised to five pounds but this failed to satisfy; for statistics reveal that a logger consumes 10 pounds of meat weekly.

The Japanese office of war information at Manila announces that Japan will "proceed to Alaska" from Kiska. It is recognized that if land based bombers can operate out of the island of Kiska there will be a distinct threat to the Pacific northwest, both along the coast and inland.

Japanese activities on Kiska have not been halted or in any way delayed by the constant bombing of American fliers and the

enemy is building up a strong installation. They even have the temerity to use the stones crushed by the bombs for construction of a runway and they hide in caves when the Americans send down a shower of explosives. At the present rate of progress it is believed by many observers in the national capital that the Japanese will be flying over the northwest before the end of the year.

To date the strategy board refuses to recognize Japan as a first-power enemy and is committed to fighting the Germans in Europe before giving full attention to the Pacific coast and the enemy offshore. Considered the best guess (subject to revision) is that the wars with Germany and Japan will continue into 1945 or 1946, although the Germans will be defeated first and the real struggle will be with the Nipones.

**IRRIGON NEWS**

By MRS. J. A. SHOUN

The Irrigon country had a hard wind and dust storm Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Acock received the first 900 turkeys and are getting them started.

Mrs. Frazier and two children of La Grande visited her sister, Mrs. Stella Doll, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Swearingen and small daughter arrived Thursday to help his father, J. O. Swearingen get ready to plant some new alfalfa.

Frank Leicht, seaman second class, is in the southern seas, he

writes his mother Mrs. Leicht Amis. F. C. Aldrich and son Fred have rented the Herman Duus hay land and will care for the alfalfa and put it up.

The Presbyterians had a dinner and social hour Easter, with a nice crowd attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rucker, Duane Lathrop, Opal Carper and Ida Slaughter returned Monday evening from Enterprise. They attended the funeral of George Lathrop, brother and uncle of those who went from here.

Sonny Marquam is taking his tests in Hermiston for the army or air corps if he can get in.

Mrs. Lily Warner and the Harvey Warner family went to Hermiston to visit Mrs. Warner and the new baby.

Mr. and Mrs. George Isit have moved to Boardman. Paul Haberlein and daughter Paula moved into the Corriel house that the Isits moved out of.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McCoy spent a few days at La Grande visiting their daughter, Birdie Stewart and family.

Joy Weigand left for Kennewick to work. She left the baby, Joy Therest, with her grandmother, Mrs. Harry Smith.

Mrs. Jack Browning had her nephew, Buddy Walker, with her Sunday.

Earl Terry did not pass his physical examination for the army so has gone back to work.

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

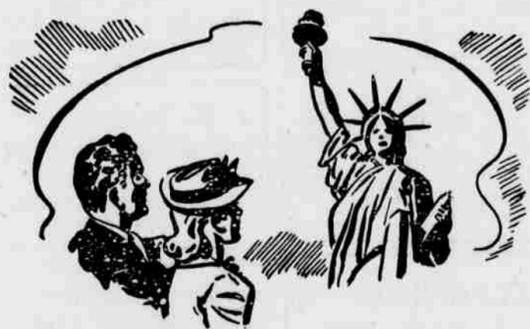
**It Isn't Harvest Time**  
Not for several months  
**But NOW** is the time to  
make a start to get ready  
for harvest.

Things being what they are we suggest that you get your

**Drapers and Cell Belts**

repaired without delay.

**Braden Bell** Tractor and Equipm't Co.



**Wanted!!**  
**Fighting Dollars for Fighting Men!**

THEY Give Their Lives . . . YOU Lend Your Money  
If you can't fight—Your Dollars Can!

War Bonds Stamps

*Peterson's*



*Our Kind of*  
**FOREST MANAGEMENT**  
takes a tree crop *but*  
leaves the woods!

THERE was a time when the trees of the abundant American forests stood on land needed for villages and farms. Forests were removed both for their timber and so that the land might be used.

Today we have enough farm land. Our remaining forest areas can be kept at the job of producing successive timber crops.

Under modern perpetual-yield management the forests produce the things we need, but the forest industries keep the woods—wooded. Through scientific cutting, maintenance of seed sources, and planting of nursery-grown stock, young, vigorous, forest growth replaces mature, slow-growing trees which need to be harvested.

This company and the forest industries generally have entered a period of managed, planned operations of the woods.

**Kinzua Pine Mills Co.**