

The Hermiston Herald

Published every Thursday at Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon by Joseph S. Harvey, editor and manager.

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A FUNCTION OF TRAGEDY

When the pathway is free of obstacles and the traveling is easy we are prone to take life and its good things for granted. When our usual habits of thinking are overturned we become curious and search behind the obvious to try to ascertain some of the things that are not so plainly evident.

Tragedy's harsh hand brings us back to fundamentals, if we have wandered away from them. Recently tragedy visited this community. It made plain again the fact that a noble life is not without reward in the hearts and lives of friends, neighbors and acquaintances. People know and appreciate merit and goodness in the lives of those with whom they come in contact, though they may not give expression to the appreciation in ostentatious manner. Tragedy aids in making plain that appreciation and in slight measure gives compensation for its cruel injuries.

Columbia school house should be packed Friday night to hear the explanation of the new contract on which water users will be given the privilege of voting May 1.

If more lovely weather in which to live and work ever was found than we have been having it undoubtedly is in another world than this.

If you did not join in observing Cleanup day better start now.

Who said interest in county politics was dead?

New Books In County Library

- The following new books are now ready for use from the Umatilla county library, and may be borrowed by any resident of the county, either by mail, in person, or through the nearest branch library.
- Books on Electrical Machines and Appliances:
 - Curtis—High frequency apparatus.
 - Page—Automobile starting (lighting and ignition systems).
 - Stone—Electricity and its application to automotive vehicles.
- Books on Wool, Weaving and Textiles:
 - Fox—Mechanism of Weaving.
 - Szepiet—Cost accounting for textile mills.
 - Woodhouse—Textile design, pure and applied.
- Books for Farmers:
 - Fletcher—Strawberry growing.
 - Quick, Herbert—One Man's Life.
 - Quick, Herbert—The Real Trouble with the Farmers.
- Rice and Botsford—Practical Poultry management.
- Howe—Denmark, a cooperative commonwealth.
- Books for all readers:
 - Bergengren—Cooperative banking.
 - Chase—Tragedy of waste.
 - Fuller—Story of drugs.

Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

(Concluded from last week)

One of them provided that manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of shoes could make and sell shoes only of a specified quality at a fixed price, effective July, 1919. No one who did not have a card of the War Industries Board in his window could sell shoes, and only the standardized shoes could be sold. No jobber or manufacturer would sell shoes to anybody who did not have this card. The shoes were to be stamped Class A, B or C and had to be of the quality prescribed and sold at the price fixed. The country was so organized in every district that there could be immediately reported to Washington the name of any shoe retailer who did not carry out the regulations of the War Industries Board as to price and quality. Through restrictions on his labor, money, raw materials and transportation no manufacturer would have been permitted to sell to any dealer violating the regulations. The Armistice stopped the execution of this plan.

Another plan of this nature: The manufacturers of men's and women's wearing apparel had in 1918 been called to Washington, together with the retailers of various goods, and notified that regulations would have to be made in regard to retail prices and standardization of clothing.

The rulings by the board were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were widely distributed by the press,

which co-operated in this most necessary work with a whole-hearted purpose that gave to the orders of the War Industries Board the instant and broad circulation they required.

Mr. Hoover already was taking steps to perfect his control of food products and prices. There was also talk of fixing rents, and in some cities this was done.

If we were to start, in the event of another war, at the place where we were industrially when the World War ended, the President, acting through an agency similar to the War Industries Board, would have the right to fix prices of all things as of a date previous to the declaration of war when there was a fair peace time relationship among the various activities of the nation. It would be illegal to buy, sell, serve or rent at any other than these prices. Brakes would be applied to every agency of inflation before the hurtful process started. An intelligent control of the flow of men, money and materials would be imposed, instead of having the blind panic heretofore ensuing on the first appearance of the frantic demands of war. The Draft Board would have before it the rulings of the priority committee, together with the estimated needs of every business and profession in its relationship to the conduct of the war, and men would be selected accordingly. The Draft Board could more intelligently decide, with the advice of the priority committee, many of the problems with which it would be faced. There would be no sending of men to the trenches who were needed for expert industrial work and then bringing them back again. Businesses not necessary to the winning of the war would be curtailed. The Draft Board would have that information before it.

The prices of all things being fixed, the price fixing committee would make any necessary adjustments, as was done during the war. Under the system used in 1918 these prices were made public and adjusted every three months, so that any consumer or producer had his day in court when he considered prices unfair. Those who complained that during the war prices were too high had this ready recourse to hand.

In the meantime all the industries of the country would have been mobilized by the formation of committees representative of each industry as was done in the World War. Over them would be placed a government director or commodity chief. The various government departments would appoint committees representing their requirements, so that on one committee the resources of the nation would be represented and on the other the demands of the government. The government director would stand between to decide, in conjunction with the priority committee, to what department supplies should go.

Money would be controlled and directed like any other resource. "Taking the profit out of war" is not synonymous with "conscription of wealth," as it is sometimes regarded. The latter is a theoretical project, prohibited by our Constitution, contrary to the spirit of our social and political institutions, and impossible in practice. Taking the profit out of war is an orderly and scientific development of the economics and conduct of modern war, necessary to the effective mobilization of national resources and indispensable to equalizing the burdens of war among the armed and civilian population. Bona of experience and proved by practice, it removes some of the most destructive concomitants of modern war—the confusion and waste incident to war time inflation.

This term "conscription of wealth," used by so many, has created a hope among those of socialistic tendencies, and a fear among those who, like me, believe in our system based upon personal initiative and reward, of a taking of money, without payment, for the use of State. Neither the hope nor the fear is justified by the recommendation herein contained or by our experience in the war. The use of money should be controlled and directed in a national emergency. A man should no more be permitted to use his money as he wishes than he should be permitted to use the production of his mine, mill or factory except through the general supervising agency. This was being done toward the end of the war.

During the final phase of the World War no man or corporation or institution could raise money without the approval of the Central Issues Committee of the Treasury Department, which committee in turn would not permit the borrowing of money unless the War Industries Board approved the use to which it was to be put. Thus the City of New York was not permitted to spend \$8,000,000 for the building of schools. The City of Philadelphia was prevented from making improvements that in peace time would have been necessary, but in war time were not. Various states, counties and cities, and a vast number of private concerns, were denied the use of money and materials for purposes not necessary for the winning of the war. Each part of the community had to adjust its wants to the whole great undertaking.

III
 There have been a great many bills introduced into Congress on the subject of industrial mobilization, some sponsored by great organizations like the American Legion, and others by newspapers and publicists. But it is surprising how little knowledge there was on the part of those who drew up the bills of the practicability and feasibility of so mobilizing our resources that it would be impossible to make as much profit in war as in time of peace. Take into consideration the fact that the following things were being done in 1918:—

General Crowder, who was in charge of the draft, had asked the chairman of the War Industries Board where he could obtain additional men needed for the Army in France with the least possible dislocation of the war making industrial civilian machinery, and we were in the process of replacing male labor with women. By a system of priorities the Board was allocating to our own Army and Navy to the Allies and to the essential war industries the things they required. It was making priority rulings as to transportation, and they were being followed out by

the Railroad Administrator. The Fuel Administrator distributed fuel only on the rulings of the War Industries Board. The Board was engaged in disentangling and removing the many conflicts and competitive efforts involved in labor and holdings that had previously occurred because of lack of any co-ordinating agency. It was allocating power and making regulations for the hitching up of scattered units of power. It was changing munitions orders from congested to less congested districts. It had actually carried into effect an order that no building involving \$2,500 or more could be undertaken without the approval of the War Industries Board. No steel, no cement, no material of any kind could be used for any purpose whatsoever unless the War Industries Board permitted it. No steel company could sell over five tons of steel unless approved by the Director of Steel. The Treasury would not permit the raising of money for any industrial or financial operation unless it was approved by the War Industries Board. The President issued an order that no commandeering should be done by the Army, Navy, Shipping Board or Food Administration without the approval of the chairman of the War Industries Board. Every raw material industry, and indeed practically every industry in the country, was organized through the appointment of committees, and none of these industries would do any business except under the rulings promulgated by the Board. Standardization in every industry was rapidly proceeding. These rulings were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were distributed by the press. We were endeavoring to arrange it so that the fighting forces were to receive those things which they needed and no more, so that whatever was not actually required at the front was left to civilian purposes. Industries were curtailed, but never destroyed; skeletonized, but never killed. Indeed, the use of men, money and materials was rapidly being brought into exactly that condition which I have previously stated to be necessary in case of another war.

If, in addition to this, the President in the future has the authority to fix prices and distribution of materials and labor, rent, and the use of man power, transportation, fuel and all the things necessary for the conduct of the war, any rise in prices will be prevented, even in anticipation of war. There are many who claim that war is caused primarily by the desire of profit. I am not one of those. But if there is anything in this contention which will remove the possibility of anybody urging war as a means of making profits. Even if there are no men who desire war as a means of making profit, the fact that profits would be less in war than in peace, and wealth and resources would be directed by the government, might have some active deterring influence on men of great resources. Instead of being passive, they might become active advocates of peace.

There are many people who are, for various reasons, afraid to discuss the subject during peace time and prefer to wait for war. There are also some great manufacturers who oppose any such plan because they were seriously interfered with during the war time. Indeed, it has been the experience of some of those responsible for the World War to remain the objects of venomous attack begun during the time that the necessities of the nation made it imperative to control activities and profits. Some critics were prominent manufacturers, who said: "Tell us what the government wants and we will fill the orders, but don't interfere with the sale of the part of our product that the government does not want to use." That was unthinkable. President Wilson decreed that fair prices for the government were to be paid for civilians. I must say, however, that the vast majority of American manufacturers rose to the situation in such a splendid way as to bring the following commendation from Woodrow Wilson: "They turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking. The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thorough going devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades to the men in the trenches and on the seas."

There are many men who are afraid that the adoption of the plan by Congress would give an impetus to socialism or communism or sovietism, or whatever they may call it, because they say, "if you show it can be done in war time there will be a demand that it be done in peace time." It cannot be done in peace time. There can be no great undertaking without a strong moving cause. In peace time the moving cause is personal initiative and payment for services performed. The substitute for that in war time is the common danger.

The War Industries Board was the foremost advocate of price fixing and distribution, and it had great power in this field, but when the Armistice came it recognized that peace conditions were being restored, and it was the first to change the war time order of things and to leave to the people themselves the readjustment of their affairs. I am satisfied that it is impossible for the government to do in peace time what I am advocating, although it becomes absolutely necessary in order to conduct a modern war successfully and to conduct it on a non-profit-making basis.

The application of this plan, besides making the nation a coherent unit in time of war, would impress upon every class in society a sense of its own responsibility in such event. If it were known that this universal responsibility would be enforced, no class—social, financial or industrial—could fail to understand that in case of war it would have to bear its share of the burdens involved and would have to make sacrifices of profit, convenience and personal liberty correlatively with those made by the soldiers in the field. To this extent the plan would act as a positive deterrent to any hasty recourse to force in an international controversy.

One thing that has definitely come from the war is the necessity of arranging affairs so that a portion of the population shall not be sent to the

front to bear all the physical hardships and their consequences while others are left behind to profit by their absence. If applied at the outbreak, the War Industries Board (as it was functioning at the close of the World War) would prevent this and lessen, if not remove, the social and economic evils that come as the aftermath of war.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR UMATILLA COUNTY

In the Matter of the Estate of Susan A. White, Deceased.

To Elmer White, Will White, Fred White, Gladys Ward Boss, Eva Ward Corse, Grace White, Lella White, Mary White, Clarence Getchell, Boneta Getchell, Millard F. White, L. Owen White, Lizzie Estes, Rosie Hammer and Nannie Means, and all other persons interested in said estate:

Whereas application has been made in due form to the above entitled Court by F. B. Swayze, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, for an order authorizing and empowering him to sell the real estate belonging to said decedent and described as follows, to-wit:

The East Half (E½) of the West Half (W½) of Section 30; the East Half (E½) Northwest Quarter (NW¼) Section 31; and a strip of land containing 7½ acres off the north end of the east half of the Southwest Quarter (SW¼) Section 31, described as commencing at the center stake of said Section 31, thence south 18 rods, thence west 80 rods, thence north 13 rods, thence east 80 rods to the place of beginning, all in township 4 N, R. 29 E, W. M. in Umatilla County, Oregon.

And whereas said Court fixed on the 15th day of May, 1926 at 2 o'clock P. M. at the regular May term of this Court, at the court room of this Court in the County Court House in Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said petition and the granting of said order and license of sale.

Therefore, in the Name of the State of Oregon you, and each of you are hereby instructed, directed and required to be and appear at said time and place and there show cause, if any you have or if any exists, why an order of sale should not be made as in said petition prayed for, and why said petition should not be granted and said order and license should not issue.

Witness the Hon. I. M. Schanep, Judge of said Court and the seal of this County affixed this 23rd day of March, 1926.

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

NOTICE OF HEARING UPON FINAL REPORT

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Alexander Craig Thom, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Alexander Craig Thom, deceased, has filed his final report with the Clerk of the above entitled Court and that the Judge of said Court has designated Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1926 at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon as the time, and the rooms of the above entitled Court in the County Court House at Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon as the place when and where hearing is to be had thereon. All persons interested are hereby notified to then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why said report should not be approved, the administrator discharged, his bondsman exonerated and the estate closed.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1926.

JOHN M. THOM, Administrator.

HERMISTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Hermiston Irrigation District on Main St. in the City of Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon within the Hermiston Irrigation District on Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1926 for the purpose of determining whether the board of directors of the Hermiston Irrigation District shall be authorized to enter into a contract with the United States under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved December 5, 1924, known as the Fact Finders' Act, by the terms of which contract the maximum amount of money payable to the United States for construction purposes shall be \$1,750,000.00. The polls will be open from 8 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'clock of the afternoon of said day.

W. J. WARNER, Secretary Hermiston Irrigation District.

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the authority of the City Charter of the City of Hermiston and the direction of the City Council authorizing and directing the Treasurer of the City of Hermiston to collect the unpaid assessment for

street improvements levied and imposed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 108 passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor on December 6th, 1922, which assessment was duly docketed in the Docket of City Liens on December 7th, 1922.

I will on the 17th day of April, 1926 at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the City Council Chamber in the City of Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon, sell the following described lots, pieces and parcels of land at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds from the sale of each lot, piece or parcel of land to be applied in satisfaction of the assessment upon such lot, piece or parcel of land.

Following is a description of each of said lots, pieces or parcels of land with the number of feet frontage, name of owner or reputed owner and the amount of said assessment unpaid, with interest thereon from December 6, 1922 to April 17, 1926 added.

Block	Lot	Name	to Apr. 1, '26	Amt. due with Int.
District 1—	Block 9, lot 14,	Russell Brownell	.....	\$36.35
District 2—	Block 4, lots 9, 10, 11, W. L. Blesing	.....	.....	\$240.67
Block 4, lot 16, J. E. Mason	.....	.....	.....	\$83.25
Block 8, lots 3, 4, 5, Arthur Beasley	.....	.....	.....	\$120.93
Block 9, lots 1, 2, 3, A. W. Purdy	.....	.....	.....	\$271.34
District 3—	District 4—	Block 1, lots 1 and 2, J. D. Lowman	.....	\$177.18
Block 1, lot 4, S. R. Oldaker	.....	.....	.....	\$105.68
Block 1, lots 7, 8 and 9, Lowman & Pelly	.....	.....	.....	\$263.10
Block 2, lots 1 and 2, J. W. Merdemed	.....	.....	.....	\$191.75
Block 2, lots 5 and 6, J. D. Lowman	.....	.....	.....	\$171.19
Block 7, lots 5, 6, and 7, Chas. McNamee	.....	.....	.....	\$404.50
Block 7, lots 8 and 9, Lowman & Pelly	.....	.....	.....	\$196.89
Block 8, lot 4, First Natl. Bank, Hermiston	.....	.....	.....	\$24.48
Block 8, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, J. D. Lowman	.....	.....	.....	\$96.83
Block 8, lot 9, First Natl. Bank, Hermiston	.....	.....	.....	\$29.12
Block 11, lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, Lowman & Pelly	.....	.....	.....	\$119.72
Block 11, lots 3 and 4, E. J. Kingsley	.....	.....	.....	\$55.66
Block 11, lot 5, Genevieve Kimball	.....	.....	.....	\$27.80
Block 12, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, J. F. McNaught	.....	.....	.....	\$349.31
Block 16, lot 1, J. D. Lowman	.....	.....	.....	\$73.37
Block 12, lots 1 and 2, Lowman & Pelly	.....	.....	.....	\$130.52
District 5—	Sec. 10, W½ NE NW SW, F. J. Frann	.....	.....	\$22.59
Sec. 10, E½ SW NE SW, E. L. Jackson	.....	.....	.....	\$113.05
Sec. 10, W½ NW NW SE, S. R. Oldaker	.....	.....	.....	\$73.38
District 6—	Block 8, lot 9, E. W. Mack	.....	.....	\$65.70
District 7—	Block 8, lots 4 and 5, Rena Waterman	.....	.....	\$119.90

Dated at Hermiston, Oregon, this 18th day of March, 1926.

GEORGIA HENDERSON, City Treasurer.

28-5tc



VULCANIZING

WE ARE GROWING
 day by day. That is because we please our customers with the kind of vulcanizing work we do. Our up-to-date vulcanizing machines together with good materials and workmanship turns out a first class job.
PACIFIC TIRE COMPANY
 206½ E. Alta St. Pendleton, Ore.

THIS IS THE PLACE
If you want your Auto Top Repaired or Recovered
A New Set of Side Curtains
A Tent Made to Order
OR ANYTHING IN THE HARNESS LINE
W. I. GADWA, Pendleton, Ore.

The Model Cleaner
 We have made arrangements to give fast delivery service our customers in the Hermiston district who want their clothes dry cleaned, pressed and mended.
 The Troy Laundry wagon will call for your clothing and then make delivery when the work has been done. Send your dry cleaning work at the same time you send your usual laundry. It means a minimum amount of trouble to you. You will like our work and the quick service we can give you.
Our Motto is Quick Service and Good Work
MODEL CLEANER
J. H. Booher, Prop
506 Main St. Pendleton, Ore.

CANCER SPECIALIST
ABRAM METHOD
OF BLOOD TESTING AND TREATMENT
Dr. B. B. Brundage
PENDLETON, OREGON

When in Pendleton—
 Call in and let us tell you in person what we can do for you at this Beauty Shop. A satisfied customer is our best advertisement. Come and see for yourself.
 All the latest methods are used at this Beauty Shop and all work is done under sanitary conditions.
SLOAN BONNET AND BEAUTY PARLORS
 Marcelling, Facial and Scalp Treatments are Our Specialties
 Smart and Exclusive Millinery at Most Reasonable Prices,
 645 Main St., Pendleton, Ore. Telephone: 390

Legal Blanks at The Herald Office

AUCTION SALE
On the J. A. Campbell Ranch, one-half mile north of Hermiston
Saturday, April 17
Commencing at 1:30 P. M.

- The following described property:
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4 Horses and Harness | 1 Set Leadbars |
| 1 Cow, Fresh in April | 2 Sets Doubletrees |
| 2 3 1-2 inch Wagons | 1 Spring Tooth Harrow |
| 2 Hay Racks | 1 Grain Drill |
| 2 McCormick Mowers | 1 12-inch Plow |
| 1 Deering Hay Rake | 1 Cream Separator |
| 3 Sleds and Slings | 1 Cook Stove |
| 1 4-Horse Fresno | 1 Starrett Level |

Terms of Sale—All sums under \$25 cash. All sums over \$25.00, bankable notes due October 1, 1926. Three per cent discount for cash.

Ima R. Swormstedt, Owner
G. L. Bennett
Auctioneer
F. B. Swayze,
Clerk