

Washington, D. C., June 3—Two consequences of the war production announcement that there is now enough industrial alcohol on hand to meet all requirements through 1944 are of direct interest to Oregon. First, is the statement that because of this ample supply the previously announced plans for five new grain alcohol plants have been deferred, thus putting a quietus to Arlington's hope that it would secure such a plant; and, second; the prospect that distilleries will be permitted to resume for 60 days the production of whiskey, the growing scarcity of which brought about rationing in Oregon and a threat that the states old-age pension set-up would be disturbed. Revenue derived from the sale of alcoholic beverage through state-owned stores has been the principal source of this fund and the demand upon it was increased by action of the last legislature in increasing monthly allowances for the older.

Ever since the grain alcohol program was initiated Arlington has been an active candidate as a site for one of these plants to handle surplus wheat grown in the state and for a time the prospect that it would be selected was highly encouraging.

Independent merchants in Oregon engaged in the sale of foodstuffs are protesting to their congressmen, individually, against the latest order of office of price administration fixing a higher ceiling for them than for the operators of chain stores. They resent the intimation that they are unable to compete and blame OPA for creating the impression that their prices are higher than those charged by the chains. Such discrimination by an agency of the government is declared to be unjust and that it operates to their injury.

One of the letters of protest, which is a sample of many received from the state, closes with this statement: "We are called upon to buy bonds, solicit for Red Cross funds, take our part in civilian defense, and carry the load of community activities, and we do not like to be discriminated against by our government officials whom we are supposed to stand behind." OPA price ceilings effective as of May 15 permit a differential of from two to four cents between independent and chain stores, presumably on the assumption that the latter are able to undersell. This assumption, the protests declare, "is not only false, generally speaking, but it creates in the mind of the public a feeling that independent stores cannot compete." The protests are being filed with OPA, but it remains to be seen whether any action will be taken.

Regarded as a straw in the wind of what the future holds for the Japanese is the retaking of Attu Island and the repeated bombing of Kiska in the Aleutians. High command has explained that Kiska could be retaken from the enemy whenever it was necessary by paying the price. The assumption is that this may be considered the opportune time to clean out the Japs and remove that obstacle on the road to Tokyo. All in all, the general picture of the Pacific looks as though Uncle Sam will be increasing his forces in that theater and put forth a strong effort before the

year's end although, at the same time, throwing most of his strength into Europe to engage the Germans.

David Niles, one of the six assistants of the president with a "passion for anonymity," is charged with being the man to handle the undercover campaign for a fourth term for Mr. Roosevelt and that Postmaster General Frank Walker is only the "front." Mr. Niles is the man who, when in the department of commerce with Harry Hopkins, ignored the Democratic party organization in Oregon and turned over the patronage for taking the 1940 census to the Commonwealth Federation and informed western Democrats that no one who was not a 100 percent new dealer had a right to a place on the federal payroll.

Apparently acting only as individuals, a super-cabinet has been developed in the White House with the full approval of the president. This war cabinet consists of Harry Hopkins (Harry the Hop), Judge Sam Rosenman (Sammy the Rose), Barney Baruch, Jimmy Byrnes, office of stabilization, and Admiral William H. Leahy. Their meeting place is at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue. To their presence are summoned to drawer officials to be questioned and given instructions. Although these five men have no authority, they manage to be shaping some of the policies and decisions and impose their will upon supposed "big shots." No one has resisted the decisions of the unofficial war cabinet as yet and, if given time, they may be able to straighten out some of the discord and jealousies now so rampant in the numerous alphabetical agencies of the government.

and other cordage will be "reasonably adequate" for 1943 harvest needs, the war food administration reports. There won't be any to waste however. More careful handling will be required, too, as a large part of the supplies were made from substitute materials. It was necessary to augment limited supplies of hard fiber with cotton. Most of the hay rope will be made of jute, as the Navy needs every bit of the small amount of Manila rope available.

"FARM CONSTRUCTION RULES"
Farmers who construct farm buildings, such as poultry houses, and apply for priorities to buy wiring materials after the building is finished are taking a chance on having their application denied, the county USDA war board warns. If priorities are required for any materials, regardless of the cost of the building, WPB regulations require that application for approval be made before construction is started.

"SIGN FOR INCENTIVE PAYMENTS"
To qualify for incentive payments Malheur county growers who are increasing acreage of potatoes or vegetable truck crops must sign an "intention to participate" in the incentive payment program before July 1, the county AAA committee advises. Forms are being mailed to growers whose farm plan indicates eligibility for incentive payments. Potatoes and fresh vegetable growers who do not receive this form are advised to contact the county AAA office.

"WOOL HANDLERS"
A list of firms that have been approved as wool handlers for government purchases is available at the county USDA ar board. The government's wool appraiser for

THESE WOMEN!

By d'Alessio



"Oh, the secrets I see hidden in those big brown eyes, Major... hopes, ambitions, heartaches... the mechanism for the new fifteen millimeter gun!"

Oregon is George C. Daley, 218 Mayor building, Portland.
"PUSH MILK PRODUCTION"
With the world needing "all of the milk American dairymen can produce," the war food administration has announced an 8-point guide to maintaining milk production at high levels throughout the year. Here's the program:
Provide abundant pasture, provide plenty of good hay, provide abundant silage, condition cows for freshening, feed good roughage liberally, feed balanced rations, feed to avoid summer slump and raise calves with less milk.

"PRESSURE COOKERS"
Oregon will receive 3768 of the new victory model pressure cookers for rationing to home canners. The state USDA ar board's pressure cooker committee is now working out allocations for counties.

Arcadia

Mr and Mrs Lee Dall and son of Boise spent memorial day here with relatives.
Mrs Gregg of Burns spent last week here with her daughter-in-law, Louise Gregg, and grandson, Freddy.
Mrs William Hipp and Mrs Norman Hipp and daughter visited Mr and Mrs Carl Hipp in Boise last week.
Mr and Mrs Amos Berthelsen of Parma called at the George Moeller home Saturday evening.
Genevieve Hipp spent the weekend with Patty Boyer in Ontario.
Mr and Mrs Charles Burnhart and son of Elgin spent the weekend here with Mrs Burnhart's parents, Mr and Mrs John Hickey and

family. They returned home the first of the week. They were accompanied home by Hazel Hickey who will attend summer school in La Grande.
Mrs Norman Hipp and daughter of Seattle visited at the Bill Hipp home last week.
Several of the farmers are cutting their first crop of hay.
Mrs Charlie Splawn left last week for Nebraska, where she will spend the summer with relatives.
Elmer Stradley is painting the John Zittercob house.
Mrs Ada Butler spent the weekend at the Vern Butler home.
Mr and Mrs John Zittercob drove to Pendleton last week, where Mr Zittercob purchased a pea harvester.
Sheff White, Ben Shaw, the Ure brothers and George Mieller brought their sheep in from the hills this week.

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Farm WAR NEWS

OPA regulations have been changed to permit farmers to have livestock custom slaughtered and take delivery of the meat for home consumption without surrendering ration points. This applies only to meat consumed on the farm. Meat custom-slaughtered for consumption anywhere except on the farm where it was produced cannot be delivered unless ration stamps are surrendered.

"SAVE PEA VINES FOR HAY"
To increase the supplies of feed needed for the state's record numbers of livestock, the state USDA war board is urging Umatilla county pea growers to save pea vines for hay. Normally used for silage or left to rot, the pea vines are a potential source of fully 40,000 tons of high protein hay, equal in value to alfalfa hay. A price support program to encourage growers to save the vines for hay has been requested.

"STABILIZE BROILERS"
Poultrymen are requested not to undertake further expansion of commercial broiler production, but to stabilize output at the present levels, which are close to 40 per cent above last year. As instructed by Chester Davis, war food administrator, the State USDA war board will discourage construction of any additional facilities for broiler production. This action is part of the program to bring feed supplies into balance with the record livestock and poultry production in sight now.

"DESTROY UNUSED RATION STAMPS"
Destroying unused ration stamps that have expired is one way that farm families can assist in making the food management program effective. Unused stamps left over at the end of the month are valueless to consumers, but they're still good for retailers. If improperly used, these stamps could lead to illegal stockpiling and black market operations. While farm families are given as many points as city dwellers, the point system was set up with the assumption that farm folks have less need to spend their ration points and probably will have some left over. If these unused stamps get into circulation, point values will have to be increased.

"BINDER TWINE SUPPLIES"
Supplies of binder twine, hay rope

TO: The American People FROM: The Secretary of the Treasury

A report on the most tremendous financing task in history - - - the Second War Loan

DURING the three weeks between April 12 and May 1, the American people tackled the biggest job of financing in the history of the world.

In these three weeks it was proposed to raise the sum of 13 billion dollars, or more than half as much as was raised by five drives in the first world war.

It was obvious that the task was hopeless unless the people of the nation were desperately in earnest about the war. And it was equally obvious that here was, so to speak, a thermometer by which the fervor of the people could be measured with reasonable accuracy.

This is why we believe you, as an American citizen, can take pride in this report. For it was written solely by you, the people.

The result, in dollars

Our goal was 13 billion dollars. Actually, the American people subscribed 18 billion, 500 million dollars.

This was 90% as much as was raised in all five drives of the first world war combined.

It was, I think, as much a victory for America and the free American democracy as any military triumph.

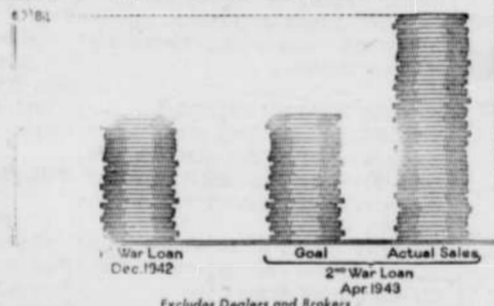
Where did the money come from?
You will be interested in where this 18½ billion dollars came from—for every dollar invested in War Bonds is more than a purchase; it is a demonstration of faith.

The chart below shows the portion of the 18½ billion that came from commercial banks. They were eager to buy more, but were limited to set amounts:



Insurance Companies and other Corporations know that there is no sounder investment than a U. S. Bond. The chart (top of next column) shows their purchases:

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS

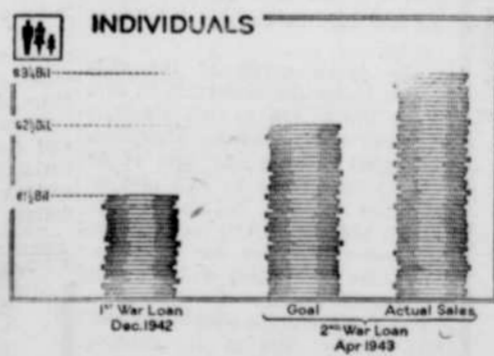


Naturally, it was your money that bought the bonds in the two groups above—for you are the people who put your money in banks and invest in insurance.

But how about what might be called your "personal" money.

That is a very important question, for it is vital that Americans, as individuals, buy War Bonds with all they can spare.

Our goal, here, was 2½ billion dollars. The chart below tells the story:



50 million bondholders

To review your record to date, almost half our entire population own at least one bond—including infants, children, the lame, the halt and the blind.

Or, to look at it in terms of those best able to buy bonds, see the chart below:

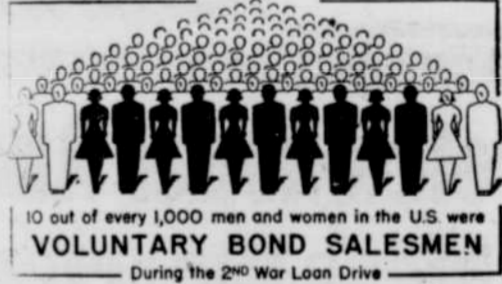


Who gets the credit?

The credit for the 2nd War Loan goes to the people.

It goes to the children who put dimes and quarters into war stamps. To everyone who bought a bond. To thousands of patriotic banking people. To advertising people who donated their creative talents. To patriotic merchants and companies who paid the bill for war bond messages. To radio stations, newspapers, movies, outdoor advertising companies, and publications.

But chiefly, perhaps, to those who turned voluntary bond salesmen—a loyal legion of patriots.



What lies ahead?

Yes, America's record is good. But we cannot become complacent—for our biggest financing job lies ahead.

In the first 4 months of this year, we raised 25 billion dollars. During the balance of this year we must raise 45 billion dollars more.

The war is costing us 100 billion dollars this year. Part of this will come from taxes, and the balance must come from War Loans.

You, as an American, can take pride in what you have done. You have shown the Axis that Americans on the home front, like Americans on the battle front, will do all that is required of them—and more.

But our need is great. Dig as deeply as you possibly can and invest it in War Bonds now—either through the Payroll Savings Plan or through special purchases. Don't wait for "drives."

We must win this war with bayonets—and with dollars. We who stay home in safety must provide the dollars—all that are needed. It is the very least we can do.

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