A PAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Clallam County Journal

THE TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR

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Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan Is Topic

The Progressive Democratic club held its regular bi-monthly meeting in Eagles Hall Monday evening. The program was featured by an address on the Townsend old age pension plan by the Rev. B. H. Hart, Methodist minister of Sequim. Dr. Robert Howard, president of the club introduced the speaker.

The speaker stated that suffering was best known to physicians and good ministers, and that the Townsend plan was the result of the observations and experiences of Dr. Townsend, its author, during the present depression.

"What is the Townsend plan, and will it work?" asked Mr. Hart. In answering this dual question, the main features of the plan were outlined and explained, as follows:

1. The Townsend plan proposes to pay every person in the United States who has attained to the age of 60 years or over, $200 per month in cash, on the following two conditions: (a) The applicant takes an oath never again to engage in productive labor; (b) The recipient must spend the $200 each month or be forever barred from receiving the funds again.

The payments and expenditures would be checked through the local bank or postoffice, it was pointed out.

Persons with a criminal record would be ineligible.

On the question of whether it would work, the speaker cited the considered opinions of a number of authorities who claimed that it was workable and feasible.

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DAMAGE NOW IN THOUSANDS

Worst Disaster Ever To Hit Clallam County

Swollen streams and heavy rains continued to take their toll of roads and bridges during the latter part of the week. Although local small streams which wreaked so much havoc Monday and Tuesday were becoming more docile, large rivers that were not affected much by the early thaw are beginning to rise.

The Elwha river was reported to be within ten inches of its high water mark made last year.

Reports from Clallam Bay declare that the Clallam river has flooded the lowlands and forced many people to leave their homes.

The washout of approximately sixty feet of the Lake Creek bridge stopped motor travel to Forks. The bridge is on the Loop highway near Tyee.

Joyce was once again cut off from the outside when a log culvert across the Piedmont Joyce road washed out.

Reports stated that the East Twin bridge and the Lyre river bridge were in bad condition and in danger of going out.

The state highway was closed between Seibert's creek and Carlsborg. Travelers were forced to detour down the Blue Mountain road to the old highway and back up the Carlsborg road. The Burlingame road was impassable.

The old highway fill over Seibert's creek is gone and part of the piling of the railroad trestle has been carried away.

Motor travel to the Upper Elwha was cut off when the Little River bridge was carried away. Residents were carrying supplies on their backs over the old covered bridge. They asked that the bridge be decked and repaired so that they could drive cars over it. Commissioner Arnold Levy was undecided as to whether they should put this bridge into condition temporarily or go ahead with their plans to span Little River.

The coast road fill at Ramapo was washed out after falling logs smashed the spillway for the lower culvert.

County Engineer Theodore Rixon estimated, Thursday, that it would take $31,000 to repair the damage to roads in district two. Of this $6,000 will be used to open the roads and $25,000 for permanent repairs. He estimated roughly that repairs to roads throughout the county would cost over $50,000.

Following is his itemized estimate of necessary repairs on most of the roads in district two:

Bagley Creek, temporary repair, $1,000. Permanent repair, $4500. New survey to be made to avoid three or four crossings of creek.

Damage to ditch, Round Mountain road, $500.

Damage to side road, $750.

Black Diamond road, two washouts, temporary repair, $500.

Dry Creek washout, temporary repair, $350. Permanent repair, $1,500

Salt Creek washout, temporary repair $350. Permanent repairs, $15,000.

Road between the Mt. Pleasant roads, 500 foot ditch and 300 foot regrade washed out, $500.

Christopher road and Baker road, temporary repair, $250.

Recommend building a main drainage ditch east from end of Contesti land or thereabouts into Lee's creek. At the present time drainage water runs for about one mile down a steep grade along the roadside.. Estimate $1500.

Mount Pleasant road, change 24 foot culvert to 36 foot one and get extra right-of-way. Cost

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TEX PORTER IN MAIN EVENT

Tex Porter, middleweight kingpin of the peninsula, and Herb Burgeson, Swedish midleweight champ from Portland, tangle in the main event of the wrestling smoker at the Eagles' hall next Monday night. Porter, a powerful and popular lad, beat Bo Campbell in the last smoker here. Burgeson was national amateur champion in 1932.

Bo Campbell, Chimacum athletic coach, and Farmer Stewart, from Medford, Ore., meet in the five round semi-final.

Eddie Davis, Port Angeles welterweight, takes on Scotty Prather of Port Townsend, who wrestled a draw with Emil Hill in the last show.

The fights are under the joint auspices of the Eagles and the Pulp and Sulphite Workers union.

New Highway Code To Increase Revenue

OLYMPIA, Jan. 23—(UP)—If the legislature passes the new highway code in the form drafted, the state highway department will have $13,000,000 to spend on roads, instead of the $5,500,000 it now receives from gas tax and license fees, Director Lacey V. Murrow estimated.

Should lawmakers accede to demands to divert gas tax funds to other uses than building roads, the state will lose approximately $600,000 a year in federal grant.

Under rules laid down by federal road authorities, one-third of the state's grant will be subtracted if state money is diverted. Murrow estimated Washington would receive $1,900,000 the next fiscal year from the federal government.

Fined On Charge Of Assault and Battery

Richard Nickeson of Forks, charged with assault and battery was lodged in the county jail, Tuesday to await trial in Superior court.

Nickeson was taken before Justice of Peace William Bowlby at Forks but refused to plead guilty. He was brought to Port Angeles by Deputy Sheriff Walter Holenstine. The date for trial has not been set.

CAN IT BE DONE? - By Ray Gross

Do you think this idea is practical? Write Ray Gross in care of this newspaper

: Sidelights on Floods :

Many oldtimers claim this is the highest water they have ever seen in the county. A few believe the water has been just as high in other years. Theodore Rixon, thirty-six years in Clallam county, says that he has never seen the water so high although in 1911 it approached this week's level. Albert Draper, first man to enter the Ozette country, declares that water was the same height in 1917, although it did not come up as quick.

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The city fire truck, now being used to pump water into city mains, will be taken to the inundated triangle at the foot of Valley street as soon as the water emergency has passed.

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The flood has brought with it one good feature—a lack of business for the law enforcement departments. Since the water became high, Monday, the police have made no arrests and the sheriff's office only one, that of Richard Nickerson, in Forks, for assault and battery. Chief of police Robert Banderob explains that people are too busy to break the law.

* * *

County Commissioner Arnold Levy, elected on an economy platform, bewails the act of God that makes it necessary for him to spend thousands of dollars to get the roads in shape. He declared, however, that when the commissioners rebuild the roads, they will rebuild for permanency.

* * *

Clyde Shore, new commissioner from the third district, who came to Port Angeles Wednesday evening, was forced to leave his car at the Lake Creek bridge, cross the stream on a foot bridge and thumb a ride into Port Angeles. Shore has not appointed his road supervisor yet.

* * *

The Dickey River bridge, storm center in the Ben Arndt case, will cause no more trouble. It was washed away by the flood.

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The county engineer's office has been the busiest place in the county during the past week. Hundreds of floodstruck people have poured into the office to ask that aid be rushed to them first, each claiming he is hit harder by floods than anyone else. County Commissioner Levy has placed his road forces under the supervision of the engineer's department. County engineer Theodore Rixon and his staff, headed by Curtis Barnard, have been working long, hard hours to open up the main roads. Road supervisors Herman Ahlvers and Jack Fisher have been on the job and working hard at all times and deserve credit for the speed with which repairs have been made. Former supervisors Gallagher and Winn have been rehired to help out during the emergency.

As in long ago days, a boat is the only means of communication between Clallam Bay and Port Angeles. The Comanche is carrying mail to the west end.

* * *

Data obtained from Leon Sutton, retired meteorologist, explains the unprecedented high water. Five inches of snow were lying on the ground in downtown Port Angeles and much more back in the foothills when it began to rain Sunday. 3.02 inches of rain, a new all time record, fell from Sunday night to Monday night. The wind which had been coming from the north shifted to the south. As a result, the temperature went up from 8.3 degrees above zero Saturday night at 8 o'clock, to 52.3 degrees 6 o'clock Monday morning, a rise of 44 degrees. The warm chinook wind and the heavy rainfall melted the snow off the foothills very quickly.

* * *

The old covered bridge, used only in historical pictures for the last few years, is adding another notch to her 40 years of service. Since the Little River bridge went out, upper Elwha residents have carried their supplies on their backs over the old bridge. Dewey Sisson, who owns the land at one end of the bridge, asked the commissioners to fix the bridge for auto travel claiming that it was in good condition and needed only a few joists and new planking. Sisson pointed out that the foundations of the bridge are unexcelled since both ends are set upon solid rock shelves. His request brought another novel situation to light. County officials did not know whether the bridge belonged to the county or had been deeded to the Washington Pulp and Paper, which owns the strip of land upon which it is situated. A hasty check of records by Auditor Rollin Bowles revealed that the county owns the bridge. Engineer Rixon's plan was to drive a temporary pile trestle across Little River that could be converted later into a steel span.

* * *

Inadequate and block up culverts caused most of the damage to county roads, it is alleged. Those who stayed at home have no idea of the hardships undergone by road workers in trying to drain water from roads. Men working late at night stood waste deep in brown rushing water and dug silt away from openings of twelve-inch culverts so they would accommodate part of the flow. Others dug temporary drainage ditches across the road and bridged them over. Their ability to cope with the situation in spite of the cold, demoralizing flood waters is a credit to the moral fibre of today's supposedly housebroken men.

Peninsula Suffers In Grip of Flood Menace

Torrential rains coming hard on the heels of heavy snows and severe freezing, brought floods, slides, and disaster to Port Angeles and Clallam County, Monday and Tuesday. The damage done by high water is probably the greatest the county has ever suffered, it is reported.

Many people were made temporarily homeless when water invaded their homes in the triangle west of Valley Street between first and second. Possibility of washout of the state highway fill over Valley Creek and a resultant flood forced evacuation of homes along Valley street and closing of the eighth street bridge across that street.

Washed out bridges and slides rendered roads impassable from Port Angeles to Joyce, Clallam Bay, Pysht and the Olympic Hot Springs.

The Damages

On the coast road, the Dry Creek culvert and fill and the Salt Creek fill were washed out. Sixty feet of road near Deep Creek slid out. The West Twin bridge was taken out by high water and logs. Up to Wednesday morning no word had come from Clallam Bay or Ozette.

The Little River bridge was swept out at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when a log jam broke and carried downstream. Motor travel to the upper Elwha was cut off. It could be reached by foot by going across the condemned covered bridge.

The Clearwater CCC camp was flooded and partially swept away. Fifty men and two trucks were sent to aid them.

Slides and washouts occurred on the Mt. Angeles road in several places. The worst was at Byson avenue. Part of the fill from 9th street up the hill slid out. Culverts could not handle the flow of water and it was running all over the road.

Approximately twenty feet of water piled up above the state highway fill across Valley creek. It was feared that logs might block up the culvert causing the water to rise and wash out the fill. Because of this the eighth street bridge was closed and residents on Valley street were asked to leave their homes until the danger had passed.

The culvert at the mouth of Valley Creek could not hold the flow of water and it ran over the road and flooded the triangle across the street from the airport. Two houses floated off their foundations and several others were surrounded by water up to the tops of their first floor windows.

Firemen and city street employes helped move out the flooded homes. Several had to be moved by force when water began to sweep out into the road.

The oil company plants at the mouth of Tumwater Creek were flooded, the water rising above the loading platform at the Standard Oil plant.

Flood waters in the Peabody Creek picked up a cabin in the Legion tourist park and carried it several feet. Water covered the valley floor and the water sweeping around the caretakers office at the foot of the bridge was three feet deep.

Downtown stores reported from three inches to two feet of water in their basements.

Several culverts on the Mt. Pleasant road washed out and the road was gone between the old and new Mt. Pleasant roads.

The Lost Mountain road south of Sequim was impassable.

County crews were forced to remove a big log jam on Ennis Creek below Clyde's with dynamite.

The Dungeness river was over its banks in places and a fill on the Dungeness-Sequim road was swept away.

The telephone line to Forks was down and the road in poor condition.

The Piedmont road around Lake Crescent was strewn with fallen

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CITY WATER MAINS BREAK

Services Restored With Extra Speed

Like a famine in the midst of plenty was the city water situation Thursday, with low pressure in the midst of floods. This was due to a break in the Morse Creek line where it crosses Peabody Creek.

Several joints pulled apart on Wednesday at 10 o'clock when the pipe line slipped down after being undermined by high water in Peabody Creek. City water employees hastily constructed a trestle to set the pipe on but after the damage had been repaired and service resumed, fresh floods carried the trestle and more pipe away. The pressure was still low late Thursday.

The fire department's water truck was being used to pump water into the city mains from the Olympic Forest Products supply.

SHORE GIVEN ARNDT'S POST

The new commissioner from the third district will be Clyde Shore, Forks grocer. He was appointed to succeed Ben Arndt by County Commissioners Arnold Levy and Hayes Evans at a secret meeting, Tuesday which wound up the new board's first monnthly session. Shore's past experience in this line of work has been as a city councilman at Kent and a member of the Forks school board.

school board. He is a Democrat.

Clyde Shore is a brother of V. R. Shore, who is employed in the state liquor store in Port Angeles, but is no relation to the Shores that are connected with the Benjamin Franklin Thrift Stores.

He was born in O'Neil, Neb. and came to Washington in 1892 and homesteaded in Douglas county. He has lived in Skagit Chelan and King counties, and was formerly in the drug business in Kent. While there he served a term on the city council.

He has run a grocery store in Forks for ten years. During the past two years he has been on the grade school board and represents that board on the consolidated hgh scool board.

He is married and has two sons.

It is reported that factions supporting several different candidates met with the commissioners while they were selecting the new man. However, Shore's appointment as expected by many.

Shore takes the place of Ben Arndt who was ousted by a resolution voted by Commissioners Evans and Levy, Friday, January 18. The action for his removal was taken upon the advice the prosecuting attorney. Arndt was convicted and sentenced to one to five years in the state penitentiary for grand larceny but appealed to the supreme court.

The term expires in two years.

SCHOOLS CLOSE DOWN THURSDAY

City schools were closed Thursday and Friday as a result of low water pressure. F. W. Breaey, high school principal, explained that water was necessary to maintain sanitary conditions in the lavatories and to fill the furnace boilers.

The lost time will be taken out of the spring vacation.

SYNOPSIS

Theodore Gatlin adopts a baby, "Penelope," in an effort to solve his matrimonial troubles. But his wife has never wanted her, and their affairs end in the divorce court. Ten-year-old Penelope is given into the keeping of Mrs. Gatlin. At a baseball game a ball strikes Penelope on the nose and Mrs. Gatlin removes her from the hospital and spirits her to Europe. Gatlin is about to begin a search for his daughter when a motor accident ends his life. Some ten years later, in San Francisco, Stephen Burt is a rising young psychiatrist. Dan McNamara, chief of police, brings him a patient—Nance Belden, a girl whose terrible childhood has left her with a dual personality, for which her "saddle nose" is in part responsible. McNamara does not think she is a criminal and obtains Burt's expert testimony in court. Even Lanny, the doctor's faithful office nurse, is won over to Nance's cause, but the girl's criminal record outweighs Doctor Burt's explanation of her case and she is sent to San Quentin penitentiary. Lanny visits her and Nance persuades her to smuggle out a letter, which a confederate steals. Nance escapes, although shot, and goes to Lanny's apartment. Lanny tells Chief McNamara, who orders her to bring Nance to his apartment.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

—7—

"Ain't got no wife, Lanny. Use one of mine."

"Just as good as any. Get it. Who takes care of you here?"

"My mother."

"Can she be trusted?"

"I've sent her to the country for a month," he evaded. "I'm sleeping here and eating downtown."

"God bless our home, Dan. Clear out—and watch for Stevie and let him in."

She ran to the kitchen, turned on the hot water and set an enameled skillet under the faucet; then returned, undressed the girl. In an adjoining bathroom she found clean towels and placed a cold one on her head. When she returned to the kitchen, the enameled skillet was sitting in the midst of a cloud of steam, so she knew it had been thoroughly disinfected; she filled it with warm water, carried it into the room and with a wet towel mopped the two holes in Nance's arm and examined the wound.

"Missed the bone," she decided. "Bled like a stuck pig, of course, piece of her dress probably carried into the wound."

In the medicine closet, Lanny discovered a small bottle of iodine. So she doused the wound with it, wrapped a cold towel around the girl's shoulder and tucked her into bed.

She found a comb and brush in Dan McNamara's bureau and combed and smoothed the dank, straggly black bob, and when that was done she unbent long enough to implant a kiss on the white brow. "Poor lamb!" she murmured. "Nobody's poor lost darling!"

The girl's eyelids flickered.

"Is that you, Lanny?" the girl murmured faintly.

"Yes, dearie. And you're all right, so don't worry. Nobody's going to take you back to San Quentin."

"The cops chased us at the boat landing, Lanny. Are you sure we shook them off?"

"Of course you did—the big boobs! Now, listen dearie. I'm going to tell you something, but don't let it disturb you. Take my word for it you're safe. Do you remember Dan McNamara, the chief of police?"

"Of course. Old Daniel's my boy friend."

"Well, you're in his bed. The cops were on your trail, dearie. They suspected you might come to my house, so Dan tipped me off they were coming and to beat it with you out to his house."

Terror shone in the girl's dark eyes. "I'd never trust a cop that far," she wailed. "Oh, Lanny, you've let him make a sucker out of you." She began to weep hysterically.

"If you don't stop that," Lanny promised "I'll bat you over the head with this skillet," and she picked that homely utensil up and shook it at Nance. "Dan McNamara's your friend."

"Yes, and the chief of police, too. Lanny, I'll die if they take me back. They'll put me in the dungeon—I'm afraid of the dark."

"Shut up. You're not afraid of anything. You've got your little red badge of courage, you scaramouche! You afraid? My foot! Didn't you crash the gate and swim for that speedboat under fire?"

"Machine-gun fire, at that," Dan McNamara supplemented, from the doorway. "They opened on her and the boat from the towers." He came to the side of the bed and grinned down at the terrified girl. "Don't you worry, Nance. You're safe. I'm a cop, but I'm not without some sporting blood—your getaway earns three rousing cheers from old Dan McNamara." His big hand strayed over her face.

"You're a good old hunk of cheese," she assured him.

She turned her head toward Lanny. "Am I going to die, Lanny?" she asked.

"Not unless I kill you—which I'm liable to do if you don't buck up and believe what I tell you. You've been shot, but it doesn't amount to much. You'll be all right in a week or two."

"Then I'll be good, Lanny." The tired eyes closed and while Lanny stood by, wondering what to say next, Nance sank into a sleep of profound exhaustion.

"Let her alone until Stevie comes," Lanny suggested. "The wound has stopped bleeding. Come out into the living room and if you're as crooked a cop as you ought to be you've got liquor in the house, and I've got to have a drink of it." Her middle-aged face was very serious.

"Those cops at your house will stick around, Lanny, and when you return they'll want to know where you've been. What are you going to tell them?"

"Tell them nothing. Let those two cops sit in their car in front of my house all night and watch it. What do I care? At least they'll keep burglars away. And when finally they do round me up and waltz me down to central station to be questioned, you'll do the questioning, will you not?"

"Lanny," said Dan McNamara, "if you were a man and on the force I'd make you a detective sergeant. You're a bear-cat, that's what you are. But you smuggled that letter out of San Quentin for Nance and turned it over to Sapphire Susie!

"Maybe you didn't know it, but you gave Sapphire Susie a lift in your car from the main gate at San Quentin down to Greenbrae. The guard remembered seeing her hanging around the main gate, as if she was waiting for somebody; later she got into a coupe with a middle-aged lady, who looked so respectable he took another look at the pass she had just surrendered to him and remembers that the name on the pass was yours. The pass entitled you to visit Nance Belden. Guards may not remember such incidents until something happens. Then they're fast on their feet, Lanny."

"And who, if you please, is Sapphire Susie?"

"She did a stretch in San Quentin for blackmail. She was discharged a week before you visited Nance, and before Susie left the Big House, Nance fixed it with her to lend a helping hand. Apparently Nance didn't want to confide the minute details of her plan of escape to Susie. Susie's a swell looker but a little bit dumb—she levied blackmail through the mail, understand, and signed her name, instead of hiring a smart shyster lawyer. So Nance decided to send her written instructions out by you, and Susie agreed to pick you up, pinch the letter and deliver it."

"Dan, I assure you I wasn't in any plot to effect a prison delivery. If I'd thought for an instant I was doing anything wrong—why, Nance told me to read her letter and if I disapproved of its contents to destroy it. I didn't see any harm in that."

"You violated the rules of the prison and you could be punished for it by a term in the same prison."

"I'm a respectable woman—"

"That gets you nowhere. I was a respectable chief of police once—and now look at me. If your part in this leaks out you can only be punished—and you can't be convicted unless you talk in your sleep. If my part in this should leak out I'll be punished and disgraced and thrown out of the best job I ever had. However—" he raised his glass to her—"mud in your eye, Lanny."

"Happy days, Dan, you gorgeous softy."

The doorbell rang. Dan opened it and Doctor Burt stepped in. He paused in amazement at sight of Lanny, glass in hand; she motioned him with it down the hall. "First door at the end, Stevie. You'll find your patient there."

"That girl with the dissociated personality, Nance Belden, escaped from San Quentin late this afternoon, Chief," Stephen began, and handed the latter a newspaper. "Big story. First woman to escape from San Quentin." He gazed severely upon Lanny. "What are you doing here, Lanny?"

"All h—l to pay, Stevie dear, and no pitch hot. That Belden girl is here with a bullet hole in her shoulder; she's suffering from shock and submersion and chill and loss of blood and she's cold as a penguin's tail. I've given her a stiff noggin of Dan's terrible booze and a fortieth of a grain of strychnin and an alcohol rub. She's sleeping. Did you bring those hot-water bottles?"

"Yes," he said humbly, indicating a bag he carried. Lanny fell upon the bag, and retired to the kitchen to fill the hot-water bottles and tuck them in alongside her child patient. "Lucky if she doesn't develop pneumonia, Stevie."

Doctor Burt stood looking down at the sleeping Nance. "Out of the warden's arms and straight into yours. You guessed she'd call on Lanny, eh. Dan, you're an old fox."

"No, Doc, I'm not. A fox has brains."

"He's a lamb, Stevie, just a big ram lamb."

While Lanny was assisting Doctor Burt in dressing Nance Belden's wound, Dan McNamara sat in his plain little living room and read the story of her escape from San Quentin. It appeared that throughout all of Sunday afternoon two men, in a motorboat, had been anchored in the cove off San Quentin apparently fishing for striped bass, which abound at this particular point in San Francisco bay. There were other boats anchored there also—eight in all. The guard at the entrance to the women's quarters had observed them, until, about four-thirty p. m., just before locking-up time a guard in one of the lookout towers on the hill had telephoned him that a boat had approached close to the shore.

The guard had thereupon stepped out of his kiosk and around to the rear of it, which faced toward the beach, less than thirty feet distant. He had shouted at the men in the boat and warned them to be off, that they were not permitted to approach that close, that they were within the deadline. To this the men replied that they couldn't help it; that

Terror Shone in the Girl's Dark Eyes.

their motor had gone dead and that the tide had set them in; that they were trying to make repairs and would be off as soon as they could.

While the guard was in the rear of his station, engaged in this conversation, Nance Belden had approached the gate, kicked off her shoes and, digging her toes into the quarter-inch wire mesh of the sixteen-foot gate, had scrambled to the top with incredible rapidity. She was just climbing down the outside of the gate when the guard in the tower on the hill saw her and immediately telephoned to the guard at the main gate; also to the guard arguing with the men in the motorboat. Upon hearing the telephone bell ringing in his station, that guard had walked back into it; at the same time, keeping the kiosk between her and the approaching guard, Nance Belden had dashed down to the beach and commenced swimming rapidly toward the motorboat, the motor of which instantly started, and the boat commenced edging in to pick her up.

When the guard in the kiosk, apprised of what was taking place, ran out with a rifle in his hand and shouted to Nance Belden to come back or he would shoot her, a machine-gun in the motor-boat promptly came into action against him. He had not been hit, but a shower of bullets had spattered the ground around and in front of him and another burst had gone over his head and through the sentry box. The guard had fired once at the Belden woman and hit her, but immediately thereafter, fearful of being killed, he had thrown himself flat on the ground.

The guard in the watch-tower on the hill had then brought his machine-gun into action. His first burst had been short, and drew answering fire from the machine gunner in the boat. Although the range was four hundred yards, the first burst from the motor-boat tore through the wooden watch-tower, which rather distracted the aim of the guard there; nevertheless, the latter stuck to his gun and continued to fire, spattering bullets around the swimming girl and into the boat.

The men in the boat did not hesitate, but came on through the hail of bullets; the escaping prisoner had in the meanwhile either sunk or dived; at any rate a widening tinge of red appeared on the water. She was down about thirty seconds, then her head emerged close to the boat, and she swam with one arm to the side of it; a man reached over and grasped her under both arms and jerked her into the boat, which instantly turned, put on full speed and raced away close past two other boats. Fearful of killing innocent people, the guard in the watch-tower held his fire until the escaping boat was in the clear; then he and the guard in another tower came into action again. But a target moving at a speed of forty-five miles an hour is not easily hit; the fire was either over or short and the boat did not stop. When it was out of range, it turned and in the rapidly fading light of the winter day, headed up into San Pablo bay, running close to the south shore to avoid the chop of the waves in this shallow expanse of water. They ran without lights.

While the course they had taken would seem to indicate a desire to run up Carquinez straits to the Sacramento or the San Joaquin rivers, land and escape in a waiting automobile into central California, the warden realized that his quarry was not lacking in intelligence; that, fast as they fled, they would realize that the telephone is faster; that the roar of their motor must betray them a mile away. He had, therefore, taken the precaution to notify the chiefs of police of Pittsburg, Martinez, Sausalito, Richmond, Berkeley, Oakland and San Francisco, leaving to these the task of notifying intermediate points. The warden had a suspicion the fugitives would double back to San Francisco, particularly since the girl was wounded and must be hidden in order to receive medical attention.

"And here she is," Dan McNamara muttered. "Cripes, what a woman! Lord, how I love a woman with brains and courage. Just a little simple matter of taking pains and taking risks. She didn't go in to the dining hall for dinner with the other prisoners. Smart! Knew she couldn't make a fast swim on a full stomach. Smart enough to notice the warden's oversight to fill in with barbed wire topping that eighteen inch space at the top of his gate. Of course they figured they needn't bother with that, because no woman could climb a sixteen-foot wire mesh fence anyhow, and if she did she'd only drop down into the waiting arms of the guard, who is never absent, night or day. But Nance Belden knew she could climb that fence barefoot; she knew she had thirty seconds to do it and a drop on the other side from the top of the gate. Her job was to induce the guard to turn his back—and her friends in the boat did that!

"She knew she'd been seen from the watch-tower on the hill and the guard at the gates notified by telephone; as he returned from the edge of the beach, around the south side of his kiosk, Nance slipped by him on the north side and was in the water as the guard took up the 'phone. Smart! She knew no guard would stick under machine-gun fire at fifty yards, merely to stop a woman convict escaping from prison. Smart! Sank and swam under water—and then the zigzag course between the boats of the other fishermen, after they picked her up. Fine psychology—she engineered it all—and I know she's a nut! And then straight to Lanny for medical attention—straight to the one human being she knew she could trust—no, I'll not send her back. And I don't particularly want to catch her friends, either. I'll say they're friends! Wish I had a couple of friends that'd come on through machine-gun fire for me!"

Stephen Burt came out of the bedroom and sat down and stared at the chief of police with grave interest. "Well, my good Javert," he said presently.

"Your good what?"

"I called you Javert. Don't you know who Javert was?"

Dan McNamara shook his head. "I never picked him up, Doc."

"You wouldn't. He was a character in 'Les Miserables,' a novel by Victor Hugo. He was a fly-cop in Paris, and he pursued an ex-convict named Jean Valjean for twenty years, because he believed the man was a crook. Once a crook, always a crook, was Javert's philosophy. And when he discovered at last he had the goods on Jean Valjean and it was his duty to arrest him, he discovered simultaneously that Jean Valjean was also a good and noble man, which proved extremely embarrassing to Javert."

"I understand how that could be, all right, Doc. What did Javert do then?"

"He climbed up on the railing of a bridge over the Seine, unpinned his shield, threw it into the river, and jumped in after it."

"He committed suicide in order to give his man the breaks."

"Exactly."

"Well," Dan McNamara decided after pondering this a half minute, "I wouldn't be boob enough to do that. He should have made a stool pigeon out of Jean Valjean and maybe he'd have gotten somewhere in his job."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Location of Navy Yards

United States navy yards are located at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C. (naval gun factory); Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Mare Island, Calif.; Bremerton, Wash., and Pearl Harbor, T. H.

AZTEC MONARCH PIONEER IN THE ART OF GLIDING

Constantly they are discovering new things about the ancient Aztecs. Just the other day it was learned by student research that the early inhabitants of Mexico had invented a very modernized form of football; but even later comes, via Madrid, news of the Aztecs some five hundred years ago.

Discovery of this extraordinary fact was made by a Polish archeologist while delving into ancient records of the Franciscan missionaries. The Pole, Tenenbaum by name, had spent nine years in research in Mexico and, among the monkish documents there, found a description of what might be called an aviation school conducted five centuries ago by King Netza. Bird worship existed in Mexico as well as in Guatemala and also in the Mayan regions of Yucatan. An interest in flight quite naturally followed and flight, in the native thoughts, connoted feathered wings.

Unable to create power artificially, King Netza and his assistants fell back upon wind power in combination with gravitation According to the Franciscan manuscripts, Netza insisted that his people should become more like their feathered gods so he began equipping them, and himself, with widespreading wings fabricated from storks' feathers. And the monarch, personally showing the way, "used to glide from the heights of the mountains into the deep valleys."

An engraved stone, said to have been discovered by Professor Tenebaum himself, shows the gliders in action and, most striking fact of all, the Aztec aviators are seen wearing goggles "not greatly unlike those worn today." Professor Tenenbaum recently exhibited his proofs to a scientific body in Madrid, but no doubt further research will follow this opening lead.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Deserving, Anyway

Father—But the young chap has no prospects.

Daughter—Why, pap; he's meek enough to inherit two earths!

Few Cases of Arthritis Can Be Left to Nature

Correction of living habits, proper diet and removal of foci of infection do not always result in disappearance of pain or other symptoms in joints in cases of arthritis, according to Dr. Maurice F. Lautman, who writes on "Preventing Arthritis" in Hygeia Magazine.

"Perhaps one of the greatest difficulties encountered in successfully preventing disease is the human tendency to gamble with health," the author says. "Too much reliance is placed on the hope that nature, if not interfered with, will take care of everything. This belief as far as arthritis is concerned is, unfortunately, frequently disastrous. It is quite true that the individual who is threatened with arthritis has his work cut out for him. The task of preventing arthritis is not an easy one, to be sure but one has only to contemplate the countless persons who are disabled or hopelessly crippled to realize that as far as arthritis is concerned, the ounce of prevention will be worth tons and tons of cure."

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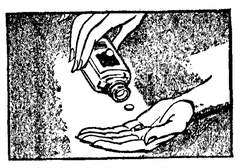

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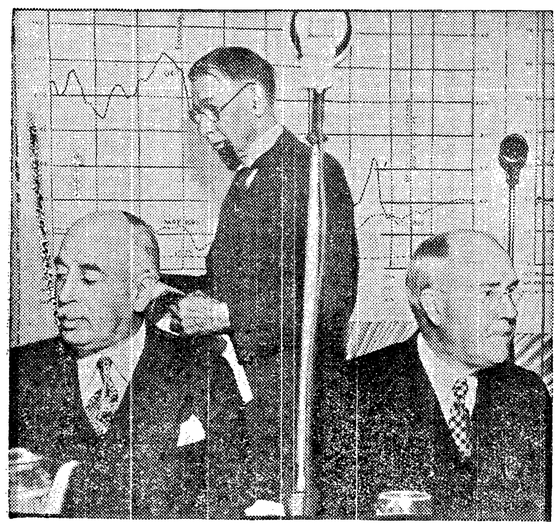
Business Leaders Predict Recovery Early This Year



Dawes' Charts Show Prosperity on the Way.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

THAT bluebird is back again. The harbinger of happiness once more is just around the corner, twitting a merry tune of prosperity and plenty, all to come to us who anxiously wait, sometime in the year 1935.

At least that is what our business leaders are predicting. The depression is over, say the Big Wigs who know, and with that welcome message they have been getting every-Thursday luncheon groups drunk with joy and sending business-conference sitters-in singing their ways home in hysterical glee.

Most ardent champion of the bluebird is Chicago's Gen. Charles Gates Dawes, banker, diplomat, former Vice President of the United States, and more recently sotto voce angel of his city's Century of Progress exposition. Practically all throughout the depression, General Dawes had forsaken the world-famed "Hell Maria" pipe with the subterranean bowl for a comfortable curved briar of more orthodox center of gravity. Well, he's back smoking "Hell Maria" again.

He was puffing away at a great rate on "Hell Maria" when he told Chicago's Association of Commerce at a recent luncheon that the depression was over.

"Nothing can stop the progress toward it," said the general, "just as nothing could stop the progress toward the chasm in 1929. The various steps taken by the government to aid business and employment will neither greatly retard nor greatly accelerate the return of good times."

Shunting back and forth between an imposing display of figured charts and a microphone, the general growled, "This is a devil of a way to make a speech," but went ahead and made one, anyway. He predicted a definite boom in durable goods in May or June, and he used the charts to prove it.

Trend Definitely Upward.

General Dawes' conclsions were the result of a study of the steel industry and other heavy industries over a period of several months. His charts showed the trend in pig iron and steel prices and the volume of pig iron production during three separate ten-year periods marked by depressions. They showed that in each depression prices slid downward for five years and eight months, then turned upward abruptly and climbed for about a year. Although prices were not allowed to decline in the present depression, production of pig iron and steel has declined vastly more. This has resulted in a tremendous accumulated demand, which the general says will begin to be felt in large volume this summer.

Steel companies will make huge profits when this action occurs, he

Frederick H. Ecker.

said, and then prices and output will become stabilized at substantially higher levels.

Not so rosy a picture is that painted by Col. Leonard B. Ayres, Cleveland economist. He said the chief unsolved problem of the depression is unemployment in the durable goods industries. The three great obstacles which block the way back to normalcy are political ones, he says. They are the fear that continued governmental interference in business will make it impossible for corporations to show a profit, fear about the future of our money, and the newly revised securities act.

Only after these readjustments are made can the accumulated shortage of durable goods begin recovery, according to Mr. Ayres. The shortage he estimated to be as much as the total output of all the

Col. L. B. Ayres.

durable goods industries for two and one-half years. The industries would have to operate at 25 per cent above their normal rate for ten years in order to make up the shortage.

As Dawes Sees It.

Mr. Ayres' predictions may be much more attractive than he intended them. The whole thing depends upon whether or not he is right about the attitude and action of the government. Here is what Mr. Dawes says:

"The difference between Colonel Ayres and myself is a marked one. He evidently looks upon the intervention of a changed governmental policy into the situation as being definitely determinative of the question as to whether the coming year of 1935 will mark an advance in prosperity over 1934.

"While I recognize the overwhelming long time importance of a balanced budget and wise governmental policy, I point out that the normal course of recovery involving mass action is not determined by human reasoning, but by human nature, and that the rate of recovery is following the same course in this present depression and for the same simple causes that it did in the two great former major depressions in the country, those of 1873 and 1893."

"Priming the pump" through great governmental expenditures does nothing but force an increase in business activity as long as the priming fluid lasts, he said.

The return of prosperity in 1935, if all goes well, is also looked for by Edward A. Filene, widely known Boston economist. Much depends on whether or not the Supreme court will uphold certain phases of the New Deal. He warned that if the Supreme court does not co-operate with the President, the country might be "compelled to turn to socialistic measures."

Will Begin Spending.

"Business is pledging co-operation with the President, and there is undoubtedly a more widespread understanding that prosperity, both for consumer goods and durable goods industries, depends basically upon the buying power of the masses. There is no telling, however, how far this promised co-operation will go and we cannot expect rapid improvement until business generally acts upon this new understanding.

"Congress will arrange for nation-wide unemployment insurance—thoroughly sound business measures—and millions of Americans will begin to spend money which they have not dared to spend before, satisfying their long-accumulated wants and immediately stimulating business and providing more employment and more buying power. On the other hand, congress may more than undo all this good by flirting with unsound radical legislation, particularly currency inflation.

"Some industries, such as the automobile industry, are already leading the way to recovery by courageously setting out to supply the long-depressed demand for consumer goods and their success is sufficiently marked that we may expect other industries to follow suit.

"If business generally does play ball with the President, and the Supreme court does not call the game, we may find ourselves in such a crisis that the government, against its will, may be compelled to turn to socialistic measures as the only way in the emergency to keep the masses provided with the necessities of life.

"Trying to balance all factors, my expectation is:

"1. There will be some improvement during the first three months of 1935.

"2. There will be some improvement in the spring and summer over the conditions of 1934, but not enough to indicate that recovery has come.

"3. The fall will show a marked improvement and the trend from then on will be definitely upward.

"4. By the fall of 1936, we will be so far recovered as to make it generally evident that we are on the road to unprecedented real prosperity."

Upturn to Start Soon.

Business magazine and newspaper editors throughout the country agree that business will be on the upturn during the first quarter of 1935. A survey published by Associated Business Papers, Inc., indicated that the editors expected department store sales to keep up their recent gains into the first quarter, with narrow profit margins. Shoe production was only 10,000,000 pairs behind the 1929 peak in 1934, but the last year"s performance is expected to be passed early in 1935. The outlook for the textile industry indicates that its business will be about 10 per cent better in 1935, according to the business editors.

Editors of automotive trade papers predicted a substantial increase for the first quarter of 1935 compared with the first quarter of 1934. In the steel industry, the steady small increase in production which has existed for the last few months is expected to be projected into the first few months of 1935. The estimated steel output of 1934 was 24,700,000 tons, an increase of 2,100,000 tons over 1933.

Machine tool trade paper editors called the prospects for both volume and profit in the first quarter exceedingly bright. Electrical apparatus wholesalers look for improvement. So does the oil industry. Although much depends on governmental policies, it is thought that the building trade might even triple the 1934 business, with remodeling on a scale twice as great as in 1934.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, who should know the situation if anybody should, called the 1935 outlook "indeed very satisfactory." He predicted a sizeable upturn in the heavy goods industries.

"Every place I go," he said, "faces and features and the approach of persons indicate a more optimistic outlook than has been in evidence for some time."

Probably one of the most substantial reasons for expecting a better year in 1935 is that advanced by Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company.

"We can see many reassuring facts on the economic horizon," he continued. "Among these, the outstanding one, in my judgment, is the increase in the combined na-

Edward Filene.

tional income, which for 1934, according to our economists, probably will exceed that of 1933 by something like 15 per cent. Labor income in the form of all wages and salaries in the United States is also expected to show an increase of 1933, bringing it to a total of about $35,000,000,000."

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WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

Olymbia—The establishment of state garages, to reduce the number of state-owned automobiles and to curb state officials in their use of state cars, is recommended by State Auditor Yelle.

Spokane — Rudolph Naccarato of Spokane has resigned as assistant secretary of state after a difference of opinion with Secretary of State Hutchinson. Governor Martin and Charles Ernst, director of the state welfare department.

Wenatchee—For the third time in 12 months, slot machines have been ordered closed at Wenatchee. Sheriff Hall twice ordered the contrivances removed, but they reappeared each time. This time the order comes from the chief of police.

Stevenson — Representatives of Warm Springs and Yakima Indians are unable to decide where bodies of ancestors disinterred by the Bonneville dam excavation should be reburied, and have left the matter up to Indian Commissioner Collier.

Olympia—The Commonwealth Builders of Washington, whose program is closely allied with the "Epic" plan of Upton Sinclair of California, express the belief that they have a fighting chance to control the incoming state legislature.

Yakima—The production revenue of the Yakima valley in 1934 exceeded that of 1933 by $5,439,322 and was $11,614,841 greater than in 1932. The total production was valued at $29,582,137. All groups except vegetables and livestock showed increases.

Coulee—The postoffice made a gain of 75 per cent in money order sales and 45 per cent in stamp sales in the quarter ending Dec. 31 over the like period of 1933. The Security State bank here shows a gain of nearly 200 per cent in deposits over last year.

Stanwood—Stanwood, population 715, has an enviable record. Mayor Charles Dockendorf announced that Stanwood not only is out of debt but it has $1000 in the bank. The town also has reduced its annual budget from $10,000 in recent years to $4000.

Enumclaw—The weekly edition of the Enumclaw Courier-Herald carries this announcement: In order to give the farmer a break and at the same time clear up some of the Courier-Herald subscription accounts, we are making the following offer: We will exchange for one year's subscription (value $2) seven dozen eggs, delivered to our office".

Wenatchee—J. B. Adams, president of the Northwest Tree Fruits has announced temporary suspension of the 75 cent minimum price on all apple sales as an emergency measure to facilitate movement of low grade fruit. Adams said the minimum prices will be restored if "chiseling" develops among shippers. This action will enable shippers to sell fruit "to better advantage for growers and shippers."

Tiny Mother Has Baby

Longview — A healthy child of normal proportions was born here to Mrs. Wesley Shambro. Mrs. Shambro is 41 inches tall. The baby girl weighed 5 pounds, 12 ounces.

Build Cannery at Athena

Walla Walla—Organization of a canning company at Athena, Oregon, has been perfected by the P. J. Burk Canning company. The company will start construction in March and hopes to have it ready for operation about June 1.

Launch Apple Advertising

Wenatchee—Immediate launching of an apple advertising campaign, with first advertisements appearing in key markets, was anaounced by the joint advertising committee of the growers' code and shippers, following two intensive sessions held here over last week. Speed was the keynote. An allocation of $75,000 was made by the executive committee.

Per Acre Yield is Larger

Yakima—Ranchers on the Tieton unit of the Yakima reclamation project during 1934 reaised crops with a total value of $2,913-150, or an average per acre yield 40 per cent ahead of that of the previous year, according to the report issued by J. S. Moore, superintendent. The unit produced the largest fruit crop in its history, one of 253,595,000 pounds of apples, apricots, pears, peaches, prunes and cherries. Last year's average return per acre, $122.87, is not far below the "good times" figure of $124.75 in 1928, though it slumps below the score of $198 made in 1929. Largest total yield from any one crop is $1,888,000 from apples, but the largest yield per acre, $320.32, came from hops.

Land of Flowers

Sidewalk Solarium at St. Petersburg.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

THE southern trek of winter vacationists of eastern America to Florida is on. As northern resorts close their portals, tourist agencies are besieged with queries about Florida resorts; and railroads, and steamship lines spend their annual advertising appropriations, boasting the merits of cities on their routes.

North Florida is as different from south Florida as lower Alabama is from Cuba. Colonists had settled and developed an ante-bellum cotton and tobacco aristocracy at Tallahassee and thereabout when lower Florida was still a howling wilderness. Even today, we are told, one-fifth of all Florida's population was born in Georgia and Alabama; but that will not be true a decade hence.

Long ago, when bears fattened on crabs and turtles' eggs where Miami Beach and Palm Beach now blossom, Spaniards built St. Augustine and Pensacola and connected them with a 400-mile military highway. You motor over much of this same old line now when you drive from Jacksonville west to Mobile and New Orleans. In the Cathedral at St. Augustine are to be seen crumbling, parchment-bound records of marriages and baptisms among Spaniards and Indians dating back to 1600. Yet Florida—but for that settled strip along her upper edge—stood still for generations, while the rest of America was in the making.

The reason, of course, was the trend of migration to the Great West. Till recent years, when better communication came and America's food habits began to change intensive distribution methods, refrigerator cars, and high-power advertising, there was no great consumer market for the golden winter fruits and green vegetables which the state today grows.

Also, years ago, there was yellow fever. In epidemic days it paralyzed Pensacola, New Orleans, and Havana. Then came Reed, Carrol, Gorgas, and other great men of medicine, and through science life was made safe for whites in mosquito lands. "When I came to Miami, after the Spanish-American war, it had 300 people," said a leading banker. "Unless yellow fevor and mosquitoes had been conquered, Florida could never have grown as she has."

"Flagler's Folly."

As science whipped mosquitoes, so bold builders conquered swamps and jungles, and humanized coral-born keys, tying to the nation's railwas net a new world of strange sights and smells. Down to Tampa the steel was thrust, annexing a quaint, Spanish-speaking city. And down this line in '98 roared boys in uniform, "average Americans," seeing Florida first on their way to help in a war of independence.

Far down the then empty east coast pushed yet another spearhead of twin steel, a "seagoing" railway. "Flagler's Folly," critics said of the one man with vision who built and paid for it. "A railroad and a string of railroad-owned, millionaire hotels way down in that empty wilderness! There's no freight to haul, no passengers, no customers for all those palatial hotels."

But Flagler looked across at Cuba; he looked up, saw the sun, and felt the trade wind's kiss. Then, in his mind's eye, he probably saw what critics with sensory eyes alone could not see—he saw the earth tracking in space, tilting first one end and then the other, making the play of seasons, but leaving Florida more sun than any other place in the eastern United States!

On down the coast he went with his horse and buggy. Back in New York, where many calamity howlers lived, it was below zero; yet all about the warm sunshine bathed this Land of Flowers that lured Ponce de Leon centuries before. "The people will come," Flagler said. And they came. Hotels built decades ago—and flocks of newer hotels—at times turn real dollars away in droves, so great is the mass demand for bed and board.

They Go by Plane, Too.

Then freight came—an amazing traffic with Cuba—even as Flagler dreamed. Cuba is our second best customer in all Latin-America, trade statisticians tell us.

Sliding down the sunbeams, like giant roller coasters of the sky, come now the planes. Into greater Miami, with its many airports, flying fields, and seaplane docks, from Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Nassau Panama, and South America come and go the big three-motored cabin ships. Customs men are at the airports to inspect bags and ask for duties, while immigration officials examine passports.

Restless, absorbing America! Land of magic economic change that fathered Florida! You sense its fine aggressive spirit when, riding in from sea, you watch Miami and Miami Beach silhouette their towering architectural masses against a sunset sky. Amazing they are, in their effect of stark simplicity and power, lifted by puny men from the sand pits and mangrove swamps of yesterday.

Always the contrast persists. Ten miles west, the Everglades; a crane gulping down a wriggling snake; a 'gator pulling under a wild duck; a homing Seminole, silent, watchful, in his dugout; abysmal waste, solitude, fascinating to the naturalist.

Yet, if you think in time and not space alone, you can vision what Florida's population must some day be. It is the way of subtropic lands, where living is easy, as in the West Indies.

Life here has a different tempo a sort of tropic rhythm. Sun, sand the blue sparkling waters of the Gulf Stream, blossoms of every hue and waving palms bring a sense of luxury even to the masses. They are among the state's intangible assets and quicken man's interest in cosmic things.

Tobacco and Tourists.

West of Tallahassee one rides past many tobacco fields where plants are grown under "shades." These shades are made by stretching thin cotton cloth over frames of poles and wire, for farmers have found they may best grow certain vegetables under the same properly tempered conditions in all seasons. Tobacco seed, for planting in Virginia and elsewhere, is often grown in Florida, since better seed develops where plants enjoy the longest periods of daily sunshine.

Of course, sharp clashes of ideas to make conversation an adventure are rare among tourist groups here They have too much in common.

One intellectual oasis, however, is the "open forum" at St. Petersburg. In a park there, after the band concerts, crowds of many hundreds remain for organized debate and good-natured harangue. Argument is rife on any theme from egg-laying contests to whether the influence of Ibsen is permanent or evanescent.

Socially speaking, in Florida the whole is not equal to the sum of the parts. You cannot add St. Petersburg, for example, to Palm Beach or Miami, because you cannot add unlike things.

Life among the idle well-to-do at east coast resorts, as pictured in Sunday rotogravures, is a familiar theme. Sunburned beauties sprawling under beach umbrellas; self-anointed social queens in raiment that would discount Joseph's coat of many colors, being trundled along under the palms in an "afromobile"; fleets of private yachts and comfortable houseboats at anchor; gay race crowds or dancing groups under moonlit palms—all these are well-advertised aspects of Florida winter-visitor life among those who, with many servants and mountains of baggage, move leisurely north each year, following the march of spring from resort to resort, up and down the Atlantic coast. Just the same, one finds at the principal resort centers like Miami and Palm Beach the finest sort of concerts and lecture series made up of world-famous artists and cultural speakers, and there is an overflowing attendance.

But in all America there is probably no group just like the 150,000 or 200,000 fine type of farmers and small-town folk who visit St. Petersburg. It is an amazing sociological phenomenon, peculiar to this unusual state. It is worth contemplating.

Here flourish 31 different clubs and societies, formed among tourists from various cities and states. There are even clubs of Canadians and Scandinavians, half a world away from their homes. There are dance, dramatic, and sunshine card clubs; clubs of roque, croquet, and shuffleboard players and a Three-Quarter Century club, all of whose members are more than seventy-five years of age.

CLALLAM COUNTY JOURNAL

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DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENTS

We promised last week to discuss in this issue the recently announced Democratic appointments by the newly elected county officials. The views we here express are our own, and we have no quarrel with anyone who may entertain a different view of the matter.

Reviewing the facts we are convinced of the following:

First, after a very thorough and energetic campaign, both in the primary and general election campaigns, both sides were ably presented to the voters, but the voters decided emphatically that they wished a change in the Court House with one notable exception.

The new officials, therefore, were elected to perform the duties of these various offices in the most efficient manner possible. It was clear, in our view of the matter, that a change in the personnel of the offices was implied.

Second, the new officials are thoroughly capable and trustworthy, and we feel it is unfair to them to criticise their appointments at this early date. They should be given plenty of time to organize their staffs, and familiarize themselves with the routine of their work. Constructive criticism is helpful, but destructive criticism is harmful. We should endeavor to be constructive.

The Democrats are certainly aware that they are personally and officially responsible to the public for their official acts, and if the time ever comes when their official conduct displeases the public the soverign voters who placed them in office will vote them out of office. For this reason, therefore, we think it proper and right that these men be unhampered in the conduct of their offices by criticism. It is their personal right to choose their subordinates, but whether they can ignore the political implications of their choices is another matter.

The Democratic officials should also bear in mind that the Republicans gave them no support in their election efforts, and they are under no political obligation to provide positions for them. This they should know as well as anyone else. We hereby express complete confidence in each and everyone of the officials, and predict they will give the county an efficient and economical administration, and that no one will be called upon to apologize for their official acts. We wish them every success.—C. L. V.

TOWNSEND OLD-AGE PENSION PLAN

The time has arrived in this country for the common people to assert their rights and insist upon their security. The matter has too long been left in the hands of the plutocrats and politicians. It is now time for the people to speak up in no uncertain voice and tell Congress that we want the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan and no meaningless substitutes.

The Townsend plan is the most human, the most generous proposal made before our national lawmakers for the care of the aged and the relief of unemployment in the history of the country. The congressmen are timid and need to know they have the support of their constituents in this very important matter. Therefore, as a citizen and taxpayer, if you favor the plan, it is important that you sign the petition and also that you give your views in a special letter to Congressman Mon C. Wallgren, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., and also U. S. Senator Lewis Schwellenbach, Washington, D. C.

Certain groups call the Townsend plan radical and impractical. We agree that it is radical, but we do not agree that it is impractical. Vested interests and predatory wealth are opposed to it because these elements in our country wish to see our people continued in a state of slavery, and have no interest whatever in any plan which will seriously undertake to relieve the present unholy and inhuman conditions.

We are for the Townsend Plan, and suggest its administration be entirely separated from the banking interests. Moreover, the Government should issue its own money to care for the fund.

When organized industry closes its doors to thousands every year on account of age, then it is time for the Government to meet the situation in a substantial way. A measly $15 or $30 a month will not do it. The Townsend Plan offers a solution.—C. L. V.

THE WORLD COURT

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has requested the Senate to ratify the protocols providing for the adherence of the United States to the World Court. Reports indicate there will be enough affirmative votes to do this.

There was a time when the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations might have been a wholesome thing, but that ideal has been lost, and because of the close connection between the League of Nations and the World Court we are convinced that it would be dangerous and highly undesirable. Not that this country doesn't want peace. It does. But it is doubtful if adherence to the World Court would promote peace. It would more than likely involve the United States in European quarrels and sooner or later in another war. This nation, with its altruistic program, should keep itself absolutely free from any alliances that would imply obligations to the alien countries whose national ideals are entirely foreign to this country.

It is gratifying that Washington's senators are definitely committed against this move.—C. L. V.

OVERCOMING HANDICAPS

We recently read of a woman in Chattanooga, Tenn., who made an enviable record of writing 300 letters on her typewriter without an error, and handily took 50 words per minute from dictation direct to the machine.

The very heart and meaning of this story lies in the fact that she was totally blind.

She was educated at the Nashville School for the Blind, where she finished the high school course at the age of 18, and besides her skill as a typist she is an accomplished pianist. After finishing her business course she had great difficulty in securing a position, as she could not convince hard-headed business men that she could overcome her handicap of total blindness. Notwithstanding all the refusals she finally secured a position as public stenographer in one of the largest hotels in that city and is now busy every minute she wishes to work.

When we who are in full possession of all our faculties are disposed to whine about the unkindness of fate we might think of the grit and determination of this blind girl and many others who have overcome heavy handicaps, and then take fresh courage for the fight of life.—C. L. V.

FANATICAL LEGISLATION

One of the chief reasons we have become a nation of killers is due to the fact that every Tom, Dick and Harry, criminal and irresponsble individual is allowed to purchase guns and other firearms and deadly weapons without limit. Just so long as this is true we will have a mounting toll of deaths caused by crazed brains, bad tempers and petty whims. There is no reason under the sun why there should not be a rigid anti-gun law in every state in the nation. Such a law would in no way interfere with all legitimate and proper possession of firearms. No individual should be permitted to purchase a gun without proper identification and registration. Gangsters and criminals will never be controlled under the present conditions. Only duly qualified officers of the law should be allowed to "tote" pistols. We think every purchaser of a gun should be required to register and his name be published, with other necessary data, as widely as possible. It would go far toward curbing capital crime and removing a black blot from our national record.—C. L. V.

ECONOMIC SUICIDE

Impressive figures have been assembled to show where a major portion of the world's income goes. Most of that income goes into the world's "rat hole" to pay for past, present and future wars. Statisticians have assembled the following data to make us pause and wonder:

The World War cost five hundred billion dollars. This amount, according to statisticians, is sufficient to present every family in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, France, Germany, Belgium and Russia, with a $2,500 house, standing on a five-acre plot, with $1,250 worth of furniture; besides providing for each group of 20,000 families a hospital, a university and public schools, including the salaries of nurses, teachers, doctors and professors. And yet, with all these astounding facts and figures, we still have people who try to justify war in a civilized state. We think war settles nothing and unsettles everything, and is nothing more nor less than economic suicide.—C. L. V.

OUR "AS YOU LIKE IT" COLUMN

We publish each week any signed letters or communications received in our "As You Like It" column. This is intended as a free and open forum where our readers and subscribers may give their views on any matter which may appear to them as being of public importance. The views expressed may or may not be in accord with our own. We accept no responsibility for them as given. We do not hesitate, however, to give our views frankly and fully on any question we discuss, and we try to be fair. We trust our readers will not be unfair in their use of these columns.—C. L. V.

If you ever hear a man say he never made a mistake, you might ask him if he ever made anything else. It is easy to criticise, but not so easy to do the job better.

This and That

By TEX ALLEN

The Bonus

The big question of the hour is: Are we going to get our bonus or not? When I say "we" I mean all of us that have a bonus coming, including myself. I could use mine right now to good advantage. The President says the veterans are better off than the rest of the people in the United States. I disagree with him, because sixty percent of the world war veterans are sick, gassed or shell-shocked, or crippled and their health shattered, and the ones who never went to war have their health, and after all, that is the most precious thing I know of. So, I don't see where the veterans are better off. There are some veterans who holler the bonus should not be paid, but if you will look him up he is in business or independent and the chances are he never went overseas and if they do pay the bonus he will be the first one on hand to grab his share, so don't give those kind of people a thought when you hear the spouting off. I, for one, hope they pay the bonus and quit arguing about it.

* * *

Wise Words

Running for the second term in office after not making any showing or living up to your promises is just like watering last year's crop, it will do you little good.

It behooves those high in political positions to provide themselves with a parachute.

As a rule you can form a fairly accurate opinion of what your neighbors think of you by what they say of others.

Why is an empty cellar like a man with the blues?

Low in spirits.

* * *

Its You

You say the world looks gloomy
The skies are gray and blue;
The night has lost its quiet,
You fear the coming day.
The world is what you make it,
The sky is gray or blue
Just as your soul may paint it;
It "aint" the world, its you.
Clear up the clouded vision,
Clean out the foggy mind;
The clouds are always passing,
And each is silver-lined.
The world is what you make it,
Then make it bright and true,
And when you say its gloomy,
It aint the world, its you.

* * *

Grandma Up-To-Date

Once grandma was a dear old soul,
With kindly smiling face,
And snowy tresses smoothly coiled
Beneath her cap of lace.
But modern fashion's latest fad,
He old-style grace has robbed,
Her crowning glory now is gone,
For grandmas "had it bobbed."

* * *

Do You Know

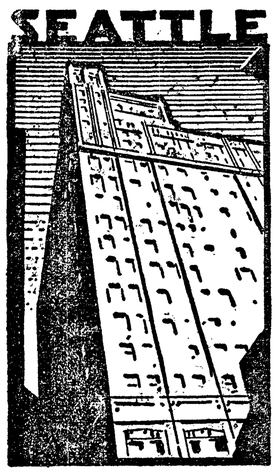
When the earth is in that part of its orbit which is nearest the sun it is at its perihelian?

When in that part of its orbit farthest from the sun, it is at its aphelian?

COUGAR KILL WILL BE SEEN IN MOVIE

One of the most remarkable photographs of record, depicting the actual killing of a 5-point buck deer by a massive male cougar, in the Olympic Mountains, has been released by the Olympicans, Inc., in the form of a movie trailer. The unusual scene was snapped by Frank Smith of Port Townsend, and is presented by the Olympicans in the interest of protection of Wild Life, fast being depleted by the unrestrained slaughter of game by predatory animals. The film has a spoken appeal of facts concerning predators, now uncontrolled either in their destruction or in the natural increase of numbers. It will be shown in the movie theatres throughout the state to awaken a response to some workable plan which will perpetuate one of our greatest resources—Washington's Wild Life, into generations beyond our own.

A bulletin on predatory control is available by writing to the Olympicans, Inc., Bremerton, Wn.



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SOCIETY—CLUBS

JINGLE BELLS—JINGLE BELLS!

This was the tune crooned to on the Donohue cutter Sunday. Although the horses were missing the sleigh was attached to the car. Thus combining the old fashioned with the modern..

It was a cold, cold day, but those riding on the "Red Dart" were covered from their toes to the tops of their heads with blankets, pillows, comforters, etc.

A good deal of territory was traversed on this sleigh ride. Starting on Peabody Heights, the lower Elwha was covered followed by a trip to Sequim. While there, the revelers visited the A. M. Devines. Coffee and sandwiches were picked up enroute from Sequim (thanks to Mrs. Brager.)

Those in the party were Angela Donohue, Helen Sturdevant, Kathleen Murray, Virginia Herrick, Marie Hammer, Paul Donohue, Peck Herrick, Arnold Fingleton of Seattle, Clarence Brager and Morris Gallagher.

* * *

MRS. KAISER AND MISS GERHARDT HONORED AT TEA

Mrs. Louise Claterbos entertained several of her friends in a delightful manner, Tuesday afternoon at her home.

A good many of the army officers' wives were there. Among those present were Mrs. K. Rice, Mrs. Rice, Sr., Mrs. T. A. Weyher, Mrs. N. Y. Du Hamel and Mrs. J. C. Wade.

The hostess served tea at four o'clock in honor of Mrs. C. A. Kaiser and Miss Gerhardt.

* * *

QUARTERLY BUSINESS MEETING THURSDAY

The qurterly business meeting of the Baptist Church will be held on Thursday evening, January 31st. A pot luck dinner will be served at six-thirty. A very interesting program is being planned for the evening. All members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

* * *

"TALES FROM CHAUCER" TOPIC OF DELPHIANS

The Delphians met Monday evening at the Port Angeles public library. As is the custom, the evening began with the discussion of current events, followed by the topic of the evening "Tales from Chaucer."

Among those who took part in the program were the Mesdames Hazien Bastien, W. J. Ware, F C. Twaddle and Miss Lucy Blater. At the end of the program Mrs. Edna Coventon read a very interesting article on Bootleg Coal. What surprised the members most was the fact that the law, church and public opinion in general are in sympathy with the miners.

* * *

NEEDLECRAFT CLUB MONDAY WITH MRS. ERICKSON

The Needlecraft club will meet this Monday afternoon at one o'clock with Mrs. C. A. Erickson at her home at 1234 East 2nd street.

* * *

MRS. BEN PHILLIPS ENTERTAINS BLUEBIRD CLUB

The Bluebird club met Wednesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Ben Phillips. The hostess served a delicious luncheon at one thirty, after which bridge was played.

* * *

LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

Mr. Fred Knoph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knoph of this cityy, will leave next week for Pullman, Washington, to attend the state college. Mr. Knoph who is in his sophomore year, attended Washington State last year.

* * *

CARD PARTY TUESDAY AT CATHOLIC SOCIAL HALL

There was no card party last Tuesday evening at the Catholic Social hall due to the inclement weather, but there will be one this Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. These card parties which are weekly events bring great enjoyment to whist players. The public is invited to attend.

* * *

PAST NOBLE GRAND WITH MRS. LEONARD ALLEGER

Mrs. Leonard Alleger entertained the members of the Past Noble Grand, Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. Those present had a very lovely time and in spite of the bad weather there was a good turnout of the members. The hostess served tempting refreshments.

* * *

WEATHER DOES NOT DAUNT GARDEN CLUB

The members of the Garden club met Monday afternoon at the Port Angeles public library. In spite of the terrible downpour of rain and slush a good many of the members were present.

The Mesdames Frank Fisher, H. M. Fisher and E. B. Webster displayed lovely flower and plant arrangements. Mrs. E. B. Webster also told the interesting story of the origin of the Christmas Pose.

Mrs. Rice, Sr., read an article from a recent issue of the "Gardener's Chronicle." One main point brought out in this article was "be original with your flower arrangements." Shakespearian Gardens was the topic of the article read by Mrs. Charles Lawes from the same magazine. It was surprising to know that many of the gardens in America contain flowers mentioned by Shakespeare in his works. These gardens follow the Elizabethan plan.

* * *

HAPYY GO LUCKY CLUB WITH MISS FRAME

The Happy Go Lucky club had a very nice meeting at the home of Marie Frame, Monday evening.

There were two tables of bridge and honors went to the misses Gloria Myers, Jean Vollendorff and Helen McTarnahan. Miss Mary Alice Nttinger was guest of the club.

The hostess served a very delicious hot luncheon. The club will meet again February 4, at the home of Miss Helen McTarnahan.

* * *

SECOND MILE CLASS MEETING THIS MONDAY

The Second Mile Class meeting, which was postponed last Monday due to weather conditions, will be held this Monday, at the home of Miss Caroline Sharnbroich.

In order not to miss any of the fun, the members are asked to remember their bar of soap and pen knife. Mrs. O. Jensvold will have charge of the program.

* * *

MUSICAL PROGRAM GIVEN BY BAPTIST CHOIR

In spite of the inclement weather, Wednesday evening, there was a splendid audience assembled to hear the first program given the Baptiist choir assisted by the Lincoln Heights trio.

The program began with an overture "The Golden Sceptre" by Schleppegrell. The Baptist Ladies trio then sang Schubert's lovely "Come Unto Me," followed by a vocal solo by Bert Middleton. The choir sang "In This Hour of Softened Splendor" and "Sweet and Low." In the middle of the program. Dr. C. A. Porter delivered a reading. The Baptist male quartette then sang "Dear Land of Home" by Sibelious and "Marjory, Wake Up" by Christiani. Margaret Smith and Thos. Dawson gave a very lovely piano duet, playing "Qui Vive" and Ballet music (Rosamunde). Mrs. Fred Schlager gave a very lovely vocal solo. The Lincoln Heights trio completed the program by singing a selection from "Maritana' followed by Bond's "A Perfect Day."

* * *

"THE MIGHTY BARNUM" THRILLS ANTLERS

The members of the Elks entertained their juniors, the Antlers, Thursday evening. The boys went to see the Mighty Barnum, the picture that was made just to excite the hearts of boys.

After the movie, refreshments were served in the Elks' lodge room. The Antlers ate with hearty appetites and the food disappeared in a surprisingly short time.

* * *

LITTLE SYMPHONY CONCERT GIVEN BY MUSIC CLUB

January 29 will be an important date for the Port Angeles Music club. A Little Symphony concert will be sponsored by the club in the Elks' temple, Tuesday evening at eight fifteen. The public is cordially invited.

* * *

REBEKAH LODGE HAS BUSINESS MEETING

The Rebekh lodge met Wednesdy night at eight thirty o'clock The lodge which met as usual at the I.O.O.F. Hall had a strictly business meeting.

CHURCH NOTES

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
6th and Laurel Streets
R. D. Wlter, pastor.
Phone 676J
Sunday, January 27.
Sunday School 9:45.
Morning Worship 11:00.
Subject: "Shall the Church Lead?"
B.Y.P.U. 6:30.
Evening service at 7:30.
Splendid music by the choir under the direction of Prof. Dawson is a feature of all services.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
First and Vine Streets
L. L. Farmann, Pastor
Sunday School 9:45
M. A. Anderson, Supt.
Morning worship 11
Response.
Anthem by choir.
Subject: "Watchful preparation for the Lord's Coming."
Christian Endeavor 6:30
Topic: "What is the aim of our church and denomination?"
Evening worship 7:30
Anthem by choir.
Subject: "The Patmos vision of Jesus Christ the Truthful Witness."
Young People's Bible Study, Tuesday, ... 7:30
Prayer meeting and Bible Study, Wednesday 7:30

There's a Welcome Here

Marriage Licenses Issued By Auditor

The county auditor has issued marriage licenses to the following:

January 16—Arthur Trudeau, Port Angeles, and Minnie Carson, Port Angeles.

January 21—Leslie Ernest Hill, Victoria, B. C., and Sadie Elizabeth Gibbs, also of Victoria.

January 24—Ernest Erickson and Margaret Harbaugh, both of Sequim.

The auditor has also issued to date 2,933 pleasure car licenses.

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WHAT IS TECHNOCRACY?

The Research Department of the Continental Committee estimates that eventually the work requirement per individual will amount to not more than sixteen hours per week. During the early transitional period, while the existing industrial plants which today are largely obsolete, are being supplanted by modern plants which will take full advantage of technical knowledge, thirty hours a week may be required of all workers. As the hours of work decrease purchasing power will increase until a society is attained in which economic insecurity is unknown and every individual will possess all that he needs of essential goods.

The efforts of the Administration to produce artificial scarcity by curtailing production is an acknowledgement of the basic principle of the Plan of Plenty. By so doing it admits that scarcity is essential to the functioning of the Price system and furthermore that scarcity no longer exists.

To sum up:

(a) The problem of production is solved. Goods and services sufficient to satisfy every need and every reasonable want can be provided for the entire population by fully utilizing modern technology.

(b) The Price system does not function satisfactorily under present conditions, that is to say, under conditions of potential plenty.

(c) A new economy must be established which will function even when commodities are in ample supply.

Fundamental Characteristics

(1) The machinery of production and distribution will be organized into an integrated whole and operated for the benefit of the entire population.

When goods are scarce it is possible to allow any individual to produce any article under a competitive economic system. When, however, goods are redundant it is necessary to direct and regulate production.

By this means the required quantity of goods can be produced by the most efficient methods and waste avoided. For example: Certain regions are best fitted for the culture of wheat. When these regions are producing sufficient wheat to satisfy all needs, it is obvious that the less desirable areas should not be planted with a crop which no one will want, but instead should be given over to some other unessential but still desirable culture. When, for example, copper is over-produced, certain mines should be worked and others left in reserve.

—CONTRIBUTED.

Charged with fishing in a closed stream without a license, Ray and Harry Weed were arrested Friday, January 18, by game officers Fred Rice and Fred Binkie. They were fined each $10 by Justice Fred Filion, but could not pay their fines and were detained over night in the county jail. They were released Saturday.

NOTICE

If you have subscribed for the JOURNAL and do not receive the paper, we will regard it a great favor if you will notify us at once. If you have not as yet subscribed, we urge you to do so now, so that you may get every issue. The JOURNAL will carry features and human interest stories you can't afford to miss.

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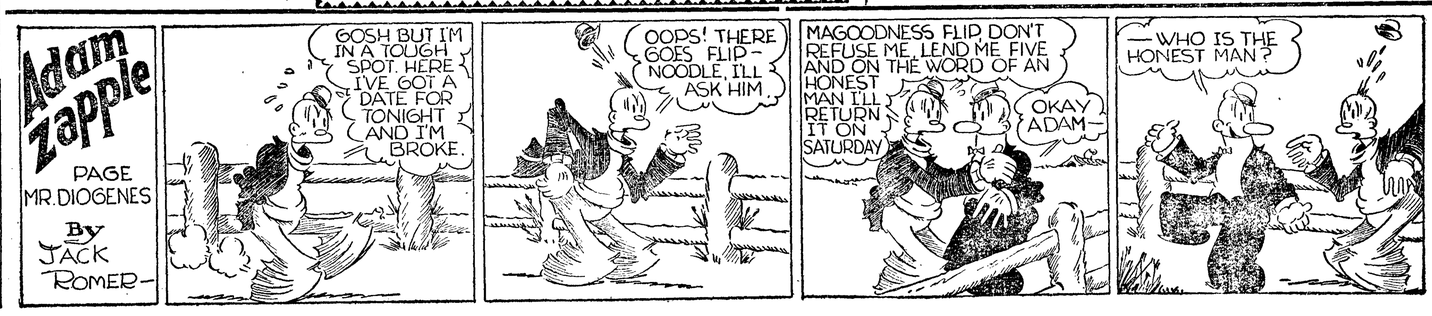

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

National Debt

Washington.—Now that the President has laid before congress his request for the new appropriations, financial students are wondering more and more when the end of this government spending is to come. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt said a year ago that the total public debt should not exceed $31,834,000,000, and that figure should be reached around June 30, 1935. When it is considered that the present public debt exceeds $28,500,000,000, it becomes difficult how the President will succeed in sticking to his original assertion to hold the national debt at the figure named.

The Treasury department has just released its annual report, and this reveals an increase in the public debt of approximately six billion dollars since June 30, 1933, an eighteen months' record. It has made the total cost of the recovery spending program aggregate something over twelve billion dollars since January 1, 1933, when the spending spree really began. To make the vast amount more readily comprehensible, if you take the time to figure it out you will find that the government has been spending borrowed money at the rate of almost twenty-three thousand dollars a minute in the last four years. To illustrate further the magnitude of this sum a figure expert here has calculated that there has been about one billion minutes since the birth of Christ and, therefore, the federal government in the last four years has added about twelve dollars to the public debt for each of the minutes since Christ came on earth.

But to get back to the present plan, presentation of the budget with its maximum outlay of around seven billion dollars recalled to some leaders the assertion by the President respecting the topmost limit for the public debt. In the budget message which he presented just a year ago Mr. Roosevelt boldly stated his belief that "the government should seek to hold the public debt" to the figure of $31,834,000,000.

"Furthermore," he added, "the government during the balance of this calendar year should plan to bring its 1936 expenditures including recovery and relief within the revenues expected in the fiscal year 1936." The fiscal year 1936 begins next July 1. And frequent pronouncements from the White House have made it clear that a balanced budget in that time is quite unlikely. In addition the treasury said in its annual report that taxes always lagged behind in reflecting recovery of the country. For example, income taxes to be paid on March 15, 1936, and in the subsequent installments of that year will be the result of levies on earnings of the current calendar year. No one expects earnings in 1935 to be normal. It is obvious, therefore, that the balancing of the budget in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935, becomes almost a physical impossibility unless the President should do the unexpected by cutting off every one of the sixty-five or more recovery and relief agencies and should cut off all federal funds for relief of the destitute. If that were done, it is estimated by fiscal experts that ordinary receipts by the treasury would come close to meeting the ordinary cost of the regularly established governmental agencies.

* * *

President's Views Change

There had been frequent contentions by avid New Dealers that Mr. Roosevelt's second budget recommendations would provide a clear picture of his general fiscal policies. If their statements remain true, they resulted in setting up one of the most paradoxical conditions in the history of this nation.

Looking back over the whole Roosevelt period, the thing which observers have never been able adequately to explain is who or what effected the change in the President's views on fundamental financial questions. It is too obvious to precipitate an argument that the President's views have changed. When one goes back to his first message to congress or beyond that to his campaign speeches and to the platform upon which he made the race for the Presidency, it is futile to try to reconcile those utterances with the subsequent spending and borrowing program in which his administration has indulged. It will be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt declared in his inaugural speech an intention to balance the budget and wipe out the deficit left on his lap by the Hoover administration. He went on to say that if congress in its generosity voted sums that placed the budget out of balance it was under the necessity at the same time to provide taxes to raise the excess expenditures.

Since there can be no dispute that Mr. Roosevelt's views have changed and he has acted in accordance with his new found principles, the interesting thing is what brought about the revision of views on the part of the President. Some of the President's virulent critics have asserted in the opening days of congress that Mr. Rooesvelt was wholly uninformed as to the needs with which he was confronted when he was making his campaign speeches. They say he found his original promise to be all wet and he took the only alternative to stave off a bitter row in his own party, offering much money for congress to spend.

Among the President's friends, I have heard private expressions that Mr. Roosevelt had been misled by some of the group who held his ear at the start of the administration. These men referred to a number of the so-called Progressive Republicans like the LaFollettes, Norris, Hiram Johnson of California, and Bronson Cutting of New Mexico. Several of these were so well liked by the President that they were invited to enter his cabinet. Consequently, there are those who believe that Mr. Roosevelt followed the advice of the Progressive Republican group much more closely than leaders among the old-time Democrats. Most of the Progressive Republicans are spenders at heart, according to the general view here. And they are also men who regard a balanced budget as not very important. So, while no one can say definitely what influences altered the President's stand, it certainly is regarded among observers here as being a situation in which the wind makes the straws point toward the so-called progressives as having joined hands with the President in initiating what has come to be the greatest outpouring of taxpayers' money, except in war time, since our government was established.

* * *

"South in the Saddle"

Organization of the new congress has resulted in a new cry, in reality a very old cry, but it is new, since we have not heard it in fifteen years. The cry we are hearing now from Republicans and from northern Democrats is the wail that "the South is in the saddle."

While there certainly can be nothing criminal about the South being in the saddle, it provides a grand political issue both within the Democratic ranks and between the Democratic party and what is left of the Republicans in congress. It also touches a question that has been discussed many times, namely, the wisdom of the seniority rule in congress. The seniority rule provides that the oldest members in the point of service shall inherit committee chairmanships and shall have other positions of honor in the house and senate.

Out of the 69 Democratic senators only 24 come from what is known as the solid South. Of the 317 Democratic members of the house, only about 100 are thoroughly acquainted with the yell of the Confederacy. Yet in the face of this tremendous growth of Democratic membership coming out of the North and the West, the South is in the saddle more solidly than ever.

The speakership of the house went to Representative Byrns of Tennessee, who succeeded to the place made vacant by the late Henry T. Rainey of Illinois.

In the senate we see Vice President Garner, the presiding officer, a Texan. The majority leader is Senator Robinson of Arkansas.

* * *

Checking Radicals

Democratic leaders in the house have made certain that they will not be embarrassed this year as they were in the first New Deal congress. In that session they were constantly harassed by the radicals who sought to force votes on legislation which the President and his advisers did not want and which for the same reason the Democratic leaders did not want. The radicals accomplished their purposes by use of what is called the rule of discharge of committees. But that rule has been amended so that to invoke it now, actually a majority of the house will have to sign a petition.

Under the previous rule, the signature of 145 members of the house was sufficient to compel the discharge of a committee from consideration of any piece of legislation referred to it for action. The necessary number of signatures was obtained in three embarrassing cases last year. The soldiers' bonus bill was brought out by that method; the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage inflation bill was released for a vote in the same manner.

The new house organization, however, is determined not to be embarrassed in that manner. It succeeded in Democratic caucus—binding on all Democrats—in having the original rule amended so that now there must be a majority of all house members affixing their signatures to the discharge petition before it becomes operative.

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Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE
©. Bell Syndicate—WNU Service

Find the Right Job

I am convinced that every man is better suited to some particular job than he is for any other.

Those who can paint or have musical talent—and they are rare, have no difficulty picking an occupation.

Others often have to hunt around, and many of them do not hunt hard or long enough, and are doomed to do something they do not like, and which on that account they will never do very well.

Do not despair if you are not at first much of a success in anything.

One of the best and most successful bankers of my acquaintance began his life as a sailor before the mast.

In calm weather he found time to read and study, and deciding wisely that not all men were fitted to be ship captains, he gave up the sea, and went to work first as an insurance salesman, then as a jack leg carpenter, then as a bill collector, and failed in all of them.

* * * * * * *

When he was about thirty years old he got a job as janitor in a bank.

It wasn't much of a job as far as pay was concerned, but he had to sleep in the place every night, and to pass the time he borrowed some books on banking from one of the tellers.

Ten years after that he was president of the bank, and is now a widely known financier, whose name you would be familiar with if you knew what it was.

I think it is probably wiser for the average person to choose the right job as early as possible if he can find it.

But read through "Who's Who" and you will find the names of hundreds of men who have filled many jobs, and most of them indifferently, before they actually found what their real vocation was.

If you have ability and foresight you eventually will discover the kind of work you like best and consequently can fill best.

But don't choose it just because it looks easy, or is from the start a "white collar" job.

Be sure that it interests you and will continue to interest you.

That being settled, learn everything that you can possibly learn about it, and after that the going, which will never be easy, will be steady, and bar accidents you will do better in it than in anything else you can do.

* * * * * * *

New Explorers

If you have read about the proceedings of the recent Scientist's convention you have been reading a page of an Epic.

It is not written in blank verse, like that of Homer, but to you and me it means more than did that endless battling of the Greek and Trojan army which supplied the theme for the old poet.

The business of world exploration is still being carried on, and is still profoundly interesting.

But it is not nearly so important at this writing, when both of the polar regions have been mapped and charted, as is the exploring among the elements of the earth, air and water conducted by men who are continually asking questions of Nature, and continually getting answers to them.

* * * * * * *

Today the scientist is the most important man in existence.

Working in his secluded laboratory he is constantly discovering ways and means to increase the safety, the welfare and the happiness of the people on this earth.

Without him you would not be reading this newspaper.

The scientist by the invention of movable type made its existence possible.

He performed the miracle of the X-ray, by means of which the doctor can perform what was always considered impossible till a comparatively few short years ago—the miracle of looking through the flesh that pads the human body, straight into it, so that the doctor can learn quickly and easily what is the matter with a badly behaving human system.

I am convinced that from this time forward the bulk of material advancement will be in the hands of the scientists.

* * * * * * *

If the layman could fully understand what science is doing today, and what with improved facilities for research it will achieve, he will give to these men as much credit as has always been given to soldiers whose life work is to destroy, not to build.

He may indeed make war so hideous that it will be abandoned by nations who ought to be glad to get rid of it, for it has done far more harm than good.

If the scientist could only turn his attention to politics and to city governments, and to racketeer extermination he would do a still greater work.

But to do that he must deal with the hearts and minds of human beings.

True Detective Story

by Vance Wynn
© Public Ledger

The House on the Hudson

SEVERAL years ago Chief Flynn, of the United States Secret service, discovered that counterfeit $2 bills were being circulated in large quantities in the eastern part of the country.

His search first led him to Philadelphia, but the trail was imperfect and he returned to New York, where he finally located some of the men who were passing the bad money.

A general raid in various sections led to the arrest of twenty men, most of them Italians.

This was very well, as far as it went, but it did not go far enough for the detective.

His desire was to find the men who were manufacturing the money, and eventually he got a clue which made him believe that the plant of the conspirators was located in a town on the Hudson river in New York state.

He went there and discovered what was called, in the language of the department, a deserted house.

It was not actually deserted, because an aged Italian and his wife were living there, and when they learned the mission of Mr. Flynn they vigorously protested their innocence of any wrongdoing.

But paper and ink had been shipped to the town of Highland, and when he made a search of the premises he discovered dies and other tools used in the making of counterfeit money.

He decided not to arrest the old couple, feeling that premature action might enable the real culprits to escape.

He returned to New York again, and in the course of a few weeks managed to get on the trail of two men who were known to be in the business of making bogus money.

Salvatore Cueno and Vincent Gagho were the suspected ones, and it did not take long to satisfy the secret service man that they were connected with the deserted house on the Hudson and knew something about the $2 bills which were being circulated in the eastern cities.

They were shadowed day and night.

The chief spent his days in his office laying his plans and his evenings in gathering evidence.

One morning one of his men called at the office and told him that the suspects knew they were being shadowed, and had been heard making threats against him.

He shut his lips grimly and decided upon his plan of action.

The threat which had come to him was regarded as a challenge.

Flynn accepted it.

That night he started out as usual, but instead of pursuing his usual round of investigation he made straight for the saloon where he was likely to find the two men he was interested in.

It was the sort of thing that required nerve, but anyone who is acquainted with this great detective knows that he is not deficient in courage.

The door of the place was shut and locked.

He knocked on the panels and demanded admittance.

The door was opened on a crack. Flynn pushed his way in, and found that the saloon was crowded with a motley assemblage of men and boys, most of whom were easily recognizable as inhabitants of the underworld.

His dramatic entrance filled them with awe.

For some moments they stood there looking at him without saying a word.

Before they had time to recover from their surprise he pulled a revolver and shouted:

"Hands up, everybody!"

He had planned all of this before he entered the place.

He knew the psychology of crowds.

He knew, especially, the kind of men he would have to deal with.

The result was exactly what he had anticipated.

Every man in the saloon raised his hands, and the next moment a corps of assistants rushed into the place and placed the men under arrest. Among them were the two men he was after.

They were taken before a United States commissioner and held for trial.

When the trial took place some time later the evidence was so complete and conclusive that they were promptly convicted and sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary.

Most of the other persons caught in the raid were released, but it is a significant fact that the manufacturing and circulation of the counterfeit bills ceased from that time.

It was a clever piece of detective work, involving keen headwork and personal courage.

WNU Service.

Sources of Potash

Travelers in southeastern Russia, who pass through thousands of acres of sunflowers, see one of the chief Russian sources of potash. In Japan seaweed, harvested by women divers, produces sufficient potash for domestic use and the Japanese government exports the commodity. The chief source of potash in the United States is Searles lake, California.

All-Important Little Dinner Hats

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

FROM the supreme court of fashion comes the ultimatum that with the formal dinner gown some sort of a flattering little hat must be worn. Likewise a prettily frivolous and feminine bit of headgear is an absolute necessity for wear during the cocktail hour, at the theater and for cafe dancing and other midwinter social events. So on with the dinner hat!

Just how might a dinner hat be defined? Well, for one thing it is ornamental if not useful. Yes, indeed, this whimsical little headpiece simply must add a truly decorative touch to the costume, which it does most dramatically this season. It may be created of most anything fine and fanciful, a wisp of tulle, a bandeau of glittering sequins or sparkling rhinestones with perhaps a dash of velvet or taffeta, satin or gleaming lame. Most important of all is a veil. By all means add a veil, a flirtatious veil, a cunning veil, a veil with a "come hither" look, a veil that flatters in that it accents your good points and conceals the others. In short, it must be a veil that crowns your head and hat with glory.

The illustration offers a few hints as to dinner hat trends. The fascinating little hat with a muff—of course, you sighted the muff at first glance, for it is so new, so chic and so charming it needs must attract attention. "Lucky muff," they call it, brings good fortune to the one wearing it, so the story goes in fashionland. A very versatile muff it is, too, for it is as practical and useful as it is pretty, since its attractive exterior conceals within its depths pockets for your vanity case, your "hanky" and your purse.

The hat and muff pictured are fashioned of brown-velvet with bandings of gold sequins. The little veil is stiffened just enough to impart sprightliness. Muff and hat sets of this type made up of maline and flowers are ideal for bridesmaid wear.

The toque sketched in the upper left-hand corner is styled of taffeta and maline. Order it in black or any color of your choice. The scalloped edge about the large circular maline veil is a new feature this season. This model in sweet pea colorings makes a ravishing headdress for the bride's attendants.

Sketched immediately below is the new wrap-around turban, a type which is very smart for the matron. Erect folds of maline spiral around and around like a winding staircase to the very pinnacle of the crown. A banding of jet sequins encircles the headline.

A youthful off-the-face hat is next shown. The maline shape has a molded turn-back cuff with a flange of maline on the crown to give it height. Recurring folds of taffeta with tiny bows of the same form the trimming.

The picturesque veiled hat in the lower left corner features the very smart Marina coronet, the same formed of intricately braided folds of black velvet. The veil is a huge circle with a cut-out in the center which slips over the crown and is then brought down under the chin in bridle effect.

Each of the remaining two hats work satin folds and maline together. The one is a jockey cap with a wee stiffened eyebrow veil. The veil with the big beauty spot of black satin is one of fashion's latest novelties.

©. Western Newspaper Union.

QUILTED TAFFETA

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Designers are doing many interesting things these days with quilted and stitched effects. It is not only that dresses and coats are trimmed with quilted collars, cuffs and belt, for the latest movement is for wraps which are all-over quilted. In the picture the coat, which is styled with a flaring hemline and cape-sleeves according to latest fashion dictates, is made of quilted cerise taffeta. The dress is of the same taffeta minus the quilting.

Skirt Formula

Straight and narrow, slashed and slithering—this is the skirt formula for morning, afternoon and evening. Lengths vary with hours.

HAT BRIM SMALLER; BACK IS TURNED UP

There's an epidemic of small vivid hats and scarfs to brighten up the winter scene.

Brimmed hats are still with us, but the brims are smaller and turned up in back, so as not to interfere with the sables and the silver fox.

Debutantes are going for the high-hat Cossack caps of corduroy and velveteen, with matching neckerchief or Ascot, to wear with dark winter suits and coats.

They are round, Russian effects, high-crowned and brimless, that have an undeniable dash.

They come in such cheering colors as scarlet, emerald green, chartreuse, coral and old rose, and add nice accents of color to sober winter costumes.

Popular Afternoon Frock Is of Gray Waffle Crepe

Gray waffle crepe combined with navy taffeta is used to create a very smart formal afternoon frock. The navy blue taffeta forms the high waisted bodice which has a Pierrot collar shirred on a cord and fastens with a small knot at the back.

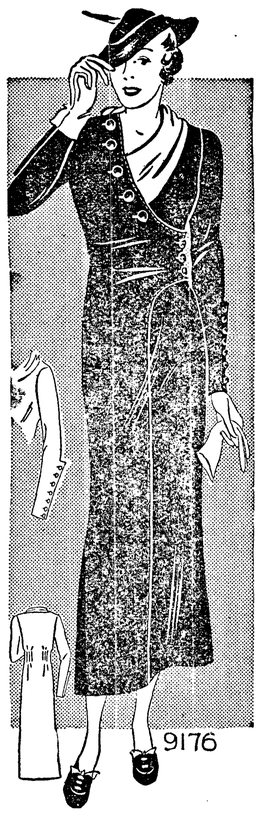
The ankle-length skirt of gray waffle crepe features a slit on the left side to just below the knee. A box coat of the crepe has wide and full three-quarter sleeves lined with navy taffeta. Gray suede pumps are worn with the dress.

Tweeds for Sports

In sports wear, tweed mixtures, checks and chevrons flourish with emphasis on browns, beige, grass green and navy. Fur trimmings are modest. For a black wool coat narrow bands of black astrakhan are used horizontally in tiered effect to make big patch-pockets, and similar bands fashion a very small collar and restrained cuffs.

BUTTONS BESTOW SMARTNESS HERE

PATTERN 9176



Buttons emphasize every smart detail of this unusual dress with such slender lines. See the way they follow the surplice from the right shoulder, close it at the side, and strut half the way up the forearm of the sleeve. Tiny vertical tucks are used to mold the waistline at the back, giving extra ease to the bodice. Then, too, stitched seaming down the front of the skirt seems to take away inches from the hips. The irregular neckline is softened by a most becoming scarf. This design would be charming in black satin with a scarf of the queerly named, but very lovely, dirty pink color, or metal cloth.

Pattern 9176 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3⅜ yards 39 inch fabric and ½ yard contrasting.

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE.

Send your order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Smiles

SHE KNEW

Scribbler—Ah! A check for $100 from Dribbler's! And I don't know what it is for!

Wife—Oh, that's for my new gown and bonnet, dear! I've been praying for it a week!

Just the Wrong Kind

"My husband promised to make a million," said the woman on the train for Reno, "and I am divorcing him because he did."

"That sounds foolish," remarked the lady in the other seat.

"No," she replied, "the poor fish made that many mistakes, not dollars."—Grit.

Copy-Cat

"I hear that Mrs. Highbride is much disappointed in her husband."

"Dreadfully. She understood he was a home-loving man and now he wants to tag along with her everywhere she goes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Supreme Court Takes Up Gold Clause Abrogation Case—Senate Committee Favors World Court Adherence—Congress Gets the Budget.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

© by Western Newspaper Union.

HAVING given the New Deal a slight swat by holding the petroleum control feature of the NIRA unconstitutional, the Supreme court moved rapidly toward a judgment as to the legality of the abrogation of gold payments. Several cases challenging this act were lumped and oral arguments were heard. This being a matter of vast importance, involving $100,000,000,000, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings himself appeared to present the case for the government. Mr. Cummings is an excellent lawyer, but not much can be said in praise of the legal abilities of most of the men whom the exigencies of politics have shoved into his office in Washington. So probably he was wise to handle this matter himself.

Attorney General Cummings

Cummings defended the constitutional authority of the President and congress to adopt the present monetary policy as inherently the right of the government to preserve itself.

In an argument distinguished for oratorical display as well as for its legal aspects, Cummings said an adverse decision by the court would:

1. Increase the public and private debt of the nation by $69,000,000,000.

2. Create a special class that would be beyond the pale of the general financial structure, a class composed of those holding bonds demanding payment in gold.

3. Reduce the balance in the United States treasury $2,500,000,000.

4. Add $17,000,000,000 to the public debt and increase the interest charges on this debt alone by $2,500,000,000 a year.

The latter sum alone, Cummings said, is equal to twice the value of the 1934 wheat and cotton crop.

The attorney general referred to the troubled state of the country in the spring of 1933 and added, "I contend and shall show that the congress and the President of the United States acted reasonably in a period of very great difficulties and that their acts were not the product of caprice."

From the questions asked by the justices, observers gained the impression that there was a sharp division of opinion among them.

SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, majority leader of the senate, being informed that the foreign relations committee had voted 14 to 7 in favor of the project for American adherence to the World court, said he would bring the resolution up on the floor of the senate as soon as possible. However he recognized the sentiment against it was strong and would not predict the outcome of the fight.

The new resolution as approved by the committee is slightly altered to meet the objections of other nations to what is known as reservation five. Mr. Robinson said:

"The legal import and effect of reservation five has been preserved in full. It is provided that discussions may take place under the Root protocol, but in the end the court may not entertain over the objection of the United States any request for an advisory opinion on any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

Of the Democrats on the committee Senators Lewis and Murray voted against the resolution: Republicans who favored it were Vandenberg and Capper.

THOSE Democrats and Republicans, eminent and otherwise, who are banded together as the American Liberty league are now really getting into action against what they believe to be the radical features of the administration's program, and their executive council has put out a ten-point platform. It declares the league's opposition to such practices as sweeping delegations of legislative authority to the President, lump sum appropriations to be doled out by the White House, socialization of industry and regimentation of American life.

In the first plank of its platform the league pledged itself "to preserve American institutions which safeguard to citizens in all walks of life the right to liberty and pursuit of happiness" and at the same time "to combat the growth of bureaucracy, the spread of monopoly, the socialization of industry, and the regimentation of American life."

Invasion of the law making and law interpreting functions by New Deal adminstrators was also rapped by the league in promising "to uphold the American principle that laws be made only by the direct representatives of the people in the congress, and that the laws be interpreted only by the courts."

Other points in the 10-point declaration of policy pledged the league to fight for government economy, a sound federal fiscal policy, a stable currency, protection for investors, and individual liberties.

PETROLEUM control provisions of the national industrial recovery act, specifically section 9 (c), are held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be invalid as unconstitutional abdication of legislative power to the President. Eight of the justices united in rendering this decision, Justice Cardozo alone dissenting, and it was read by Chief Justice Hughes.

The section declared void authorized the President to ban interstate shipment of "hot" oil—that is, oil produced in excess of state quotas.

While the opinion did not deal with other phases of the recovery act, it aroused widespread speculation as to disposition of other cases. This was the first major "New Deal" case to come before the court.

BECAUSE work relief must be carried on the federal budget will not be balanced for the coming fiscal year, and probably not for several years thereafter. In presenting the budget to congress, President Roosevelt admitted this, but without qualms. He estimated $8,520,000,000 as the amount of money necessary to carry on the government's activities for the 1936 fiscal year beginning July 1 next. The expenses for the current year, partly estimated, are $8,581,000,000.

President Roosevelt

If one wishes to know who spends all these huge sums, an idea may be obtained from these figures showing the estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1936:

1. Legislative, judicial and executive	36,595,000
2. Civil departments and agencies	788,057,169
3. National defense	792,484,265
4. Veterans' pensions and benefits	704,885,500
5. Debt charges:	
Interest	875,000,000
Retirements	636,434,000
6. Refunds	64,946,200
7. Recovery and relief	4,582,011,475
8. Supplemental items (for above groups 1 to 4 inclusive)	40,000,000
Total expenditures	$8,520,413,608

Total receipts for the same period are put at $3,991,904,639, so the estimated deficit will be $4,528,508,970.

Of the recovery and relief fund the President asked that $4,000,000,000 be placed at his disposal to be allocated by him "principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls."

Here are some other vital things disclosed by the message:

The national debt will increase from $31,000,000,000 at the close of this fiscal year to $34,239,000,000.

No new taxes are requested. Congress is asked to continue the so-called nuisance taxes which expire soon and the 3-cent stamp rate.

A national defense appropriation of $899,948,065—the greatest in the history of the country—is requested.

A total of 137,134 federal workers are to be dismissed.

The $2,811,000,000 gold profit has not been disturbed.

Veterans pensions in 1936 will reach the staggering total of $704,000,000.

The accumulated New Deal deficit for three years on June 30, 1936, will total $11,700,000,000.

While the trend of recovery and relief expenditures is downward, regular federal expenses will increase. This is due in part to a 5 per cent pay restoration for federal workers which involves $65,000,000.

MARY PICKFORD went before Judge Ben Lindsey in Los Angeles and obtained a decree of divorce from Douglas Fairbanks; and thus came to an end the union of the "royal couple" of moviedom, who for ten years were regarded as the model wedded pair so far as happiness and worldly success went.

Mary's suit, filed more than a year ago, charged Doug with mental cruelty, indifference and neglect. She told Judge Lindsey the charges were true and that a fair and just property settlement had been made; and after Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Pickford's secretary, had testified the decree was granted and Mary left the courtroom almost in tears.

Fairbanks, in St. Moritz, Switzerland, was informed of the divorce but declined to comment.

Brave Men of "The Banks"

Fishers Who Gather the Harvests of the Deep Seas Constantly Face Grim Peril as Merely an Incidental Part of Their Work.

America's oldest industry brought its case to Washington. The Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, with nearly two score New England sea captains aboard, sailed up the Potomac recently to call attention to the plight of the nation's deep-sea fishermen, and to present a plea for a tariff which they believe would enable them to compete with Japanese and Canadian fisheries.

"The modern Grand Banks fishing schooner, of which the Gertrude L. Thebaud is the first to visit the Capital, is perhaps the handsomest commercial sailing craft afloat," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society. "These sturdy vessels are built of wood and range from 100 to 150 feet in length, with a tonnage of from 80 to 175 tons. Their lines are designed for speed, but they are remarkably adapted to the stormy seas that rage off the Grand Banks each winter during the fishing season.

"Well-ballasted and drawing a lot of water aft, the Bank schooner stands up to a great spread of sail, the main-boom in some vessels being 75 feet long. The big mainsail is one of the largest pieces of canvas carried on a fisherman, and the whole strength and skill of twenty to twenty-five men is required to make it fast in a strong breeze.

"The orthodox Bank schooner is two-masted—there have been three masters—and the sails carried are mainsail, foresail, forestaysail (or 'jumbo') and jib.

"Every Bank fishing schooner is a sort of seafaring democracy. In some craft the crew are shipped on the share system, their pay consisting of an equal share of the proceeds of the catch after the bills for food, ice, salt, bait, cook's wages, and other expenses are paid.

"The schooner's owner takes a quarter or a fifth of the gross stock, and this repays him for the hire of the vessel. Out of this share comes the cost of insurance and upkeep, but in good seasons, prior to 1914, many schooners paid their cost of construction within a year.

"The steam trawler, so generally used in European waters, has not been found as practical, fast-sailing or seaworthy on the Newfoundland Banks as the sailing schooner. In North American waters the greater part of the fishing is done from small boats known as dories, which are carried in 'nests' upon the schooner's deck, and launched upon reaching the fishing grounds.

"It is this dory fishing which makes the American fisherman (and in that term is included the Canadian and Newfoundlander) a distinct type from fishermen in other countries, and adds to his vocation a hazard and labor which call for sterling qualities.

"The passage to the Banks from New England ports may be a run of from 100 miles to 500 miles, and it is usually made in the quickest possible time. When the vessel has run her distance, the 'spot' the skipper has been making for is determined by the lead. The sounding lead is the fishing skipper's under-water 'eye,' and from the sample of the bottom brought up by the soap or tallow on the lead, and the depth of water, most skippers know their exact position after two casts.

"If the gear has been baited and the weather is favorable, the skipper sings out 'dories over!' Oars, pen-boards, bailer, water-jar, bait knife, gurdy-winch, bucket, gaff, sail and mast, and other boat and fishing gear are placed in each little craft—not much larger than a pleasure-park rowboat—and in turn they are swung overside.

"In the dories, when the schooner has let them go, one fisherman rows while the other drops lines over the side. An iron anchor carries one end of the line to the bottom while buoy-keg, marked by a flag or 'black ball,' indicates its position to the fishermen. Three or four baited lines with as many as 90 hooks on a line may be joined together in a row, with an anchor-buoy line made fast to each end.

"The lines may be 'set' for periods from 30 minutes to half a day. The picking up of these tiny buoys and flags, scattered over five or six miles of ocean, is quite a trick, and fishing skippers seem to possess an uncanny sense of location in finding them.

"First the anchor and buoy are brought into the boat. Then the fishermen haul the baited line in slowly, disengaging the caught fish by a dexterous twist of the arm. Fish which cannot be cleared in this manner are passed to the other fishermen in the dory, who twist the hook out by means of a 'gob stick,' which they thrust into the mouth of the fish. Unmarketable fish are knocked off into the sea by a vicious slat against the dory gunwales.

"When the last lines have been hauled in, the dory is rowed or sailed down to the schooner, which is generally hovering around like a hen keeping guard over her chickens.

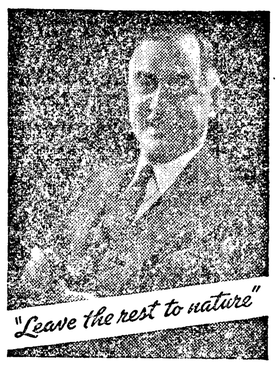
"In summer, fog is the fishermen's worst enemy. Dories may be strung out when it is fine and clear, and before they can be picked up again they are blanketed in a wet, sight-defying mist. But there are not many casualties. Dories are usually picked up by other schooners, or else rowed in from the Banks to the land. Some of the distances stray fishermen have rowed in dories seem incredible, but a pull of 150 to 175 miles in rough weather and without food has been done."

Real Amateur Music

What peasants of Transylvania declare was the greatest musical festival ever held in that part of the world was recently brought to a conclusion at the little village of Ret. Sixteen bands competed. Many of the instruments had been made by the players and most of the musicians played by ear. The judges reported that it was difficult to pick winners because of the general high quality of the offerings. The third prize was won by a band of youths whose leader and first violin was fifteen years old. More than 3,000 peasants attended, many traveling miles for the event. When gypsy bands were hit by the depression and vanished, villagers of Ret carved violins, clarinets and other instruments out of wood from the forest and learned to play. Other villagers took up the idea.

A Doctor Knows!

And doctors use a liquid laxative



There's a very good reason why doctors and hospitals have always used liquid laxatives! You'd use a liquid, too, if you knew how much better it makes you feel.

A liquid laxative can always be taken in the right amount. You can gradually reduce the dose. *Reduced dosage is the secret of real and safe relief from constipation.*

Just ask your own doctor about this. Ask your druggist how popular liquid laxatives have become. The right liquid laxative gives the right kind of help, and the right amount of help. When the dose is repeated, instead of more each time, you take *less*. Until the bowels are moving regularly and thoroughly without any help at all.

People who have experienced this comfort, never return to any form of help that can't be regulated! The liquid laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains senna and cascara, and these are *natural* laxatives that form no habit — even in children. Its action is gentle, but sure. It will relieve a condition of biliousness or sluggishness without upset. It's the ideal family laxative because it's a family doctor's prescription, and perfectly *safe* and effective for family use.

If you are seeking something that will relieve your occasional upsets safely and comfortably, try Syrup Pepsin. Give regulated doses until Nature restores regularity.

At all drugstores

Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN

UNDERSLUNG LINERS

Underslung ocean liners are predicted as the next advance in shipbuilding, the lowered center of gravity, thus obtained, being advantageous in stabilizing fast ships when turns are made.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Surely Had Changed

"Has marriage changed him any?"

"Oh, vastly; why, he's almost beginning to be like what his wife imagined he was."

ASK YOUR DOCTOR FIRST, MOTHER

Before You Give Your Child an Unknown Remedy to Take

Every day, unthinkingly, mothers take the advice of unqualified persons — instead of their doctor's — on remedies for their child.

If they knew what the scientists know, they would *never* take this chance.

Doctors Say PHILLIPS' For Your Child

When it comes to the frequently-used "milk of magnesia," doctors, for over 50 years, have said "PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia — the safe remedy for your child."

Remember this — And *Always* Say "*Phillips*'" When You *Buy*. Your child deserves it; for your own peace of mind, see that you get it — Genuine *Phillips*' Milk of Magnesia.

Also in Tablet Form:

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at all drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

PHILLIPS' *Milk of Magnesia*

Really Simple

Economy begins in not wanting something one can't afford.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

A Few Drops Every Night and Morning Will Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition!

At All Drug Stores

Write Murine Co., Dpt. W, Chicago, for Free Book

Should Be Lots There

Ida—They say money talks.

Ada—Oh, let's go up to the Mint and hear some gossip.

COLDS Creomulsion

Your own druggist is authorized to cheerfully refund your money on the spot if you are not relieved by Creomulsion.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS!

IF your kidneys are not working right and you suffer backache, dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, swollen feet and ankles; feel lame, stiff, "all tired out" . . . use *Doan's Pills*.

Thousands rely upon *Doan's*. They are praised the country over. Get *Doan's Pills* today. For sale by all druggists.

DOAN'S PILLS

WNU—13 3—31

Constipation?

Rouge, creams and powders only *hide* complexion blemishes. They don't get at one of its frequent causes — constipation. Flush the bowels with Garfield Tea and rid yourself of the wastes that often clog pores and result in blotchy, erupted complexion. A week of this "internal beauty treatment" will astonish you. Begin tonight. (At your drug store)

FREE SAMPLE Write to: GARFIELD TEA CO. Brooklyn, N. Y. Dept. 3-A

GARFIELD TEA 25c & 10c

Classified Ads

FOR SALE or TRADE—Three Lots in D. W. Morris Addition to Port Angeles, Block 25, Lots 8, 9, 10, facing Second Street. Also, property across street from these lots for sale, very reasonable.—M. E. Owen, 114S. Washington street. 3tp

LATHROP WOOD YARD—Dry wood, any length.—Phone 469. —3tp.

LOOP AUTO WRECKING Co.—(230 E. First.)—Used parts for all cars. TIRES — BATTERIES — GLASS. —3tp.

GOODWEAR TAILORS—Furs remodeled, altered and repaired. Suits cleaned and pressed.—123 West Front Street. 3tp.

FOR SALE—Used lumber, 2x4 inches and 2x6 inches—$5.00 per thousand.—1802 W. Fifth street. —3tp.

FOR SALE—King apples, 75c a box; bring your boxes.—1113 E. 5th street. 3tp

USED PARTS for all cars, tires, batteries, glass. — Loop Auto Wrecking Co., 230 E. 1st st. 3tp.

Longest Elephant Tusk

The longest elephant tusk on record a few years ago, according to a director of the New York Zoological park, measured 11 feet 5½ inches. It was one of a pair weighing 292 pounds.

WHERE SOME TAX DOLLARS SPENT

Whatever savings were effected in some offices by enactment of the $3.00 per-day allowance for food and shelter were offset by increased expenses in other departments through enlargement or divisional separation. Subsistence and lodging bills totalled $161,820 for the 1932-33 period and $155,200 for 1933-34. Transportation and garage rental expenses jumped from $291,091 the first year to $315,574 the second.

Highway patrolmen and agricultural department employes expended $28,820 and $22,722 for subsistence and lodging from April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933. The department of public works topped the list of 24 departments the next year with expenditures of $28,573, most of the expenses being charged to special investigations and utility probes.

The highway patrol, severed from the efficiency office the second year, showed a food and shelter bill of $28,820 the first year and $24,581 the next.

Glad-Hander

In old Greece there used to be at Athens, and other republics, a citizen of high standing who was known as the Proxenos of some foreign state, whose duty it was hospitably to welcome, advise and assist foreign visitors to Athens.

FOR
Uniform High Quality
USE
Angeles Milk & Cream
Efficient Delivery Service
ANGELES
CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY

Gate City Second Hand Store
125 West Front Street
SPECIALS
5 inch Stove Pipe 15c
6 inch Stove Pipe 18c
5 lb. pkg. Standard Kalcimine 45c
Phonograph Records, ... 5 and 10c
Good Double-Bit Ax $1.75
F. C. REYNOLDS — PHONE 841-J

Zoods Street Shop
MAGAZINES —— NEWSPAPERS
FISHING TACKLE —— FILMS
TOBACCO — CANDY
OPEN EVENINGS and SUNDAYS

G. Garland
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Repair Work of All Kinds
814 E. Second St. Port Angeles, Wn.

GRANGE
STICK POWDER
40 lb box, 20% $4.75
40 lb box, 25% $5.00
100 foot Water Fuse $1.20
TRY A BOX AND COMPARE ITS QUALITY AND PRICE
Grange Warehouse Co.
Oak & Railroad — — Phone 301

OLYMPICAN FLASHES

THE COUGAR

The cougar is the largest of the American cat family of carnivorous or flesh-eating animals. With massive, broad flat head, piercing yellow eyes, muscles and sinews like coiled springs of steel—all wrapped up with a reddish tan coat ending in a long nervous tail, the cougar presents an ugly appearance. His disposition can be best described as the worst known to animal life, the hate of a demon, a sly cunning beyond understanding and viciousness personified.

The average length of this predator is 6 to 7 feet, of which his massive tail is nearly half the length of his body. Quick, alert, agile and slinking, the cougar is capable of adapting himself to any climatic conditions and his haunts are always inaccessible.

Any kind of flesh is the cougar's diet. He is a clever, slinking killer, whose raids on game are carefully timed. His descent on his prey is quick, sure and deadly and he will kill more than he can consume satisfying his lust for blood.

No animal, not excluding the wolf, is so rarely seen or so difficult to find without dogs. While they are cowardly, it is not uncommon for them to stalk a man for miles, as if waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon him unawares.

Of the predatory animals, the cougar and the bob-cat are the worst offenders in the slaughter of game. Records show that the cougar alone will kill an average of 60 elk and deer each year. In the Olympics recently, one old male cougar was tracked by a hunter for a 30-day period and was found to have slaughtered 11 elk in that time. Another case is a male cougar of record showing a kill of one grown elk cow, a yearling elk, an elk calf and two deer, all on a snow that had fallen but six days previous.

Seventy percent of all the natural increase of our game is each year slaughtered by predatory animals, while but approximately ten percent of the natural increase can be traced to the take hunters.

Since the elimination of the Bounty System of Predatory Animal Control in 1931, the cougar and other destuctive predators have multiplied in numbers many fold, with the result that the Olympic Peninsula has become an arena where the deer and elk are pitted against their natural enemies, in the main the cougar, in what might be termed the 'Survival of the Fittest." The result is the ruthless slaughter of game life which is fast depleting one of our greatest resources.

The inaccessible haunts and habits of the cougar in the Olympic Wilderness, makes it impossible for any but those familiar with the area to attempt to rid the country of predatory animals. In addition, a pack outfit and trained varmint dogs are imperative, with the result that but few can qualify for any effective results. Cougar hunting means expense of equipment, risk of horses, dogs and self on a mission that requires lots of time, and a bounty or some workable plan on a remunerative basis, seems the only solution.

The Cougar must go, he is public enemy No. 1, and along with him the other predators destroying our game, if we are to perpetuate our Wild Life into generations beyond our own.

—G. W. MURRAY,
The Olympicans, Inc.

DAMAGE MOUNTS TO HUGE TOTAL

(Continued from page 1)

$400.

Another culvert farther south washed out, repairs, $300.

Repair road running south of this point, $1,000.

Stevens road, 30 foot culvert repaired, $100.

Ramapo fills, repairs $1,000.

Little river bridge and road entirely gone. Will require about one-half mile new road and bridge, estimate cost, $6,500.

There will be about two miles of road east of town that will require new graveling, $1,500. Also all roads will have to be gone over with grader.

West Twin bridge gone out, estimate cost, $2,500.

There are numerous other roads to the west that have not been examined, but will no doubt run into thousands of dollars.

PENINSULA IN GRIP OF FLOOD MENACE

(Continued from page 1)

trees and traffic was temporarily stopped when a small bridge went out.

The MacDonald Creek fill on the new highway almost went out.

There were seven washouts on the Colman road between Joe Hoare's home and the Elwha road, and in one place half of the roadbed for nearly a half mile was washed away.

Unconfirmed reports state that the two upper Dungeness river wooden bridges were out and the Lyre river bridge was partially gone.

One hundred men on the county road crews, headed by the county engineer's department, were working night and day to get the roads in condition. The important roads used by school buses received the first attention.

City street employees were cleaning mud and debris from the streets.

Drinking water was full of mud and silt and almost undrinkable.

Refugees from the flooded homes were taken care of at the Legion clubhouse.

Evidently the chinook did not strike deep back in the mountains, died last Wednesday at the Retsil now than last year at this time.

TOWNSEND PLAN CLUB TALK TOPIC

(Continued from page 1)

The plan, according to Mr. Hart, is to be financed by a two percent sales tax, and will not cost the state or federal governments one extra dime.

"The sales tax would increase the cost of commodities," it was stated as a natural law of economics, "but the increase in volume of business and wages would more than absorb the difference."

What Plan Will Do

First, it would immediately relieve about eight million persons who would receive the pensions.

Second, it would provide work for approximately six million unemployed at once.

Third, it would abolish public unemployment relief, the county poor farms, mothers' pensions, soldiers' pensions, etc.

National Crime Costs

It was stated racketeering in the United States annually cost the taxpayers fifteen billion dollars, and that other crime costs brought the total to eighteen billions, which amount would more than finance the Townsend plan and greatly reduce crime costs. The principal causes of crime were given as poverty and unemployment—idleness on the part of youth.

The Rev. Mr. Hart, who has made an exhaustive study of the plan, said he did not claim it was the solution to every problem facing the nation, but that it would go far towards that end.

It was stated that some fifteen million voters had petitioned the congress to pass the plan, and the lists were multiplying rapidly. A petition was passed at the meeting Monday evening and a number of signatures secured.

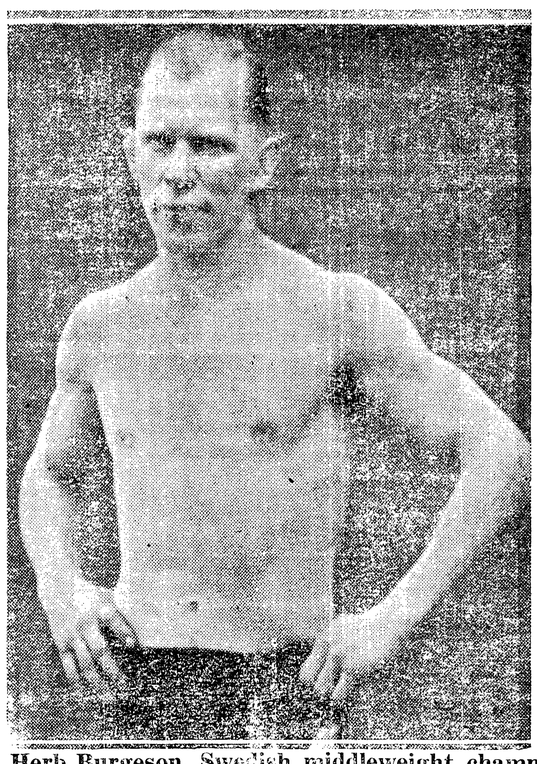
The address, which was greatly appreciated by the large audience, was followed by a number of questions from the audience, and which were answered by Mr. Hart.

The business session of the club was held after the public meeting. Mrs. Helen Broderson and Bob O'Brien reported for the legislative committee, and the committee on the joint banquet soon to be held reported that progress had been made and plans would soon be completed. Those present and speaking for the Womens Roosevelt Democratic club included Mrs. Wayne Williams and Mrs. A. J. Cosser, and from the Young Mens Democratic club, Emerson Lawrence and Wayne Williams.

County Auditor Rollin Bowles made a statement on the policies of his office, and also announced the President's birthday ball for January 30, and urged support of the enterprise.

Refreshments of delicious cake, fruit and coffee, were served.

HERB BURGESON



Herb Burgeson, Swedish middleweight champ, of Portland, Ore., who will meet Tex Porter, of Port Angeles, here next Monday evening.

ERICKSON — HARBOUGH

Mr. Ernest Erickson and Miss Margaret C. Harbough, both popular young people of Sequim, were united in marriage at 2 p. m, last Thursday at the Congregational parsonage, Port Angeles, the Rev. L. L. Farmann, pastor, officiating. Witnesses were Lee Harbough and Mrs. Rena J. Farmann.

The bride was an honor graduate of the Sequim high school

Fox Found Everywhere

There is no animal so widely distributed over the surface of the world, nor one that meets varied conditions of temperature and environment with so little difference of form and habits as the fox, an English scientist declares.

Young Grizzly Bear Light

The young of a grizzly bear at birth may weigh less than a pound although the mother tips the scales at 500 to 1,000 times as much.

JOURNAL CLASSIFIED ADS bring RESULTS!

P. W. GALLUP, PIONEER AND WAR VETERAN DIES

P. W. Gallup, 93, Clallam county pioneer and Civil War veteran, died last Wednesday at te Retsil Soldiers' Home. The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Sequim Mortuary, the Rev. B. H. Hart, officiating.

BUTTER CONSUMPTION IN U. S. 18 LBS. PER CAPITA

Butter consumption is only 18 pounds per capita in the United States, compared with 30 pounds in New Zealand and 36 pounds in Canada, Dr. Otto J. Hill, state college extension dairyman reported. An increase of only two pounds per capita in consumption would represent 350,000,000 pounds of butter or the production from over 1,250,000 cows.

Subscribe for the Clallam County Journal now before the rate advances. Only $1.00 per year until February 15, 1935.

MERCHANTS HOTEL
AND RESTAURANT
GOOD EATS
WINE —— BEER
Lew Thompson, Prop.

Wrestling!
EAGLES' HALL, Port Anggeles
Mon. January 28
8 ten minute rounds
Tex Porter
Port Angeles, 160 lbs.
Herb Burgeson
Portland, 161 lbs.
SEMI-FINAL, 5 ten minute rounds
Bo CAMPBELL vs. Farmer STEWART
Chimacum ,160 lbs Medford, Ore. 164 lbs
OPENER, 3 six-minute rounds
Eddie DAVIS, Port Angeles, 148 lbs. vs.
Scotty PRATHER, Townsend, 145
First Bout at 8:30 p.m.
Admission, including tax:
Gen. 75c; Ladies, Students,50c Kids, 25c