

Henry Ford, Pioneer of Auto Industry, Dies at 83

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family, in addition to the widow, are Mrs. Edsel B. (Florence) Ford, and her children, Henry II, Benson, William and Josephine Ford. Edsel Ford, only son of the noted manufacturer, died in May, 1943.

Death came to the elder Ford a little more than a year and a half after he had relinquished all participation in the management of his great company.

When he resigned as president, a post he took over upon the death of his son, Edsel, he said he wanted to devote more time to "personal affairs."

From other quarters, however, it was said that dissatisfaction on the part of the younger Ford generation, particularly Mrs. Edsel Ford, had led to the reorganization of administrative personnel.

Wealth Enormous

Henry Ford himself probably never knew the exact amount of the fabulous fortune he amassed in the development of his great motor car enterprise.

He was one of 13 original shareholders who pooled \$28,000 to establish the Ford Motor Co. in 1903.

When the Ford Motor Co. filed its annual statement of assets and liabilities with the Massachusetts Tax Commission for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, it reported \$718,660,356 in assets.

This included cash, notes and accounts receivable, stocks, bonds, securities and patent rights listed at \$230,580,915; real estate at \$143,924,799; machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures at \$200,609,862; merchandise and supplies \$142,748,617; prepaid insurance, taxes, etc., \$796,761.

The company reported a surplus of \$612,678,531.

How much of these holdings, all within the Ford family, were wholly in the name of his wife, Clara Bryant Ford, in his own name and in possession of the heirs of his son, Edsel, has only been guessed at.

The late Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, an early Ford partner, net \$2,500 in the com-

pany for 21 shares in 1903 and took out \$30,000,000 in the sale of minority stock in 1919. Ford's personal fortune has been estimated in various sources at all the way from \$200,000,000 up to \$500,000,000.

Bus Dive Into River Brings Death to Nine

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passengers as they were removed from the river.

Steering Gear Suspected

Possibility that locked steering gear resulting from the collision may have sent the bus careening into the river was being investigated today by the state patrol, according to Capt. O. C. Furest, district supervisor.

Long, the bus driver, said at the Renton Hospital, where he was taken with an injured leg, that he rammed into the tanker when Smith pulled out in front of the Portland-Seattle stage.

"Before we hit, I slugged out all the air brakes, but I couldn't stop in time," Long said.

The bus continued on a short way, veered crazily to the left, miraculously missing a flow of southbound traffic, snapped off a telephone pole, hurtled a 15-foot high bank and plunged into the river, finally ending up against pilings 25 feet out.

The front of the bus was crushed like an eggshell for about four feet. The heavy vehicle floated a minute or two in the water while those trapped inside fought to escape, then slowly it submerged until only a portion of the rear turtleback top was above water.

Six-year-old Darlene Wick of Portland was credited today by survivors of the crash as one of the principal heroines of their survival.

The child and her grandmother, Mrs. Helga Wick, with whom she was returning for a Seattle visit, were killed in the bus' plunge.

Calmly and with even voice, the girl stood in the partially submerged bus and directed efforts of volunteer rescuers who cut through the metal top to extricate passengers, survivors said.

Phone Strike Continues As Peace Parley Goes On

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were resumed today in Washington and in many other cities over the nation, but Joseph A. Beirne, NFW president, said the unions were settling down for a long shutdown.

Long Distance Worst Hit

While a few areas, either because they are outside of the Bell system or for other reasons were unaffected by the curtailment of local telephone service, the pinch in long distance service was felt everywhere.

By using supervisory personnel to take over strikers' jobs, the A. T. and T. said it was able to handle 22 1/2 per cent of usual long distance traffic. The company spokesman said in New York that while the company had announced it would accept only emergency calls, it also was handling "necessary calls" which he described as of a serious rather than a social nature.

The A. T. and T. spokesman added that in 14 large cities, 23 per cent of the long distance positions were manned by supervisory personnel. He added that about 10 per cent of its non-supervisory personnel also showed up for work yesterday in New York City.

One Unit Wins Wage Hike

Union officials have predicted that the absence of maintenance men soon will result in a further curtailment of long distance service, as well as a reduction of the present emergency service provided for users of manually operated telephones. They also doubt that the dial system without its usual maintenance will continue to give untroubled service.

First lifting of the strike action was reported last night when Kenneth Abrahamson, president of the Jamestown (N.Y.) Federation of Telephone Workers, an NFW affiliate, announced a nine percent pay increase had been accepted and 66 operators and 49 plant employees would return to work for the Jamestown

Telephone Corporation Dial-Equipped Cities in Oregon Receive Service

PORTLAND, Ore., April 8. — Telephone service within Portland and other Oregon dial-equipped cities continued near normal today, but officials said most other cities struggled along with emergency service only.

Across the Columbia river, Vancouver, Wash., likewise was hampered by its all-manual exchange and was one of the northwest's largest cities to be hard hit by the telephone workers' strike.

Salem, Medford, Klamath Falls and Ashland have dial service, but telephone company officials said all other cities in Oregon have manual service. Two small Portland exchanges — including one in Vanport — were on an emergency basis because of their lack of dial installations.

About 730 supervisory employees were reported manning circuits throughout Oregon. Emergency long distance calls were subject to delays.

In Portland, where pay day came the same date the strike began, strikers were escorted through picket lines to pick up their pay checks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8. — New efforts to revive deadlocked negotiations between the striking National Federation of Telephone Workers and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company were scheduled for today.

U. S. Conciliator Omar Hawkins arranged the meeting in hopes

of finding a place to cut through the tangle of discussions, but with apparently little chance of success.

There was no indication that the company was ready to recede from its position. Spokesmen for the NFW said flatly that any major developments in negotiations must come from the Washington sessions, with the regional meetings merely operating as local coordinating sessions.

Rain Fails to Greatly Affect Telephone Pickets

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the recorded voice, declaring that their were emergency calls. Also a picket, awakened from a deep slumber by a seeker of information as to whether the strike had ended, confined his retorts to a gruff "No."

Some of the women pickets, carrying signs, trudged their beats on the sidewalk and alleyway in cheerful spirits despite steadily falling rain, but members of the graveyard shift, sprawled sleepy-eyed in automobiles, were less buoyant. Strikers were generally tight-lipped on comments concerning the strike and their personal views.

Western Union, often considered a dependable business barometer, locally reported a 75 per cent increase in business, accredited to the telephone strike. Taxis also were swamped with business yesterday and city police reported pedestrian traffic heavy considering the downpour of rain.

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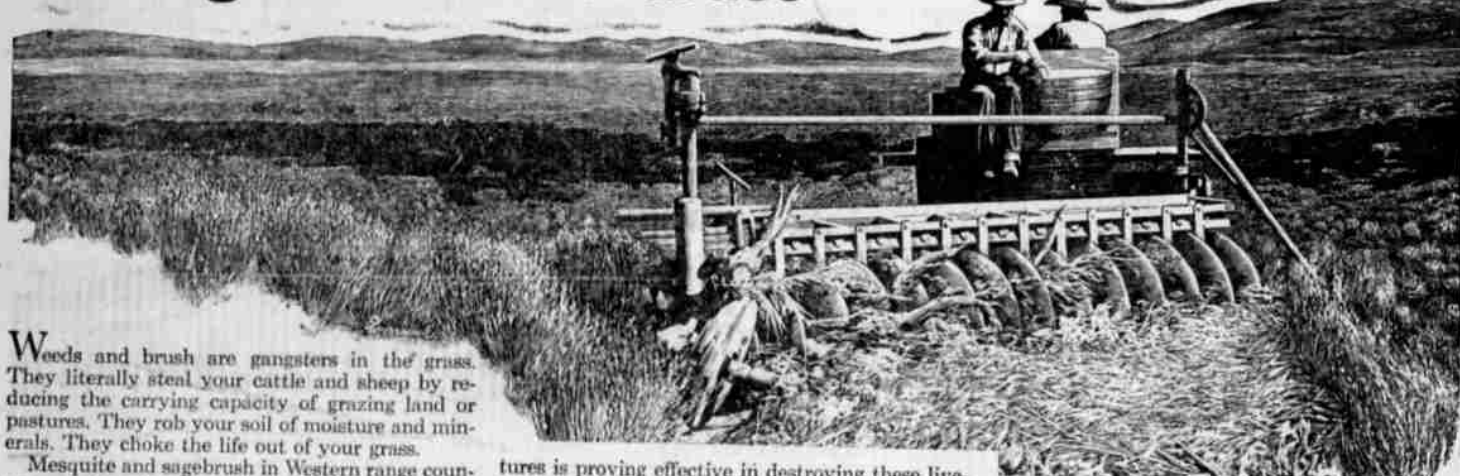
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Gangsters in the Grass



Weeds and brush are gangsters in the grass. They literally steal your cattle and sheep by reducing the carrying capacity of grazing land or pastures. They rob your soil of moisture and minerals. They choke the life out of your grass.

Mesquite and sagebrush in Western range country are often thieving plants. They're tough and aggressive. The carrying capacity of a hundred million acres of good grazing land has been greatly reduced by these two alone. Weeds and brush can be burned or poisoned, grubbed out with bulldozers or yanked out with tractors and cables. Grass thrives again when the brush is gone. Then, cattle or sheep production can be increased, sometimes as much as 300%.

From farming states come reports of doubled beef production per acre of pasture simply by mowing weeds. In dairying sections startling improvements in production, flavor, and milk and cream profits have resulted from cutting pasture weeds two or three times a season. Promising experimental work is proceeding with 2, 4-D and other new chemical weed killers. Spraying pas-

tures is proving effective in destroying these livestock rustlers.

Once weeds are under control, pastures benefit by liming, fertilizing, reseeding with recommended pasture mixtures, by harrowing or disking to break up manure. Few crops give as great return for a little attention as does grass. A good starting point in an improved grass program is to take steps to control weeds and brush.

We—both you and Swift—are interested in making the best use of what we have. It has been said that "a penny saved is a penny earned." There are many dollars to be saved by making the most efficient use of grass lands. We suggest that you contact your state agricultural college, county agent, or vocational agricultural teacher for further information.

OUR CITY COUSIN



Price balances supply and demand

There is always a demand for meat. Yes, at some price. But that price is not determined by the meat's cost, or set by the meat packer. It is set by what the consumers are willing and able to pay for the meat and by-products. That is something which must be known and remembered if one is to understand the meat business.

A good many people think that the meat packers sell meat for the cost of the livestock, plus expense, plus a profit. But that is not how meat prices are made. We must sell our meat—because it is perishable. We hope, of course, to sell it at a price which gives us a profit. But profit or loss, we must sell it. As our president, John Holmes, said recently, "We seek the price that balances supply and demand. Sometimes this is a profitable price; sometimes there is a loss. The records show that, on the average, we make a modest profit year by year."

As for prices paid for livestock, they, too, are set by the forces of supply and demand. No meat packer could control them because there is so much competition both in buying and selling. There are over 4,000 meat packers and 20,000 commercial slaughterers competing daily for live animals.

F.M. Simpson,

Agricultural Research Department

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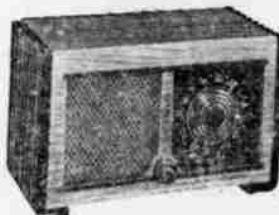
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Soda Bill Sez: ...the time to hold on hardest is when you're just about decided to let go.

Martha Logan's Recipe for FRANKFURTS AND HOT POTATO SALAD

(Yield: 6 servings)

6 frankfurts
4 large potatoes
3 tablespoons bacon drippings
1/4 cup diced onion
1/4 cup vinegar

1/4 cup diced green pepper
3 tablespoons water
2 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon black pepper

Cook potatoes. Peel and cut in 1/2-inch cubes. Place frankfurts in saucepan of boiling water. Remove from heat and let stand from 5 to 10 minutes. Heat drippings. Add onion and green pepper, and brown. Add vinegar, water, sugar, salt, and pepper. Cook over low heat until flavors are thoroughly blended. Pour hot sauce over cubed potatoes and mix lightly. Top with frankfurts and serve hot.

Judging Producing Ability of Heifer Calves

by W. W. Sweet
Bureau of Dairy Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture

The results of preliminary analysis of data obtained by scientists in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, offer much promise that dairymen will soon have a new, practical, money-saving system for judging the future producing ability of heifer calves.

We have found that by examining the udder of a dairy heifer when she is 4 months old we can get a good idea whether or not she will be a good milk producer. We think that with a little practice any farmer can learn to judge heifer calves the same way.

Working with our experimental dairy herd at Beltsville, Maryland, we first determined, by feel, the average udder development of calves. Then we graded all the heifers as High, Medium, or Low. Later we checked the grades of these calves against their milk production records as cows. We found a fairly close match between the grades of the calves and the milk production of the cows.

Since these results are based entirely on the study of animals in one herd, the plan must be rigidly tested for reliability in other herds where the inheritance for milk production may be at different levels and more variable, before it can be recommended for practical use.

The pay-off, of course, comes in culling out low producers at an early age. It costs about \$125 to raise a heifer to milking age. Nearly one-third of the heifer calves now raised turn out to be unprofitable cows. If the method stands up under field tests it appears that this proportion and the resulting monetary loss can be materially reduced.