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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Charles V. Stanton

For the next three days Roseburg will be host to the state convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Young people from all parts of Oregon will begin assembling in Roseburg tonight, and through Sunday will devote their attention and interest to religious ideas and ideals.

On the date of Feb. 2, 1881, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, pastor of the Williston Congregational Church at Portland, Maine, was arranging to entertain a group of young people at his parsonage. These young people were members of the Mizpah Circle, a mission band.

While Mrs. Clark was busy in the kitchen preparing food for the group, Dr. Clark suddenly appeared with a hastily drawn prospectus for a new type of organization. It was entitled "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor." Mrs. Clark, who burned a batch of cookies while examining her husband's notes, approved the idea. It was submitted to the group that evening and C.E. was born.

Today the Society embraces hundreds of thousands of young people in all parts of the world. It is organized in a great many of the Protestant churches. Interdenominational and international, it has served to build character and inspire Christian living for millions of people.

Pledge Christian Life

The young person joining the society signs a pledge, one form of which reads as follows:

Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would have me do. I will make it the rule of my life to pray and read the Bible; to support the work and worship of my church, and to take my part in the meetings and other activities of this society. I will seek to bring others to Christ; to give as I can for the spread of the Kingdom; to advance my country's welfare, and to promote the Christian brotherhood of man. These things I will do unless hindered by conscientious reasons, and in them all I will seek the Savior's guidance.

Throughout the years since Dr. Clark first submitted his plan to a small group of young people in Portland, Maine, Christian Endeavor has spread its influence throughout the world, has inspired thousands of men and women into full-time Christian activities, and has built Christian homes everywhere.

Christian Endeavor has long been a strong influence in religious life in Oregon. The Society's state conventions are particularly well attended.

Roseburg Rusty On Conventions

Because of the great number of young people coming to Roseburg for the state meeting, much difficulty has been encountered in obtaining accommodations.

Roseburg has grown somewhat rusty in convention procedure. During the past 10 years of boom growth the city has been so lacking in convention facilities and housing that few conventions have been attempted.

This year, however, Roseburg has gone after conventions and is slated for many big meetings.

While the Christian Endeavor convention doubtless will make the chief demand on private homes for lodging, it is expected that sleeping rooms also will be needed in lesser number for other gatherings during the year.

With its usual hospitality Roseburg doubtless will meet the housing demand for this week's conclave and, with this experience, will be conditioned to respond more readily in the future.

The meeting here of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor should have a pronounced influence on public opinion.

Because of the great amount of publicity given juvenile delinquency, many people are prone to view all teenagers with suspicion. But a look at the hundreds of young guests who will be with us the balance of the week, and the opportunity to entertain them in our own homes, should give us an altogether different opinion.

In the future, when we read of the delinquent acts of a small minority of teenagers, we can recall the pleasant visit of several hundred young men and women earnestly devoted to Christian ideals.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — America introduced a secret weapon to win a draw with the Russians in an odd hospitality war fought along the Elbe River 10 years ago.

That weapon, it now may be revealed, was Kentucky's bottled breakfast of champions — 100-proof bourbon.

As soon as the two Allied armies linked up, a number of celebrations were held. In the first flush of enthusiasm they were largely spontaneous get-togethers between small groups of individuals or officers from both armies, and marked by cordiality and good will on both sides.

But as the parties went up, echelon by echelon, from division to corps to army level, the atmosphere subtly changed. The cordiality and good will became formalized.

In this exchange of hospitality the Russians held a big edge. We wealthy Wall Street imperialists had little more than stern canned combat rations to offer. The simple virtuous peasant Soviet warriors, on the other hand, seemed to have a pipeline of plenty that led straight to Moscow.

When they were hosts, the tables groaned with piles of caviar, fat cheeses, fresh cucumbers, all kinds of rich tidbits you usually find only in expensive restaurants—and an endless number of carafes filled with vodka.

The Russians took a rude delight in trying to toast the Americans under the table. And it must be admitted that many of our men, worn down by months of clean living in the field, were ill-prepared to face the Soviet vodka barrage. As one officer remarked weakly after the 20-umpth toast:

"I thought Russian roulette was played with revolvers, not vodka glasses."

The lavishness reached its peak at a party thrown by Marshal Ivan Zonev, now Russian deputy minister of defense, for Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley and his staff.

Forewarned on the insidious impact of vodka, Bradley and his officers had guarded against it by swallowing quantities of canned milk and mineral oil.

Konev himself, a bald, powerfully built man, proved the first loophole in the Russian hospitality siege. He turned down the vodka and reached for a glass of white wine as an interpreter explained, "The marshal has stomach trouble."

Bradley, who is no drinking man himself, immediately switched to white wine, too, and had no trouble matching Konev toast for toast. Grinning, Bradley leaned over to a correspondent friend and whispered, "How'm I doing?" He was doing perfectly. So were his mineral oil fortified staff. They easily met the Russian officers on equal terms.

Following a tremendous repast, a Red army chorus sang the "Star Spangled Banner," but apparently were safe from being corrupted by it as they had memorized the lyrics without understanding them.

A ballet troupe, obviously professional, then put on a splendid performance, but when Bradley praised the dancers, Konev merely remarked blandly:

"Just a few girls from the Red army."

When it came time for Bradley to hold a return courtesy party, a question arose over what liquid refreshments to offer.

"They served us their national drink," Bradley said, smiling. "We'll introduce them to one of ours—bourbon."

Although it was evident the Russian officers had been warned to be on their best behavior, two of them quickly wilted under the belting of bourbon toasts. After a polite sniffer, Konev turned to his interpreter with a strained look and muttered, "Too strong. Too strong."

After dinner a violinist who had been specially flown there from Paris entertained the group. When Koven praised his playing as magnificent, Bradley replied with a straight face:

"Oh, it's really nothing. He's just one of our American soldiers."

The violinist happened to be a guy named Jascha Heifetz.

Ten years later Gen. Bradley still feels that—thanks to bourbon and Heifetz—the Americans earned at least a draw in their hot hospitality war with the Russians on the River Elbe.

Now to Take On Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Et Al.

Bruce Biossat

In all the turbulent debate over Formosa, some circles keep advancing the idea that this big island should be placed under a trusteeship of the United Nations. It sounds like a nice, respectable solution to a tough political dilemma, but it may not be nearly so wise as its advocates think.

The thought is that a trusteeship plan might be eminently acceptable both to our western allies and to the Asian nations we are trying to woo.

Presumably it would take the government of Formosa out of the hands of Chiang Kai-shek and his refugee Chinese Nationalist army. The British and some others tolerate Chiang largely for America's sake. Asians like India's Nehru do not tolerate him at all.

Furthermore, the trusteeship proponents argue, such an arrangement would give 8,000,000 Formosans an ultimate chance to say something about how they want to be governed. Right now, though they outnumber the Nationalist refugees 4 to 1, they have a fair voice only in domestic matters. Chiang has a tight grip on the island's foreign policy, not to mention its military affairs.

Yet some observers of the Formosan situation gravely doubt the wisdom of this approach. Senator Knowland, for all his belligerence on Far Eastern issues, seems to be talking fact when he says that Asians generally and Formosans especially would look upon UN trusteeship as a sort of "multiple colonialism."

Since colonialism is the yoke Asians have been seeking to lift from their backs, one can understand how they might view control by a UN heavily weighted with Western influence as either no better or only slightly better than what they have known.

Beyond this there is the question of what kind of trusteeship could ever be approved in a UN where Communist Russia has a voice. If one were approved, what might the Soviet Union or its puppets in the UN not do to sabotage the effective working out of the plan?

The United States could not tolerate any arrangement which did not seek to guarantee the defense of Formosa and adjacent islands against the encroachments of Chinese communism. We now see Formosa as vital to the safety of the continental U. S., even though it lies 6000 miles west across the open Pacific.

If not Chinese Nationalist, then American defense forces would have to hold the Formosa line since it is unlikely other UN powers would offer at best more than token aid in a general defense.

We or the UN simply cannot leave Formosa to the Formosans, because that would mean leaving it to the Chinese Red aggressor.

This country believes sincerely in democratic self-determination for all peoples, including Formosans. When the moment is right, we should perhaps foster not trusteeship but true independence for the islanders.

But the moment is not right. The Formosans are not yet qualified by leadership and experience to govern themselves. And good hard military logic, leading right back to the avoidance of American bloodshed, tells our leaders it is good sense to support Chiang and his army as long as they are in substantial being.

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C., 4th Oregon District

The city of Washington is crowded these days. Year after year the number of national conventions held here increases. During the past week the D.A.R. and their affiliated organizations have been in session and so has the American Society of Newspaper Editors. I expect some other conventions are in session here too.

Our Nation's Capital is magnificent at any time. It is most enjoyable, however, in the weeks from about mid-April until the middle of June. Thousands of visitors pour in during those months including hundreds of bus-loads of school children. The galleries of the House of Representatives are filled with such groups every day.

It is a fine thing for so many people to be able to visit the seat of government of our great country. Not only can they come and look but they can, if they choose, see the Houses of Congress in session and hear the debates. The Capitol building, including the House and Senate wings, are open to the public during the day. Those who wish to visit the galleries may obtain tickets from their Congressman or from one of their Senators. Gallery tickets have been strictly required since the shooting incident in the House last year.

The House Armed Services Committee is working on a military training bill. I believe it is referred to as a "Universal Military Training Bill" but its official title is the "National Security Training Bill." The committee has not completed its work of final drafting so a copy of the legislation as it will come to the Floor is not yet available. I think I am safe in saying, though, that the bill which will finally come before the House will not be a Universal Military Training bill as most people understand the term. It will provide for a firming-up of our military reserve situation plus a provision for six months of training for a small number of youths — not more than a total of 250,000. Selective service will be continued and a "Ready Reserve" contingent of three million will be provided. As I understand it the Reserve plan would require the men to do a certain amount of drill and training each year and attend a 17-day summer camp.

The actual provisions of the legislation remain to be seen and completely analyzed. It is safe to assume, however, that Congress will enact such a law and that it will result in nearly every young man doing a stint of active military service if he is physically fit and has not already been in service.

Was what happened to the bill to increase the pay of postal workers another example of political needling by the opponents of the President or was it bad management and confusion on the part of those who were working on the legislation? I cannot answer that question with any certainty but it seems to me there may be danger that no increase will be passed this year. A veto would seem possible but I hope it does not happen. It requires two-thirds of those voting to over-ride a veto.

Reader Opinions

Court's 'Arbitrary' Action Irked GOP Committee

ROSEBURG—(To the Editor)—Your editorial of April 22, begging for cooperation of all factions with newly appointed Sheriff Ira Byrd, missed the main point at issue. Certainly every good American citizen, (and this includes 100 per cent of the Republican Central Committee), will cooperate with any and all law enforcement officers, regardless of politics.

Your statement that "some members of the Central Committee are 'piqued' by the County Court" is probably the understatement of 1955. "Amazed," "dumfounded" or just plain "rantankerous" is closer to the feelings of the committee. Another statement that "there will be at least minority sentiment from the committee on the side of the County Court," is also erroneous, I believe. Certainly Dr. Verner Anderson's letter in Tuesday's paper bears me out.

You see, Charlie, the uproar was not because any certain candidate was appointed by the Court. But that the Court ignored, flouted, and repudiated the Committee, and the expressed sentiment of the majority of citizens in the county, as exemplified by the committee. The reaction would have been identical, had names been reversed. It was the arbitrary action of the Court that caused committeemen and women to get their backs up.

The Committee's nomination was unanimous, after the preliminary voting. On motion to make the recommendation unanimous, there was not a single dissenting voice.

We believe the American system of government to be the best in the world. Millions of Americans have suffered, bled and died to attain and maintain the government we enjoy and love. This, in simple language, is government of, by, and for the people, according to the will of the majority.

The Central Committee wants harmony, but not bad enough to surrender our great American heritage of government by the majority in favor of Government by a Politburo!

GLEN WELLMAN
Rep. Cent. Committeeman
Roseburg, Ore.

Army Private Faces Charges Of Collaborating

CAMP HANFORD, Wash. (AP) — An Army private now stationed here faces a courtmartial on charges he had dealings with the enemy while a prisoner of war in Korea, the Army said Tuesday.

An announcement said a courtmartial was recommended after a "thorough" investigation of charges brought against Pvt. John D. Martin, 24, Tule Lake, Calif., a member of a Camp Hanford service unit.

Army officials said Martin is accused of attempting to promote "disloyalty and disaffection" among fellow prisoners after his capture by Chinese forces on Nov. 27, 1950.

Between June 1951 and April 1953 when Martin was released in Operation Little Switch, the announcement said, the soldier is accused of "knowingly communicating, corresponding and . . . giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

The Army said the charges were filed April 11 and the recommendation for a courtmartial later was sent to Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Timberman, commanding general at Ft. Lewis.

Role Of Schools In Civil Defense Tagging Explained

Federal Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson says the nations' schools can play a vital role in assuring the success of a nationwide identification tagging program for civilians.

Earlier, calling attention to the greatly increased Civil Defense problem resulting from new knowledge of the threat of radioactive fall-out in atomic or H-bomb attack, Peterson urged all state and local leaders to support an immediate tagging program.

In his new statement to local authorities, the FCDA administrator said, "The schools of America have been in the forefront of the tagging program by taking the initiative, providing their pupils with tags and encouraging the families of pupils to get them." He added that the school program, while one of the best, has not been adequate, and continued, "Tags are needed for emergencies that might arise in peacetime, and they will be essential if the United States should be attacked. "Here are some good reasons why state and local officials, and the citizens themselves, should support the tagging program:

1. In any kind of an emergency, an identification tag is useful to identify a casualty and to get information on his condition to his family.

2. In the event of war, tags will be needed to identify persons, particularly minors and the aged, and to help restore them to their families.

3. Most tags carry information that can help in the ministering of spiritual aid to a victim of accident or wartime violence."

Peterson paid tribute also to nonschool groups which have been active in citizen tagging programs, declaring, "Women's groups, together with some national associations and organizations, have made much progress in efforts to further this vital program. But the wearing of Civil Defense identification tags is still confined to widely scattered local areas where the local leadership recognizes the need for action now. A tremendous task still lies before us in this field. It is the responsibility of every citizen to do his part."

Application blanks for identification tags are available at local grocery stores, according to Brig. Gen. J. T. Pierce, Douglas County Civil Defense director.

Scientist Says 1000 H-Bombs' Affect Damaging

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Nobel prize winning geneticist, Prof. H. J. Muller, estimated here that 1,000 hydrogen bomb test blasts would "significantly damage" future generations of the world's population.

The Indiana University scientist declined to define the damage he said would result from harmful radiation - produced mutations—or sudden variations in hereditary traits—but said in an interview it "would not mean the extinction of the race."

He made the comments when questioned in connection with statements made Monday night to the 92nd annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. Earlier, the academy awarded him one of its major medals for contributions to genetics including "his studies of the genetic effects of radiation."

Muller declared in his speech that radiation from H-bomb tests already held could cause "tens of thousands" of harmful mutations in the next generation of Americans.

He said that in terms of total U. S. population this would not constitute a significant undermining of heredity, but he added, "each individual harmful mutation is, however, an evil, and we have no right to dismiss it lightly."

Civil Service Positions Open

Several new U.S. Civil Service examinations have been announced here.

They are for the following positions:

Auditor in the Dept. of the Army and for agricultural marketing specialist in the Dept. of Agriculture and other federal agencies. Positions are located in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States. Agricultural marketing specialist positions may be filled in the territories and possessions of the U.S.

Accountant and auditor (commercial and fiscal) and accounting and auditing clerk in various federal agencies in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

Stenographer in various federal agencies in the Washington, D.C., area.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from Jack Calkins at the U.S. Post Office in Roseburg.

Rustic Log Railings Not To Be Replaced

The rustic log railings on the bridge over Deer Creek on Second Avenue South won't be replaced.

City Engineer Kenneth Meng said this morning that the city could find no available logs to replace those removed when repairs to the span started about a month ago. Instead, timber rails will be placed along the sides of the structure.

Laying of the new deck will be started this week after materials are received. That will take between 10 days and two weeks, Meng said. The bridges on Fowler Street and Second Avenue South will be paved at the same time when weather permits. The Fowler Street bridge still is restricted to one-way traffic.

Elsewhere, the Southern Pacific Co. is repairing the highway crossing of its spur on North Stephens Street at the intersection of Second Avenue South.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

selves, for our children and for our grandchildren we must be ready to fight for it at the drop of a hat—providing the hat is dropped in such a manner as to make it unmistakably plain that the commies want war.

If the communists WANT WAR, nothing can prevent war.

Meanwhile—

Until we're certain the communists want war—

We must make every honorable effort to keep a shooting war from getting started.

The federal government brings an anti-trust action against the Hilton hotel chain, charging that the Hilton interests violated the anti-merger section of the anti-trust law when they acquired the Statler hotel properties.

The suit is brought in the federal district court in Washington. It asks that Hilton dispose of some of his properties in New York City, Washington, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

These, I'd say, are the questions that need answering:

1. Is Hilton actually MONOPOLIZING THE HOTEL BUSINESS?

2. Or is he merely (in the opinion of the government) GETTING TOO BIG?

Is bigness bad—in itself?

I doubt it.

It seems to me that in this big country we need bigness. Maybe we don't like it. But in the modern world, with its swiftly expanding technology, it seems to be inevitable. There are big problems in these days and bigness (HONEST bigness) appears to be necessary to handle them.

The problem is WHEN DOES BIGNESS BECOME MONOPOLY?

Here's a thought:

When the filing of the suit become public, Hilton stock dropped up to $2 a share on the New York Exchange.

Suppose we had dishonest men in our government and before bringing the suit against the Hilton outfit THEY HAD SOLD HILTON STOCK SHORT.

That thought dramatizes our need in these days of bigness in business for ABSOLUTE HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT.

National Guard Armories Asked For Alaska Area

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Army wants Congress to appropriate more than 1¼ million dollars for the year beginning July 1 to finance construction of National Guard armories in Alaska, Oregon and Washington.

Testimony released here by a House appropriations subcommittee shows the Northwest program involves an estimated federal expenditure of $742,500 in Alaska, $372,525 in Washington and $271,500 in Oregon.

The estimated federal cost constitutes 75 per cent of the total. The remaining 25 per cent would be contributed by the states.

Armory projects for which funds are sought, with federal cost, include:

Alaska — Ketchikan $191,250; Fairbanks $191,250; Sitka $60,000; Juneau $75,000. In addition $225,000 is asked for scout battalion detachment type structures in 50 undesignated locations.

Oregon — Salem $262,500; Camp Clatsop $9,000.

Washington — Seattle, $210,000. For motor vehicle storage buildings: Camp Murray $60,000; Wenatchee $12,525, Pasco $30,000, Snohomish $15,000, Shelton $15,000; Yakima $30,000.

Contract To Be Awarded On Klamath Air Base

SEATTLE (AP) — A contract will be awarded here Wednesday afternoon for work at the Klamath Falls Air Force Base after review of nine bids opened Tuesday, the 13th Naval District announced.

Morrison-Knudsen Co., Seattle, was apparently low at $944,000 for the rehabilitation, extension and lighting of the runway at the Klamath Falls base.

The Navy, which is handling the modernization work at Klamath Falls for the Air Force, said specifications are being drawn for further improvements there. Bids will be called on them after the plans are completed.

Next low to the Morrison-Knudsen bid was one of $956,122 by Central Heating Co., Oreg., Ltd., Eugene, and following that was a bid of $989,997 by Warren Northwest, Inc., of Portland.

The Klamath Falls work is part of a program of readying it as a major interceptor base for the Air Force.

Aspirin Said Principal Poisoner For Children

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—Aspirin and medicines containing aspirin head the list of agents producing fatal poisoning in children, Texas physicians have been told.

Dr. John A. Anderson, pediatrics professor at the University of Minnesota, told a Texas Medical Assn. convention only three other agents—barbituric acid and its derivatives, alcohol and the petroleum products—exceed aspirin in poison deaths in all age groups.

He said danger from aspirin did not come from proper use but in excessive quantities gulped by children from bottles left in places available to tots.

ELECTION ON GAS

BAKER (AP) — A special election to determine whether the city hall shall enter the natural gas distribution business or give a franchise to a private company will be held June 3.

The franchise is sought by California-Pacific Utilities Co. of Baker and Cascade Natural Gas Co. of Seattle.

Stiffened Reserve Program Voted By Committee

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Armed Services Committee Wednesday approved 31-5 a new stiffened military reserve program but left out authority for the Pentagon to draft youths into the reserves.

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) said no attempt was made to put into the bill authority, requested by the Pentagon, to use the draft if necessary to get men for a new six-months' training program.

The bill contains the first compulsory provision in reserve history—a proviso that reservists who fail to keep up prescribed training can be recalled for maximum of 45 days' active service.

A proposal by Rep. Winstead (E-Miss) to eliminate this authority was defeated, 32-2. Rep. Nelson (R-Maine) supported Winstead.

Without a roll call vote, the committee also approved an amendment by Vinson authorizing the President to recall a maximum of one million reservists, without congressional approval, in a presidentially-declared emergency.

The measure is designed to build the active reserves to 2,960,000 men by 1960. President Eisenhower has urged this program and called it esential to keep up potential military strength under the "long haul" cutdown of regular military forces.

The measure provides that youths 17-19 years old may volunteer for six months' training, instead of awaiting a two-year draft call, if they agree to serve a total of 7½ years in the active reserves.

The Pentagon is authorized to accept between 100,000 and 250,000 volunteer trainees each year.

Army spokesmen, particularly, had requested the authority to use the draft if they failed to get the minimum number of volunteers.

Inside Of Atomic Cloud Brick Red, Say Scientists

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — The inside of a boiling atomic cloud is brick red in color and smells like the air after a lightning stroke, scientists making daring flights through the radioactive mushroom declared Wednesday.

They have swooped through the cloud in jet planes within 40 minutes or so after the bomb bursts in vital new studies of radiation, atomic testers announced.

Scientists and pilots are hit by radiation, for they don't wear special clothing or protective shielding. Their plane is only in the cloud for a few seconds, however.

How much radiation penetrates their bodies is measured by film badges worn outside the body, and by badges contained in capsules which they swallow. Later the capsule is pulled up from the stomach by a string. So far, the scientists have not been exposed to dangerous doses of radiation.

The studies made in instrument-loaded planes tell how much radiation risks a pilot runs in flying through such clouds, as he might have to do in war, how much a plane becomes contaminated, and whether such planes can be worked on safely by maintenance crews.

Eleven men from the research directorate of the Air Force Special Weapons Center at Kirkland Air Force Base, N.M. are making the tests.

More Men Than Women In Paris Fashion Display

PARIS (AP) — It was like no other fashion show ever seen in Paris.

There were more men than women in the audience. Some of the mannequins—males—looked as if they would rather be any place else than under the arc lamps where they found themselves.

Doves, four white and one dyed pink, fluttered overhead. The lucky ones on whom they alighted were given free ties.

A European wrestling champion, modeling a Bikini, turned handsprings to show it was made for athletic men and wouldn't shift.

France was celebrating National Shirt Day. The climax came when hundreds packed into the salons of a fashionable Champs Elysees hotel Monday night for a haberdashery fashion show. Television cameras also covered the event.

Everything was done to make Frenchmen more shirt conscious. Eighty models were shown to soft music and commercials bawled into a microphone. A dozen embarrassed young men, who didn't seem to know what to do with their hands, strode or ambled self-consciously along a red-carpeted runway to ripples of applause.

This Marriage Goes To Dogs

TACOMA (AP) —Herman B. Riden, 49-year-old Parkland man, lamented in Superior Court here Tuesday he thought his wife Norine loved him, but her love really was for animals.

"I married because I wanted companionship," Riden testified. "But after we were married, she said it was a business proposition.

"The second day after we were married, she moved in 17 dogs which I didn't know she had."

His attorney, Ronald Peters, asked how life with the 17 dogs had been, and Riden looked sadly toward the judge.

"I would wake up in the middle of the night with a dog licking my face," he told Judge John D. Cochran. "You couldn't even get out of bed without stepping on one, and I requested her to leave."

In awarding Riden the divorce, Judge Cochran observed:

"This is one marriage that really went to the dogs."

The Ridens were married in Tacoma Dec. 29, 1954, and less than three weeks later, Riden filed for divorce on Jan. 19.