

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Urban Paralysis

San Francisco is getting to be like China was: never free from civil wars. In 1934 the dock war tied up shipping for weeks, and was repeated in 1936-7. Through the spring and early summer the leading hotels were closed in another labor dispute. At present shipping is shut down again because of quarrels between labor organizations.

The outside world will think the city must be about ruined; and undoubtedly many of its citizens have been, both workers and employers. But to visit the city life flows on about as usual unless one visits the affected districts. Just now the embarcadero is silent, but trading is brisk on Market street and the financial canyon of Montgomery street gives no outward sign of city disturbance.

A great city is sustained by so many elements that it is rare for enough of them to be paralyzed to have visible influence on its life and activity. A great city is like a one-celled animal, reaching out its protoplasm to locate food in the water it lives in: if none is found in one direction it forages in another direction, and when successful wraps itself around its nutriment. So if ships are not running, railroads and truck lines are used to service the city needs.

But all these disturbances have their effect, sometimes far removed from the immediate scene of contention. Thus California's crops will suffer if they cannot move readily and inexpensively to market. Commerce may best be regarded as a continuous stream, and interruptions in the current do interfere with normal prosperity of those served by the flow of commerce. San Francisco has had about enough interferences for one city; and doubtless longs for a respite.

## Postoffice Dedication

Sometime about the middle of October the new federal building will be ready for occupancy. Formal exercises are being planned in connection with the dedication of the building for use. Postmaster General Farley is expected to be present to deliver the main address on the occasion, which is entirely appropriate since he is head of the nation's postal service and the building is primarily a postoffice, although other federal offices will be housed there.

Mr. Farley will attend the national convention of postmasters in San Francisco on October 19-21. It is not yet certain whether he will visit Salem before or after this meeting. On the same trip he is expected to dedicate the new east side postoffice in Portland.

Salem's new federal building is a beautiful structure. For a fine view of it and other buildings in the civic center take a stance over on Court street at about the front of the Union Abstract office. You get an excellent view of the white marble postoffice, and across the greensward rises, in the center background, the old First Methodist church with its Gothic spire, and at the right is the court house, which may soon be replaced with a building in style similar to the postoffice. Before many months the white tower of the new capitol will glisten over the tree tops to the east, and the city will long be proud of the beauty of its civic center.

## Marijuana in Linn County

County officers in Linn county have arrested a pair on charges of illegal possession of marijuana, a drug used by narcotic addicts. One admitted growing the weed on land near Albany, the other is said to have sold the product in Portland.

It is always surprising to find narcotic vendors, a band of like counterfeiters operating in your own neighborhood. Those outfits seem to belong farther away. Good old Linn county ought not to have in its peaceful dominion any humans as low as the vermin who vend narcotics. Yet here they have been found, just as in prohibition days the officers might turn up a distillery in a swell front house in the next block from where you were living.

Victims of the narcotic habit are pitiful specimens, so enslaved are they by their vice. Picking them up and trying to reform them is almost an impossible task. The best method is to run down the traffickers in drugs, and to do like the Linn county officers, nab the growers themselves. The battle is an unending one, because the greed for the enormous profits of the illicit industry tempts men to engage in the tract, and even to beguile youth into forming the dread habit.

Among the early converts to the Townsend cause none was more enthusiastic than Judge Charles H. Leavy of Spokane. He toured eastern Washington for "the plan," and made it an important plank in his platform as candidate for congress. Safely in office, with the Townsend plan waning in strength, Leavy now declares "I'm through with Dr. Townsend. He has abandoned the original plan and wants to amend the constitution." It is true that Dr. Townsend has changed his notions frequently, but there is nothing in whatever his new proposal is which is any worse than his original idea. Leavy is merely kicking away the ladder by which he scaled the heights of office.

The death of two girls from eating berries on which metallic spray had lodged emphasizes the need for some substitute for the lead-arsenic sprays used generally in spraying fruit as protection against pests. The department of agriculture is said to have developed a new chemical spray, more potent than the metallic sprays which are harmless to humans; and fruit sprayed with the chemical spray does not have to be washed. For cleanliness as well as protection against poisoning persons should wash raw fruit before eating it. But the recent tragedy in this state should stimulate efforts to provide a substitute for the old poisons.

Popular pastime now is looking under the national bed for fascists who are about to seize power and stage a pogrom. It has taken the place of red-baiting which was all the rage for several years after the war. The Chicago Times is the newest to warn against brown shirt bogymen in the United States. On this shirt question, the important thing for USA is not red shirts or black shirts or brown shirts, but merely that the people "keep their shirts on." We still have a sense of humor left in this country; and that will save us from many of these goblins now being conjured up.

Coast fishermen are having a surprise—a crop of fish they hadn't counted on, and one they never had before in these waters: tuna. A mighty school of tuna has for some mysterious reason sailed into northern waters, for the first time, so veteran fishermen say. And trolling schooners from various ports are busy harvesting this tuna crop. One cannerly began putting tuna in tins, at Astoria, while carloads have been shipped to San Pedro where most of the tuna canning is done. The unexpected visitation will prove a small gold mine while it lasts; and if tuna come once, why may they not return to these coasts?

The gent who carved the Declaration of Independence, or whatever it was, on a pin head, had nothing on Mr. Farley—he put our national parks on a postage stamp—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

The state, which has been proceeding against slot machines and pinball games, finds its chickens coming home to roost. Why stop pinballs when pari mutuel betting is allowed to flourish, even sanctioned by the state which shares in the spoils? No one has the answer. Sen. Staples may get more support for his bill abolishing betting at the next session of legislature.

Latest to be "liquidated" in Russia are three restaurant cooks, blamed with "wilful counter-revolutionary intentions" in their cooking. In this country cooks sometimes get "liquidated" but they do so of their own volition and sometimes their intentions are definitely "revolutionary."

We thought when the Santiam pass road was opened we might get some of those Deschutes potatoes the Bend Bulletin is always bragging about. Markets here seem flooded with netted gems from the Yakima valley, but nary a bag of spuds from the Deschutes country. Guess we'll have to look for some Klamaths.

A weatherman is to be assigned to Salem. Now we will know whom to blame when it rains—or when it doesn't.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

This is the 83d Oregon state fair, and is worthy of its long and colorful history:

This is the 83d Oregon state fair, and it is the 83d consecutive fair held on the same grounds.

This is true, notwithstanding the fact that some newspapers have been mentioning it as the 76th Oregon state fair.

How do they get that way? The phoney date comes from the fact that a fair was held at Oregon City for four days in 1861 on October 1, 2, 3 and 4.

It was not the Oregon state fair. It did not call itself the Oregon state fair. It was not held again. Just that one year.

It was the fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society. The printed premium list for that fair was titled:

"Premium List of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, to be awarded at Its Annual Fair, to be held at Oregon City October 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1861." AT ITS fair, not at the state fair. At the fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society.

The by-laws of the Oregon State Agricultural Society provided: "The society shall hold its annual fair and cattle show at such TIME AND PLACE as shall be agreed upon by the board of managers."

Oregon City people of that time hoped to make such a showing as to get the proposed fairs of that society every year. They failed—it was a flash in the pan.

As shown by the Salem Directory of 1874 and 1875:

"The first agricultural society on the Pacific coast was organized at Salem April 6, 1854, Governor John W. Davis, president, and Joseph G. Wilson, secretary. The first agricultural fair was held at Salem October 11, 1854. Hon. L. F. Grover delivered the address. In his address the establishment of woolen mills, the introduction of the Cashmere or Angora goat and the steam plow were recommended. The following year the officers were R. C. Geer, president; Joseph Cox, vice president, and C. A. Reed, treasurer.

"The society had several fairs, and for some time was an active and energetic organization, but, becoming involved in debt, the society sold its land to Marion county, which transferred it to the state agricultural society on the pledge that they would hold annual fairs for 15 consecutive years."

From the above it will be seen that the Oregon state fair, on the original grounds, which are the present grounds as enlarged, is the oldest fair not alone in Oregon but oldest on this coast. Fairs have been held HERE every year, beginning with 1854.

The original society, the one organized in 1854, the one which owned the grounds originally, and sold them to Marion county, was the Marion County Agricultural Society. It did not go out of business until July 7, 1864, when it deeded all its property to Marion county. It held its fairs in 1861 and 1862, and in 1863, as it had held them before from 1854.

Marion county sold the grounds to the Oregon State Agricultural Society, with the provision that it hold annual fairs, which it did, and called them state fairs, until 1892, when that society transferred its property to the state of Oregon.

The Oregon state fair has been owned by the state of Oregon only 45 years, but it dates back 83 years—back to the territory, before the state, with no change of location.

This is the 83d year of the Oregon state fair. It is silly to call it the 76th state fair. All the ground now owned for state fair purposes was not owned in the beginning; but part of it was—the part where the buildings are. Additions have been made from time to time, until the area is now around 200 acres.

Joseph G. Wilson, first (1854) secretary of the Oregon state fair, was the Circuit Judge and Congressman-elect Wilson who was responsible for Salem becoming the state capital. L. F. Grover, who made the address that year was Oregon's first congressman; was one of her ablest governors and U. S. senators.

Ralph C. Geer, president of the fair the next year (1855) belonged to the historic pioneer Oregon Geer family. He became county clerk of Marion county; was the first nurseryman of the central Willamette valley. Was the grandfather of Homer Davenport, in his day the world's greatest cartoonist.

Arch. A. Geer who prepared the Marion county exhibit for the present state fair, is a grandson of Ralph C. Geer, above mentioned. Patrons who have attended all or nearly all the state fairs say the present one is the finest state fair exhibit ever made by Marion county; best in quality of products of the soil displayed, and most artistic in arrangement.

All the county exhibits this year are fine. In fact, the whole fair is the best ever; which says it is the best west of the Missouri. But the 84th state fair next year, should be still better, and so on up to its centennial year, in 1954. That's only 17 years off.

## Amity Man Is 92

AMITY—Edward Yarnes who makes his home with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Yarnes of Amity, celebrated his 92nd birthday anniversary September 4. He is the father of Rev. Thomas Yarnes of Albany.

## Sudden Deference



## Ten Years Ago

September 11, 1927

Official Oregon is in mourning today as preparations are being made to pay final respects to Chief Justice George H. Burnett, member of supreme court for last 17 years who died suddenly yesterday at his home.

Six night horse shows will be held in connection with this year's state fair opening here September 26 according to Mrs. Ella Shultz Wilson, secretary.

Elly Ney, wife of William Van Hoogstraten, conductor of Portland Symphony orchestra, gave her first London piano recital since war times recently in Wigmore hall.

## Twenty Years Ago

September 11, 1917

Deputy Lovoff demands that Kerenky give General Korniloff full and sole command of the Russian military forces. Kerenky refuses and imprisons Lovoff.

Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the Red Cross War council, announces the appointment of C. D. Stimson, president of the Stimson Mills, one of the best known business men in northwestern Division of the Red Cross.

Ralph Miller, formerly a clerk in the state industrial accident commission will take a new position today when he assumes duties of cost keeper in auditing department of state highway.

## Bear Views Fair

RICKREAL—R. F. Grobert created quite a bit of excitement Thursday night when he took "Andy," his bear, to see the state fair. "Andy" is quite tame.

## Prince-less

Muriel (Honey) Johnson, New York society girl, returns to New York following a European trip—without Prince David Mdivani.

While abroad, Miss Johnson and Prince David, last of the "merrying Mdivanis" were linked romantically. Despite a recent published picture of the two together in Venice, Miss Johnson said she "hardly knew" the prince.

## Radio Programs

- KELM—SATURDAY—1270 Kc.**
  - 7:30—News, 7:30—Benedict sermonistic.
  - 7:45—Varieties, 8:45—News.
  - 9:00—The Pastor's Call.
  - 9:15—Music master.
  - 10:00—Women in the news.
  - 10:15—Songfest.
  - 10:30—Waltztime.
  - 10:45—Coral Strada.
  - 11:00—Value parade.
  - 12:00—Street reporter, 12:15—News.
  - 12:30—Farmers Digest.
  - 12:45—Broad Collins.
  - 1:00—Mickey Mouse club.
  - 1:30—Home Towners.
  - 1:45—Hollywood Burkaros.
  - 2:00—Tango time.
  - 2:15—Outdoor reporter.
  - 2:30—Hits of yesterday.
  - 3:00—Salon melodies.
  - 3:30—Concert master.
  - 4:00—Vocal varieties.
  - 4:15—Maiden melodies.
  - 4:45—Spice of life.
  - 5:15—The Friendly Circle.
  - 6:15—Stringed harmony.
  - 6:25—Outdoor reporter.
  - 6:30—Jungle Jim.
  - 6:45—News, 7:30—This Rhythmic Age.
  - 7:45—Vamping the World.
  - 8:00—There Was a Time.
  - 7:45—Musical Newry.
  - 8:15—Harmon Mads.
  - 8:15—College Date.
  - 8:45—News, 9:05—News in Review.
  - 9:00—Mickey Mouse club.
  - 10:00—Scrapbook.
- KEX—SATURDAY—1180 Kc.**
  - 6:30—Musical Clock.
  - 7:00—Family Altar Hour.
  - 8:00—Call to Youth.
  - 8:15—Three Marshalls.
  - 8:30—Home Institute.
  - 9:15—Public Safety Talk.
  - 10:00—Modern Farm and Home.
  - 10:30—News.
  - 11:00—Lost and Found Items.
  - 11:30—Whitney Ensemble.
  - 11:30—Ricardo and Cabelleros.
  - 12:00—Chit Chat.
  - 1:00—Little Variety Show.
  - 1:30—Orchestra.
  - 1:45—Ella Kitchell's Orchestra.
  - 2:05—Nickelodeon.
  - 2:30—Press Radio News.
  - 3:00—Message of Bach.
  - 3:30—Bismark Hotel Orchestra.
  - 4:00—Home Towners.
  - 4:15—Nola Day.
  - 4:30—Concert Orchestra.
  - 4:45—Ella Kitchell's Orchestra.
  - 5:00—News.
  - 5:15—Hornik Orchestra.
  - 5:30—Concert Party.
  - 6:00—Silent to KOB.
  - 6:30—News.
  - 8:45—Baseball.
  - 9:00—Ella Kitchell's Orchestra.
  - 10:30—The Quiet Hour.
  - 11:00—News.
  - 11:15—Popular Dance Melodies.
  - 12—Complete Weather, Police Reports.
- KGW—SATURDAY—620 Kc.**
  - 7:00—Just About Time.
  - 7:30—Keeping Time With Max Dolin.
  - 8:00—News.
  - 8:15—Contingents.
  - 8:30—The Bachelors Ensemble.
  - 9:00—Mystery Chef.
  - 9:15—Records and Betty.
  - 9:30—Popular Dance Rhythms.
  - 10:30—Golden Melodies.
  - 11:00—Stars of Tomorrow.
  - 12:00—Michael Aronstein, cellist.
  - 12:15—News.
  - 12:30—Willie Bryant and Orchestra.
  - 1:00—Vagabond Adventures.
  - 1:15—Kaleidoscope's Kindergarten.
  - 1:45—Clinic.
  - 2:00—Top Hatters.
  - 2:30—Pop Radio News.
  - 2:45—Alma Kitchell.
  - 2:45—Art of Living.
  - 3:15—Chico Spanish Revue.
  - 3:30—Jimmy Kempfer & Co.
  - 3:45—Innocent & Nemooff.
  - 4:00—Meredith Wilson Orchestra.
  - 4:30—Talk by Linton Wells.
  - 4:45—NBS Program.
  - 5:00—Review.
  - 5:30—Special Delivery.
  - 6:00—Jamaggers Moments.
  - 6:45—Beason Hotel Concert.
  - 7:00—Antient Barn Dance.
  - 7:30—Circus.
  - 8:00—Castle Farms Orchestra.
  - 8:30—Promenade Cafe Orchestra.
  - 9:00—Janet Beach Orchestra.
  - 9:30—La Salle Hotel Orchestra.
  - 9:45—Concert Master.
  - 10:00—Bachelors Ensemble.
  - 10:30—Bal Tabarin Orchestra.
  - 11:00—The Evening Orchestra.
  - 11:30—Olympic Hotel Orchestra.
  - 12—Complete Weather Report.
- KOAC—SATURDAY—550 Kc.**
  - 8:00—As You Like It.
  - 9:00—Homemakers' Hour.
  - 10:00—Story Hour for Adults.
  - 10:45—News and Affairs.
  - 12:00—News.
  - 12:15—Farm Hour.
  - 1:00—Symphonic Hour.
  - 1:15—Science Hour.
  - 2:00—Science Hour.
  - 6:45—8:00—News.
- KOIN—SATURDAY—840 Kc.**
  - 6:30—Clock, 6:05—Jack Shannon, singer.
  - 8:15—Oriental, 8:30—This and That.
  - 9:00—Consumer news.
  - 9:30—Style, 9:45—Buffalo present.
  - 10:00—Hostet, 10:15—WPA parade.
  - 10:45—Tours in Time.
  - 11:00—Down by Herman's.
- 11:30—Waiters of the world.**
- 11:45—News, 12—Dictators.**
- 12:15—Naragansett horse race.**
- 12:30—Championship regatta.**
- 12:45—Variety, 1:15—Major Oulien.**
- 1:30—Olson arch.**
- 1:30—Balch Road.**
- 2:45—James Bennett, crime talk.**
- 3:00—Conat Basist arch.**
- 3:15—Songtime.**
- 3:30—Columbia concert.**
- 4:00—Saturday aying.**
- 4:30—Championship regatta.**
- 5:00—Maurice arch.**
- 5:30—Hollywood showbase.**
- 6:00—Hit parade.**
- 6:45—Drews, organ.**
- 7:00—Napoleon arch.**
- 7:30—Johnny presents, varied.**
- 8:00—Professor Quiz.**
- 9:00—Goodman arch.**
- 9:30—Grill arch.**
- 9:45—Five Star Final.**
- 10:00—Ray arch, 10:30—McDonald arch.**
- 11:00—Pasadena civic club.**
- 11:30—12—Hamilton arch.**

## On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Shadow Boxing: As one surveys the world these days, one is forced to the conclusion that our attempts to solve our various economic and political problems are shadow-boxing. All of those attempts presume certain conditions, which are hardly taken into account by the public opinion of America.

For instance, Dorothy Thompson the central issue in domestic politics is whether we are to have a large or small governmental control over our economic life—over production and distribution. The new deal wants a very considerable amount of such control. The republicans and some of the democratic opposition, want a small amount. But should it not be obvious that the answer does not lie entirely within our borders?

The very persons who, on the one hand, are fighting an extension of government control, are, on the other, champions of American isolation from the world. Senator Vandenberg is an excellent example. They seem completely to lose track of the fact that a free economic system presumes, and depends upon, a large society, a world market, and peace. They are aware that if we participate in another world war, our economic life will enter it, but aside all thoughts of economic freedom; organize the total production apparatus of the country; interfere radically with consumption and prices; subject economics to political and military considerations; set up a draft system, not only for manpower but for labor and capital. Such plans are already prepared, and they will be unavoidable under modern conditions of warfare. Every informed person realizes that this is so.

But what they seem utterly blind to, is that given another world war in which we do not participate, the effects on our domestic economy will eventually be the same; and that given a continuation and extension of the present state of international anarchy, the effects will also be the same. For in either case, we shall be forced to limit our commerce to the American hemisphere and even perhaps, to the United States itself. And a closed economy means a planned economy.

The greatest nonsense is talked about the unimportance of our foreign trade. It is said that it constitutes only 10 per cent of the total commerce of the United States. That is a radical shrinkage of the world market for cotton, the outstanding example. A further radical shrinkage of the world market for cotton would mean subsidies and production control; radical changes in the economy of the south, which are bound to bring it into sudden competition with other sections—with the middle west, in agriculture, or the north, in industry; changes which are unthinkable without either chaos or an immense amount of government control and interference.

Industries, also employing millions of people, depend upon export markets. One needs only mention oil, copper, automobiles, business office appliances, sewing machines, electrical and agricultural machinery. And important subsidiary industries, in turn, depend upon these primary industries. Furthermore, these industries depend upon essential imports, such as rubber, tin, manganese ore, antimony, platinum, mica, mercury, and many, many other things which are not pro-

duced in the United States, cannot be produced here, and come from all corners of the earth. Rubber, for instance, comes largely from the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya.

And the American standard of living demands imported coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, silk and a large variety of wools.

It is possible for us to do without these things, or, possibly to develop inside America substitutes for many or most of them. The Germans have done so. But it is not possible under any system of capitalistic economics such as we have at present. It is possible only inside a mobilized economy, where such things as economic returns, competitive prices, the free market are simply ruled out. It is possible to find substitutes for rubber, provided that profitability is not considered. It is possible to organize the wealth and resources of this country; to adjust production to those resources and to domestic consumption. But it is not possible to do so without also ordering and organizing all the work, labor and capital of the nation under authoritarian leadership.

Such a prospect can be contemplated with equanimity by advanced new dealers, by socialists, and by all other sorts of collectivists, including fascists. It cannot be contemplated with equanimity by those who still profess to believe in private enterprise and democratic government. They seem strangely undisturbed by the spectacle of the world.

For a year we have had no trade with Spain. Tomorrow we shall probably have none with China and Japan. At any moment the anarchy which we are making no attempt to oppose but from which we are merely withdrawing, may spread—may cut off from our markets Russia, eastern Europe, the British Empire, Africa, more of the Far East. Our foreign trade is shrinking, not because we have no goods to sell, and not because we are unwilling to buy, but because political conditions in the world make trade impossible. This administration is doing everything it can to extend American trade. But what god is a trade treaty if tomorrow it may be suspended by war?

Never in the history of the United States has our foreign policy been more craven. But this is not because we are in a department. It is the fault of American public opinion. The very people who most deplore fascism and communism will not stand up to defend a world in which any other form of social reorganization will in the long run be possible. Treaties are violated; piracy—plain, old-fashioned piracy—breaks out in the Mediterranean; civil wars are flagrantly fomented by powers calling themselves "neutral"; blockades are maintained by nations who are not even officially at war. Trade practices are indulged in which are nothing but a capital levy of one country on another—that is the whole sense of Dr. Schacht's policy. The nationals of one country are organized inside other countries, and the policy is openly announced, and we are dared to oppose it. And our answer is to blockade ourselves!

The spectacle of great, powerful, rich, democratic nations capitulating hour by hour to banditry, extortion, intimidation and violence is the most terrifying and discouraging sight in the world today. It is more discouraging than the aggression itself. Our state department does not even venture an official, diplomatic protest at what happens in Stuttgart last week. Not because it is afraid of Germany—it is afraid of the people at home, or of a vocal, organized minority claiming to represent the people. Under our very eyes there is being trampled what Mussolini calls "the putrescent corpse of Liberty"—and we are afraid to defend Liberty lest Liberty be lost. And out of the fear of war we prepare ourselves to accept the worst things that war can bring!

## \$1000 per Month

One-time blond screen star, Alice White, asks \$1,000 per month temporary alimony, in a complaint filed in Los Angeles. Miss White and her husband, Sidney S. Barrett, were married in Mexico in 1933 and separated in 1935.

## St. Louis Guests Many This Week

ST. LOUIS—Week-end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Manning were Mr. and Mrs. William Kennedy, Mr. Dean, Mr. Ray Kennedy, Miss Katherine Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Phillips, Mrs. Adeline Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Manning and Mr. Arthur Dubois of Portland. Mr. Frank Schaffer and Mr. Atkinson of Milwaukie, Miss Peggy Plover of Santa Rosa, Calif., Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chesley of San Francisco and Mr. Joseph Schomus of St. Louis.

## Pacific Walnuts Plentiful, Report

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 10.—More of the Pacific coast's famous walnuts will be available this year than ever before, it was reported here today by Oregon and Washington growers who want to make sure consumers take advantage of that treat. The harvest in Oregon, Washington and California is expected to exceed the previous high by 11,990,000 pounds and even with board there will be offered for sale some 13,500,000 pounds more than last year's consumption.

Alice White