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"With or without offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes."
—Byron

The Chinook Wind

As is usually the case, our brief reign of winter has been ended by a Chinook wind as we term the warm southwest wind that comes suddenly and unheralded and before which snow blankets and ice fields melt imperceptibly away.

The Chinook gets its name from a tribe of Indians that lived along the Columbia at the country's discovery and exploration. At the time of Lewis and Clark, 1805, the tribe numbered over 400 members in villages on both banks of the stream at its mouth. Today not a single member of the tribe survives, though their memory is perpetuated by Chinook jargon, utilized by pioneers as a universal Indian language and by the wind bearing their name.

Just why the wind, which comes from the southwest should be called after the Chinooks, who lived in the northwest of Oregon is one of those lingual mysteries that feature pioneer customs and so become fixed by tradition. Webster defines Chinook as follows:

(a) A warm, moist, southwest wind blowing upon the coast of Oregon and Washington:—originally so called by the white settlers at Astoria because it came from the direction of the Chinook camp.

(b) By extension, a warm dry foehn-like wind which descends from the mountains in the Rocky mountain region and in winter removes the snow with remarkable rapidity.

A foehn is a warm dry wind that blows in the northern valleys of the Alps due to the indraft of a storm center passing over central Europe. The wind, heated by compression in its descent reaches the low levels dry and warm, unless the rate of descent is slow enough to give the air time to cool off. So our Chinooks like the foehn really originate in the snow clad mountains.

The most amazing thing about the Chinook wind is that the weather bureau is as yet unable to predict its advent, it originates too suddenly, but probably its forecast will be eventually mastered.

The Printing Press Needed

While that eminent financier, perpetual office seeker and indefatigable pursuer of popularity, J. E. Bennett, city commissioner of Portland was advocating the Townsend old age pension plan as a cure for economic ills before the Oregon legislature, Edwin E. Witte, director of the committee which developed President Roosevelt's security program was telling the house ways and means committee at Washington that "printing press" inflation was the only method by which the Townsend plan payments could be met.

Probably this is perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Bennett, who while state senator, introduced a bill to put Oregon into the currency issuing business with an initial issue of $50,000,000 state greenbacks to cure the depression. Fiat money, which decreases in value according to volume seems to be real money to the city commissioner.

Mr. Witte says the Townsend plan "definitely is not within scope of the present economic structure, that it entails an expenditure of over $24 billions a year, while the total income of all the people in the country last year was only $40 billions and that a 2 percent sales tax would produce in a year only enough to pay pensions proposed for two or three months." Money needed could only be provided by the government starting the printing presses, which would drive the United States into the same financial plight as Germany following the war—with the money valueless and security values wiped out in the eventual crash.

All such arguments are wasted however upon Townsendites who are firmly convinced that Utopia can only be realized by $200 a month pensions for the 11,000,000 over 60 years of age.

County Unit Plan

Governor Martin's program includes a plan for the extension of the county unit system of school administration to all counties of Oregon except those specifically rejecting the plan. In his message the executive says that "experience has proved that no marked degree of economy, financial stability or educational leadership can be attained under a system of a multiplicity of small independent and often conflicting tax-levying school districts."

The present system produces marked inequalities in taxation as well as educational facilities and the four counties that have adopted the county unit plan have had less difficulty with tax delinquencies and have been operated more economically and efficiently than the average school districts in other counties. If adopted by the entire state, there would be about 75 administrative units as against 2200 at present.

Other states that have adopted the county unit plan have found it satisfactory and both an efficiency promoter and tax reducer. The opposition to it comes largely from local school boards jealous of their authority, and suspicious of patrons lest other districts profit at their expense—which accounts for continuance of an obsolete system.

Continuation of—

Mott Leads

—From page One

would have been a greater shortage of farm grains and hay throughout the country that at present. But the shortage has been of no great benefit to the farmers, for although there is a lack of hay in the drought areas and a surplus in the Pacific northwest, the administration removed the tariff barriers against Canadian hay and it is being shipped in while hay from our area remains in sheds."

HAIL THE PROPHET

Livingston, Mont. (UP)—Out of the two-mile heights of the Beartooth mountains, near Cooke City, strode "Klondike" Graham, well known guide and trapper. Said Klondyke: "She's going to be a hard winter. I kin tell by the animals' furs." Whereupon he hopped a train for California. A few hours later came the worst blizzard of the season.

Continuation of—

Two-Thirds Vote

—From page One

"ayes" would not be sufficient in the event of a last-minute swing toward the opposition.

Democratic Leader Robinson predicted a vote by the end of the week. He continued confident of ratification by a comfortable margin.

Court supporters conceded that votes on several of the pending reservations might cause a shift in sentiment. They displayed keen interest in reaction to a proposal by Senator Norris, R., Neb., to require approval by a two-thirds vote of the senate of any decisions by the court affecting the United States.

One democrat said approval of the Norris reservation would cause several senators to change their plans and vote against adherence.

Canton, China has ordered drivers of heavy buses to use only certain well-paved streets.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, Jan. 22—There is no optimist anywhere like a publicity man, especially a government publicity man. His mimeograph grinds out numbers as big and round as chrysanthemums to measure the accomplishments of his side. But they do not always smell as good as they look.

PAUL MALLON

A current example is an announcement by the federal housing administration, estimating its home modernization drive accomplishments at $205,000,000. That figure gets the headlines and people generally accept the fact that the FHA drive caused $205,000,000 to be spent for home repairs and additions.

If you smell around a little you will find that the direct FHA accomplishment was less than one-sixth of that.

Facts—Only $30,000,000 was advanced by banks to home owners under FHA insurance. A second $30,000,000 of the total amount was probably advanced earlier by the Home Owners Loan corporation, another new deal institution.

Nobody knows for sure about that because the FHA merely asked its state directors to send in estimates of the total modernization in their areas. As the HOLC contributed $80,000,000 for modernization purposes, according to its own figures, there can be little question that the FHA estimate includes the results of HOLC loans. But that is only a sideline argument.

The main point is that $175,000,000 of the $205,000,000 FHA work was not done by FHA. And at least $145,000,000 was not done by the government. It was merely privately financed work done during the government drive. Much of it, of course, is work that would have been done whether there was a government drive or not.

Yet in the last analysis you cannot blame the publicity man for claiming all loose credit. It has been a custom among government officials and others outside the government long before the press agent was invented.

Help—The new deal lawyers who have been burning midnight electricity during the past two weeks are ready now for any decision from the supreme court. They would be willing to help the court to make the decision if the court needed any help.

One of the most interesting things they have dug up is a convincing historical excuse for new deal devaluation.

In the 14th, 15th, 16th and right up to the 19th, century, it was the legal custom for kings to call in outstanding gold coins whenever the treasury ran low, and clip them. That is, they would actually cut out of the gold a fractional part, as much as one-fifth in many cases. The coins were then returned to the people minus a fifth of their value. The king took the clippings.

Profit—There has been a long dispute among economists as to where Mr. Morgenthau's $3,000,000,000 of book profit on gold came from.

A majority assumes it comes from bondholders and property holders. That is a rather nebulous explanation, almost as nebulous as the idea that Mr. Morgenthau just squeezed the profit out of thin air for bookkeeping purposes.

A more practical interpretation is that everyone paid for it. Every time a dollar was spent after devaluation, you contributed to the gold profit by the extent to which our dollar bought less goods than before devaluation. The extent to which devaluation increased prices is the exact amount you have contributed so far.

If the $3,000,000,000 is taken to pay the bonus, or spent for any other purpose, you will contribute some more, to the extent of which the inflationary expenditure causes prices to rise further.

Sidetrack—The man who is behind Anthony Drexel Biddle, wealthy Philadelphian for the post of American minister to Ireland, is Postmaster General Farley. Behind Farley in the matter is the new democratic governor of Pennsylvania, Earle, who, in turn, is in front of Boss Joe Guffey. It is a direct result of Mr. Biddle's generosity to the Earle campaign fund.

Yet the betting inside the state department a few days ago was even money that Mr. Biddle would not get the post. The state department dealers do not fall very hard for the Farley-Guffey push. They are at least talking as if they would sidetrack Mr. Biddle to one of those smaller European kingdoms.

SUNDOWN STORIES

ANGER

By Mary Graham Bonner

"Your crow has stolen my wig! He stole it while I was asleep, the scoundrel, the rascal, the wretch," shouted the little old man.

Now Willy Nilly fully remembered how Christopher had played a prank like this on the old man at the trial so that everyone had laughed. The man was cross and irritable by nature and that had not improved his temper.

It had made him vote against Christopher.

"How do you know he did?" asked Willy Nilly nervously.

"Because it is gone, and he is the only one who would have done

such a thing," the man replied furiously.

"But you do not know that he took it?" asked Willy Nilly, feeling some relief.

"No one else could have done it. I wear it to bed these chilly nights so my head won't feel cold, and I awoke shivering. It's a wonder I

"I'm very glad you didn't," said Willy Nilly politely. "But here you come and accuse my crow of stealing your wig and you do not know he took it at all. You're accusing him without knowing anything."

It was hard for Willy Nilly to talk because in his heart he, too, felt sure it had been Christopher's work. Christopher was having his revenge and was enjoying the prank.

And it explained, too, why Christopher had taken so long in coming back with the package.

"Well, I know he took it, and I want it—now! I can wear my old fur hat out-of-doors but I can't go into houses with a hat on."

"I have an idea!" cried Willy Nilly.

Tomorrow—"Willy Nilly's Idea"

POLITICAL PRIMER

17. Oratory Vs. Legislation

Whatever outsiders may believe, legislation passed in congress is little influenced by the flood of oratory which accompanies it.

People back home may visualize the houses of congress as a forum

for debate upon the merits of the many bills they read about. They are, in a way, but most of the debate is as potent as a sham battle.

Legislation enacted by any congress is largely that originating with or sponsored by the majority party. There are exceptions, of course, but generally speaking this is true. Important measures brought up have had thorough scrutiny and a favorable report by a well organized committee. They probably have had strong backing from the country.

Some have had the approval of the steering committees and some (in the house particularly) have been reported out by that powerful group known as the rules committee. Such measures are on the program for passage and long debates and much oratory cannot defeat them.

On the other hand, bills that are not slated for passage do not often get up for action.

In the present administration the prestige and power of the White House has been such as to insure passage of many bills when it has become known on capitol hill the president favors them.

Committee responsibility in congress is great and committee action influential. On most amendments and on most bills a majority of the members vote most of the time with the committee—and it is difficult to break into that influence even with fine oratory.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

By Frederic J. Haskin

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing The Capital Journal Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Please enclose three (3) cents for reply.

Q. What is the Swedish name for hors d'oeuvres? P.L.

A. Smorgasbord.

Q. Please cite some facts to show that England is recovering more rapidly now from the depression than this country. C.M.

A. Herbert N. Casson writes in part: "More new factories were built in Britain in 1933 than in any other country. For the last three years, Great Britain has been leading the world in house-building. Since 1929 only one department store in Britain has closed, and not one other has failed, even for a year, to make a profit. Not one railroad has made a loss. Not one large hotel has gone into bankruptcy. And not one bank has failed."

Q. What is the difference between modern Greek and classical Greek? H.R.

A. There is some difference between modern and ancient Greek. The vocabulary has changed by the intrusion of loan words from other languages, notably Italian and Turkish, though the infusion has not been so great as to give the language the appearance of a mixed language. After the establishment of the Greek Kingdom in 1830, there has been a stronger movement toward the purification of the modern language and a closer conformity to the ancient Greek idiom.

Q. How many gypsies as there in this country? M.A.P.

A. It is estimated that there are between 50,000 and 100,000.

Q. Who invented lace? H.R.G.

A. Germany claims the invention of lace. A tombstone in Annaberg reads: Here lies Barbara Uttman, died 14 Jan. 1575, whose invention of lace in 1561 made her the benefactress of the Harts Mountains.

Barbara Uttman, however, learned to make pillow lace from a Brabant exile. She set up a workshop in Annaberg employing 30,000 workers. French refugees in northern Germany improved lace-making there and Italians influenced work in Bavaria and Saxony, but German lace never acquired artistic reputation outside of Germany.

Q. Who was Chief Court Violinist of the Czar? S.C.

A. Emilio Colombo.

Q. Who is the actor now playing Hamlet in London? H.A.D.

A. John Gielgud, a young actor, is making such an impression in the part that the production is regarded as the most important event of the London theatrical season.

Q. Do any of the territories of the United States have land-grant colleges? N.S.N.

A. Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico maintain one land-grant institution each.

Q. When was the consumption of coal the highest in the United States? A.S.

A. In 1917, when it reached 6.08 tons per capita. The decline has been rapid. In 1930, it was 4.2 per capita.

Q. What is the present name of Mesopotamia? J.W.D.

A. It is now called Iraq. It became a British mandate after the World war, and in 1932 achieved independence.

Q. When did the Pan American Union meet first? F.M.

A. It first met in Washington, D. C., in 1889, with 19 American republics represented. All the sovereign States of the New World are now represented in its councils.

Q. How many automobile tires are sold a year in this country? H.B.

A. About 44,000,000.

Q. Please give a biography of Caroline O'Day, elected democratic representative-at-large of New York state. W.B.

A. Caroline Goodwin O'Day was born at Perry, Ga., in 1875. She was educated at the Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga., and later studied are abroad for eight years. In 1900 she married Daniel O'Day (now deceased) of Buffalo and New York City. She has exhibited paintings at the Paris Salon, is vice president of the Val-kill Furniture shop, director of the Rye Trust Co., president Rye school board, and director New School for Social Research, Henry St. Settlement. She was a delegate to the democratic national committee in 1924, 28, and 32 and is a member of the democratic national committee. Mrs. O'Day has three children.

Q. How many were killed in the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac? S.T.

A. None. Lieut. Worden, commanding the Monitor, was blinded as the result of a shot.

I did not kill Osborne

By VICTOR BRIDGES

SYNOPSIS: Nicholas Trench, Jerry Mordaunt and Molly O'Brien have banded together in an effort to recover a valuable formula which has been stolen from Molly. Other, and sinister, interests are also trying to find the formula. Suddenly Jimmy Fox, sure box friend of Nick's on the staff of Molly's apartment house, brings the news that Molly has been kidnapped. He has followed the car in which she was taken away—now he and Nick have entered the house where she is hidden, and Nick has knocked out the man left to guard her.

Chapter 30

ESCAPE

Leaving Jimmy on guard I hurried to the staircase. I felt certain that Molly would be on one of the upper floors, probably in a back room, and on reaching the first landing, I made straight for the door facing me.

It was locked, but the key was on the outside. I wrenched it round, nearly breaking it in my haste, and then, as the light of my torch swept the room, an unprintable oath burst from my lips.

She was strapped down on a small truckle bed, her hands tied behind her—her ankles fastened to the rail at the end. The lower half of her face was almost hidden by a roughly twisted handkerchief, which had been stretched across her mouth and knotted tightly at the back. On one cheek, just below the eye, was an ugly red smear.

The next instant I was kneeling on the floor beside her, my fingers working feverishly to undo the gag. I got the thing loose at last, and as she drew in her breath with a quirk gasping sob, I dragged out a pocket-knife which, by the mercy of God, I always carry about with me.

"It's all right," I assured her. "I'll have you free in a minute."

With desperate eagerness I sawed away at the stout cord which fastened her down to the bed. It soon parted, and then, having freed her wrists and ankles, I slid my arm round her and lifted her up gently.

"What's happened, Nick?"

Her voice was so weak that I could scarcely catch the words.

"Those devils drugged you at the hotel and took you away in a car."

"Yes, yes, I know—but how did you get here?"

"Never mind now; I'll explain later." I stuffed the knife back into my pocket and picked up the torch which was lying on the bed. "We must clear out of this place as soon as we can. Do you think you can walk or shall I carry you?"

She made a feeble effort to rise, and then sank back again with her head against my shoulder.

"I—I don't feel too well," she admitted faintly.

Getting on my feet I picked her up just as she was. "Put your arms around my neck and hang on tight," I said. "Jimmy's downstairs and there's a taxi waiting for us around the corner.

"If you see what looks like a corpse lying in the hall don't be frightened. It's only that big mutt they left here to look after you. I had to knock him out, but he's not seriously hurt."

I edged my way sideways through the door, and carrying her across the landing, begin very carefully to negotiate the staircase. As I reached the bottom I was greeted by an excited voice.

"E ain't moved, sir! Not so much as blinked an eyelid!"

"Splendid, Jimmy," I said. "Now see if you can get the door open. I don't want to go down through that basement."

Without wasting time he darted across the hall. There was the grinding of a key and the clatter of bolts. Then the light flickered beneath a gust of fresh air, and in another moment we were outside in the driving rain.

"You hop around, Jimmy, and fetch the taxi," I said. "Bring it to the end of the lane. We'll be along there by the time you're back."

"I'm better now, Nick. I believe I could walk if you helped me." It was Molly's voice close to my ear.

"Wait till we're down the steps," I whispered. "Then you can have a shot if you like."

I reached the bottom in safety, and still keeping a tight hold of her with my right arm, lowered her gently to the ground. She seemed very weak and unsteady, but by a gallant effort she managed to keep her feet.

"There's nothing much the matter," she faltered, "except my head. It's all dizzy and it's aching horribly."

"That's the remains of the drug," I said. "If you can force yourself to walk a little it may do you good." I put my arm round her waist. "Lean on me," I added, "and if you feel queer, tell me at once."

Very slowly, and with several pauses on the journey, we made our way to the end of the lane. We could already hear the hum of the approaching taxi, and as we reached the corner, it came trundling down the wet road and pulled up exactly in front of us. Almost before it had stopped Jimmy emerged from its interior.

"I want to go back to Whitehall Court," I said to the man.

He looked at us with some curiosity, but whatever his private speculations may have been, he kept them to himself.

"Very good, sir," he replied impassively.

I helped Molly in and took the seat beside her. Closing her eyes wearily she leaned back against the cushions. Jimmy scrambled to his place opposite, the door banged, and the next moment we had turned round and were bowling up Bishop's Terrace.

There was a dozen questions I wanted to ask, but I could see that Molly was in no fit state for talking. Her story would have to wait until the next morning. The only thing to be done now was to get her to bed as soon as possible, and let her sleep off the after effects of the drug.

Looking down at her as she lay beside me, I again noticed the blood on her cheek. It had come from an ugly cut a shade below her left eye, and at the sight of it a cold fury against Orloff and his associates surged up in my heart.

I took her hand which was lying limply on her lap, and with a little sigh she allowed her head to sink down until it was resting against my arm. Hunched up in the opposite corner Jimmy stared silently through the window.

(To be Continued)

"No, Tinkum," shouts Panic, "please come here to me!"

(The sidewalks are crowded as crowded can be

With people who've come to see Tinkum at play.)

"I'm coming, I'm coming," they hear Tinkum say.

SCANNING NEW BOOKS

By JOHN SELBY

By JOHN SELBY

Pearl S. Buck's trilogy, which concludes this week with "A House Divided," is a little like a symphony.

It began allegro maestoso with "The Good Earth." It continued with "Sons" which might correspond to the slow movement because in spite of a certain amount of action it was distinctly not on the same plane as its predecessor. The third volume is again allegro—and, one might add, inconclusive. It does not end on a major chord but on an unresolved dissonance.

The trilogy covers 50 years, from the old China to the disturbed and miserable China of today. Yuan, son of Wang the Tiger, is the chief character, and "A House Divided" is the tale of Yuan's effort to apply the knowledge of the western world to the problems of China. Mrs. Buck makes no effort to tell where China is going. She does indicate, symbolically, that her future depends upon such young people as Yuan, however.

THUMBNAIL REVIEWS

"Where Nothing Ever Happens," by Lee Shippey (Houghton Mufflin): authentic small town people and atmosphere, combined with a murder that might have been committed by anybody in the village.

"Passenger to Peking," by J. Van Dyke (Doubleday, Doran): hot and heavy love, the conventional East-West contrast, the polished flaneur, the gorgeous woman, the urbane Chinese merchant, the white man's crack-up, the liquor and gossip run-around.

"The Saint of New York," by Leslie Charteris (Crime Club): Simon Templar, alias the Saint, turns New York and gangdom upside down, with diverting results.

"Then Angel Who Couldn't Sing," by Sophia Cleugh (Doubleday, Doran): Christopher and Christeen against the background of the 90's and the first years of the present century; a kind of "Cavalcade" in novel form, in which the reader can skip the first 10 pages of high-flown prologue without missing much.

"Labor, Industry and Government," by Matthew Woll (Appleton-Century): the vice president of the American Federation of Labor charts labor's course with relation to familiar landmarks such as the New Deal.

PICARESQUE

"Mr. Finchley's Holiday," by Victor Canning (Reynal & Hitchcock): the timid Mr. Finchley falls asleep in the tonneau of a stranger's car with extremely odd results; one of the best recent English novels about what can happen to mouselike little Englishmen taken out of their orbits.

"Land of Promise," by Leo Lania (Macmillan): another novel about the Jew in Germany; this one is really a novel, however, and would stand just as well if it were laid in an entirely different setting.

"Lines to a Lady," by Reita Lambert (Doubleday, Doran): a bitter and rather human novel which details a young playwright's adventures with a girl who admired his poem, a married woman, and a popular actress; early hammock reading.

"Odds on Bluefeather," by Laurence W. Meynell (Lippincott): the two men upon whom the world's peace depends are held on an island by Bluefeather, four minions of Bluefeather, and a very beautiful woman; you go on from there.

"YANKEE" AN INSULT

Cambridge, Mass. (UP)—The Civil war never ended—at least not in Mrs. Patience A. Hogan's home. Mrs. Hogan, 70, a Northerner, filed suit for divorce from her husband, a Southerner, charging cruel and abusive treatment. She testified that her husband kept repeating to her how his "Dad" shot the "Yankees."

'SWEET ADELINE' MUSICALCOMEDY ELSINORE FILM

"Sweet Adeline," Warner Bros. new musical spectacle and said to be the most pretentious of all their gigantic specials at the Elsinore theater, with Irene Dunne, famous stage and screen singing star in the title role.

The picture is taken from the sensational Broadway hit by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein II and is crammed with hilarious comedy, delightful romance and stirring drama in addition to its gigantic specialty numbers.

Unique dancing numbers are staged by Bobby Connolly on novel and mammoth sets with scores of Hollywood's most beautiful girls taking part.

The picture is laid in the glamorous period of the gay nineties with the Broadway theatrical world as its setting. Irene Dunne has the role of a singer in her father's Hoboken beer garden which is the rendezvous of theatrical folk and New York's young bloods and men about town. Donald Woods plays opposite her in the romantic role with Louis Calhern as his rival.

Four of the film colony's most talented comedians are said to give the picture a hilarious comedy touch that is unequaled. They include Hugh Herbert, Nydia Westman, Ned Sparks and Joseph Cawthorn. Winifred Shaw also has an important part.

STUDIO PREVUE IS ELSINORE FEATURE

A change in the program at the Elsinore theater is announced by Carl Porter, who is also offering one of the studio previues for Wednesday night only. The prevue, in addition to the regular bill, will be presented at 8:30 o'clock with Barbara Stanwyck in "The Secret Bride." William Warren has the leading male role.

The picture is based on the play by Leonard Ide and is a drama of political intrigue. Others in the cast are Douglas Dumbrille, Glenda Farrel, Grant Mitchell, Arthur Byron and Henry O'Neill.

Keizer Ladies' Aid Guest At Melsons

Keizer—The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Roy Melson Thursday and the day was spent piecing quilts for the children's farm home with the next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Joe Bartruff January 31 when the quilts will be quilted. A pot-luck dinner was served at noon.

Those present as visitors were Mrs. A. J. Reynolds of Arrah Wanna, Ore., Mrs. C. E. Moody, Mrs. Fred Prince, Mrs. Mildred Fendall, Mrs. J. A. Gardner. Members present were Mrs. Paul Pierce, Mrs. Joe Bartruff, Mrs. C. C. Cole, Mrs. W. E. Savage, Mrs. M. Bliven, Mrs. H. Irvine, Mrs. Ben Claggett, Mrs. Roy Melson and Mrs. G. N. Thompson.

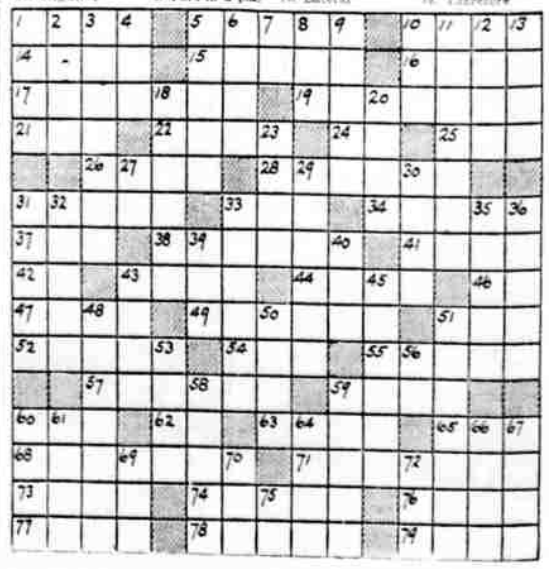
Mountain Home, Ark. (UP)—It took two years for home made rat poison to prove fatal to 4-year-old Frank Walker. The mixture of lye and molasses burned through the child's throat, starving him to death.

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

P	A	L		T	U	B	A		C	A	S	H		
A	N	A		O	V	E	R		O	L	I	O		
D	I	V	A		A	F	T		N	O	N	E		
S	L	A	S	H		O	S	A	G	E				
			S	A	A	R		B	E		O	H		
E	R	E		U	S	E		R	A	N	G	E		
D	O	T	A	G	E		B	E	L	I	E	F		
A	B	A	S	H		M	O	A		L	E	T		
M	E		I	T		E	A	S	T					
			M	A	Y	O	R		T	O	P	A	Z	
S	E	A	T		P	I	T		W	A	G	E		
P	E	R	I		A	N	E	W		N	O	R		
A	L	E	C		L	O	N	E		E	G	O		

ACROSS

1. Units of work
5. Prepared
10. Behaves
14. Painful to the touch
15. Consent
16. Operatic soprano
17. Coating with metal
19. Irrigated
21. Up to the present time
22. Bird's home
24. Symbol for selenium
25. By birth
26. Not busy
28. Property left at death
31. Author of "Robinson Crusoe"
33. Broad-oven vessel
34. Measuring instrument
37. City in Minnesota
38. Of greater stature
41. On the ocean
42. As far as
43. Continent
44. Affirmative votes
46. Smallest state abbr.
47. Style of poetry
49. Small freight locomotive; collog.
51. Machine for seeding cotton
52. Fugitive
54. Negative
55. Sea eagles
57. Experts
59. Supplication
60. Droop
62. Sun god
63. Story
65. Greek letter
68. Establish a prior claim to
71. Cluttered
72. Ventilates
74. Rose-red dye
75. Central male character
77. Beams of light
78. Measures of land
79. German river

DOWN

1. Catch sight of
2. Part in a play
3. Give pleasure or satisfaction to
4. Series of tennis games
5. Hindu queen
6. Poultry products
7. Metric land measure
8. Condensed atmospheric moisture
9. Substance used in baking
10. Masculine nickname
11. Musical instruments
12. Large woody plant
13. Lateral
18. Narrow strips of water running into the land
20. Company of players in a venue
23. River duck
27. Perform
29. Furtive
30. Afternoon functions
31. Restrain
32. Run away secretly
35. Lamentations; archaic
36. Uncanny
39. Showers
39. Help
40. Cereal grass
43. Scow
45. Small perforation
48. Figures of speech collectively
50. American carpenter ant
53. Knotty
56. Division of a school year
58. Note of the scale
61. Writing material
63. Makes preparations
66. Box scientifically
67. Song from an opera
68. Dry
69. In this place
70. Scent
69. English letter
70. Also
72. Article
73. Therefore