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

The Lumber Strike

Rejection of the compromise wage schedule presented by union officials and operators at Longview and the ensuing break-down in negotiations forecast a long shut-down of lumber operations, for there will probably be little attempt to operate by mill owners who have been operating in the red and figure less money will be lost by shut-down than attempting to continue operations under an impossible wage scale.

Both labor and operators will lose by a coast shut-down, but in the long run labor will be the greater loser, for the loss of markets will be permanent and the business seized by the southern pine industry and the British Columbia mills. Many of the mills face bankruptcy and will never reopen, thus permanently throwing many out of work. And this just at a time when the \$4,000,000 work relief projects promised to stimulate the industry.

The strike means less production for the northwest and less employment for the men on strike. Demands of the strikers were presented by professional labor organizers who were not employees or even residents of the communities affected. Which would indicate that this strike, like many pending in the east, is called to bring pressure on congress to pass the Wagner labor bill, the workers being pawns in the A. F. of L. strategy.

Probably, as was the case last year in the dock strikes, when the strike fever has run its course, federal mediation by the president will be sought. Why could it not have been asked before the strike and saved the business paralysis and resultant unemployment?

Why War Looms

Italy is reported to be preparing for a major war in Abyssinia. Fresh mobilizations are ordered daily and shipments of munitions to Italian East Africa colonies increasing. All of which has led Emperor Haile Selassie to make war-like preparations for resistance of invasion and caused Britain and France to redouble arbitration efforts—despite rumors of assent to Mussolini's program as the price of a peace in Europe pact.

Italy is in poor position to wage war, except against some reputedly weak and backward nation like Abyssinia. Mussolini's table-thumping is largely bluff to blind the world, because Italy lacks the war materials that are essential to modern warfare. Italy lacks cellulose, indispensable in the manufacture of explosives, because of lack of lumber. She lacks cotton, equally necessary, as well as petroleum and coal, both vital. All must be imported.

In time of peace, Italy depends upon foreign sources for 15 percent of its grain supply, 15 percent of its meat supply, 99 percent of its cotton, 80 percent of its wool, 95 percent of its coal, 99 percent of its petroleum and 53 percent of its ore.

It is to obtain these raw materials that she covets Abyssinia as a source for colonization and exploitation, just as Japan coveted Manchuria for the same purpose. Abyssinia grows grain, cotton, meat, wool, and produces coal, petroleum and minerals, development of which offers great opportunities. The equitable climate of its plateaus make it attractive to Italians, and its resources would strengthen Italy as a military power.

Protects the Farmer

In his Alexandria, La., address, Secretary Wallace made a vigorous defense of the AAA, declaring that through the device of a processing tax, the majority of the farmers had a tariff that actually worked for them by enabling them to sell in a protected market, which has long been provided for other industry. He declared:

Because of surpluses so huge as to overshadow our whole national economy, because of the limited amount of food the human stomach can consume, because of a shattered foreign market for farm products, agriculture in 1933 won the right to adjust its production to the market that actually existed.

"The agricultural adjustment act borrowed the centralizing power of government so that agriculture might at last begin to win back a little of its fair share of the national income. . . Now that these governmental powers have been used by millions of farmers for two years, the cry has arisen that they must be taken away. I do not hear this cry from any large number of farmers. They know that a moderate use of these governmental powers has helped put them back on their feet."

Those who charge the AAA with producing scarcity do not realize the fact that American farmers have always produced enough food for everyone in the country and will continue to do so if given a chance to stay on the farm and in business. Adjustment programs have merely attempted to cut down production for an export market that no longer exists—do not deprive people of necessary food. There is no difference in making people pay more for food than there is making them pay more for clothing and everything else they buy, which has been done since the civil war by the tariff.

Continuation of— Heart Balm Suit

—From page One

our conversations on that occasion," he said.

Miss Joyce asserted the wealthy young banker several times asked her to elope with him and "I was perfectly willing."

The pretty actress, who said Reveltoke called her "Toedie" and that she called him "Bookies," testified the young nobleman told her his father was opposed to their association and threatened to disinherit him.

Miss Joyce said Reveltoke never gave her any presents and told her at one time they were being watched by private detectives. She told of a burglary in her flat in which papers, including some of the young lord's letters, were taken.

The reading of a telegram from Reveltoke to Miss Joyce asking her

to send him a kiss by wire featured the second day of the heart balm suit.

"Send me a kiss by wire honey," said the telegram which Joyce's attorney introduced. "My heart's on fire. Every ounce of love, signed Robin."

More letters filled with fervent expressions also were entered in the court record at the behest of the actress' counsel.

"Darling, I shall adore and love you forever and forever for paying me the greatest compliment of my life," one read. "Oh, I am flying so high—so high that every time that I see you I feel that I have reached the top."

"Oh, I keep getting higher and higher. When you kissed me good night tonight in a way that was so beautiful and to me so unforgettable, you showed me without saying anything at all your true love."

"I am crying, praying and loving you ever second of my life," read the postscript of another letter.

GREAT RICHES

by Mabel Howe Farnham

SYNOPSIS: James and Jane Stinson were very happy at the beginning of their married life, although both had had misgivings before the ceremony. But after two years there have arisen definite points of difference; for one thing, Jane lacks the youthful spirit of her mate; for another, James is a little weary of so much of Jane's family, the wealthy Northrup. Now, with a new "bored girl" and comparative calm, both James and Jane are in good spirits.

Chapter 31 CELEBRATION

At the end of their second year of married bliss Jane and James gave a little dinner to celebrate the occasion. As was usual at Jane's dinners everything was beautifully and elaborately done.

There were squabs, champagne, a new fandangia called an artichoke which nobody but Jane knew how to eat. The artichokes were the hit of the party, though the ice cream in the shape of wedding rings made quite a sensation.

Nappy with great grace and ceremony opened the front door and waited on table. Jane wore her wedding gown and three of the available bridesmaids their made over primrose frocks. The guests were almost hysterically gay (due perhaps to the champagne).

Jane was in great form and told some of her funniest stories and everyone agreed afterwards that it was a wonderful party—everyone, that is, except James.

In the first place James had opposed the dinner, said they could not afford it, claimed that it was an unnecessary extravagance and suggested instead that they spend the afternoon picnicking in the Stinson woods.

"If we can't afford to ask our friends to the house occasionally it seems to me you'd better stay down at the office and work," said Jane lightly. "Besides I'll charge the lights."

An accusation of extravagance was to Jane like a red shirt to a bull for she prided herself on knowing how to buy and what to buy and in never wasting a dollar. If she spent more largely than James' income warranted it was because her father encouraged her to do so.

Mr. Northrup was reputed to be worth at least two million dollars and one of his greatest pleasures was in indulging his only daughter. He liked nothing better than to have her perch on his knee and explain that she hadn't a penny to her name or a rag on her back and needed dozens of things her poor young husband could not afford and her dear smart old daddy could.

Mr. Northrup always wrote her a check on the spot and assured

James, if he were present, that Jane knew exactly how to twist the men round her little finger. He was fond of saying that Jane was a chip off the old block, and that she had twice the brains of most of the men in New Concord.

"But I mind," said James grimly in answer to Jane's taunt that her father would pay for their anniversary dinner. "He paid for our last party and the one before that. I don't believe there is another young couple in town that entertains as often as we do."

"If you'd spend less time taking cases for shiftless dummies who never pay you a cent instead of turning down every chance you get to make money perhaps I shouldn't have to ask Father to pay for things," answered Jane icily. She was not very well, for very good reason, and her nervousness made her careless of James' feelings.

James flushed but he managed to control his temper. "I made twenty-five hundred dollars last year and that's pretty good for a man my age in this town—the Judge says."

"The Judge says, the Judge says," mimicked Jane angrily. "You care more for his little finger than you do for all of me. Now, just when I don't feel well and won't be going out at all after a few weeks you set yourself against every single plan I make for having a good time."

James felt that this latter remark was both unjust and uncalled for, so he said nothing and Jane went ahead with plans for the dinner.

Of course they made up later—James could not bear to dwell in a state in which Jane withheld from him the favor of her approval—and he admitted he might have appeared unreasonable and selfish.

So the host greeted his guests as happily as did the hostess and seemed to enjoy himself during the first two courses as much as anyone present. Then the champagne was served and Bud Howard unfortunately remarked that the law business must be picking up.

"Or the grain business," said Jane quickly. Mr. Northrup dealt in grain.

Everyone laughed, James included, in spite of the fact that he felt keenly humiliated. He told himself that Jane did not mean anything and that he was a fool to be hurt. A little later they began to chat him about his budding moustache. This was all good-natured rally and James enjoyed it.

"It makes you look older and

fiercer some way, but I think it's becoming," said Julia Millard who sat on James' right. "How do you like it, Jane?"

"I never noticed," was Jane's mocking answer and of course she brushed another laugh. James flushed a little and it occurred to Julia that Jane's tongue was beginning to be more than a little pointed. She wished Jane would be more careful. Of course she didn't realize, but it was a shame to hurt James that way.

Jane, however, went on shining. She minced with great gusto the manners and conversation of an acutely embarrassed farmer guest the week before, and won her triumph of the evening by describing the dresses and behavior of certain wives and daughters of various small town and country representatives who had been present at the reception in Topeka given by the wife of the governor, which Jane attended with James.

James, during this recital, squirmed and giggled, coughed and tried unsuccessfully to change the subject. Some of the women Jane was mentioning by name were wives of men who wielded enormous political influence—men whom James had taken the greatest trouble to win as friends.

James made up his mind then and there to take Jane over to Topeka with him again—if he could get out of it. He was relieved and more than a little cross when the evening was ended and the guests were gone.

(To be Continued)



Pantry Patter

By R. C. E.

KITCHEN CUFF NOTES

Sometimes the success of cooking and preparing special dishes has more to do with watching out for certain pitfalls than anything else.

For example in making jelly salads, all your measurements must be very exact.

Nor should you ever let your gelatin boil, although you should make sure that the liquid in which it is dissolved has boiled.

Another point to watch is that the gelatin should be partly substantial before fruit, vegetables or whatever you are using, are added.

HARD FACTS

Do not wash a hardwood floor. Wipe instead with a cloth dipped in kerosene, or if you are afraid of its inflammable qualities you can buy less dangerous liquid which can be rubbed with a dry cloth after the cleaning process, and if your window ledges are of hardwood, too, use the same cleaning system.

If your kitchen floor is covered with a floor protector which gets spotted with grease, one of the best ways of removing the grease (and this applies to wooden surfaces as well) is to sprinkle with starch until the grease is absorbed and hard. Then scrape. Your scraping need not be so vigorous. Nor will it be so hard on the floor.

Never let grease remain on the floor for later cleaning. You will have harder work, and less satisfactory results if you do.

PINEAPPLE AND CABBAGE SLAW

One-half medium head of cabbage, shredded, 1 small can diced pineapple, 1 cup blanched almonds cut in pieces, 1 pint lemon juice in strips, boiled dressing.

Toss the salad ingredients together lightly in a bowl. Thin boiled dressing slightly with a little cream and mix with salad. Garnish with lettuce leaves and celery tops dipped in paprika. Serve family style.

RELIEF WOOD ONLY FOR THOSE WHO CUT

Apparent reluctance of many men on relief to cut three cords of wood for one in return to be delivered for fuel next winter will bring about another survey of relief cases soon to see what their wood status is and endeavor to bring out more men to the county woodlot at Battle Creek.

Foreman Nichols reported today two men showed up for woodcutting today and there have been many days with an average of only one, two or three men on the lot. It was expected to cut about 700 cords of wood on this one lot near Battle Creek and move on to another but so far only 250 cords have been cut.

It is understood relief agencies are standing pat on their plan not to furnish wood next winter to the able bodied who have refused to take advantage of the present cutting operations.

Another feature in connection with the wood deliveries is failure of about 240 men to date to show up and assist in wood sawing at the county shops. According to the report there have been about that many secured advances of wood based on agreement they would appear a little later when needed and work out the wood by woodcutting. So far none of them has shown up.

Lodge Head Comes

Independence—Charles F. Poole, Eugene, grand master of Oregon Odd Fellows, will visit Valley Lodge here Thursday night. Preparations include a program and lunch, with an address by the grand master. All Odd Fellows and Rebekahs are urged to attend.

James Ingram recently celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of his joining the choir of St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church, Helenburgh, Scotland, where he still takes an active part.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, May 13—Traffic is jamming up around President Roosevelt's four billion dollar paper.

The place has been over-run lately with governors and mayors or their special representatives. The boys are crowding in from far and near, trying to arrange quietly for their swig of that four billion. All are promoting pet projects back home.

The crowding has become so close that the mayors have actually established a Washington headquarters. The official conference of mayors is opening up offices in an old brownstone fronted edifice, half a block from the White House. Only one lobbying outfit is nearer to the executive mansion, and that is the women's peace organization.

Of course, the mayors insist they are not lobbying. In a sense, that is true. There is no doubt that the relief program requires states and cities to have representatives on the job here to look out for their interests. Their relations with the federal government have become so extensive that senators and congressmen can no longer handle the job effectively.

Spread—An old ex-tariff lobbyist stood before the new mayor's lobby building recently and pondered how times have changed. In the old days, a lobbyist was any hired man who wore a red necktie and diamond scarf pin while seeking to influence the processes of government. This century has passed away.

In their places have grown up groups which seem to be endlessly spreading. A few years ago, the foremost groups with Washington lobbying headquarters were those of the veterans, manufacturers, labor, etc. The new deal has developed a new high-powered publicity promoting outfit as the committee for the nation, led by Wall Street money agitators; the union for social justice, led by a Detroit priest; the American Liberty league, and now the conference of mayors.

Tip—Just for the information of mayors, they need not weep about the statements being put out by the new dealers (Hopkins, et al), implying that cities are not going to get much money unless they credit it good and they can borrow it from the government.

The situation on that is that Mr. Hopkins wisely wants to give away just as little money as possible. He would rather lend it. However, the financial situation of most of the cities is no secret. If their credit rating should ever be made the strict test, they would never get any money. But Hopkins must give them the money because the relief problem is largely in their hands.

Also, many cities loom larger than states in the fiscal and public works fields. For instance, the ten largest fiscal units of government are: the federal government, five big cities and four states, ranking in that order. New York City spends more for its police than 35

states do for their entire government. Hopkins merely wants to make the cities borrow wherever possible before the free federal money starts to flow.

Bonus—The overlooked fact behind the existing bonus controversy is that it is not primarily a bonus controversy. What has happened is that the inflationists in congress stole the bonus issue to promote their money ideas.

Congressman Patman, author of the prevailing bill, has always been a bonuster, but primarily he is an inflationist. He lives, breathes, walks and talks the easy money issue. The character of the men who put this bill over in the senate shows the distinction even more clearly. Every senatorial page boy knows that Senator Thomas never ceases to let his money ideas guide all his actions. And no one ever saw Huey Long fulminating about the soldiers before.

It was perfect inflationist strategy. By swiping the bonus issue and making it their own, they managed to develop their maximum possible support in congress for their real issue.

Court-curb—Talk has developed in congress lately about changing the powers of the supreme court. It is only talk.

What started it of course was the 5 to 4 decision outlawing the railroad pension system. Congressman Ramsey of West Virginia, who is a very good lawyer, has formally proposed a constitutional amendment in the house. It would prevent inferior courts from invalidating acts of congress and permit the supreme court such power only by

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