



1 Daughter Finds Father—Mel DeCovey, cafe owner of San Jose, Calif., and his daughter, Mrs. George R. Schwob, Butte, Mont., are re-united after 31 years. They were separated in the flu epidemic of 1918 and believed each other dead. Grandpa now has two grand-daughters, Marjorie 14, (in rear) and Lorna, 5, on his lap. (AP Wirephoto)

AMERICAN DOLLAR SETS THE PACE
That Green, Folding Stuff Is Mighty Popular These Days

By CLARK BEACH

Washington—Those rectangular green pieces of paper you carry in your pocketbook are just as popular as any commodity in the world today.

When proud old nations knuckled under and devalued their currencies to make them worth less in terms of the American dollar, the young American greenback really came into its own.

Once upon a time it "wasn't worth a continental." That was when the Continental congress turned out 210,000,000 on printing presses during the American revolution. In terms of gold and other nations' money, the continental dollars were worth only a fraction of their face value.

The dollar got on its feet when congress, after the constitution had been adopted, established the present monetary system in 1792. Congress began coining dollars at the Philadelphia mint in 1793.

They were all metal coins—gold eagles (worth \$10) and fractions of eagles, silver dollars and fractions of dollars and copper cents and half cents.

The federal government didn't turn out any paper money until the Civil war, when "greenbacks" were first issued. Banks operating under federal or state charters issued notes as currency—and much of the paper eventually became badly depreciated in value.

There was a great hullabaloo when the government made greenbacks legal tender, requiring that they be accepted in payment of debts. People are inclined to be distrustful of paper money, and even today folks don't like to handle it in some towns in our western states.

But the dollar managed to hold its own in relation to gold and the mighty British pound. Through most of our history the pound has been worth about \$4.86. After the first World war it began to slip. In 1920 the pound was worth only \$3.66. It was back to its normal \$4.86 by 1930. But in 1932 it dropped to its lowest point up to that time, to \$3.50 in U.S. money.

Then it fluctuated wildly. In 1934 it reached the highest value of which the federal reserve system has a record, \$5.03. In

1941 it sold for \$4.03, and that was its official rate until the recent devaluation sent it down to \$2.80.

The reason for the rise of the dollar in relation to the pound is primarily America's new position as a creditor nation.

For more than a century we bought more from the rest of the world than the world bought from us. But in about 1926 we became the world's investment banker. Now we have so many things that the world wants to buy that our dollars are in unprecedented demand, throwing other currencies off balance.

The word dollar was in general use before our government adopted it. One or another form of the word designated many kinds of European currency. It came from the Greek word *thallos*. In Dutch it was the *Daalder*. In German it was the *taler*. Spanish "pieces of eight" were called *dollars*.

The dollar sign also was in use before the Revolution. It is believed to have designated the Mexican peso. It was first written "Ps." Later manuscripts show the "P" superimposed on the "S" which seems to be how we got the dollar sign.

Today there are about 53 billion dollars in the world. About 28 billion of them are in circulation. Most of the rest are held in the U. S. treasury.

There they are in the custody of Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark, treasurer of the United States, whose signature also appears on all paper money now being produced.

Another woman, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, for 16 years has been in charge of the manufacture of all U.S. coins. As director of the mint, she has in that time turned out about \$1,028,000,000 worth of metal money.

There's another interesting fact about women and American

WATER FOR WEST COAST
'Oceans of Food' Await Man to Find Them Cheaply

By PAUL F. ELLIS

New York (AP)—The world today has "oceans of food" that have never been tapped.

Furthermore, according to Dr. Werner Bergmann, Yale University chemist, the oceans and seas in the not too distant future may be a source of new "wonder drugs"—medicine that may even exceed the powers of penicillin and the sulfas.

Bergmann believes salts and minerals should be removed from the sea water so that new supplies of fresh water will be available for industrial and farm use, especially in the southwest and some sections of the West Coast.

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Bergmann reported that the water shortage "already is becoming acute on the West Coast and the use of ocean water is seriously being explored."

Science already has accomplished the trick of taking salt from sea water, but on a small and expensive scale.

"The solution," according to Bergmann, "would be to derive both minerals and the water from the oceans."

Also the sea water contains in all organisms known as plankton—food that the fish, including whales, eat. He said it was not too remote that man some day may be eating plankton "burgers."

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Bergmann estimated that there are 300,000,000 cubic miles of water in all the oceans and that if "we could dry out one such cubic mile of water, we could get a mountain of salt, containing 117,000,000 million tons of common salt."

Besides the salt, Bergmann says the following could be taken from a cubic mile of sea water: Six million tons of magnesium, 4,000,000 tons of potash, 300,000 tons of bromine, 2,200 tons of iodine, 200,000 tons of borate, 800 tons of iron, 450 tons of copper, 70 tons of uranium, 15 tons of silver, and a "nice hunk of gold."

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For the time being, according to Bergmann, land resources of metals are holding out and no "ocean mining" is necessary.

However, some countries in the world may start tapping the ocean to avoid importing materials. One day, he believes, coastal and near coastal stretches of desert may be converted into "productive lands" as a result of turning salt water into fresh.

Dwarf Cattle Sold in Billings

Billings, Mont., Oct. 20 (AP)—A Montana state brand inspector said a herd of dwarf cattle the owner claims he discovered in a "lost canyon" actually were purchased in Billings.

Brand Inspector H. H. Harmon said a bill of sale for two cows and three bulls Gene Holter of Jamestown, N. D., said he took from a "lost canyon" by helicopter, is on file at the brands inspection office at Helena. Harmon said brands tattooed in the dwarf cattle's ears also were registered when the brands were inspected at Billings.

The brand inspector said the five animals, ranging from 24 to 28 inches in height and weighing 160 to 220 pounds, were shipped from Billings to Roundup, Mont., and then to Jamestown.

The midgits were bred by Kendall Shaules of Ballantine, Mont. They were registered here.

Shaules said dwarfs are a common occurrence among Hereford and Angus cattle and definitely "are on the increase." He explained the phenomenon as a "breeding accident."

The breeder said the bull and five cows who produced the dwarfs had normal production records, otherwise.

The Institute of Life Insurance has estimated that 70 per cent of the nation's private wealth is controlled by women.

Canada Gas To Be Piped

Ottawa, Oct. 20 (CP)—The Canadian senate transportation committee gave quick approval today to a bill incorporating a new pipeline company to pipe natural gas from Alberta to the British Columbia coast.

Expected heavy opposition to the application failed to materialize.

The company—Alberta Natural Gas company—plans to route its line through southern British Columbia to Vancouver.

Though a petition opposing the incorporation had been filed earlier with the senate by West-coast Transmission company, already incorporated for the same purpose, this opposition was not pushed actively at today's hearing.

Most likely route—shorter and about \$20,000,000 cheaper—would be through the United States. It would serve Trail and other B.C. points before crossing the border at Kingsgate, B.C., and would end at a point half way between Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver. It would serve Seattle and Tacoma.

Wash., Portland, Ore., and various Canadian points in the area. The committee now will hear from a third group which seeks to incorporate under the name of the Prairie Pipe Line company for the same purpose. A bill to incorporate the company passed second reading in the senate yesterday and was referred to the committee.

The lowest temperature recorded on earth was 90 degrees below zero on Feb. 5 and 7, 1892, at Verkhoyansk, Siberia, U. S. Weather Bureau report show.

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