



Curran and Bridges Clash—Joseph Curran (left), president of National Maritime Union, shouted to Harry Bridges at the CIO convention at Cleveland, O., and told him to keep his "nose out of our union." Harry Bridges (right), left-winger leader of the west coast longshoremen, who had attacked Curran's union is shown leaving the convention after adjournment. (AP Wirephoto)

TODAY'S BUSINESS MIRROR

Print-Shop Currency Makes Government Spending Easy

By SAM DAWSON
New York, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gold—should the government let you have it in exchange for your paper dollars?
People who are supposed to know all about such things are choosing up sides on that question. Some of the nation's top bankers say yes, the United States must go back to the good old

All Safe on Grounded Ship

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 7 (CP)—Fifty-one passengers and the 35-man crew of the 1,134-ton S.S. Chelohsin last night walked safely to shore over 500 yards of barnacled ocean bed when the coastal steamer grounded in blinding fog on the beach at the entrance to Vancouver harbor.
Inbound from up-coast Powell river, the 175-foot vessel scraped up onto the beach at low tide. It was the worst fog to hit Vancouver and the lower British Columbia mainland this year. All marine traffic had been halted before the Chelohsin attempted to crawl into harbor.
Washington officials have been dragged into the word battle, but mostly to deny reports they were thinking about changing the value of gold, now set at \$35 an ounce.
Pressure to get Washington to pay from \$45 to \$55 an ounce has been strong of late. Obvious backers of the proposal are those who mine gold and have it for sale. But others urging it contend that by raising the paper dollar value of the huge hoard of gold buried at Fort Knox, Ky., the government would make a big paper profit it could apply to the soaring public debt.
Opponents of the proposal point out that at the same time the government, by raising the price of gold, would also be lowering the value of every savings account and life insurance policy in the country. This is because the dollar would be devalued in terms of its present purchasing power.
Since only congress has the legal right to raise the price of gold, the question is just talk at this time.
But the debate over raising the price of gold and the possession of it by private citizens is getting hotter.
The National Foreign Trade convention, attended by 1,800 leading businessmen and bankers, voted unanimously in favor of "the restoration in the near future of the free convertibility of the dollar into gold on the basis of its present gold value." That means, the foreign traders want you to be able to take a \$5 paper bill into the bank and get a \$5 gold piece to put in the Christmas stocking, the way your grandfather used to do for you.
The American Bankers association heard both sides and finally resolved that the price of gold should remain at \$35 an ounce, but took no stand on "free convertibility."
One of the arguments for the return to free convertibility, is that it would put a check on government spending. It's easy to print paper money to meet the expenses of running a government. But if the government had to fork up actual gold for that paper money when ever you asked for it, the argument runs, Washington couldn't go on spending more and more every year — it wouldn't have it to spend.
The National City bank of New York, one of the largest in the nation, comes out in its "November Bank Letter" with this observation of gold:
"The seductive ease of covering government expenditures at the print-shop is something that statesmen always will have difficulty in resisting."
Meanwhile, the paper dollar in your pocket is good. It may not buy as much as it used to, but any one in the world would be glad to have it. If you don't want it — even if he can't get gold for it just now.

Union Steamships, Ltd., owners of the Chelohsin, were too busy evacuating the passengers and preparing salvage operations to comment on the grounding. Some reports said the ship was holed, taking water and may break up, but these could not be confirmed.
Passengers, carrying their luggage, and some of them totting dogs in ship cratins, climbed down Jacob's ladders to the beach and trundled across the soggy ocean bed to shore. The tide was about a mile out at the time.
From the shore the passengers scaled cliffs leading up to Vancouver's famed Stanley park. Buses took them to a downtown bus depot. Taxis whisked them to homes and hotels from there.

Hubbard Entertains High Lodge Leaders
Hubbard — Margaret Myers of St. Helens, grand chief of Oregon Pythian Sisters, made her first official visit since taking office to Arion temple No. 24. With her were grand officers, Elsie Thompson of Oregon City, gr. sr. and Nada Grinde of Silverton, gr. man. Past Grand Prot. Eunice Burke of Salem and PGC Cobia Depinsas of Hubbard were also present as were the P. G. prelate, Hubert Thompson of Oregon City and Grand Secretary Waltre Gleason of Portland, of the Knights of Pythias.
Marie Covey, MEC, of Arion, presided over the meeting. Frances Byers was inducted into the order. The beautiful lady degree was bestowed upon Mrs. Myers, by the staff with Opal Berkey as soloist.
Mrs. Myers revealed in her talk that her aim for the year was to obtain a television set for the Pythian home.
Temples represented included over 50 guests from Aurora, St. Helens, Oregon City, Salem, Silverton, Wheeler, Portland, Redmond and Baker and 50 members of Arion at Hubbard. Refreshments were served.

Escaped Cons Captured
Lakeview, Ore., Nov. 7 (AP)—Two California road gang convicts were captured south of here Saturday night by Lake County Sheriff Tommy Elliott.

Body Found in Sandy
Sandy, Nov. 7 (AP)—The body of Robert R. Ralph, 67, Portland, was found in the Sandy river yesterday at Dodge park. He had been fishing while he and his wife were at their cabin over the week-end.

PROBLEM OF GIVING FOOD AWAY

Indians Helped the Pilgrims; Now U.S. May Help Indians

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—The government is thinking of ways to help out the Indians on their food problems, just as Indians helped the pilgrims more than 300 years ago.
The government has a big food surplus now. It got it by buying up groceries and hoarding them so that farmers will get a "fair" market price.
But what to do with the hoard of dried eggs, butter, powdered milk, cheese, turkeys and other foods?
If the foods are put back on the market, prices will go down and the government will just have to buy up more.
Congress decided it was better to give the food away free to somebody who would eat it rather than to let it spoil.
But, it agreed you can't just give the food to the ordinary city consumer because then he wouldn't buy as much food at the grocery. That wouldn't solve the surplus because there wouldn't be any net increase in consumption.
Enter the Indian.
On many reservations there is a pressing food problem. Congress figured that free food for Indians wouldn't cut down on their regular buying — but would ease the pinch.
In addition to Indians, Congress also decided other possibilities for giving food away included: Federal school lunch, charitable institutions in this country and abroad.
It also directed that the surplus food be bartered with foreign countries wherever possible for strategic materials.

Six Jump Safely From Bomber

Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 7 (AP)—Six servicemen parachuted safely from a disabled B-25 bomber near here last night, and the plucky pilot who fought the plummeting plane away from this populous area was credited with preventing possible tragedy.
Capt. David W. Wenger of Denver, Colo., ordered the others to jump when one of the plane's engines failed and a main fire burst out in the other.
Then he rode the plane down to 800 feet altitude, steering it away from the town, before he finally jumped.
The plane crashed in a wooded section about 14 miles northwest of Milledgeville. If Wenger had not ridden it into open country, it might have crashed into the town.
All the jumpers escaped injury except Lt. W. T. Achromowicz, of Ipswich, Mass., the co-pilot, who suffered a sprained ankle when he hit the ground.

Donald Brick Plant Will Be Replaced

Donald—The loss in the fire which destroyed the Donald Brick and Tile factory was first estimated at \$60,000, but Joseph Fisher Sr., who, with Joseph Fisher Jr., is owner of the brick and tile plant said that valuation was probably too high, although it will cost much more than \$60,000 to replace the plant. It was understood that \$10,000 of the value was insured. The kilns are the only part of the plant which will be useful for a reconstructed factory.
The Fishers have had a crew clearing away the debris and announced that they will build again immediately and hope to have the brick factory back in operation soon after the first of the year.
"It will be an entirely different kind of building," Mr. Fisher Sr. said.
The old structure was built in 1915.

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Call to Musicians—A mammoth violin in the Munich railroad station advertising Germany's first fair for musical instruments at Mittenwald, noted for violin production.

NUGGETS LIKE BEANS TO THEM

Gold Strikes Don't Bother Men Who Bury Metal at Fort Knox

By GLENN MARTZ
Washington (AP)—U. S. Treasury officials who assay, buy, and store gold in government coffers are never excited over reports of gold strikes in the Yukon.
As prospectors hurried to stake claims in the ice-locked sands and frozen gulches of Fishwheel, Alaska, government officials charged with handling gold bullion viewed it in impersonal terms of national wealth and a possible source of tax revenue.
When word came later that the supposed strike was suspected of being a hoax, officials merely shrugged.
Even if the Fishwheel boom fizzles, there may be others later and perhaps rich ones.
In any event, it simply will mean more work for employees at the U.S. assay office in Seattle, Wash., where most of Alaska's "yellow wealth" is funneled into the United States.
There Alaska's sordid prospectors and great mining companies sell gold dust and nuggets over the counter to Uncle Sam much the same as a vegetable gardener sells beans to his local merchant. Only in this instance the commodity bartered is worth \$35 an ounce.
A gold rush is nothing new to the treasury department's assay office in Seattle. A federal gold purchasing station was established there July 16, 1898. It opened in time to receive the first shipment of gold from the great Klondike strike of that year.
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Alaska Ex-solon Suggests Secession

Ketchikan, Alaska, Nov. 7 (AP)—Joe Krause, a former member of the territorial legislature, says he will urge Alaska to secede from the United States unless congress makes it a state.
Krause told the house merchant marine and marines subcommittee yesterday he would urge that Alaskans hold a statehood convention and prepare to elect members to the house and senate.
"However, if congress will not send those members, I shall suggest to the people of Alaska that they petition the United States to become an independent nation with a constitution adopted by the people and for the people of Alaska."
Tourists to View Dam Work
Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 7 (AP)—Tourists will be able to watch McNary dam construction from an overlook building now in the planning stage, H. Brandt Gessel, Walla Walla architect, said yesterday. The reinforced concrete structure will cost between \$60,000 and \$75,000, Gessel said. Plans will be completed soon.

But today, department officials say, the job of transporting gold from field to market is a relatively drab routine. Hazards have been all but eliminated by modern air transport.
The Fishwheel strike hardly had been heralded to the world when crews began clearing an air strip. Reports from that Arctic outpost say it was clogged with planes used to bring in gold seekers and supplies and standing ready to carry cargoes of gold in event the strike pans out.
Meanwhile, in Seattle, the government's gold buyers just waited.
If the gold comes through they'll merely step up the tempo of relaying it to U.S. mints where it will be molded into bars for burial in federal vaults at Fort Knox.

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