

NEWS NOTES OF THE NORTHWEST

A Brief Summary of Events of Special Interest to Oregon, Washington and Idaho Communities.

MOSCOW, Ida.—Surplus labor in Northern Idaho, according to official report, is rapidly being absorbed by lumber and mining camps.

YAKIMA, Wash.—Plans for organizing junior fire departments in Yakima county schools are under discussion by the county school fire prevention committee.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Building permits in round numbers were valued for the state, in April, at \$1,800,000, a climb of more than \$800,000 over the same month a year ago.

BOISE, Ida.—Idaho received \$43,889,624 for all emergency programs during the two-year period ending March 31, according to W. T. Lockwood, Idaho director of the emergency council.

MORO, Ore.—The Presbyterian church at Moro will on July 10 celebrate its 50th anniversary. Many of the records of the meeting at which the church was organized have been preserved.

ALMIRA, Wash.—The municipal water system is now in action, following three years of effort. The town pump will furnish 50 gallons a minute. A tank and standpipe hold a 60,000-gallon reserve.

BOISE, Ida.—Spring field work, of approximately 60 men began recently on several projects of the general land survey in Idaho. Surveys for the Taylor grazing administration will be the principal work.

HERMISTON, Ore.—Carpenters here are busier than they have been for several years. Some new construction is in progress, but remodeling and repair work is almost city-wide. At least half a dozen stores and other business locations are being given new fronts.

MOSCOW, Ida.—A survey conducted in the Inland Empire shows that farmers are holding about 700 cars of peas. Last year the surplus commodity corporation purchased more than 250 cars of peas in this section, helping to reduce the surplus. This year's holdings are above normal.

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—An invention that may become an important contribution to the safety of motoring has been perfected by T. W. Gruetter. It is an attachment designed for automobile exhaust pipes to burn carbon into oxide gas before it escapes into the air to threaten lives and health of drivers, passengers and mechanics.

KELSO, Wash.—Motion pictures to be shown in Kelso must be approved by the "League of Decency," the city council decided when it heard requests from a committee for creation of a board of censorship. The council and Mayor Chinn are not in favor of a censorship board, but instructed City Attorney William Stuart to draw an ordinance covering the regulation of films.

PASCO, Wash.—Presidential approval of \$9,806,000—about \$20 per capita—during the last year for liquor and beer. During the year ended May 1, James Stewart, director of the state beer and malt tax bureau, reported today that 4,768,640 gallons of beer had been consumed. Dale Clements, auditor of the state liquor control commission, reported that during the year ended April 1, hard liquor and wine sales totaled \$3,845,996.

DAM HARD ON STEEL
COULEE DAM, Wash.—So extensive is the jackhammer work at Grand Coulee dam site, now at its peak, that about 2000 feet of steel from the ends of the bits is eaten away in the process of drilling and sharpening every day, the bureau of reclamation reported today.

More than 14,000 pieces of drill-steel are being sharpened each day in the five blast furnaces in the sharpening shed.

BAN TIPSY TRIBESMEN
THE DALLES, Ore.—Topsy tribesmen, who come to Celilo falls to fish, will have to go back to the reservation before they fall into the Columbia and drown. Warm Springs, Umatilla and Yakima Indian officials ruled last week. The confederated tribes who annually dip out chinook salmon, passed this protective resolution.

Night fishing will be banned and the fishermen must be roped to the shore.

ASTORIA, Ore.—Since 1862, first year of complete weather records at Astoria, last month's total rainfall of 10.58 inches has been exceeded only twice in April—in 1893, with 13.39 inches, and in 1917, with 10.73.

THE DALLES, Ore.—The federal power commission has joined the forest service in unfavorable action against the application of The Dalles to Lost Lake, in Hood River county for increasing the city's municipal water supply.

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

Curing Stuttering.
CHIN LEE, ARIZ.—Away up here in the Indian country comes a newspaper, saying some expert at correcting human utterance has turned up with a cure for stuttering.

But why? By his own admission, nearly all stutterers can sing and most of them can swear fluently, thus providing superior emotional outlets in two directions. One of the smartest criminal lawyers I know deliberately cultivated a natural impediment in his speech. In courtroom debates it gave him more time to think up either the right questions or to figure out the right answers.

And one of the most charming voices I ever heard belonged to a Louisiana girl whose soft southern accents were fascinatingly interrupted at intervals by a sudden stammer—like unexpected ripples in a gently flowing brook.

How to Relax.
BEFORE I started out here, feeling somewhat jumpy after wrestling a radio program for six months, Jimmy Swinnerton, the artist, who's one of the most devoted friends these high mesas ever had, advised me to try stretching out on the desert sands as a measure for health and complete relaxation and a general toning up.

"Just lie down perfectly flat," he said. Then he took another look at my figure. "Anyway, lie down," he said.

So today I tried it. Another friend, John Kirk, the famous Indian trader, helped me pick out a suitable spot on the Navajo reservation that was forty miles from the nearest habitation.

But the site I chose was already pre-empted by a scorpion with a fretful stinger and an irritable disposition that seemed to resent being crowded. So I got right up again. In fact, I got up so swiftly that Kirk said it was impossible to follow the movement with the human eye. It was like magic, he said.

Speed Crazy Drivers.
WHY the hurry, Sonny Boy? I see you almost daily. You're roaring through populous streets or skidding on hairpin turns or whirling at sixty perilous miles an hour around the kinked and snaky twists of mountain roads like some demonic bug racing along the spine of a coiled rattler.

If I am one to say, you probably have primed yourself for this senseless speeding on that most dangerous of all mixed tipples—the fear-some combination of alcohol and gasoline. Or perhaps, like the blind mule of the folklore tale, you just naturally don't care a darn. One thing is plain: Despite the high percentage of mortality your breed is on the increase.

So, again, echoing the question which the coroner must frequently ask at the inquest, why the hurry, Sonny Boy? It can't be that anybody wants you back at the place where you've been or that anybody else will be glad to see you at the place where you're going.

Really now, Sonny Boy, what is all the hurry about?

Civilization's Predicament.
FEEL it my duty to call attention to the following warning, recently published:
"The earth is degenerating in these latter days. . . bribery and corruption abound. . . children no longer obey their parents. . . it is evident that the end of the world is approaching!"

However, it should be added that this prediction is not, as might be assumed from its familiar ring, the utterance of some inspired observer of the present moment. It is a translation from an Assyrian tablet, dated 2800 B. C.

So, if the fulfillment of the doleful prophecy has been delayed for 4,737 years it seems reasonable to assume that it may be some months yet before civilization flies all to pieces.

Waning States' Rights.
AS I watch commonwealth after commonwealth below the Mason and Dixon line tumbling over one another to embrace centralized authority in exchange for federal funds for local projects, I'm reminded of a trip which a friend of mine out here just made.

He's a descendant of the Lees and he decided to pay a pious pilgrimage to the last remaining stronghold of the late Southern Confederacy. So he went to the only two states that voted last fall for states' rights, making his headquarters in the ghost city of Passamaquoddy.

He reports that, in both Maine and Vermont, the secession sentiment is getting stronger all the time and that there's a growing tendency to name boys for Jeff Davis rather than Ethan Allen or Neal B. Dow.
IRVIN S. COBB.
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FARM TOPICS

POULTRYMEN SAVE TIME BY SCHEDULE

Time-Table Program Offered by an Expert.

By J. C. Taylor, Associate Extension Poultryman, New Jersey College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

By organizing the day's work and following a time schedule, labor efficiency on the poultry farm, one of the essential factors in its successful operation, can be greatly increased.

A poultryman will find he can accomplish more work during the day by following a schedule and such a plan is especially valuable during the spring months when incubation and brooding, in addition to caring for the laying flock, keep most poultrymen busy from early morning until night.

A daily schedule or "time-table" for doing routine work is also one step toward reducing labor costs. The following guide is offered to organizing a work schedule to suit the needs of individual poultry farms:

- 6:00—8:00 a. m.—Feed and water all stock.
- 8:00-11:00 a. m.—Clean houses, cultivate yards and pack eggs.
- 11:00-12:00 m.—Feed green feed and collect eggs.
- 12:00-1:00 p. m.—Lunch hour.
- 1:00-2:00 p. m.—Water all stock.
- 2:00-4:00 p. m.—Same work as from 8:00 to 11:00 a. m.
- 4:00-6:00 p. m.—Feed and collect eggs.

Poultrymen who have not used a work schedule will find it rather difficult to adopt at first, but those who do follow the plan will be well repaid in time saved.

Another step in labor efficiency on the poultry farm is the use of labor-saving equipment. Automatic water fountains in the laying houses and water piped to the range are labor-saving and should be found on all farms. A properly constructed catching crate can reduce the labor of culling or catching broilers and pullets at least one-half. Feed and litter carriers in long houses are another means of lowering the labor requirements on the poultry farm.

Expert Computes Value of Farm Women's Labor

A farm woman's labor over a period of thirty years is worth more than \$50,000, Miss Julia Newton of the Farm Credit administration told farm women at a convention held recently in Indianapolis.

In thirty years she would prepare 235,425 meals, for which labor at 15 cents a meal would reach the staggering total of more than \$35,000. Some of the other services the farm woman renders over a thirty-five year period, and their labor worth are:

- Garments, 3,190, at 50 cents each, \$1,595; 35,400 loaves of bread at 5 cents each, \$1,770; 5,930 cakes, at 10 cents each, \$593; 7,960 pies, at 5 cents each, \$398; preparing 1,256 bushels of vegetables, at 50 cents a bushel, \$628; canning 3,625 jars of fruit, at 25 cents a jar, \$906; washing 177,525 pieces of laundry, at 3 cents each, \$5,331, and 35,640 hours of sweeping, dusting, and cleaning at 10 cents an hour, \$3,564.

In the Feedlot

Nine good-sized eggs are equal to a pound.

Geese are never troubled with lice, blackhead or roup.

To carry the 3,000,000 eggs sent to New England relief agencies required 20 freight cars.

An unhealthy, poorly developed hen or pullet is seldom profitable herself, and she may serve as a carrier of disease to the rest of the laying flock.

Pullets of light breeds normally reach maturity and begin laying at four-and-one-half to five-months. Heavy breeds require six to six-and-one-half months.

Swarming is an evil in modern beekeeping and must be controlled or if possible prevented if profitable honey crops are to be harvested.

It requires, on the average, 45.1 lbs. of ice to cool a 10-gallon can of milk from 90 degrees to 38.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

Oat yields may be increased as much as one-half of the entire crop if the seed is treated properly for smut, advises C. R. Cross, Oklahoma A. and M. College agronomist.

In most areas it is as dangerous to apply lime without making a soil test as it is to take for granted that no lime is needed.

Western farmers report a large acreage of winter wheat but say that a great deal of this will be used only for pasture.

Sheep were the only farm animals present in larger numbers on farms of the United States on January 1, 1937, than were present a year previously.

DAMS IN SIERRAS TO WIPE OUT TOWN

Project Will Reverse River and Check Floods.

Redding, Cal.—High in the Sierra watershed, this thriving community awaits actual construction on the Central Valleys project, California's \$170,000,000 solution to its greatest problem—winter floods and summer water shortage.

Completion of preliminary surveys and selection of near-by Kennett as the focal dam site have been announced.

Magnitude of the project almost staggers the imagination. Greater than the famed Boulder Canyon dam development, the Central Valleys project includes plans for a 500-mile waterway from the upper Sacramento river, down through the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys to the great citrus fruit regions of southern California.

The valleys lie midway between the Sierra range and the Pacific coast, and San Francisco and Los Angeles lean heavily upon their productivity.

Project to Pay Out.
A self-liquidating undertaking, the project will repay federal loans by sale of water and power.

The 420-foot dam at Kennett at the headwaters of the Sacramento river will impound 3,000,000 acre feet of water, half as much as the combined total of California's 750 other dams, assuring a year-round controlled river flow. The dam will give to 800,000 acres of settled lands flood protection valued at \$14,000,000 and assure year-round river navigation valued at \$15,000,000.

Spectacular engineering feats will be necessary.

The main line of the Southern Pacific must be rerouted and U. S. Highway 99 will be radically revamped.

Kennett itself will be at the bottom of a huge lake, with the water's surface far above the present rooftops.

A double-deck bridge, with the world's tallest piers, will carry automobile and railroad traffic far above the Pitt river.

River Boats to Ply.
River boats, a joy to the hearts of sentimentalists and a source of profit to business men, again will reach Red Bluff, sixty miles south of here, from Sacramento and San Francisco.

Inland encroachment of salt water from the San Francisco bay area will be halted. Aridity in the San Joaquin valley will be checked.

At the top of the San Joaquin watershed, the 4,000-foot Friant dam will become the longest concrete dam in the world, making the San Joaquin river run backward and carrying much needed irrigation water over steep dams under pressure.

From a national viewpoint interest centers on the project because its completion will mean assurance of water normalcy in an area from which are drawn the country's choicest specialty crops of raisins, figs, olives, prunes, citrus fruits, vegetables and cotton.

The big job will require: More than 7,000,000 cubic yards of concrete; 28,809,000 pounds of reinforcing steel; 114,543,000 pounds of structural steel; 6,496,000 barrels of cement; 38,311,000 cubic yards of excavation and 186,224,000 man-hours of labor.

Fort on Wheels Is Pride of Milwaukee Policemen

Milwaukee.—Pride and joy of Milwaukee policemen is their glistening new armored patrol car, the largest of its type in the United States.

They scrub, polish and dust it almost daily. Their only complaint is that they never get a chance to use it. The modernistic paddy-wagon was purchased for emergencies but there hasn't been an emergency big enough to fit the machine.

It is 22 feet, 7 inches long, 9 feet, 8 inches high, and weighs 8,000 pounds. It is so big that police had to tear out the door to get it into the garage.

Streamlined and equipped with nearly every modern convenience, the car has seats for 14 policemen, with accommodations for at least nine straphangers.

The body is bullet-proof and so are the windows. The wheels are protected by shields which make it virtually impossible to damage the tires with a bullet. It cannot be overturned because its outer surface is curved, leaving no place for a handhold. The position of the motors makes possible mechanical repairs without leaving the machine.

The car is equipped with tear gas and submachine guns which may be fired through slots beneath the windows.

Postal Guide Locates an Elusive Post Office

Peck, Kan.—The postal guide from Washington finally has caught up with its office here.

The directory had listed the post-office as located in Sedgwick county, although since 1933 it has been in Sumner county.

The difficulty arises from the fact that the main street of Peck divides the two counties. Location of the office has been changed frequently from one side of the street to the other, although it always has remained within a 300-foot radius of the center of the town.

Washington Digest
National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG WASHINGTON, D. C.



Building the Navy
Washington.—President Roosevelt, from the time he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson administration, has always been regarded as a friend of the military forces of the United States. He has never been a fanatic about his position but has held consistently to the view that the military services must be protected against continuing political attack which would destroy their usefulness. Likewise, Mr. Roosevelt has constantly argued for a policy of building up the army, navy and marine corps.

Since he has been in the White House, Mr. Roosevelt has taken care always to see that sound policies of development were invoked as regards the military services and his interest in the navy in this direction has been marked. In consequence, the President has brought about a program of building in the navy that, examined from any angle, must be considered as having established a splendid first line of defense for our country. Whether one favors a big navy or a small navy, I think it must be admitted that the navy is the first line of defense and so the President, being fully acquainted with developments throughout the world, has seen to it that our navy shall be in a strong position as our first line of defense.

It may be, as some critics of the President contend, that the hundreds of millions expended under Mr. Roosevelt's policies constituted too much of a fund in this direction; that we have no need for a navy as large as that now contemplated, and that the creation of a large navy indicated a policy of aggression by the United States. My own feeling is that these objections are not well founded. The turbulent situation in international relations, both in Europe and in Asia, seems to warrant a definite move on the part of the United States to be equipped. In other words, who is there that would wish our nation again to be caught without any worthwhile fighting units ready for action as we were in 1917? Further, although we are a peaceful nation, we must avoid a repetition of the 1917 conditions because we can not afford the waste of money that characterized the building up of our armed forces at that time.

One reason for the comments that I have just made on the navy and the President Roosevelt's policies is the fact that we have a new neutrality law. It was passed just a day ahead of the expiration of the temporary neutrality law that was operative during the past year or so.

This new law probably is as good as any neutrality law that can be written. It represents the work of men in congress who are very serious in their desires to create machinery that will keep us out of war, or at least will slow down our entry into international conflict.

It lays down prohibitions against the sale of hundreds of items by American citizens or American corporations to any nation which the President may hold to be a "belligerent" nation, which is the way diplomats describe a nation at war.

The law has a further important and interesting provision. It requires that if any belligerent wants to buy products in this country, commodities that are not prohibited by the neutrality law, it must come to our shores and get them and must pay for them before the boat leaves. Thus, it has come about that the new law is called the "cash and carry" neutrality act.

That title sounds very satisfying. It sounds as though we will never make loans again as we did during the World War—loans never to be repaid except in some minor instances—and that none of our ships will become the targets of foreign gunboats because we are transporting munitions of war to any belligerent. Surely, this phase of the law will in a measure retard our entrance into any war and it will at the same time reduce the excitement in this country incident to the manufacture and sale of munitions of war because of the profits accruing under such circumstances.

But, it strikes me that, after all, this neutrality law is likely to be a rather futile gesture. Having observed governmental action over an extended period of years, I refuse to kid myself. I will not say that the new neutrality act will keep us out of war because, very definitely, it will not.

Let us see why. There are a thousand and one acts that a foreign nation can do to insult our national honor or damage our citizens and their commerce. These are called "overt" acts. When an overt act is committed, it is so easy to forget about the high principles stated in the present neutrality law. It can be repealed and a declaration of war substituted for it almost within twenty-four hours.

Look at the Facts
There have been a good many millions of citizens of the United States come onto this earth since the armistice of 1918. Among these are undoubtedly many who will learn of the present neutrality law with a feeling of safety; who will think that nothing now can happen and their mothers, wives and sweethearts will feel they need not worry about the time when these younger generations of men will have to march away, with drums beating and flags flying, never to return. For their peace of mind, the present neutrality law certainly is helpful. My suggestion is, however, that they look the facts in the face. When one of these overt acts is committed, in we will go regardless of the neutrality law.

I might advert to some of the things that happened between 1914 and April 6, 1917. President Wilson, a sincere advocate of peace, did the best he could to prevent our participation in the World War. It was a matter that actually brought about his re-election in 1916 because his campaign leaders used the slogan, "He kept us out of war." Events came through with such startling speed, however, that a month after he was inaugurated for his second term, he was standing on the rostrum before a joint session of congress asking for immediate passage of a resolution placing our country in the war on the side of the Allies and against Germany and the Central Powers. Two days later we were formally in the fight and then, once we were made a belligerent by the decision of our government, it became "a war to make the world safe for democracy."

I think I need not review all of the various slogans that were employed in the national propaganda to solidify our nation behind its military forces. There were many of them. The nation was ninety-five per cent behind the government in a war to end all wars. Hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars were borrowed from our citizens who bought, first, liberty bonds and later, victory bonds. For the first time in later history of our nation we had a tremendous national debt, more than ten billions of which were loaned to those nations with which we were associated in the war. The remainder of these funds was spent like money in the hands of a drunken sailor, ashore for the first time in the year. Nor is there criticism to be made of that spending because we were not prepared for war.

So, while I do not now foresee our participation in any conflict within the next few years, I am quite convinced that Mr. Roosevelt has pursued an absolutely sound program in advocating a strong navy and a strong army. It will serve us well and will cost us very much less than if this building up process had to be accomplished overnight as it was in 1917. It may be surprising to a good many people to know that our army at present ranks as number 17 in the list of armies of nations even though our country is one of the largest and one of the richest in the family of nations.

My belief is that if our navy is made to rank with the greatest and plans are worked out as Mr. Roosevelt is trying to work them out so that our army will be possible of expansion, taxpayers' money will be much better spent than through boondoggling or wasted through useless development of theoretical schemes.

As the battle over President Roosevelt's proposal to pack the Supreme Court of the United States with six new judges grows in heat, it becomes increasingly evident that members of congress are looking to the political aspects of the situation to a greater extent than obtained in the early stages of the fight. This circumstance certainly is working to the advantage of those who oppose the President's scheme and it is interesting to look at the picture from that angle.

My observation of congressional activities in the past leads me to believe that every President must expect in his second term a certain amount of defection, a certain amount of running away, among the supporters who stood by him unflinchingly during his first term. Of course, most of his stalwarts will stick by him through thick and thin but it always has happened that a rather deep fringe of his party will begin to balk or duck when they reach the second lap and know that the head of their party will not seek election to a third term. The reason must be quite obvious. All members of the house and one-third of the senate membership have to seek votes in their home districts every two years. With a President in his second term, the interest of these candidates for office must turn to what their voters think rather than what the President thinks.

Supreme Court
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