



by WATKINS E. WRIGHT

Loris Raymond has come to New York with dreams of a musical career, but has failed to get a job and is in financial straits. Carey Carson, a young would-be architect, is also badly in need of a job. They meet and become good friends. Then they hear of a wealthy old bachelor, Roland Potter, who wants to marry a young woman who is a struggling young married couple by paying them to live on his Long Island estate and act as glorified caretakers during his absence on a yacht cruise. They decide to marry temporarily, on a strictly business basis, in order to get the job. Mr. Potter, unaware that their marriage has been arranged, hires them. Just before he sails, he invites them to lunch at his yacht club, where they meet the beautiful and wealthy Mrs. Wrenshaw. She assumes they are friends of Mr. Potter's, plays up to Carey and talks of seeing him again. This makes Loris uneasy, for she feels that she and Carey shouldn't become involved with any one who could easily lose his job. She is sure that Carey is a knave, and she drove like the wind. Carey, seated beside her, stole glances at her now and then. Vivid, she was—red lips, dark hair cut shoulder length.

She was the sort of girl over whom a man could easily lose his sense of values. He could see that she was the sort of girl who could give a man like him a helping hand. She was the sort of girl who read about in newspapers—a girl like those who had themselves photographed at the races, at the opera and first nights. Iris Wrenshaw typically New York.

"It's nice you were able to take over Roland Potter's place," Iris said presently. "He's funny about renting it, you know, because of his birds and flowers."

"Yes, I know," said Carey.

Goah, how he hated pretending he was something he wasn't! Suddenly, he decided he wasn't going to pretend. He hoped to see a lot of Iris Wrenshaw, and he might as well start off with a clean slate. "As a matter of fact, we didn't rent it," he said.

"No?" Iris gave him a quick look. "Things in the architectural world have been pretty bad," Carey went on, "so my wife and I agreed to take over Potterspace for a consideration."

"Caretakers?"

"Exactly," Carey shrugged. "Now you know the truth."

"There, it was out!"

"I HOPED Mr. Potter would tell you the truth," he went on. "that day we met at the yacht club. He probably thought it would embarrass Loris and me, but I hate putting on a front."

"And I admire you for feeling that way," said Iris. "There are a lot of putting-on-fronters down here on Long Island. It's a relief meeting someone who's honest. Besides, you're just what I've been looking for."

"How do you mean?" said Carey, feeling a little queer.

"I mean I've got a sort of half-bred idea about building tiny bungalows out near Jones Beach and you happen along just at the right moment to tell me what you think about the idea. Lots of people would like to spend their week-ends and vacations near the beach out there, but there are no accommodations. So me attractive small houses to rent for a nominal sum ought to fill a need."

"I should think so," said Carey. "I'm interested. I've been working on a plan for a small house that wouldn't cost too much to build. It

LARGER NUMBER OF BOYS 14, 15 BEING EMPLOYED

Washington (U.P.)—Thousands of boys, 14 and 15 years old, today are getting jobs that older teen-agers youths used to hold. So many have been employed since the draft age was lowered from 20 to 18 that Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, recently announced: "In the one month of June, 1942, approximately 10,000 boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age received employment certificates for work; about 18,000 were 14 or 15 years of age. The last months have swelled these numbers by thousands."

Work in Many Phases

Children who would normally be in the ninth and tenth grades at school are working in machine shops, furniture and shoe factories, manufacturing of machine tools, canneries, garment factories, airplane factories, and cash-register manufacturing, a check made by the employment service in Ohio reveals.

Chicago, where older girls formerly were employed in canneries, younger workers, even those under 16, are receiving employment. An increasing number of younger girls are doing clerical or assembly work or are in such

jobs as inspecting and packing. Boys are getting jobs as machinists' helpers or machine operators. So many 16 and 17-year-olds are getting jobs in certain woodworking trades, regarded as hazardous occupations, that the children's bureau has ruled if the workers are apprentices they might be legally employed when "machine operations constitute a small and a necessary part of their training."

Instruction Necessary

The ruling went into effect when it was learned the accident rate was high among those without adequate instruction. Because many were ashamed of their ages, they tried to appear "smart" by showing off their production to older men, doing overtime, and disregarding instruction. A number of youthful fingers were lost before the boys learned that they must follow instructions of journeymen.

In localities such as Indiana, Maryland, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Carolina, where the labor market is tight, children have been widely employed. They usually receive \$12 a week, the minimum under the fair labor standards law, to \$17 a week. Many of the girls are being employed in laundries in labor-light areas.

At present the youngsters may not be employed in motor-vehicle, explosives manufacturing, coal mining, and logging and saw-milling occupations.

Children 14 and 15 years old are not supposed to be employed more than three hours a day, 18 hours a week during school, and during vacation, not more than 40 hours a week.

On the Radio Chains

STATIONS:
Chain affiliation and where they are on the dial:
KALE (MBS) 1330, Portland;
KEX (NPS Blue) 1190, Portland;
KGA (NBC-Blue & MBS) 1510, Spokane;
KGO (NBC-Blue) 810, San Francisco;
KOW (NBC-Red) 620, Portland;
KJR (NBC-Blue) 1070, Los Angeles;
KOA (NBC-Red) 850, Denver;
KOIN (CBS) 970, Portland;
KOMO (NBC-Red) 950, Seattle;
KPO (NBC-Red) 680, San Francisco;
KSL (CBS) 1160, Salt Lake City.

Time shown is PWT

Thursday

5:00 p. m.—Reflections, KSL; Allen Gordon's Orch., KPO; Don Winslow of the Navy, KGO, KEX, KJR; Stars of Today, KGW; Jay Burnett, KXK; Organist, KOIN; Musical Jewel Box, KOMO.

5:30 p. m.—Masters of Music, KGW; Death Valley Days, KSL; Jack Armstrong, KGO, KEX, KJR; Harry W. Flannery, KXK; KOIN; Folk Music, KOMO; The Parade, KGO.

6:00 p. m.—Major Bowes' Original Amateur Hour, KXK, KSL, KGO, KOW, KPO; Hop Harrigan, KEX, KJR.

6:30 p. m.—Stage Door Cantabile, KXK, KSL, KOIN; Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands, KGO, KJR, KEX.

7:00 p. m.—Abbott and Costello, KPO, KOMO, KOW; Raymond Gram Swing, KGO, KEX, KJR; First Line, KXK, KOIN, KSL.

7:30 p. m.—Talks, KXK; Red Ryder, KGO, KJR, KEX; March of Time, KPO, KOW, KOMO; Leon F. Drews, KOIN; Hudson Bay Fur Review, KSL.

8:00 p. m.—Amos 'n' Andy, KXK, KSL, KOIN; Fred Waring, KPO, KOW, KOMO; Earl Godwin, KGO, KJR, KEX.

8:15 p. m.—Harry James' Orch., KXK, KOIN, KSL; Lum and Abner, KGO, KJR, KEX; Night Editor, KPO, KOW, KOMO.

8:30 p. m.—Death Valley Days, KXK, KOIN; Panny Brice, KPO, KOMO, KOW; Raymond Gram Swing, KGO, KEX, KJR; March of Time, KPO, KOW, KOMO; Leon F. Drews, KOIN; Hudson Bay Fur Review, KSL.

9:00 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera, KGO, KEX; News, Del Courtney's Orch., KOIN, KSL; Aldrich Family, KPO, KOW, KOMO; Air Raid Warden, KJR; Henry Busse's Orch., KXK.

9:30 p. m.—Freddie Martin's Orch., KGO; Ellery Queen, KPO, KOW, KOMO; Dolores' Orch., KXK, KOIN; News, KSL, KJR, KEX.

10:00 p. m.—Reporter News, KPO, KOMO, KOW; America's Town Meeting of the Air, KGO, KJR, KEX; News, KXK; Five Star Final, KOIN.

Use Mail Tribune Want Ads.

Masterworks of Music, KSL.

10:30 p. m.—Sports, KXK, KSL; George Olsen's Orch., KOMO; The World Today, KOIN; Sweetheart Swing Time, KPO.

11:00 p. m.—This Moving World, KEX, KJR; Matty Malneck's Orch., KOIN; News, KGO, KXK; Home Town News, KGW; Evening Reveries, KOW, KOMO.

Friday

5:00 p. m.—Kate Smith, KSL; Lee Sweetland, KPO, KOMO; Don Winslow of the Navy, KGO, KEX, KJR; Stars of Today, KGW; Jay Burnett, KXK; Organist, KOIN.

5:30 p. m.—Jack Armstrong, KGO, KJR, KEX; Harry W. Flannery, KXK; KOIN; America Sings, KOW; Folk Music, KOMO.

6:00 p. m.—Waltz Time, KPO, KOMO, KOW; Hop Harrigan, KGO, KEX, KJR; Time Out for Melody, KXK; Leon F. Drews, KOIN; Dramatization From the Living Bible, KSL.

6:30 p. m.—Plantation Party, KPO, KOW, KOMO; Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands, KGO, KJR, KEX; That Brewster Boy, KXK, KSL, KOIN.

7:00 p. m.—Meet Your Navy, KGO, KJR, KEX; Camiel Caravan, KSL, KXK, KOIN; People Are Funny, KPO, KOMO, KOW.

7:30 p. m.—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou, KPO, KOW, KOMO; Melody Masters, KGO, KEX; This is Magic, KJR.

8:00 p. m.—Fred Waring, KPO, KOMO, KOW; Earl Godwin, KGO, KJR, KOIN.

8:15 p. m.—Our Secret Weapon, KOIN, KSL, KXK; In Person, KGO, KEX, KJR; Friday Night Quarterback, KSL.

8:30 p. m.—Whodunnit! KPO, KOW, KOMO; Gang Busters, KEX, KJR; Playhouse, KXK, KOIN, KSL; Are You a Genius, KGO.

9:00 p. m.—Paul Martin's Orch., KOMO; Kate Smith Hour, KXK, KOIN; Down Melody Lane, KEX; Search for a Genius, KGO; Oregon on Guard, KGW; The Fishfinder, KJR; Music, KPO; Sports, KSL.

9:30 p. m.—Uncle Sam Presents, KPO; News, KSL, KJR, KEX; Everybody Every Day, KOW; U. S. Army Recruiting, KOMO.

10:00 p. m.—Reporter News, KPO, KOW, KOMO; News, KXK; Five Star Final, KOIN.

U. S. MOBILIZES LARGEST FORCES IN ITS HISTORY

Army Approaching Five Million—Navy Has Million—Other Units 300,000 Men.

By Reuel S. Moore
United Press Correspondent.

Washington (U.P.)—One year after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor precipitated it into war, the United States has the largest fighting forces in its history.

The Army today is approaching the 5,000,000 mark. The Navy numbers 1,000,000 men. The Marine Corps, Coast Guard and other protective forces take in another 300,000, for a total of about 6,300,000 men. By the end of 1943, according to President Roosevelt, this total will be 9,700,000.

Thus in one year of war the country has built up its fighting services to the point where their strength exceeds substantially their strength on Armistice day, Nov. 11, 1918, after 19 months of World War I. On that date the Army numbered 3,673,888 men. Total fighting forces mobilized in the last war were 4,355,000 men.

Speed with which the fighting machine has been built up can be judged by recalling that on June 30, 1940, the Army National Guard and Reserves totaled only 652,516. By Sept. 30, 1941, this number had risen to 1,593,898. And in the first year of war this total was more than trebled.

In 1941 the regular Navy personnel numbered 213,360 officers and men, plus Navy military and state organizations totaling 70,517.

Million Men Overseas
Nearly 1,000,000 American fighting men already are overseas, about three times as many as were sent to France in the corresponding period of the last war, and the figure is growing rapidly.

The first World War was one year old on April 6, 1918, when a little more than 329,000 men had been transported overseas. Thus the movement overseas in this war has been at a rate nearly three times as rapid as in the last war. At the close of the last war, the American Expeditionary Force numbered 1,981,701 men, including 32,385 Marines.

But not only is the present army strong in numbers, Brig. Gen. R. F. Fowler, chief of the supply division in the office of the chief of engineers, recently said:

"The United States has today the largest and best equipped army in its history."

He was speaking of the powerful array of American planes going into action in world theaters—Boeing Flying Fortress and Consolidated four-motored bombers, Douglas, North American and Martin twin-engine bombers, and fighters like the twin-motored Lockheed P-38 Lightnings, the single-motored Curtiss P-40 series, the North American P-51 Mustangs and the Republic P-47 Thunderbolts. He was talking about the General Grant and General Lee

tanks which performed so well in the African desert, where they were recently joined by the newer and better General Sherman. He was talking about a whole series of mobile weapons and about various vehicles of transport from jeeps to landing barges.

It is impossible, for security reasons, to scale precisely the tremendous growth in the Army's supply of weapons. In general, it is known that airplane production has passed 5,000 planes a month, and the production for the year will approach near the 60,000 goal first advanced by President Roosevelt.

A measure of the country's air armaments is given by the fact that the Army Air Forces personnel now is estimated to number around 1,000,000, compared with less than 200,000 before Pearl Harbor.

The Army's armored strength is indicated by the fact that nine new armored divisions were activated during the year, whereas only five existed at the close of 1941. And 31 new infantry divisions were created during the year, as well as two new airborne divisions.

Naval expansion has kept pace. As in the case of the Army, details are held secret for reasons of security. But all officials concerned have voiced high praise for shipyards and shipbuilders and their record of turning out warships ahead of schedule.

Congress acted speedily after Pearl Harbor to enable the Navy to expand the fleet to meet war needs. On Dec. 23, 1941, it approved legislation authorizing a blanket increase of 150,000 tons in the fleet's total. Last May 13, it passed a bill authorizing 200,000 tons of new submarines. And on July 9, it authorized 1,900,000 tons of new warships, practically doubling the fleet's authorized total tonnage. The last authorization provided for 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers, and 900,000 tons of destroyers and other escort vessels.

BEFORE T. R.
Sacramento, Cal. (U.P.)—The State Department of Motors and Vehicles made a record-breaking total of \$4,647,210 in fines against traffic violators in 1941. The report showed that more than 564,194 motorists were convicted of infractions of traffic laws during the year. During the last eight years, the state has collected \$20,510,707 in traffic fines.

QUICK CHANGE ARTISTS
A MECHANIC CREW AT REPUBLIC AVIATION CORP., RECENTLY REPLACED A COMPLETE MOTOR ON A P-47 THUNDERBOLT IN RECORD TIME...ONLY 54 MINUTES!

THE PLANE'S MOTOR WAS HOT, JUST PREVIOUSLY FLOWN IN, BUT EVEN WITH THIS DIFFICULTY, THEY BETTERED THE PREVIOUS TIME OF 1 HOUR, 18 MINUTES....

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COFFEE \$190 PER POUND IN GREECE

New York (U.P.)—Americans who are worried over the prospects of higher taxes beginning Jan. 1 can be glad they can still worry about money.

Today in Greece, according to New York Greek War Relief officials, imposition of a sales tax or withholding tax wouldn't cause the slightest concern among the Greek people.

Money no longer has value in Greece. It takes whole sacks of currency to buy the simplest commodity. Beggars refuse money on the streets.

What does money mean in Greece? Here, computed on pre-war exchange rates of drachmas to American dollars, is what certain staples would now cost in Athens, that is, if they were available, which they are not:

Eggs\$1.15 each
Potatoes\$4.00 a pound
Sugar\$17.00 a pound
Meat\$8.50 a pound
Soap\$6.00 a cake
Coffee\$190.00 a pound

by JOHN HIX

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS

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Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

1—In a line
4—One who peels
11—Take an on's own
12—Commanded
13—Appointment
14—Took food
15—On up
17—Patriotic song
19—Protecting parts of building
20—Georgia (abbr.)
21—Insert
22—Single thing
23—We're (abbr.)
24—England (abbr.)
25—Hindu headpiece
26—Remains
27—Roman coin
28—Throw
29—Long seat
30—Mineral spring
31—Exclamation of surprise
32—Land measure
33—Things (law)
34—Head (abbr.)
35—Regretful
36—Retaliating
37—Well-known
38—Western Indian
39—Southern Ireland

DOWN

1—Musical drama
2—Weight (abbr.)
3—Church court
4—Mineral earth
5—Snake
6—Goddess of Discord
10—Silent scale
11—Proverbs
12—Writing table
13—Influence
14—Interest (abbr.)
15—Collection of curls
16—Mentor
17—Auto fuel
18—Turn to right
19—Dresses (abbr.)
20—Desired eagerly
21—Glimmer
22—Make doleful
23—Vitalize
24—Glacial ridge
25—Pile
26—South America (abbr.)
27—Breathe noisily
28—The sweetcap
29—Donate
30—Employ
31—Symbol for silver
32—South America (abbr.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

51 52 53 54 55 56 5