

Buried Treasure

by Pinkney Gage



Natives Prefer Silver Dollars to Paper Bill

I had always thought that the native of the five silver dollars was simply a garishly colored, pomegranate syrup to be used with caution in certain mixed drinks, but it is also a place.

This odd bit of information came to me the other day in a letter from a friend who spent a good part of August in the Grenadines, a string of islets running northward from Grenada, a sizable island that Columbus discovered at the south end of the Lesser Antilles and not far north of Venezuela.

The letter included an old, unused stamp put out by the British crown colony of Grenada. My friend had bought it for five silver dollars from a native on one of the Grenadines.

"The native refused a \$10 bill, but the sight of the five silver dollars was too much for him," my friend wrote, "so I am sending it along to you on the chance it may be an item you don't have."

The stamp was a one penny issue put out in 1861. Engraved, unwatermarked, with 14 perforations—it may have 14 to 16 perforations—it fitted perfectly the description of one of the more valuable of the British colonial issues.

It was blue-green in color. Along the top in block letters was the word GRENADA. Along the bottom was the denomination. Between was an oval portrait of Queen Victoria.

The catalogue price, unused, was \$100.

CANNONBALL ANDIRONS IDEAL FOR NAVY MAN

Cousin Charlotte sighed when I offered to help her carry the andirons into the house.

I carried them both in. Their actual weight was 42 pounds each.

They were of wrought iron. The upright piece was about two-and-a-half feet high. The top terminated in an iron ball which we subsequently found to be a cannonball for a 12-pounder, meaning that the ball weighed 12 pounds rather than the cannon from which it was fired.

The bottom of the upright was divided in the traditional manner into two feet, or supports, neither of which was ornamented. The arm, for supporting the logs, was just short of three feet in length. It consisted of what we would today probably call strap iron. It was about an inch and a half wide and a little better than a quarter of an inch thick. The rear of the arm was bent down at right angles to form a third foot.

"There's a date on them. You'll find it just below the cannonballs," said my cousin, telling me that she had paid \$20 for the pair.

The date was 1784, but, even granting its authenticity, I felt the price too high. The andirons, I said, were not at all artistic—strictly utilitarian.

"Not at all," she maintained. "The price is quite all right. If I want to, I'll be able to sell them for a good deal more."

She sold them last summer, for \$135, to a retired naval officer who wanted a pair of andirons that would be suitably nautical and strong.

1942 STRIKEOVER DIME FOUND IN COIN BANK

One of the first things Bill did after getting out of the army, was to go through everything in his room at home.

Among the things he kept was a dime bank he had used when in grammar school.

It was a small bank, but there were still well over 100 dimes in it, and when Jim, Bill's younger brother, saw it, he became quite excited.

"Maybe some of them are rare and worth a lot of money," said the youngster who had been collecting coins for nearly a year.

It didn't seem likely to Bill who had made his hoard from the proceeds of various odd jobs he had performed, but he told his brother he would go 50-50 on anything he found.

The deal proved to be a fairly good one, for there was one coin

Jim uncovered that had enough value to make the hunt worth while. It was a 1942 dime.

There were only 205,000 dimes struck off in 1942, which means that the average isn't worth more than 10 cents. But some of them—how many I don't know—are 1941 dimes that have had the "1" in the date struck over as a "2."

That was the type that Jimmie found and his sample was in very good condition.

"Too bad it isn't proof," he said when I told him it had a catalogue value of \$40, "it would be worth a lot more."

I assured him that it would indeed, if only for the reason that it is highly unlikely that strikeovers were used for the proof coins issued in 1942.

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

British Officer Describes Thrill of Sailplane Flying

Washington — (U.P.) — Commander H. C. N. Goodhart, a Royal Navy officer with the British Joint Services Mission here, is an expert sailplane pilot. Goodhart called sailplane flying, or soaring, "an indescribable pleasure."

"Two months ago I went up to 37,000 feet over the Sierra Nevada in California. It was absolutely delightful. The scenery was superb, the silence complete," he said.

Staying aloft in soaring is a matter of finding a thermal, or updraft of air, and circling upward in it until the current is no longer strong enough to sustain the craft. The pilot then glides to another thermal in order to stay up. The best updrafts are found under newly formed cumulus clouds. Taking off is usually accomplished by getting a tow from a conventional airplane or a truck.

"The most exciting part of soaring is circling your way up in a thermal," Goodhart said. "When you enter you feel a slight turbulence, a bubbling sensation. The thing is alive. It effervesces. The plane gives an upward heave and you bank sharply until you find the center."

"That's where the art and skill come in — know how to keep in the center of the updraft and how fast to climb without stalling."

The typical sailplane is 18 feet long with a 45-foot wing span. It is generally made of wood or aluminum and weighs about 350 pounds. Cost is about \$3,500.

Goodhart's most recent triumph in the sport was at the 22nd annual soaring championships, held at Elmira, N.Y., July 2-14. He outpointed 28 competitors to win the event but was declared ineligible because he is not a U. S. citizen. Longest flight in the contest was from Elmira to Wilmington, Del., a distance of almost 200 miles. Goodhart did it in five hours and 47 minutes.

Grange

Griffin Creek Grange

Griffin Creek Grange will take the visitation program to Bellview Grange Friday, Oct. 2. Upper Applegate brought Griffin Creek a varied and interesting program Thursday, Oct. 22. Minnie Bachman led the community sing Gordon and Fred DeVoss sang several songs, accompanied by the guitar, played by Fred; a reading, "Kentucky Belle,"

was given by Christine Harr; Mildred and Nancy Lou Redhead sang, accompanied by Mrs. Buck; Niel Ramsay sang, accompanied by her daughter, Marybeth; a reading, "It's Up to You,"

was given by George Redhead; "The Secretary," a skit, was given by Fred and Ethel West; and dialogue readings in character were presented by Minnie Bachman, who again led the group in singing.

Visiting dignitaries were Mrs. Willie McClean, William Howes and Roscoe Roberts, state officers; Mabel Wertz, Herman Kanvick and Orrie Moore, masters of local granges.



MOTORIZED BED FOR IKE—President Eisenhower's personal physician, Maj. Gen. Howard Snyder explains features of bed he is sitting on to White House Press Secy. James Hagerty at Fitzsimons Hospital in Denver. The motorized Hi-Lo bed was presented to the President by a Chicago furniture company.

Flag-Wise American Wants Study by Dutch Historians

New York — (U.P.) — A flag-wise American who believes both the stars and the stripes in the U. S. banner were copied from early Dutch flags intends to visit Amsterdam to pick a polite bone with Dutch historians.

While he has been busily inspecting early paintings and coughing his way through dusty archives in quest of the elusive origin of the American flag, Lawrence Phelps Tower, tall, thin, soft-spoken secretary of the United States Flag Foundation, believes the Dutch haven't been doing much of anything.

What he wants them to do, he said, is to start some of the same back-breaking labor he has been engaged in, but with their hunt aimed at unearthing the original significance of the stars and stripes used in early Dutch flags.

The significance, he said he feels sure, will turn out to be connected with liberty and religious freedom. Then, per se, he will have established that the United States, wittingly or not, selected symbols for its flag based upon the same tenets that led to the nation's founding. Simple . . . but hard work.

Tower, who has spent 18 years digging into the history of the Stars and Stripes, is a Wall Street broker, who once spent much of his time tracking down obscure paintings for art galleries. He has been secretary of the flag foundation for ten years, and also is secretary of the general society of Mayflower descendants.

In his 18 years of research, Tower has amassed considerable evidence, some written and some based on 16th to 18th century paintings, to show that the seven red bars on a field of white, came from the symbol of unity of Calvinists in seven north Dutch provinces during the 1568 revolt against Spain. He also believes that the idea of white stars on a field of blue came from the three-starred flag which flew in East Friesland, the province from which William Penn and other refugees came to America.

The red-barred flag of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Friesland, Groningen and Overijssel, Tower believes, inspired the flag of four red stripes adopted by Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Haven and Connecticut, when they formed themselves into the first colonial federation for mutual safety in 1643. He has unearthed a painting of the famous U. S. ship "Old Ironsides" painted in 1812 which shows the vessel flying three types of flags, the standard present Stars and Stripes, a flag of seven red bars on white, and a flag of 16 white stars on blue.

Research in the Netherlands, Tower believes, may show that the original idea of red stripes on a field of white came from the Bible, Isaiah 53:5 (King James version).

The prophet Isaiah, who predicted the coming of Christ, had this to say of the Savior:

"But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him;

and with his stripes we are healed."

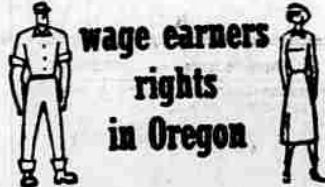
The last phrase, "... with his stripes we are healed," Tower believes, may have inspired the striped flag.

More Evidence
Whether the stars in the East Friesland banner symbolized the Star of Bethlehem which guided the wise men to the manger in which the Christ child was born is something about which Tower is uncertain. But he hopes the Dutch can find out.

Tower's evidence of the Dutch influence on the U. S. flag includes the remark that John Adams, second U. S. president, made when he and Benjamin Franklin visited Holland about 1780: "We have borrowed much from the Dutch including the ideas represented in our flag."

This quotation, Tower said, appeared in the 1917 "Flag number" of the National Geographic. Unfortunately, he added, the magazine has lost its source for the information. Tower now intends to dig through the preserved Adams papers, where he believes the remark can be found and authenticated.

Tower's visit to Amsterdam will be in connection with an air "pilgrimage" to Holland and England sponsored by the Mayflower society for about 150 of its members.



MINORS' WORK PERMITS

Oregon's Wage and Hour Commission sets up a system of work permits discussed below. The purpose is to prevent minor workers from taking jobs detrimental to their health, schooling and morals.

Q. How long must a permit be issued for my son to work?
A. Until he reaches the age of 18 permits are required for the industrial employment of any minor.

Q. What is the procedure for getting a work permit?
A. First, the minor's birth certificate or sufficient evidence of age must be on record at the Bureau of Labor. Secondly, the minor secures an application, of which part is completed by the employer who describes the job offered. The signature of one parent is necessary. When the job is approved for the minor as meeting legal regulations, a permit is issued to the employer to employ the minor, never to the minor. A permit is required for each job.

Q. Why does the bureau of labor need the minor's birth certificate?
A. Record of a birth certificate or other sufficient evidence of age is required because child labor regulations are based on and vary with the age of a minor.

If you have a question, you may write Commissioner Norman O. Nilsen, State Bureau of Labor, Salem, Ore.

ROGUE RIVER Hobby Club Holds Meeting

Rogue River—The Rogue River Hobby club met at the home of Mrs. Richard Hargitt Sept. 27. Mrs. Walter Shock and Mrs. Harry Condray were not present.

Mrs. Condray asked to be dropped from membership because of poor health. Mrs. Frank Stamm is leaving soon for Oakland, Calif., to live so she also asked to be dropped.

A luncheon was served by the hostess to the members and two visitors, Mrs. Carl Christenson and Mrs. Robert Hargitt, who later became members. Exchange of gifts was enjoyed and the club presented Mrs. Stamm with a remembrance gift. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Robert Hargitt Oct. 25.

The Live Oak Grange held its Harvest dinner Saturday night, at the Grange hall and report it a success. About 250 attended the dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Carter and Mrs. Carter's sister of Sherman Oaks, Calif., visited several days with Carter's sister-in-law, Mrs. Lora Carter and family, returning to their home last week.

Mrs. Tom McLendon visited over the week end with her husband at Coquille, Ore.

Mrs. L. A. Miller, Mrs. Jim Rhoten and Mrs. Mae Shults were Medford shoppers last Thursday.

Mrs. Enos Thorton, Medera, Calif., spent a week end recently with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Laws.

A boy was born Sept. 5 to Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Bowlin. Dr. Bowlin recently opened a dentist's office in the Medical Center building.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell L. Thayer of Foothills Creek, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Marcia Ann, to Bob L. Hunt, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Kessler of Sams Valley. Miss Thayer is a student of the Rogue River High school and Hunt is a logger. No date has been set for the wedding.

Frank Stamm, who has run a feed store in Rogue River for several years has sold out to John and LaDene Chiamurles, formerly of Everett, Wash. The Stammers will return to Oakland.

Lack of Manpower One of Australia's Great Problems

Sydney — (U.P.) — Lack of manpower is still one of Australia's greatest problems.

This boom continent has over 60,000 vacant jobs, mostly for skilled tradesmen. There are only 3,000 persons claiming government unemployment relief in a population of nearly 10,000,000.

Skill in almost any job is enough qualification to walk into a position in this country. Conditions are good—Australia was one of the first countries to have a 40 hour working week—the living standard is high, and costs moderate.

Strong unions protect the rights of the working man through arbitration courts, which also fix a basic wage based on the cost of living. Most tradesmen get margins above the basic wage for skill, and overtime is normal in many of the undermanned industries. Professional posts are usually held under contract, and rapidly expanding industries have created a huge

demand.

Naturally there are drawbacks. Accommodation in the large cities is rather difficult to obtain, especially for families, but government housing projects and private building are starting to lick the problem. Again lack of manpower has held up progress in housing, as in many other directions.

This is a huge continent, and over half the population is concentrated in or near the coastal cities. Thus most of the major developmental works are taking place in remote outback areas, with the consequent hardships for the workers.

But generally the country, riding a steady wave of prosperity, offers tremendous opportunities for skilled tradesmen and professional men, in both city and country.

Television, scheduled to start here in 1956, is a complete new industry, and there are few experienced technicians here.

The giant Snowy River Scheme, Australia's multi-million-dollar hydroelectric and irrigation project, is in an early stage, and will need thousands more workers before it is completed around 1960.

Uranium discoveries of great importance have been made in the Northern Territory and South Australia, and oil searches are in progress in every state. The continent's vast mineral wealth, though a strong source of income for many years, has virtually only been scratched. Prospectors are covering vast tracts of arid land in the center of Australia, often unexplored and mostly badly mapped, and more mineral finds are certain.

Secondary industry also is expanding. A \$100,000,000 oil refinery has just been completed in Western Australia, presently for imported crude oil, but later, it is hoped, for oil from local fields. Small oil flows were tapped in the northwest of this state during the past 12 months, and though uncommercial, gave promise of larger deposits.

Another huge refinery is rising only 10 miles from Sydney, but the management complains lack of labor prevents them from working round the clock and is delaying their program.

The same cry goes up from most Australian industry, with only a few of the largest steel

plants and mines working on a three-shift-a-day basis. This angle raises the total number of vacant jobs around the 100,000 mark, rushing the spectre of unemployment and depression even further into the background.

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