

The Kennewick Courier-Reporter

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ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Bitterness runs high in the current Congress—between New Deal and anti-New Deal Democrats, between nationalists and internationalists, between "conservatives" and "liberals." Cause of much of this bitterness are two matters of immense importance to the American people—our policy and our neutrality policy. One to a degree will determine the future economic course of this country. The other will have an immediate bearing on whether we shall become participants in another world war occurs, or whether we shall manage to escape being directly involved in its toll of life and property.

The money fight was over the proposal that the Executive's emergency powers in valuing gold should be continued—and over the policy of Treasury silver purchases. For several years, the United States has been buying foreign silver in tremendous quantities.

It has likewise purchased U. S. mined silver at a price substantially higher than the world price—64.64 cents per ounce, as against a world price of about 40 cents. And, by acts of congress, the President has been empowered to reduce the gold content of the dollar to as little as 50 per cent of its former value.

This last phase of the question was by far the most important issue at stake. Administration supporters wanted it continued—the measure legalizing it expired at midnight, June 30. "Hard money" men wanted it abolished. In the Senate, the "hard-money" advocates, led by Senator Glass, threatened to talk the bill to death through a filibuster. This development, in the words of Time, caused the President to "hit the ceiling." He immediately stated that an effort was being made to return the control of money to "Wall Street speculators."

Answer to this came promptly from Senator Vandenberg, who said, "I wonder if our distinguished Executive realized precisely what he was saying . . . that when congress controls money, Wall Street controls it." The "hard-money" men were adamant—with the result that when midnight came on June 30, the President's power over the gold content was not renewed.

Then the administration forces went to work, and made a deal with the silver minded Senators whereby they offered to raise the price paid for domestic mined silver to about 71 cents per ounce. And this swung the day. In a vote taken a few days later, an act to renew the Executive's gold power was approved by a narrow margin. There is now considerable question as to its legality.

So the President won a provisional victory. But the fact that so much opposition within his own party developed against a power which was granted him overwhelmingly by previous congresses was a blow to the White House—and it further illumines the rift between congress and the President. Not since the advent of the New Deal has the administration's majority in the Senate been so slim as now.

Not so clearly defined are the ranks of those who are battling the neutrality issue. The President, backed by Secretary Hull, wants wide discretionary powers. He does not want to be forced to automatically forbid the shipment of arms to fighting nations. Instead, he prefers a law which would permit any nation to buy whatever it wants in this country, including arms and munitions, on a cash-and-carry basis, whereby it would have to attain immediate title to whatever it bought and move its purchases in its own ships. Some men who are with the President in most matters, oppose this, feel it might lead us into war. Other men who are opposed to the President in his domestic policies, favor it.

Irrespective of who is right, the strong congressional isolationist bloc, led by influential Senators Borah and Johnson, convinced their colleagues that the President's dis-

MICKIE SAYS—

ROSES ARE RED,
VIOLETS ARE BLUE,
AND SO ARE WE,
WHEN YOU DON'T RENEW!



cretionary authority should be materially curbed. The administration leaders felt sure that the cash-and-carry plan would pass the House, whatever fate might be in store for it in the Senate, but they guessed wrong. Passed, by a vote of 214 to 173, was an amendment by Representative Vorys flatly specifying that no belligerent nation, large or small, may purchase arms and ammunition in this country.

Other sections of the bill, which received House approval by the narrow margin of 200 to 188, provide that congress, as well as the President, may declare that a state of war exists between nations; that U. S. citizens will travel on ships flying the flags of warring nations at their own risks, and that purchases of non-war materials in this country by belligerents must be on the cash-and-carry basis.

There is a certain practical weakness in forbidding belligerents to buy arms here—after all, such peaceful commodities as oil and leather and metals are as vital to the pursuit of modern war as shells and guns and airplanes. But the action of congress shows the growing feeling that the cynical lessons we have learned from our participation in the last war make it essential that we do everything conceivable to maintain absolute neutrality.

MORE FIGURING

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics informs us that the cash income of American farmers from all sources during the first five months of 1939, was 47 million dollars more than during the same period of the previous year. But we must remember that the government borrowed about 151 million dollars to help under their farm program, and figures show that sales from farm products decreased 104 million dollars. So this doesn't make the first figuring mean so much. If you are getting less from your product and the government is spending money towards increasing it, there is something wrong in the figuring. The federal loan must be paid. The farmer must not be too confident with the 47 million dollar increase.

The matter of the third term for President Roosevelt is attracting much attention. Some who are Roosevelt followers oppose a third term because it is a violation of precedent. Of course all those opposed to Roosevelt object to his having a third term. They are, on the other hand, a considerable number who do not feel that the question of a third term is nearly so important as the man who may fill the office. The question who would give better managed administration is more important to many than the question of the third or even the fourth term.

None of us like to hear a man brag on his poverty any more than we like to hear him brag on his riches.

As you read the goings in your Courier-Reporter you have noticed that young people here, as throughout the land, are taking advantage of the annual camps conducted by the 4-H clubs. These camps or "canvases cities" give the youth advantages of any regulated summer resort, but are conducted along lines of city government with a mayor and officials to run it. The "citizens" receive awards for merit and there are educational meetings besides the enjoyment of the outdoor life. It is satisfying to all parents who have children in 4-H Clubs and it is with renewed vigor and added vision that these young people return to farms and communities better for the association and knowledge gained on this vacation.

The secret of community progress is found in two things: First, a definite plan or program, and second, the cooperation of the resources and leadership of the community behind the program. With such a plan before it any community can make progress and come to the end of the year with a program of accomplishment that it can look back upon and experience the thrill that comes from definite accomplishment. The formula is simple but it is remarkable how many communities with a desire to get things done fail to adopt it. They talk about a lot of things but never center upon any one thing. They dissipate their energy and resource by applying them to several projects. The result is nothing gets finished and there is no satisfaction or record of accomplishment to be found at the end of the year. Every community that has done things for itself has followed this simple formula. They could not have succeeded or have accomplished what they have except for this plan. They have selected a definite project and then concentrated all of their efforts and resources upon it until it was realized. The plan is so simple it is to be wondered that so many miss it.

On a recent short trip we drove through a town in which it seemed all the houses had but recently been painted. They made a pretty picture on the close cropped green lawns. They gave the town the appearance of thrift, well being and prosperity. They made the town look as though it would be a good place and a pleasant place in which to live. When it comes to town improvement few things are superior to the paint brush.

Vice-President Garner has stated that he expects to see a tax on incomes as low as \$500. We believe it is coming. It will be valuable, not so much because of the amount of money it will raise as the fact that it will give every one a feeling of responsibility and participation in the cost of government. This fact may prompt many who do not now do so to take more interest in their government.

We note the President favors to loan \$500,000,000 to foreign governments to stimulate foreign purchases in this country. We gave that plan an exhaustive try out once and are still holding the sack. We would favor, instead of this, the barter plan. We would at least get something for our money.

10 20 30

TEN YEARS AGO—1929

Gus Neuman was planning to erect a new store building on his lot on the east corner of the Hover block.

Gene Spaulding gave a banquet at Plowman's in celebration of his first "solo flight." Others who were enrolled in the flying classes were Harold Christensen, Miss Marie Hutchins, F. L. Koelger, Neil Paden, Ralph Matthews, Hanford Cotman and R. E. Reed.

Robert Brown earned a merit badge in first aid and John Vibber in athletics at the scout camp Rotary court of honor.

Early potatoes were bringing a spectacular price with three or four cars being shipped out daily bringing \$55 to \$58 per ton.

The Cox building was being erected on the west half of the lot at the eastern end of the Hover block and was to be occupied within the next two weeks by the King Pharmacy.

Mrs. Ethel Du Eair and daughter Florence Mae left for an extended visit to Los Angeles. Miss Bee Sherk accompanied them as far as Portland.

Miss Leone Skeene had given up her position with the P. P. & L. Co. due to ill health at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Murray and children and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Millard had returned to their home in Richland after a fishing trip to Goldendale.

Mrs. Gladys Chellis and M. Smith were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents at Richland on July 14.

W. S. Webber Jr. killed a rattlesnake on the Webber tract and it was said to be the first known to make its appearance in Hanford and was thought to have come down from Mt. Gable.

TWENTY YEARS AGO—1919

The Highland Fruit company had purchased Kennewick's largest bearing orchard from P. J. Murphy on the Highlands for \$40,000. The tract was set to apples and pears.

The Business and Professional Women's club entertained with a Garden fete on the King lawn. Those participating in the musical program were Miss Sherk, Miss

Moulton, Sibyl Fraser, Mrs. Semon, Mrs. Winkenwerder, Miss Linklater, Mr. Bowlin and Mr. Strickland. The proceeds of the evening were to go to the park fund.

Odin "Dutch" Staley cranked up the old Ford and drove to Ashland, Oregon without saying a word to anyone. Much to the surprise of his friends he brought back his bride, nee Miss Georgia Staley, who was a former Kennewick girl.

Camp Fire girls who went to Lake Keechelus for an outing included Leota Byrd, Winifred and Jeanette Huntington, Lucille Keller, Florence Hudnall, Helen Taylor, Charlotte Lincoln and Agnes Bushnell. The girls were chaperoned by Mrs. A. G. Tullar and Miss Elizabeth Peters.

The first new wheat from Horse Heaven was brought in by C. R. Johnson. The wheat was of the Turkey Red variety and ran better than two bushels to the sack. Mr. Johnson said that the yield would be in the neighborhood of six to 20 bushels per acre.

Miss Dorothy Arnold returned home from Detroit, where she had been attending a national sorority convention.

LeRoy Kratzer had returned home after being in the service for over a year. The ocean trip was made from France in ten days.

Miss Kate Larson was elected third vice-president of the Epworth League institute for the Walla Walla district.

THIRTY YEARS AGO—1909

In spite of the crop shortage close to \$250 an acre was realized by the strawberry growers of the valley. The average yield was between 75 and 100 crates per acre.

Kennewick lodge No. 222 I.O.O.F. held its semi-annual installation of officers, some of these including C. E. Lum, chaplain and outer guard, Louie Tweed.

Vic Heberlein brought in the first load of wheat of the season from the hills. The sacks weighed 137 pounds and the wheat was the Jonas Phye variety and very good.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conway and Arthur and Mrs. Nancy Russell returned from the Fair in Seattle, having spent a pleasant week seeing the sights.

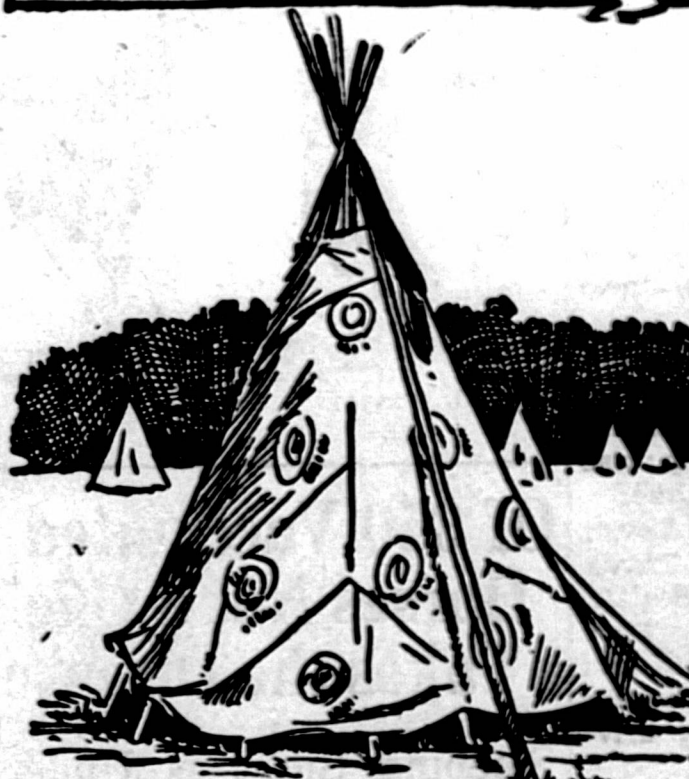
Clinton Oliver was working in the harvest near Dayton.

The steamer Twin Cities had left dock for Snake River points. She had on board 68 tons sugar, 18 tons of twine, 10 tons steel and 40 tons of sacks. The steamers were planning to handle the wheat business and give other means of transportation.

The Kennewick and Pasco commercial clubs sent an invitation to the Hon. Wm. H. Taft, president of the U. S., to stop off here while touring the western states. George T. Richardson, president of the club, wrote the invitation which was published in the Twin City Reporter.

The regular weekly band concert was greatly enjoyed and when the lights went out the music continued. Frank L. Young's Washington State March made quite a hit during the evening.

BESIDE SUCH FAMOUS
STORIES AS "THE THREE
MUSKETEERS" AND "THE
COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO",
ALEXANDER DUMAS WROTE
A COOK BOOK OF MANY
THOUSAND PAGES—THE
LARGEST IN FRANCE—
DUMAS' GRANDMOTHER
WAS A NEGRESS



THE CANADIAN INDIANS AT THEIR
ANNUAL CONCLAVE DID NOT USE
BUFFALO SKINS TO MAKE THEIR TEPEES.
—THEY USED DISCARDED CEMENT SACKS



How will you like your New Relations?

You are a bride whose days are filled with romance—and practical problems! You have food to buy. The spare bedroom needs draperies and blankets. You must have a telephone installed. There is the medicine chest to be filled with simple yet reliable supplies—insurance to think of. And the generous check from Uncle Michael . . . you are planning on a new car or a grand piano with that!

When you make each unaccustomed purchase, you establish new relations. Whether they will bring you joy depends on your care and forethought in choosing the right relations.

But inexperience need not turn you timid. Read the advertisements in this newspaper. They will tell you what to buy, where to buy and how much to spend. They will bring you the knowledge you need. They will help you to find "new relations" that will become ready helpers and faithful friends.

LOSE POUNDS . . . KEEP UP PEP

on the safe
**BREAD
DIET**

Follow This Bread Diet Outline*

This sample Diet Plan gives about 1500 calories a day, the reducing allowance for a moderately active woman, whose ideal weight would be 120 lbs., but who is 10 to 20 lbs. overweight. For more extreme overweight, consult your doctor about reducing.

BREAKFAST
1 glass fruit juice
Small serving lean meat, fish or an egg
2 SLICES TOAST, with ¼ square butter
Clear coffee with 1 tsp. sugar

LUNCH OR SUPPER
Moderate serving lean meat, fish, fowl or 2 eggs
Average serving 1 green vegetable
2 SLICES BREAD, with ¼ square butter
Average serving fruit salad
1 glass milk (½ pint)

DINNER
½ glass fruit or tomato juice
Generous serving lean meat, fish or fowl
Average serving 2 vegetables, one green
2 SLICES BREAD, with ¼ square butter
Small serving simple dessert
Coffee or tea (clear) 1 tsp. sugar

*Make sure, of course, that your overweight is not caused by a condition that requires medical treatment.

To gain a slim, lovely figure no longer requires an extreme diet, with fatigue . . . weakness . . . "nerves".
The Bread Diet keeps up energy as it takes off pounds. Try it. Enjoy 6 slices of bread every day.

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Belair's **Better Bread**