The Kennewick Courier-Reporter

Issued Thursdays by The Kennewick Printing Co., 217 Kennewick Avenue, Kennewick, Washington
Member of National Editorial Association and Washington Newspaper Publishers Association, Inc.

Subscription $2.00 year R. E. REED, Editor and Publisher

The Courier, est. March 27, 1902 — The Reporter, est. January 24, 1908 — Consolidated April 1, 1914

Entered as Second Class matter, April 2, 1914 at P.O. at Kennewick, Wash., under act of March 3, 1879

Inspirational

To enter Heaven a man must take it with him. Henry Drummond

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

The President's statement that congress' refusal to repeal the neutrality act and to pass an Administration-sponsored bill permitting the sale of armaments to belligerents on the cash-and-carry basis, is a disservice to the cause of world peace found little favorable reaction in either House or Senate, save among those to whom White House proclamations are almost sacred. Apparently congress feels that the "next world war" is not so imminent as many think. At the White House conference on nuetrality, Senator Borah, rock-ribbed isolationist who did as much as anyone to prevent the United States from joining the League of Nations and the World Court, bluntly told Secretary Hull that he had confidential sources of information regarding affairs from abroad that told him there would be no war this year—and that he regarded his sources as being as trustworthy or more so than those on which the State Department depends.

At any rate, Congress, going by the recent statements and votes of the majority, seems convinced that it would be folly to give the President as much leeway in handling our foreign policy as he wants. And it likewise seems to be convinced that the only sane course for America to pursue is to remain 100 percent neutral—and at the same time to indirectly discourage hostilities so far as it can.

Now it is obvious that this is a very difficult course for a world power to maintain. And a good many congressmen are puzzling over just how it may be done. The undeclared war in the Orient provides an interesting case in point. Theoretically, we are neutral. Actually, as authoritative public opinion polls have established, the American people are overwhelmingly in sympathy with the invaded Chinese, and overwhelmingly opposed to the ambitions of the invading Japanese. It is practically a certainty that, if Japan does conquer China, the "open door" will be slammed shut in the faces of all other nations, with the possible exceptions of Nippon's axis allies, Germany and Italy. That is a direct and dire threat to American investments in China running into the billions, and even to the physical safety of the thousands of Americans who live in the Far East. And, to top it off, this government, along with Japan and other major powers, is a party to a long-established treaty guaranteeing the "soverignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

Those are splendid words, and the motive of this country at least in signing the treaty was undoubtedly honest. Yet in this curious world we live in, the United States plays a major part in making Japan's Eastern adventure possible—and if the troops of the Son of Heaven are successful, we will have to take a major part of the blame, at least indirectly. For, says the Chinese Council for Economic Research, Japan gets better than 90 percent of her imported scrap iron, steel and copper from us, along with almost half of her imported lead, 65 percent of her imported automobiles, 77 percent of her imported airplanes, 65 percent of her imported petroleum and 83 percent of her imported ferro-alloys. Each of these is a vital war material. Japan can produce or manufacture none of them in adequate juantity for herself. She must get them from abroad—and if she couldn't get them the prosecution of the undeclared war with China would be impossible.

It is this which caused the Senate resolution calling for an embargo on export of arms and other materials of war to Japan. Whether that will be done, at this congress or a future one, is a matter of guesswork. There is a sizable body of support behind it. The New York Times, for instance, says, "If there is no . . . legal obstacle, we trust that the measure will be passed. It is time to take ourselves out of the role of accessory to crime." There is likewise a substantial body of opposition, largely based on the argument that the war is not yet a direct concern to us, that we might as well get Japan's business as to see it go elsewhere, and that we cannot act as a sort of voluntary policeman for a crazy world. Both sides, it is apparent, can summon telling evidence in behalf of their respective views. It's no wonder that congress gets a headache every time it thinks of our foreign policy—and that the public at large is troubled with similar pains.

DEATH AND TAXES

Few who do not feel the American Institute of Public Opinion has given us the most accurate picture of public sentiment on important questions arising in the American mind. Their hand on the pulse of the nation permits them to give us reports of truth and fact. They found that a survey revealed that 25 percent of people questioned, declared they paid no taxes! There are many other folks who feel if they do not own property or in too low an income group, they are tax free. What about the purchase of autos, gasoline, liquor or cigarettes? There is money taken for social security and some states impose a food tax. We should be more keen regarding taxation. It is one of the most important questions of the present. The only man free of taxation is the man who spends no money and lives on the charity of others.

It isn't at all popular to mention it but every dollar the federal government gives the state or the county for any purpose must be paid back by the individual taxpayers. The mere fact that the federal government has given the money does not exempt it from being raised the way all other money does not exempt it from being raised the way all other money spent by any government unit is raised, through taxes.

We think there is no finer training for a young boy than to sell papers or magazines. It teaches him a lot of things that are valuable to him in life. It teaches him the necessity of the proper approach to people. It teaches him to take rebuffs and refusals time after time and still keep up his courage and fighting spirit. It teaches him to work and to shun idleness. It teaches him the value of money. Such a young man is far better equipped to go out into the world and meet and cope with its problems than is the young man who lolls about in idleness, and, when he wants money, runs to his father or his mother for it.

Our government is in great danger of becoming a government by pressure groups. Let any group with sufficient organized votes behind it make a demand and there is a scurrying to pass the desired law and set up a board or bureau packed with sympathizers to administer the law. This is wrong and is not good democracy. Each such group becomes a small dictator in its own field against those decisions few individuals have the means to appeal. Outstanding examples are the National Labor Relations board and the Wage-Hour board.

NO FAIRY TALE

We have all noticed the brilliance of the star in our heavens which scientists tell us is the body Mars. We are aware of its proximity to this sphere of ours and know that July 27th finds Mars 36 million miles away. This is the closest the planet has been in fifteen years. The fact that a large dark spot is probably fresh vegetation covering an area about the size of the U. S. brings the feeling that the stories and pictures of probable Martians and their peculiar mode of living, their advanced ideas and customs, amazing dress and abodes, may well be realities. The 36 million miles is a far call, but with progress in scientific equipment we are made more aware of facts concerning this planet. Perhaps the future will give us more positive evidence of life and habitation. It may be that as this editor writes, a Martian housewife is canning raspberries, a Martian husband threshing his wheat. We consider ourselves an important nation due to our prominence in the eyes of other countries. Yet we may be small potatoes if our astronomers could give the whole truth of Mars. There is one thing of which we can be certain in regard to life on another planet, and that is you won't find a fellow on a street in Mars who knows a fellow that knows a fellow that knew a friend of yours that used to live in Kennewick.

Business men say most young applicants for positions are not so much concerned about whether they learn the trade or business as they are about how much salary they are going to be paid. The most valuable man in an organization is the man who knows the business from the ground up and the only way to know any business from the ground up is to begin at the bottom and learn it that way. Years ago young men were interested in learning the trade, and in many trades were required to pay the proprietor for teaching them. 'There never was a time," a local business man was heard to say, "when ignorance demanded such high wages."

Outside of losing his faith in his Maker and himself few things bring to a man more real poignant unhappiness than to lose faith in his particular political party.

Economists freely predict that if present spending trends continue inflation is inevitable. When inflation comes it shoots prices to the sky. The recovery from inflation is worse than recovery from a depression.

Death is infrequent among newspaper editors, but fully ninety percent of those that do occur have their foundation in the fact that a subscriber came in and offered a word of approval for something the editor had printed.

The WPA is unfortunate in that it has within its ranks, besides a lot of worthy and deserving people, a lot of idlers and loafers and dead beats who have never made any effort to be self-supporting. It is unfortunate that the worthy people on WPA can't throw out bag and baggage this riffraff.

"My trouble," a reader of this paper said in this office yesterday, "seems to be that I always go fishing when the fish are not hungry. It usually turns out that they were hungry the day before or the day after.

Everyone who succeeds in this world has to have a certain amount of discipline. If they don't get it at home when they are young they have to get it after they grow up and get out in the world. The fact that parents fail to exact discipline it does not follow that the boy or girl will escape it. They will get it later when the getting is much harder.

Every newspaper editor soon learns this trait of the human race. The editor may say a hundred nice and complimentary things about an individual or an organization and never get a word of thanks for it, but the slightest word of criticism or error is pounced upon as a capital crime. The editor, in spite of the long record of nice things he has said, at once becomes a rascal and a scoundrel for whom hanging is too good.

The neutrality bill is one of the most important pieces of legislation ever to come before any congress of this country. It is too important to be decided on the basis of political or personal prejudice. It should be decided on the basis of the facts involved, intelligently and impartially considered and weighed. The responsibility of the decision rests with congress, but the payment for their action, if wrong, will be made by the people of this nation.

Security Data Up-to-Date

Washington, D. C.—If you are curious about the status of your Social Security account with the U. S. Treasury, the Social Security Board announces that you can learn by inquiring of that body exactly how much has been placed to your credit up to January 1, 1939.

Hungary Refugee Plan

Budapest, Hungary—An official government newspaper announces that the Foreign Minister would sound out the United States on a plan to send 400,000 Hungarian Jews to the U. S. in exchange for an equal number of Aryan Hungarians now residing in America who might desire to return to their native land.

10 20 30

TEN YEARS AGO—1929

The Kiwanis club netted $50 for the playfield fund at the benefit show which they had given. There had been 216 enrolled althogether in the playfield with the average attendance of 58 with swimming classes registering 67.

The first tile store entrance in Kennewick proved very interesting to the many onlookers while it was being laid in the new Cox building. Kennewick's first Neon store sign was also installed on this building.

Mrs. Charles Hunt had sold her interests in the Ladies Shoppe to Mrs. Zaida Durbin.

W. A. Linn, a former Kennewick resident, then living in Everett, was visiting his son Harry here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane K. Larson and son Lester had returned from a vacation trip to Yellowstone Park.

Brainard Murray and Earl McClendon of Richland had returned from a week's vacation at the boy scout camp in the Blue Mountains.

The Hanford Improvement club had made over $50 at their cafeteria dinner and "White Elephant" sale as a park benefit.

The Richland ferry was again running after several weeks being out of commission. A new cable had been installed and the boat remodeled.

TWENTY YEARS AGO—1919

Kennewick was to have two modern business houses. P. J. Murphy and F. F. Beste had purchased lots on Second and Yakima streets from Thadeus Grosscup. Buildings were to be erected on both lots sometime in the near future.

A free packing school was to be conducted by E. C. Scott of Yakima in the Kennewick-Richland Fruit Growers association for a week's instruction.

Captain "Doc" F. M. Crosby of the U. S. army medical corps, had returned from overseas service and was making preparations to resume his practice here.

D. L. Taylor had returned from a week's visit with his family in Seattle.

Mary Kinkaid and Blanche Bushnell returned from Ellensburg after spending a term at the summer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mills were having charge of the Hover ferry while Lee Powell was in charge of the Kennewick ferry.

According to the Kennewick-Richland marketing union the gross returns from George Anderson's potato patch netted $734 per acre and W. R. Boyd's strawberry patch of five acres netted $803 per acre.

Plans were being made for the poultrymen of the Valley to organize an association and would unite with the dairymen's association.

THIRTY YEARS AGO—1909

The earliest apple crop of 1909 displayed at the AYP exposition of any Washington county were those in the Benton county booth produced in the orchard of George Mottinger of Mottinger.

The Twin City Laundry had received the new engine and as soon as their new boiler could be installed the capacity would be greatly increased. The Laundry was also receiving trade from White Bluffs and Hanford.

J. E. Hawkins of Walla Walla had purchased the old Valley Barn on Second street with a view of erecting a modern building in the near future.

H. W. Desgranges had gone to Spokane, where he was trying to interest some homestead seekers in the Kennewick valley as representative of the Northern Pacific Irrigation company.

Lewis Edwards of Horse Heaven had brought in some very fine potatoes which had been grown on his ranch in Horse Heaven without any irrigation.

Mrs. R. A. Oliver was visiting reatives in Seattle.

Ground had been broken for the new brick building Lauritz Smith was to erect on his lots at the rear of the Beach block. The building was to be occupied by Smith and Eichner, who would conduct a plumbing shop and implement store in the fall.

The C.-R. WEEKLY SCRAPBOOK

Week's Best Recipe

Blueberry Waffles: 2½ cups flour, ¾ tsp. salt, 2½ tsp. sugar, 4 tbsp. baking powder, 2 eggs, ½ cup melted shortening, 1¾ cups milk, 1½ c. blueberries. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat eggs. Stir in shortening, then milk. Stir well and add dry ingredients all at once. Add the berries. Beat well and bake in hot waffle iron until no steam escapes between edges. Serve with ice cream, hard sauce or with melted butter.

Keeping Pansies

To have pansies bloom for the season dose them with weak manure water or nitrate of soda once a week and cut them back severely while blooming now or remove older growth by pinching out each flower. If side shoots are covered with earth they will root and have new growth. Be sure to keep all blossoms picked off.

Beach Game

Pick sides for two groups. Each side stands in a parallel line with a goal marked 30 feet away. The person at foot of each line holds a bucket of water filled to within four inches of top. The last one to receive it, runs to goal line and around to back at the end of his line. The bucket passes back up the line and the relay goes on. To be fast without spilling the water decides the winning side.

Washing Shades

To wash shades prepare a thick soap jelly by pouring a little boiling water over mild soap scraps or package soap; then let mixture stand overnight in refrigerator to form a solid mass with most all of water evaporated. Use clean soft cloths for cleaning. Place the shade on a flat work table, wipe off dust and begin to clean. Do only a small portion at a time. Apple soap jelly to about six square inches then rinse well with clean, clear water.

In Storing

Be sure the article will keep perfectly before buying in large quantities. The amount saved in buying in bulk is lost immediately if one can or jar is spoiled by saving it too long.

PICKED UP AROUND TOWN

"I can understand the fellow who won't read the birth notices," remarks M. N. Hudnall, "but I can't figure out the chap who won't read the ads."

Don Visger says a good way to draw a crowd is to advertise that the show is unfit for children.

"Bless the machine age," says Mrs. Raymond, "but remember that you are more apt to have a lot of company for Sunday dinner."

"That fellow who says he will go to the ends of the earth for you," remarks Charlie Crawford "usually expects for you to pay his passage and generally wants it first-class."

Red Lape suggests if you want to test your popularity with your friends, try and borrow money from them.

"The government might be satisfactory to everybody," affirms Geo. Cloud "if there wasn't a limit to the number of public offices."

South Africa may aid its farmers by reducing government railway freight rates on agricultural products.

MICKIE SAYS—