

Civic Pride Is The Mother of A CITY BEAUTIFUL

"Isn't it a clean, beautiful little city?"

We hear that said frequently by Kendrick people who have visited in or passed through some attractive place.

Do visitors to Kendrick say that about our little city when they return home?

I&f not, it's our fault, and one that can be easily corrected.

The answer, of course, is more civic pride!

Let us look around our individual premises for ways to make them more attractive. Let each do his bit toward beautifying the home and grounds.

The time spent in beautifying the home place is an excellent investment.

Let's win for Kendrick the title, "The City Beautiful."

We are prompted to sponsor this message to the people of Kendrick and vicinity through our interest in community welfare.

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STORM OVER SOVIET EMBASSY

By Dan Gilbert
Washington, D. C.

Three Russian boys are causing the Red ambassador no end of embarrassment. Their names are Paul, Peter, and Alexander Voronaeff.

The discomfiture descending upon Ambassador Troyanovsky and his office results from the vigorous protest the boys are leveling against the Soviet authorities who are holding their parents in Russian prisons, charged only with the crime of being Christian believers!

Latest reports reaching Washington from Russia indicate that the boys' father, the Rev. A. A. Voronaeff, has been transferred to a Moscow prison, from which Christians are seldom released alive.

Coming here in 1912, Voronaeff spent eight years in the United States as a Baptist minister. When the deceptive Soviet constitution was promulgated in 1920, Voronaeff returned to his native land under the belief that the Soviet constitution guaranteed religious liberty were genuine.

Upon arriving in the U. S. S. R., Voronaeff found that the widely publicized Soviet constitution was scarcely more than a campaign document circulated by propagandists for "world revolution". Its "guarantees" proved to be empty promises.

In 1926, Voronaeff became the first president of the "All Ukrainian Union of the Christians of the Evangelical Faith". By 1929, the Union had grown to a membership of 126,000, with 15,000 Gospel halls and 10,000 preachers and lay-preachers.

The Evangelical work of Voronaeff was carried on in the face of the knowledge and practical certainty that religious liberty would be withdrawn from him, as it had been denied to other ministers, in direct violation of the Soviet constitutional guarantees.

On January 7, 1930, the blow fell. Voronaeff was arrested in the dead of night. All officials of his Evangelical union were whisked off to jail by secret police. Through the efforts of the Red Cross officials at Geneva, Voronaeff's children gained freedom and were permitted to come to the United States. Years of subjection to "forced labor" in Soviet concentration camps have undermined the minister's health, and it is feared that unless his release is secured soon, he will die in prison.

Of the 10,000 preachers who were

active in Voronaeff's Evangelical union in 1929, it is estimated that less than half are alive.

At the time of America's recognition of the U. S. S. R., new promises and "guarantees" of religious liberty were issued by the Soviet authorities through Litvinoff. They have proved as deceptive and hollow as did their predecessors.

Shortly after the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia, a representative of the "American Section of the Universal Christian Church" went to Moscow with the intention of conducting a place of worship for English-speaking people. The right of Americans to do this was "assured" in the agreement which Litvinoff made with President Roosevelt.

Upon arriving in Moscow, the American minister found that taxes amounting to \$100,000 a year would have to be paid on a building costing less than \$4,000. The Soviets appreciate the truth that "the power to tax is the power to destroy"—and they use, or abuse it, accordingly.

A SOVIET BANQUET

Those "liberated" Russian workers who wear overalls for all occasions and dine sumptuously on cabbage boiled in salt water, washed down by flagons of unsweetened black tea, would be interested in accounts of the banquet held in Washington recently at the Soviet Embassy, as a farewell dinner for Joe Davies, who was being shipped to Moscow as Uncle Sam's ambassador to the Third International.

Describing the affair, Helen Essary feature writer in the Washington Times, declared that it was the sort of dinner to develop if not the gout at least some very opulent memories. She declared that about "75 important gentlemen plus 75 exquisite ladies sat at the long narrow tables. Smiled brightly beneath high vases of pink roses and white chrysanthemums. Ate food that Soviet Russia will have a struggle to imitate in the old country. Drank of fine vintages."

Miss Essary gave the menu in full but some of the dishes had such rare names that in ordinary modern American type writer would not spell them. Among the eatables and drinkables, however, were Canapes Delice Diane, Bouchees, Caviar, Martini and Manhattan cocktails, Clear Green Turtle Soup a Madere, Barsac 1926 Diamond Back Terrapins with Old Sherry, Chateau Kirwan, 1926, Sup-

reme of Guinea Hen Regence, Artichoke Claramart, Wild Rice, Moet and Chandon, White Seal, Baked Alaska with Cherry Flambe, and last but by no means least, even in the face of the wines that had gone before, Cognac, Champaign and Benedictine.

Here was a banquet fit for a king or even a czar. What a pleasant alternative to standing in a Moscow bread line for something even less palatable and nourishing than sinkers and coffee. But news which goes back to Russia from the United States is well tensored after it leaves Esthonia, and what you don't know won't hurt you.

Miss Essary says that in the final speech Ambassador Davies spoke easily and gracefully and said that the founders of the Soviet Republic had the same purposes as the founders of the American Republic.

Maybe so, but if they did the American founders certainly fell down on the job. They forgot to assassinate King George; they neglected to liquidate the American kulak; they didn't even try to set up in Washington an American International which could spend its time, with government assent, plotting against the freindly governments of the world and seeking to start rioting and rebellion everywhere; they failed to stamp out the religious faith of the colonists; they didn't even populate the salt mines and the wilderness with the liberals or Tories who were too liberal or conservative to agree with them. Washington and Jefferson were naive enough to believe in a free press, in free speech and freedom of worship. They thought that the United States ought not to butt into the affairs of other nations.

Perhaps the purposes of the founding fathers in America and Moscow were the same, but things sure have worked out differently

Fire and Fire

A woman cured her husband of staying out late at night by going to the door when he came home and whispering through the key hole: "Is that you Willie?"

Her husband's name is John and he stays at home every night now and sleeps with one eye open and a revolver under his pillow.

Run over a man's wife and he will sorrowfully forgive you, but run over his dog and he will get a shotgun and try to kill you.

LANDOWNERS RESPONSIBLE FOR PUTTING OUT FIRES

Judge Charles N. Pray held recently in a case in the United States District Court, at Missoula, Montana, that owners of land on which are slash, brush, trees, dried grass, or other natural growth, must act promptly to put out fires starting on their lands during the summer season, or compensate those authorized by the State law to put it out.

The Montana law declares such a fire a public nuisance, because of its natural tendency to spread to other lands in the neighborhood. The law also provides that if a landowner fails or refuses to put out a fire on his property at his own expense, any local fire prevention association, the State Forester, or the Forest Service workers may do it and require the landowner, or the landowners, to pay for the work done.

The law holds the landowner responsible, even though the fire was started by lightning, or a smoker, or in any other manner over which he had no control. He may avoid this responsibility, however, by arranging beforehand with a local fire prevention association or the Forest Service to do the work, for which there is an annual charge of only a few cents an acre. Each association and the Forest Service has ready at all times tools and experienced man power to do the job better than the individual landowner can.

When Judge Pray made his decision, he had before him a claim of the Cabinet National Forest for \$1,163, the cost of putting out a fire on land owned by the First State Bank of Thompson Falls, which had made no previous arrangement for the control of fire on its holding.

At the time the fire started, the employees of the Cabinet Forest did not know who owned the land. Nevertheless, Cabinet Forest employees were sent at once to fight the fire, which was a serious menace to National Forest property. The next day Forest officers learned who owned the land and notified the president of the bank of the fire and of the work by Forest Service men to control it. The bank failed to take steps to put out the fire and refused to pay for the work done. The Government sued the bank and obtained a judgement.

A short social call usually takes an hour—30 minutes for the call and 30 minutes to get away after starting.

WOODLAND DEMONSTRATION PLOTS PLANNED BY U. S.

A number of small timbered tracts throughout the country will be improved as demonstration areas to stimulate the interest of timberland owners in practical forestry methods the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announces. Through arrangement made recently with Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, CCC men will be permitted to participate in carrying on this demonstration work on farm woodlands and other privately-owned timberlands.

Under the plan, as outlined by Earl S. Peirce, Chief of the Forest Service Division of State Cooperation, each demonstration will be a cooperative venture in which the owner of the land, the CCC, the Extension Service, the state forest services and the U. S. Forestry Service will participate.

The governmental agencies concerned are authorized to do the work in cooperation with the owner—only to the extent it is justified in the public interest—as a demonstration in preventing soil erosion, reducing floods, increasing forest and woodland values, promoting more intensive protection from fire, and generally to demonstrate methods which offer greatest possibilities for economic advantage to the owners and their communities.

Adoption of effective forestry methods is of concern to hundreds of rural communities where woodlands have been gradually decreasing in productivity, largely through lack of proper management, Mr. Peirce points out. It is anticipated that a majority of the demonstrations will be on farm woodlands. Since the major part of the productive forest land of the United States is privately owned, it is important to promote interest in better forestry.

The demonstration plots will be established only where the owner agrees to cooperate with the appropriate state and federal forestry agencies. Under the agreements the CCC will improve small areas selected for demonstration displays by removing dead, deformed and undesirable trees, thinning overcrowded growths to give the more valuable trees a chance to develop, and if necessary, by planting trees of desirable species to give proper density to the forest cover.

The owner agrees to set aside the display plots for a term of five years

fence them to keep out livestock, protect them from fire, and take such other measures as may be specified in the agreement. In the opinion of foresters it will be possible to adequately demonstrate improvement and protection methods on relatively small plots. The plots selected be scattered and conveniently located, where they may be inspected and judged by the greatest possible numbers of other owners of woodlands. In most cases, the areas approved on any individual holding will not exceed five acres.

Here is a real opportunity for the Idaho Farmer who is interested in placing a portion of his woodlands on a sound production basis but has not found time to do the work himself. He will have the benefits of the wood products resulting from improvement cuttings and has everything to gain and nothing to lose by cooperating with this program. Interested woodland owners are urged to see their county agent or write direct to Royale K. Peirson, Extension Forester at the University of Idaho for details of the program.

What's The Use?

We enter this world without our consent, we get through it without getting what we want, and we leave it whether we are ready to go or not. When we were helpless babes the women all kissed us, and now that we are grown, they will not reciprocate. If we save money, people call us misers; if we spend it, they call us spendthrifts; if we are rich, they envy us; if we are poor, they blame us; if we are religious, they call us hypocrites; if we are not, they call us damned; if we are pleasant they call us amusement seekers; if we are not, they call us grouches; if we drink, they call us drunkards; if we do not, they call us teetotalers; if we enter politics, they call us grafters; if we do not, they call us ungrateful citizens; if we do something fine, they call us publicity seekers; if we do not they call us cowards; if we bet, they call us gamblers; if we do not they say we are afraid; if we travel, they call us wanderers; if we do not they call us ignorant; if we study to better ourselves, they say we will be too smart for our own good; if we do not, they say we are too dumb to be taught anything; if we take our girl friends out, they call us rogues; if we do not, they call us knaves; So What is the use?

