

# KENDRICK GAZETTE

VOLUME XXXVII

KENDRICK, LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1937

NO. 27

## BABSON SAYS FARM NEWS GOOD FOR PESSIMISM

Babson Park, Mass.—Labor troubles and congressional jockeying are providing spectacular newspaper headlines. More basic and more important news, however, is being made out in the farm country. There nobody is being shot; while the mails are being delivered as usual. But the cultivators and threshers are working over-time, for this is the busiest year on the American farm in almost a decade.

City folks do not realize the powerful position the farmer holds in our economy. The 1934 and 1936 droughts unconsciously gave us the impression that crop failures build prosperity. A short crop this year combined with the cloud of pessimism hanging over the business world would have been a disaster of world-wide magnitude. There are no big carry-overs of grain and livestock from last season to make up for drought losses either here or abroad. There can still be trouble, however. Black rust has ruined many a likely-looking crop. Reports of rust in the spring wheat belt are daily becoming more numerous. As usual, they are probably exaggerated.

**Rare Combination**  
Bumper crops ordinarily mean a sharp break in prices. Some drop has already taken place at Chicago where wheat has fallen from \$1.40 to \$1.20 a bushel. Even with "dollar wheat," however, most of our farmers can pay up their old bills, "trade in" their tractors, take in the county fair. This season is going to be an extraordinary one. Not only should wheat continue to sell well above the "dollar" mark, but it looks like the best crop since 1931—big enough to allow us to ship wheat abroad for the first time since that year. This is a rare combination. Not since 1929 have we had both a good crop and a good price in the same season!

Maybe I am stressing wheat prospects too much for the income from this grain represents about 10 per cent of our total annual farm income. Its importance and popularity arise from the fact that wheat and cotton are the farmers' outstanding cash products. To the average city person, wheat is the symbol of "big" American farming. Actually, the more prosaic products, such as corn, milk, and vegetables each bring more money into the farmers' money bags. But wheat is the bell-wether of the farm year. It is the season's "lead-off" crop. Usually, "as wheat goes, so goes the farmer." If we have a big winter wheat harvest, we can ordinarily expect good feed and forage crops and plenty of milk and eggs.

### Other Crops In Good Shape

It is too early to make any definite statements about corn. Planting was usually late, but good rains during the winter and spring have replenished much sub-soil moisture drained away in the last three years. July is the critical month for this vital feed crop. A lot can happen between now and August first. Cotton also has yet to pass through its test period. Most of the other leading crops are now in such good shape that only extremely poor weather in July can severely injure them. Pastures and ranges alone are below the average season. Truck gardens, fruit orchards, hay fields, and early potatoes are in good condition. Even egg and milk production are higher than usual at this season. This is a farm year!

Total income of American husbandmen in the low year of the depression reached only \$5,400,000,000. Now, four short years later, average prices are 130 per cent higher than they were at the low in 1933. At wholesale, wheat is up 140 per cent, corn 380 per cent, hogs 270 per cent, eggs and poultry 120 per cent, and milk and butter 60 per cent. Housekeepers are well aware of this even though their weekly retail bill for foods has not advanced half as much as wholesale quotations. The big rise in prices, plus a good harvest, should boost farm income to around \$9,000,000,000 this season—15 per cent above a year ago, and the highest total since 1929.

### New Groups To Benefit

Higher prices for their short crops have pulled most farmers through

## Building Power Line

The Washington Water Power company is building a new transmission line between Moscow and Orofino, and a sub-station will be located at Juliaetta, from which place, later, "juice" will be distributed to the Kendrick area.

From information we gather, poles are set almost to Juliaetta and other work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. However, Kendrick will still get "juice" from the same old source—for the present, at least.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENSE FOR YEAR EXCEED ESTIMATES

Washington.—The government's income and outgo for the 1937 fiscal year appeared likely today to exceed official estimates.

The year ends Wednesday midnight and latest figures indicated total revenue would top the estimates by about \$50,000,000 and spending would climb \$200,000,000 above the predicted figure.

The net deficit already is \$114,000,000 more than the \$2,557,000,000 mentioned in president Roosevelt's revised estimate last April. The net deficit figures does not include \$104,000,000 spent for debt retirement.

When this fiscal period ends, the public debt is expected to stand at about \$36,300,000,000. This would be about \$3,000,000,000 less than the record of June 15, but would top the debt of a year ago by \$2,200,000,000.

Since the government's surpluses melted into deficits in 1931, the public debt had climbed \$20,115,000,000, reaching \$36,388,000,000 June 23.

A treasury compilation showed revenues since last July 1 have totaled \$5,192,836,000. Should collections continue at the current rate, the total would reach about \$5,275,000,000 June 30, compared with Mr. Roosevelt's forecast of \$5,224,000,000.

On the spending side, the treasury reports indicate aggregate outlays of about \$8,000,000,000 exclusive of debt retirement. This would be \$219,000,000 over the revised forecast and \$76,000,000 under the original estimate.

Relief continued to be the largest spending item this year. W. P. A. outlays totaled \$1,864,000,000 through June 23, or 23 per cent of aggregate expenditures.

## 4-H Club Meeting

The regular weekly meeting of the Kendrick 4-H Club was held last Friday in the basement of the M. E. Church. The meeting was called to order by the new President, Myra Kanikkeberg. Due to the resignation of the former president, Barbara Long, Theo Sheppard was elected Vice President and an entertainment committee was appointed consisting of Lois Deobald, Jean Crocker and Theo Sheppard.

Some of the girls have started on their second problem, the "apron".

The candy sale, held by the girls at the Theatre last week, was quite successful and will be continued with the exception of this week on account of it being the Fourth.

## Flying "Ads"

There have been several complaints of late in the British press that air advertising is becoming a nuisance, especially over London; and the matter is soon to be raised in Parliament. The townsman is naturally rather particular about preserving the only prospect of wild nature left to him; and though he cannot avoid hanging a smoky veil upon "the forehead of the morning sky," he can hardly be blamed for not wanting to add to it a phylactery of commercial slogans. Moreover, attached to low-flying airplanes, they are slogans that make the welkin ring.

Progress will abate the noise; but what other possibilities may not time bring in its train, if this practice continues, what of the day when, like Puck, we can "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes"? Then, indeed, might some Puckish fellow weave his girdle of illuminated letters, and turn the Milky Way, for all below, into "The Best Butter."

Meantime it does seem as though some restriction were needed; but whether or not legislation is provided, the good sense of its promoters will no doubt keep this form of advertising within the bounds. For publicity experts have learned that, in an advertisement, discretion is the better part of value, and that to offend a person's taste in one direction is not a good preliminary to appealing to his taste in another.

## EMPLOYEES 65 AND OVER SHOULD APPLY FOR NUMBERS

As an aid to states in administering unemployment compensation laws, Social Security account numbers will be issued to employees 65 years of age and over beginning Tuesday, April 27, the Social Security board announced today. The board emphasized that application for an account number by an employee 65 years of age or over is voluntary in so far as the Social Security act is concerned. However, the same type of Social Security account number card will be issued to those 65 years of age and over as has been issued to other workers.

State unemployment compensation laws, the board said, cover employees of all ages. Since state agencies will use social security account numbers, the board added that account numbers for employees 65 years of age and over are needed by the states. Unemployment compensation laws are administered by the states, the federal government contributing the amounts necessary for proper administration costs. Forty-four states, including the District of Columbia, now have unemployment compensation laws approved by the Social Security board. In the most recent months for which estimates are available approximately 18,520,000 persons were at work in employments covered by these laws.

The legislatures of Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska have bills under consideration. In addition, the Alaska legislature recently passed a bill which has been approved by the governor.

Employees 65 years of age and over through the facilities of the post offices now being utilized in the assignment of account numbers under the Federal old-age benefits program of the Social Security act.

Applications for account numbers, the board explained, may be obtained at any local post office, and regional and field offices of the board. The board pointed out that an employee may choose any one of four different ways to file his completed application. They are: (1) through his employer, or (2) through any labor union of which he is a member, or (3) by delivering it to his local post office, or (4) by mailing it in a sealed envelope addressed, "Postmaster, Local."

The board also announced that information on applications for account numbers, by agreements between the official state unemployment compensation administrations and the Social Security board, will be held as absolutely confidential and will be used by the state agencies as well as by the Social Security board solely in the administering of social security laws.

The board pointed out that social security account numbers will be used by the states in administering unemployment compensation laws. Their use, the board declared, will prove advantageous not only to the states but also to employees and employers, who will need only the one number for their respective purposes under both the federal old-age benefits plan and state unemployment compensation laws.

Only employees in industrial and commercial employments who had not reached 65 years of age before January 1, 1937, are eligible for participation in the federal old-age benefits program, the board said.

## Brings Em In Alive

Wednesday morning about 9:30 o'clock there was considerable excitement on the front porch of the Harry Flaig Home. Men came with buckets pitchforks, rifles—and the women did the squealing. It all came about because a ground-hog had wandered down from the sidehill and up on the front porch of the Flaig home, where he took refuge under a davenport.

Ed Deobald (alias Frank Buck himself) came with a bucket and a scoop shovel and Ben Davis chased the animal in the container and Ed clamped down the shovel and Mr. Groundhog was a captive. We suppose he suffered the fate of all groundhogs who get too close to the mighty hunters who stay around the Deobald garage.

## Erroneous Enumeration

Enumerating a list of collegiate superstitions, an Ohio State University professor says that students still believe that cold hands make for warm hearts. That isn't a superstition—it's an experiment.

## THIS AND THAT ABOUT FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

Barbara Long had as a week-end guest Eileen Benjamin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Blewett were Lewiston visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watts and children drove to Gifford Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Christensen and family were Lewiston callers Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Steadman and family were guests in the Wm. Freytag home Sunday.

The Lind Boys left Saturday for Teaken where they will spend some time with their grandparents.

Ward Howell and two children of Craigmont spent Thursday night and Friday in the Lester Crocker home.

Marvin Long and Lester Crocker attended the Latah County Wild Life Federation meeting in Genesee Tuesday evening.

Miss Carol Rienemer arrived Sunday from Dishman, Wash., to spend two weeks visiting relatives here and on Big Bear Ridge.

Mrs. L. S. LaHatt returned to her home last Friday from Clarkston, where she has spent the past few weeks under doctors care.

Frank Homer Rider left Wednesday for Ft. George Wright where he will attend Citizens Military Training Camp until the first of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Griffith and daughter of Lewiston accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McCreary and children drove to Headquarters Sunday to spend the day picnicking.

Marvin Long accompanied by his mother Mrs. N. E. Long, drove to Spokane Sunday to visit relatives. Mr. Long returned Monday, while his mother remained for a longer visit.

Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Perryman were: Carol Marie Reinemer of Dishman, Washington, Mrs. O. V. Morey, Betty and Walt Morey and Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Galloway.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hartnett and six children (two sets of twins), from Spokane are here visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Havens. Mrs. Hartnett and Mrs. Havens are sisters.

B. Assmann of Long Beach, who has been in the community the past three weeks visiting friends and looking after business interests, left today (Thursday) at noon for Portland, Oregon, where he will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Dry arrived Thursday of last week for a visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wayland of four or five days. Mrs. Dry is a niece of Mr. Wayland. They had not seen each other for 31 years.

Mrs. Harry Freytag, Mrs. Roger Calvert, Clyde Calvert of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Calvert of Lewiston were here to spend the day Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dawald. Mrs. Dawald returned home to Lewiston with them that night.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilmot of Ritzville, Washington, were renewing acquaintance with old-time friends here for a short time Sunday afternoon. Mr. Wilmot is now owner and publisher of the Ritzville Journal-Times, but will be remembered as a small boy who used to "play" at the newspaper business. The Wilmots left Kendrick some ten years ago.

## Death of Frank Yergens

Frank Yergens, who resided north of Kendrick from 1902 to 1910, passed away at Salem, Oregon, Monday, June 21, aged 74 years. Two children—a son and a daughter, Arthur Yergens and Bernice Yergens, live near Salem, Oregon.

Mr. Yergens will probably be remembered by many who were residents here at that time.

## Have Gone To Detroit

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Calvert left Tuesday for Pullman, Wash., where they will join friends and will continue a journey to Detroit, Mich., where Mr. Calvert goes as a delegate of the United Brethren church to attend a conference of the United Brethren churches of the United States and Canada.

## Farewell Party

A number of friends gathered in the park last Saturday evening to enjoy a picnic supper and wish Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Poindexter farewell.

A gift was presented to them by those present. They left for Spokane Monday afternoon.

## Receive "U" Trophies

Three young people, graduates of the Kendrick High school, who have been attending the University of Idaho for the past year or two have received trophies for athletic work during the past year. The boys receiving awards are Roy Ramey and Claude Woody, the girl was Miss Kathryn Emery.

Graduates of the Kendrick High school have made enviable records at the "U" and all are justly proud of them.

## BOND ELECTION DATE SET FOR JULY 28TH

According to a news item published in a Moscow paper, the Latah county commissioners have set Wednesday, July 28, for the holding of the bond election for the purpose of allowing the residents of this county to express their desire whether Latah county tax payers should build a hospital for the city of Moscow or not. Judges and clerk for the Kendrick precinct will be: Clerk, Mae Ramey; judges, Letha Kuykendall and N. E. Ware. A report also says the size of the ballot will be just three inches square.

But on further study one will find that the ballot to be used is the least thing in contemplation by the "Hospital Association," as some Moscow men style themselves. The first thing to be taken into consideration is the cost of the bond election, which has been estimated at from \$1,700 to \$1,800—which is indeed a small percentage of the money that will be required should the voters decide they want to build the hospital.

The next thing to be taken into consideration is the cost of the erection of the building, which has been estimated at from \$175,000 upward— which, too, is a very small, or, conservative estimate of the final cost of a 50-bed hospital. These figures were given us by a solicitor in "favor" for the hospital which are, of course, naturally very conservative. The question is for the voters to settle on July 28. But before that date rolls around we would like to have them take their assessment sheet and take the amount their farm, or other property is assessed at and see just how much their taxes would be increased at three or three and a half mills additional.

We have no reason to object to Moscow having a fine new hospital, but we do have a right to object when they ask us and other taxpayers to pay for its erection within and for the city of Moscow. Every taxpayer in Latah county should think well before they cast their ballot. And every taxpayer should be at the polls to express his or her opinion. It is in the taxpayers' hands and if too many of them should stay at home and the "Hospital Association" should slip them a nice tax increase, they will have no one to blame but themselves. Of course the date is a rather bad one for the farmers to get out to vote, but they should keep the date in mind and be on hand to express their desire— for or against.

Just why, all of a sudden, out of clear sky, the notion should be taken that Moscow should have a nice new hospital, built by the tax payers of Latah county? In the first place, Moscow has two private hospitals, the University has one which will later be entirely equipped and will take care of the university students; then, too, Potlatch has a good hospital owned by the Potlatch Forests, which will amply take care of their hospital needs. And, as for this part of the county, most of the hospital work goes to Lewiston, and some as far as Colfax and Spokane. Take all that away from the proposed "county" hospital, and what have you to run it on?

It's always a good idea to watch the magician pull the rabbit out of the hat—but be sure it isn't at your expense! Later, we expect to have the hours when the local polls will be open for the special bond election.

## W. J. Carroll Opens Office

In another part of this paper will be found an advertisement announcing the fact that W. J. Carroll has opened an office in the Heiber building, where he hopes to attend to all the needs of the community in his particular line, announced in his ad. Mr. Carroll is well known here, having been a resident of Kendrick for more than ten years. He invites you to call and see him.

## WHEAT MARKETS ADVANCED OTHER GRAINS UNSETTLED

Domestic wheat markets advanced sharply during the week ended June 25, influenced by further deterioration in the Canadian spring wheat crop, threatened rust damage in the United States, and prospects of a somewhat smaller European Harvest than last season, states the Weekly Grain Market Review of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Rye was firmer with wheat but prospects of a moderate European harvest and continued good inquiry for current offerings, were also strengthened influences. Corn gained, reflecting the upturn in wheat, a fair inquiry for the light marketings and a downward revision in estimates of the Argentine crop. Oats and barley were unsettled with a fair inquiry for the light remaining supplies of old grain partly offset by increased offerings from the new crop.

Further serious deterioration in Canadian spring wheat, threatened rust damage to the domestic crop and the unsettled European political situation all contributed to the strength in the wheat market. High temperatures with lack of moisture caused rapid deterioration in the Canadian prairie provinces. General conditions continued favorable in Manitoba and beneficial rains were received in eastern Saskatchewan and the Peace River valley of Alberta, but a large part of both provinces suffered from hot, dry weather. The crop appears to be a total loss in southern Saskatchewan where the third survey of the Manitoba Free Press indicated a complete failure on about 5,000,000 acres. The crop is at a critical stage in which continued high temperatures and inadequate moisture will cause the severest damage.

A total European wheat crop, outside of Russia, of only 1,472,000,000 bushels or slightly less than last year's relatively small crop, is indicated by trade and official estimates. In "Scandinavia" and "Northwestern Europe, crops have improved somewhat with more reasonable weather but yields below average are indicated. In the important Danubian export areas outputs below last year are in prospect. Recent reports of Russian crops have indicated generally favorable conditions, particularly in winter wheat areas, though trade advices indicate light supplies for export.

The domestic winter wheat harvest progressed northward and marketings in the Southwest increased, with receipts at the principal winter wheat terminals totaling 9,393 cars, or about double those for the corresponding week last year. Stem rust has spread throughout the northern part of the winter wheat area of the Central States, particularly in the Missouri river valley. Observations by representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and Plant Industry, indicate, however, that much of the hard winter wheat will escape appreciable damage. Although injury was apparent in late maturing fields particularly those on low grounds where lodging has occurred, the more susceptible soft wheats have been severely injured in many localities, but the amount of damage will depend upon weather conditions during the next few days. In the spring wheat area, a sprinkling of stem rust has been found throughout eastern South Dakota and as far north as Fargo, North Dakota, where crops are five to ten days later than normal and in extremely succulent condition. Favorable weather conditions will increase its spread in that area.

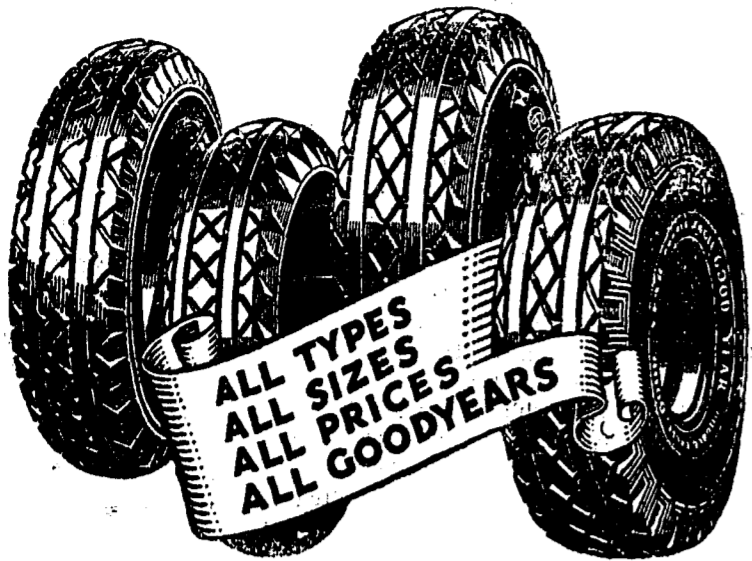
Increased offerings of new wheat tended to unsettle the trading basis. Prices of hard winter wheat advanced while quotations on soft winter wheat were lowered toward a new crop basis at some points. The quality of the new wheat continued to improve with moisture content more nearly normal.

Mills were the principal buyers with distributors and storage interests taking only moderate quantities. At the close of the week, No. 2 hard winter was quoted at Kansas City at \$1.18½ to \$1.23½. The first soft winter wheat arrived at that market during the week and prices dropped about 8c in readjustment to a new crop basis. No. 2 soft red winter was quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.17½ per bushel. Spring wheat markets gained 11c to 12c per bushel in the futures but cash premiums were reduced slightly

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# GOOD YEAR



ALL TYPES  
ALL SIZES  
ALL PRICES  
ALL GOODYEARS



**KENDRICK GARAGE CO.**  
E. A. DEOBALD, Propr.  
KENDRICK, IDAHO

### "The Plainsman"

The glorious star team of "Mr. Deeds" in the grandest romance of the old West—Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur, will be seen this Thursday Friday and Saturday of this week in the Kendrick Theatre—"The Plainsman," bringing to you such history-making characters as Wild Bill Hickock, Buffalo Bill Cody—and "Calamity Jane," the whip-wielding fire-brand of the old West, with whom Hickock is in love.

Cody is ordered to guide an ammunition train into the plains. Calamity Jane is captured by the Indians, and when Hickock tries to save her, he, too, is captured and made prisoner. The story leads up to the massacre of Custer at the Little Big Horn, with which story everyone in this section is familiar. It's a great story splendidly told and you will enjoy it, from history

standpoint, if from no other.

### FIX RIDGE NEWS

Thelma Davis has received word that she has been accepted, and will enter training as a student nurse in the L. D. S. hospital at Idaho Falls. She plans to be there September 6.

Willie Dennler was home for the week-end.

Mrs. Alvin Nye was a Lewiston visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Taber went to Lewiston Wednesday.

Mrs. Robert Hall has been visiting with the Ralph Richardson family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Fix and son, Mrs. Wayne York and Vera Fix visited relatives here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack May and son visited with home folks Saturday.

Ella Dennler has been ill at her home here.

### CHURCH NOTICES

**Kendrick Community Church**  
T. Earl Poindexter, Pastor  
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.  
Young People 6:30 p. m.

**Kendrick Full Gospel Church**  
Sunday School at 10 a. m. Good lessons and excellent teachers.  
Preaching at 11 a. m. Ronald Wolfe, pastor.  
Young People's meeting at 7 p. m. Supervision Tom Barnett.  
Preaching at 8 p. m.  
Prayer services Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Come to the special revival services conducted by Evangelist Mamie Kunkel in Full Gospel Church on Main street, every night at 8 o'clock. Special music and singing will be a part of the program.

**Southwick Community Church**  
Walter M. Platt, Pastor  
Bible school at 10:00 a. m.  
Morning service at 11:00.  
Evening service at 8:00.

**Lutheran Church of Cameron, Ida.**  
Theo. Meske, Pastor  
No. Sunday school.  
Confirmation service will begin promptly at 10 o'clock.

**Kendrick Presbyterian Church**  
G. C. Albright, Pastor  
Morning Worship at 11 o'clock.  
Next Sunday is the birthday of our nation. The theme for the sermon will be "The Faith of our Fathers".  
The afternoon service at Bear Ridge chapel will be omitted next Sunday.  
A cordial welcome is extended to everyone.

**Community M. E. Church—Julaetta**  
J. E. Walbeck, Pastor  
Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m.  
Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m.

Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock; choir practice at 7:45.

Preaching every Sunday evening at 7:30 and every first, third and fifth Sundays at 11 a. m.

**Julaetta United Brethren Church**  
Leland Skinner, Pastor  
Sunday school at 10:00 a. m.  
Preaching at 11:00 a. m.  
U. B. C. E. at 7:00 p. m.  
Evangelistic services at 8:00 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:00.

### A Blankety Blank Job

Life for the average business man these days has become a blankety blank job. Blanks to be filled out are being sent out by federal and state hiring agencies by the thousands to Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Q. Public. The following documents, that read like legal tomes, have already reached our desk:

- Capital Stock Tax Blanks.
  - Old Age Pension Tax Blanks.
  - Unemployment Tax Blanks.
  - Federal Income Tax Blanks.
  - State Income Tax Blanks.
  - Compensation Insurance Blanks.
- This is only a starter, no telling what tomorrow's mail will bring.—Anoka Herald.

### NOTICE TO READERS

On page 1 of this issue you will find a new feature—"Babson on Business". We have arranged to give this weekly column—written by Roger W. Babson—a few weeks' trial. The discussions will center around business, financial, and economic developments.

Before completing arrangements with Mr. Babson for the regular use of his article, we want to get our readers' reaction. Therefore, if you would like to read what Mr. Babson has to say each week in our paper, just drop us a line or call us by phone—644.

We would like to have you continue the articles by Roger W. Babson on "Babson on Business".

### FRESH

Societie Candy

Kisses

Quart

10c

**Perryman's Confectionery**

### STATE LAW COMPELS LIGHT AND BRAKE INSPECTION

Idaho's new law requiring motor vehicle drivers to dim the headlights of their cars when meeting another vehicle on the highway, is now effective. This was the announcement of J. L. Balderston, Commissioner of Law Enforcement, in calling drivers' attention to a number of the state's regulations. He said that among the "musts" for the drivers to observe were those laws requiring the testing and inspection of brakes and lights, also that drivers must have their driving license renewed before July 1. Extracts of these laws follow:

**Dimming head lamps**—Whenever a motor vehicle meets another vehicle on any highway—the driver is hereby required to tilt the beams of the headlamps downward or to substitute therefor the light from an auxiliary driving lamp or lamps which shall give sufficient illumination under normal atmospheric conditions and on level road to render clearly discernable a person seventy-five feet ahead, but shall not project a glaring or dazzling light to persons in front of the vehicle.

**Brakes**—Every motor vehicle, trailer and semi-trailer, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of said vehicle or combination of vehicles and to stop and hold such vehicle or combination of vehicles. All such brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall conform to regulations not inconsistent with this section to be promulgated by the Commissioner.

**Lights**—Every vehicle upon a highway within this state during the period from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernable any person on the highway at a distance of two hundred feet ahead, shall be equipped with a lighted front and rear lamps.

**Drivers' License**—Every operators' license shall expire July 1 in the second year following the issuance of such license. Every such license shall be renewable on or before its expiration, upon application and payment of the fee of fifty cents and shall be renewed without examination unless the Commissioner has reason to believe that the license is no longer qualified to receive a license.

Every chauffeur's license shall expire July 1, each year and shall be renewable on or before its expiration date upon application and payment of the fee of two dollars. The Department may in its discretion waive upon renewal of a chauffeur's license.

### WE SHALL SEE

We are scolded by political theorists because we cling to the quaint notion that industry is better managed when it is privately managed. The theorists will be offered another opportunity to point their argument for government ownership and government management of industry by results obtained in France.

The French government is committed to nationalization of arms factories. Recently it took possession of the Bleriot airplane plant at Suresnes and the Aeronautical Corporation plant at Belgels. A decree also has been issued nationalizing the Louis Breguet airplane factory at Havre. The government hopes to increase production 60 percent above that under private management, its schedule calling for the production of 1,500 airplanes in 1937.

Now, here is a perfect setup for the theorists. A yardstick is supplied for the measuring of results.

We wonder what excuse will be offered by the theorists if the French experiment fails. They have been notably silent concerning recent developments in Russia. The Associated Press is authority for the statement that the Soviet's biggest automobile factory, the American built Molotoff plant at Gorky, has been standing idle because of a shortage of steering rods. Managers blame the shutdown on the failure of the Sverdlosky steering-rod factory to keep up production. The Sverdlosky manager, in turn, blames the trouble at his plant on an inadequate power station. Recent statistics published in Moscow show a bad industrial start for 1937. The tractor industry is the only one ahead of its schedule, with other basic industries 15 to 20 per cent below the planned production.

Doubtless the theorists know the answers. It is strange, however, that we are not told what they are. Can it be that the answers permit of no twisting into arguments for government ownership and government management?—Meriden, Conn., Record.

Scientists have discovered the existence of waves in the brain. Apparently a brainstorm is more than a figure of speech.—Illinois State Journal.

### ALL THE TRIMMINGS FOR THE FOURTH

Fire Crackers — Sky Rockets — Roman Candles  
Sparklers — Pin Wheels — Bombs  
Devil Chasers — Cap Guns and Caps  
Free Punk With All Firecrackers

Paper Plates — Paper Drinking Cups — Ice Cream  
Dishes — Picnic Sets  
Paper Hats and Fourth of July Parasols

ALKA SELTZER—for the morning after 49c  
large size bottle

## RED CROSS PHARMACY

The *Renall* Store

B. F. NESBIT, Prop. PHONE 242

# Announcing

My past ten years of business contacts and residence in Kendrick has convinced me that there is a service which can be rendered to the people of Kendrick and Community. I am therefore announcing the opening of my office in the Heiber Building, July 1st, to render this service to the public, to the best of my ability.

The office will be maintained for the convenience and use by anyone in the community who has business to transact of any kind, whether it be with your neighbor or others. A private office will be afforded for the use of anyone desiring a business conference.

I will carry a full line of Insurance — Notary Public—Sales and Transactions. Maintain a bulletin board where you may list anything you wish to sell or desire to purchase. It will be a place where buyer can meet the seller and the seller the buyer—and transact any legitimate business of public interest and welfare in general.

The office will be maintained by myself, independently. George Barnum will have desk room with me to transact such business and lines that he will carry. We ask you to take advantage of any service we can render and invite you to use the office as your business headquarters when in Kendrick. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone and trust you will avail yourself of this opportunity afforded the public.

## W. J. CARROLL

HEIBER BUILDING KENDRICK, IDAHO

Earthworms lay eggs.  
Eskimos eat sea-bird eggs.  
The eye's pupil grows smaller with age.  
The "lie detector" has been used in court.  
No wood commonly used in buildings is strictly fire-proof.

Says a famous millinery designer "When a man is depressed he takes a drink—a woman buys a hat." Yes and then when the bill comes in the man is depressed some more and goes out and takes another drink. This is what may be called another vicious circle.

# HAIL!!

This Is Hail Season

Protect that Crop with Hail Insurance

We Specialize in all Kinds of Insurance

**Kendrick State Bank**

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BANKING HOURS

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# Your Last Opportunity

WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR REMAINING STOCK OF

## Men and Women's Boys' and Girls' DRESS SHOES

at Half Price and Less

INCLUDES THE FAVORABLY KNOWN STAR BRANDS. ALL LEATHERS. ENDICOTT-JOHNSON, AND OTHER RELIABLE MAKES. KIDS, PATENT AND CALF LEATHERS. HIGH, LOW AND MEDIUM HEELS. SOME LOTS ARE BROKEN SIZES, SO AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISABLE.

## MEN'S WORK SHOES, TOO

At Reduced Prices

Fresh stock of PICNIC LUNCH GOODS, Lemons, Oranges, Bananas, Baked Goods, Cookies, Etc., Etc.

# DeWinter & Goudzward

LELAND

SOME OF OUR

## Fourth Grocery Specials

Reliance Crushed Pineapple, No. 2... 19c

Granulated Sugar 10-lb. bags ..... 57c

Apricots, Meco 2 1/2 tin ..... 19c

Jello, all flavors, package ..... 5c

Pink Salmon, No. 2 tins, 2 ..... 19c

Chase & Sanborn Coffee, 2 pkgs. ... 49c

Mother's Oats, plate premium ..... 29c

Kerr Mason Jar Lids, reg., 3 for ... 25c

Certo, 2 pkgs. with salad fork ..... 45c

O. K. Blue Soap, big bar, 6 for ... 25c

Matches, 6-box Cartons ..... 17c

Fresh Ginger Snaps, 2 lbs. for ... 25c

### 10 PER CENT OF MOTORISTS SUFFER NIGHT BLINDNESS

Possibly ten per cent of the motorists suffer from "night blindness" due to an absence of a dark purple liquid, notwithstanding that their eyes are perfect in the daylight, according to J. L. Balderston, Commissioner of Law Enforcement, who said that this was indicated by reports of a new optical test, shown to the American Medical Association at its session at Atlantic City, June 8. This will enable doctors to measure the fluid known as visual purple essentially Vitamin A. The report continues:

It flows from the nerve endings in the eye known as "rods". Only these "rods" can "see" in dim light.

Night blindness, until the new optical test was perfected a few weeks ago, was supposed to be confined to people on very poor diets, who ate almost no Vitamin A. It was common in Russia during the war.

Medical men did not dream that the same blindness could affect large numbers of Americans who ate perfectly adequate food.

Seeing in either daytime or bright light is done with a different set of nerves known as cones. They have none of the dark fluid. While they are at work the purple fluid washes out of the rods. Without it the rods can not see.

That is one reason why a person going into a dark theatre does not see for a few seconds. He sees as soon as the purple fluid flows again.

While using the new optical test to discover whether certain diseases were due to lack of Vitamin A, Wm. J. Jefferson, M. D. and Jacob B. Feldman, M. D. of Philadelphia found many persons in whom the flow of purple liquid is long retarded.

These persons are partly blind for long periods. Good daylight vision seems to be no index of the purple stuff.

The physicians said that some illnesses leave people night blind. An acute sinus or gripe attack may do this temporarily. Persons so far tested during jaundice have been 100 per cent night blind.

The way Europe is preparing for war it looks like the next big scrap is going to make the World War look like a game of dominoes. That time it will be remembered, the U. S. drew all the double blanks.—Exchange.

### LAND USE AREAS CONSERVE GAME

Southwestern Idaho's rapidly disappearing Sage hens and Prairie chickens as well as other native game and wildlife will benefit materially from the land use adjustment program being carried out over an area of 386,000 acres of depleted wheat and range lands in Oneida county, announces Walter A. Duffy, regional director, resettlement administration, USDA.

Ideal game conditions are being created by the withdrawal of 133,000 acres of unsuccessful wheat lands from agricultural use and through restoration of vegetative cover through erosion control, reseeding and range management. The development program is not only being conducted on lands being acquired by the resettlement administration but extends to 253,000 acres of adjacent public domain.

Eight special nesting grounds for native game birds are being developed in the project area. One 400-acre nesting ground and seven smaller areas ranging from five to 40 acres in size, will embrace a total of about 800 acres. The nesting grounds will be fenced to prevent grazing of any kind and will be posted as game refuges. Plans are being carried out in cooperation with the biological survey and state department of game conservation.

Resettlement in established agricultural communities of the 85 isolated families selling their lands to the resettlement administration is removing the last signs of farming from the area and will practically eliminate poaching and greatly reduce the number of grass fires.

Reseeding of barley and crested wheat grass in denuded areas will provide both shelter and winter feed.

It pays to be honest. If you do something naughty, and then voluntarily tell your wife about it, the chances are that she won't believe you.

German communists were fined in Berlin for listening to a broadcast from Moscow. Evidently the red network isn't legal in Germany. One way to keep from getting old is to drink a couple of highballs and then take your car down the road to see whether or not you can de-ninety.

### What Wage Laws Can Do

Efforts to regulate wages by law have a long history in America. Such legislation is neither an innovation exclusively of the New Deal, nor did it begin unheralded in the agitation for minimum wage or maximum hour laws by states around the opening of the present century. To find the first wage legislation on the continent it is necessary to go back almost to the first white settlers in New England.

But the object of that lawmaking, in sharp contrast to the Black-Conerly bill now in the United States Senate, was to fix not a minimum but a maximum within which the pay of artisans should be held. Those were days not of unemployment but of great scarcity of labor while cheap land beckoned to any mechanic to become a planter.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 ordered:

That Carpenters, Joyners, Bricklayers, Sawyers and Thatchers shall not take above 2s. a day, and 16d. a day if they have meate and drinke, nor any man shall give more, under paine of 10s to taker and giver.

Three years later the colonial court tried more sternly to control rates for other craftsmen. But in the face of the demand for skills the effort at regulation broke down and was repealed. Twenty years afterward Virginia not only fixed wages but impressed workmen into its town building activities—with the result merely of driving mechanics out of the colony.

Laws for putting a floor under wages have proved perhaps somewhat more successful than did these for putting a ceiling over them. Indeed, the colonial orders doubtless had some effect in so far as the setting of wage rates tends to be influenced by folk custom. Yet in general, economic forces far outweigh the statute book in the labor market.

Australia has had minimum wage laws in the State of Victoria for forty years, and these have spread to other states and to a wide range of occupations including men as well as women. In Great Britain minimum wage legislation has been firmly established since 1909, extending since the early '20's even to tion exists in Canada, South Africa, Argentina and most of the larger European countries. Notwithstanding legal obstacles, at least eighteen American states have enacted similar statutes.

Such widespread invoking of minimum wage laws must imply that they are not exactly futile. At the same time, experience indicates they are not a panacea.

The minimum wage law is not a way of raising the whole level of worker rewards and well-being. It is obvious that merely passing a law does not increase the body of goods and services to be divided as national income. Only production can do that. The truer the quality of justice that prevails in the division, the better the process of production and distribution are facilitated; but outside of that result there is no such thing as effectively legislating better pay for everybody.

The correct definition of a minimum wage law does not embody that misconception. It is simply what the word "minimum" implies—a bottom to level up the pay of an unfortunate few in the very lowest wage group.

On this basis even that critical analyst, Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard, conceded a score of years ago,

"It may be well that there is no need of regulating and protecting the wages of women and of prescribing minimum rates for those in the lowest group. The conditions of their employment are such as to lead easily to 'unfair' wages—wages kept low by taking advantage of timidity, ignorance, lack of mobility, lack of bargaining power—Collective bargaining through organization, difficult enough for the more independent and better-trained women, is almost out of the question for the lowest group."

This is substantially the ground taken by that clause of the Black-Conerly bill which would empower the proposed Labor Standards Board to intervene only when it has reason to believe that "owing to the inadequacy or ineffectiveness of the facilities for collective bargaining, wages lower than a minimum fair wage" are being paid in a given occupation.

In this respect it becomes a complement to the Wagner Labor Relations Act, for whereas that statute assured the right of collective bargaining which is normally exercised by the more skilled and highly paid workers, a minimum wage law undertakes to obtain justice for the lowest paid least skilled and least organizable.

So long as such a law and its administrators seek no more than justice in striking the equation be-

tween the worker's product and his pay, the effort may succeed. If they are swept ahead of themselves by sentimentality, enthusiasm or politics, complications and possible disaster are in store. The Black-Conerly bill includes much more than Professor Taussig's wage theory and much that is impractical. To conclude with a paradox, if it is enacted, it probably will be the more successful the less is expected of it.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Fix The Inch!

Something must be done about the inch. We've just learned, from reports of the National Congress on Weights and Measures which has been meeting in Washington, that the inch is not an inch. At least, we think that's what we've learned, and we're right bothered.

Anyway we're sure that the American inch and the British inch don't agree. The American inch is a teeny bit more than 2.54 centimeters long and the British inch a teeny bit less. So the American inch is about twenty-eight millionths of a centimeter longer than the British inch.

Twenty-eight millionths of a centimeter isn't much? That's what you think. It amounts (if our arithmetic is right) to more than two centimeters in ten miles. And if you still think that isn't much, just imagine an Englishman buying something ten miles long in American inches and trying to fit it into a space ten miles long in British inches. Things like that raise ned with international trade and cause all sorts of trouble.

If we and our British cousins would forget inches and do all our measuring in centimeters, like the French, everything would be all right, because a centimeter is a centimeter no matter where you find it. But being sentimentally attached to the inch, even if it isn't quite what it ought to be, we won't give it up. So the next best thing is to pass a law to fix whatever it is that's wrong with the inch, and that's what the National Bureau of Standards proposes.

It is asking Congress to adopt a bill defining legal standards of weights and measures. The bill would compel an American inch to be exactly 2.54 centimeters long, no more, no less. If the British will compel their inch to be exactly 2.54 centimeters long, too.—why, this problem will be solved, and it will be one of the few problems ever solved by

passing a law.—New York World-Telegram.

### Older Men Wanted

That each cloud has a silver lining is a noble sentiment and an optimistic philosophy which makes for contentment. Sometimes this silvery aspect seems concealed, or it requires so much time to emerge that its existence becomes doubtful. Industrial workers above the age of forty-five have long speculated about this silver lining; but now an encouraging report emanates from Ohio.

"Older workers in industry are now staging a comeback," say officials of the Ohio state employment service. "Lack of maturing apprentices, as in normal years, is in part responsible for this reemployment. In the recession gap, with many shops closed, naturally this training of apprentices was not continued. This trend toward workers in the middle-age group is more noticeable now with the return to general business improvement."

Records of the state employment service amply support the foregoing statement. Almost half of the placements of skilled workers in industry, during a recent sixty-day period, were men who ranged in age from forty-five to sixty-five; and in some cases they were older.

"Many men at forty-five or over that age," continues the report, "have just reached the point where their experience makes them really valuable and truly dependable. Our records show that these older workers recently are holding their own and keeping up with the pace. They comprise some of the best workers in the factories."

This developing demand for older men indicates gratifying progress toward overcoming unemployment. Workers in this age bracket have the responsibility of maintaining families. Ohio stands among the leading industrial states; and what is happening there in the field of employment is probably also occurring, more or less markedly, throughout the United States.

### Easy Guess

Senator Robinson, Democratic floor leader, tells his colleagues that they will have to reduce governmental expenses or impose new taxes. Everyone is entitled to a guess as to which course will be followed and, having guessed, can start digging down in his pockets.

**WHEAT MARKETS ADVANCED  
OTHER GRAINS UNSETTLED**

with some slackening in milling demand and increased offerings of Southwestern winter wheat. The protein of the wheat inspected at Minneapolis averaged 15.41 per cent. At the close of the week, 58 pounds No. 1 dark northern was quoted at 4c to 11c over the July future, which

advanced 12½c and closed June 25 at \$1.40½. 54 pound wheat sold from 3c under to 5c over and 50 pound wheat from 7c to 2c under the July.

Durum advanced nearly as much as bread wheats but generally favorable prospects for the domestic crop tended to limit gains. Demand for cash durum was steady and premiums held about unchanged, with

No. 2 Amber, ordinary protein, quoted at Minneapolis at 1c under 5c over the Duluth July price which closed June 25 at \$1.15 per bushel.

Intermountain and Pacific Coast markets, influenced by local supply and demand conditions, did not follow the full advance at Eastern points. Denver mills advanced bids to \$1.05 per bushel FOB Colorado shipping points for No. 2 hard winter and No. 2 northern spring. Mills at Ogden however, lowered quotations slightly. No. 2 soft white and No. 2 hard white were quoted at 96c and No. 2 hard winter and No. 2 northern spring at 98c FOB Utah-Idaho common points.

The Portland market advanced about 4½c per bushel for cash grain, with 12 percent protein hard white (Big Bend bluestem or baart) quoted at \$1.18½, with 12 percent protein dark hard winter at \$1.25½, soft white and western white at \$1.19½, hard winter at \$1.17½ and western red at \$1.18½ per bushel, all basis No. 1 grade, sacked. Marketings increased and wheat receipts at Puget Sound and Columbia River terminals totaled 364 cars. Mills were fairly active buyers of soft and western white wheats but demand for hard wheats was slow. Small sales were made to California mills but local values were out of line for shipment to the Middlewest and for export. Sales of flour to the Philippines were fairly large with the indemnity payment reported at 50c per barrel. At Seattle, western white was quoted at \$1.19, western red \$1.18, hard winter \$1.16, and hard white (baart) at \$1.18 with 16 percent protein dark northern spring from Montana at \$1.78 per bushel.

California markets were unsettled. Prices declined 2c to 3c at San Francisco but advanced about that amount at Los Angeles. Threshing of new wheat began in the Sacramento valley and yields were somewhat higher than expected. Quality was good with early arrivals grading No. 1 soft white and testing 62 to 63 pounds per bushel. Milling demand was only moderate and demand for feed wheat was limited. Several cars of No. 1 hard winter from Texas testing 16 percent protein, were purchased by mills at 27c per bushel over the Chicago September future, delivered San Francisco. Growers in the Los Angeles area were holding remaining supplies quite firmly and prices advanced 2c to 3c per bushel, with millers and feeders the principal buyers. At the close of the week, No. 1 soft and hard white was quoted at Los Angeles at \$1.05, No. 1 hard white at San Francisco at \$1.09½ to \$1.11 and No. 1 soft white at \$1.08½ to \$1.08 per bushel.

Pacific Northwestern barley markets were only moderately active. Occasional cars of barley have moved by rail from northern California to Willamette Valley points at around \$1.85 per 100 delivered, for No. 2 bright Western testing 43 to 44 pounds per bushel. With competition of California barley, local barley prices dropped to \$1.00 per 100 for No. 2 bright western testing 45 pounds per bushel, sacked basis.

Oats markets were unsettled with prices at Kansas City and Southwestern points lower in adjustment to a new crop basis while Northern and Pacific Northwest markets held steady, influenced principally by scarcity of old crop grain. Beneficial rains in the Willamette Valley are a weakening influence which tended to hold price advances in check. No. 2 white oats were quoted at Portland June 24, at \$1.67½ and No. 2 gray oats at \$1.62½ per 100 sacked basis.

Do your trading in Kendrick.

**CCC ACCIDENTS SET NEW  
LOW RATES FOR REGION ONE**

CCC's established a new alltime low in accidents within the Northern Region of the forest service in May, according to the ECW accident report just released. This surpassed the safety record established in April, which had set a new low in accidents per thousand men since the CCC's started work in the region more than four years ago.

Last-time accidents in May, among the 3,895 CCC's in the region, were in the rate of 3.59 per 1,000 men, and minor accidents were in the ratio of 3.59 per 1,000 men. A last-time accident, it is explained, is one in which the enrolled is taken from work for more than the shift in which the accident occurred. Minor accidents are those which do not require the injured man to leave his work for more than the shift in which the accident took place.

The remarkable thing in connection with this showing is the fact that 12 of the 19 supervising units reported no lost-time accidents, and that 13 of the units showed complete absence of minor accidents. This quantity of "clean slates" has not been even approached previously. Ten of the administrative units showed no accidents whatever, of either classification.

The use of hand tools was responsible for 46 percent of all accidents. Falls of persons accounted for 23 percent; falling objects caused 15 percent; burns, eight percent; and miscellaneous, eight percent.

"Considering the type of work being done by the members of the CCC said W. M. Nagel, in charge of ECW in Region One, in commenting on the report, "the record established in May is quite impressive. Road construction, trail construction, building telephone lines, roadside cleaning, and all such similar work as is performed by the CCC's is not work entirely without hazard.

"The youth of the membership makes training in safety measures much more effective than it would be with older men. Constant supervision, continuous training and drill in safety measures, and special effort on the part of all supervisory personnel in the direction of greater precaution at all times, have made the safety program successful to a great degree. With stress laid in accident prevention at all times, the young men become 'safety-conscious' in all their routine work."

**Industrial Democracy**

A remarkable debate in the House of Commons recently brought together the head of the British Government and the leader of the opposition in defense of democracy. The matter under discussion was not primarily political—it was industrial. And the discussion now has point on both sides the Atlantic. The Labor leader was pleading for the freedom of the workers to form their own combinations and choose their own representatives. Speaking of an attempt to suppress the mine workers' trade union and to victimize its members, he described such conditions as a travesty of industrial democracy. The issue, he said, was one of liberty.

Mr. Baldwin was sympathetic with that point of view. He agreed that under the modern industrial system collective bargaining is the right thing. But he raised the whole question onto higher ground by urging that the virtue of democracy does not lie in liberty alone, but in the wise use of liberty—in the industrial as well as in the political sphere. When the owners are free to manage their businesses as they like (subject to certain legal regulations).

and the workers are free to combine as they like for purposes of collective bargaining, the leaders in both sides have the responsibility of deciding whether there is to be peace or strife. The success or failure of industrial democracy depends on the temper in which this liberty is used.

He was touching on what is, perhaps, the biggest social question of our time, affecting every great industrial country in the world, and particularly pressing in the United States at this moment. Democracy cannot be created by a wave of the legislative wand. It depends on the existence of a certain temper among the citizens—and this includes, first, a certain general good will, and, secondly, readiness to support law.

Democracy is a habit which has to be learned. The workers, in combining in unions, have first to discipline themselves to act collectively under their leaders. At the second stage, the managements on the one side and the unions on the other have to learn to co-operate in the mutual interest of all concerned in industry. The democratic discipline requires that both sides should accept the machinery of conciliation or arbitration designed to avert strife.

When Mr. Baldwin made his recent appeal to the leaders of employers and workers to settle their disputes in conference, he pointed out that the world would judge democracy by its capacity for practicing the arts of peace. Today the rival systems of autocracy and democracy are on trial. Lip service to the latter is not enough. Only self-discipline, full admission of the rights of others, and the will to work the machinery of co-operation will enable democracies to prove that freedom is consistent with order.

**NORTH - SOUTH - EAST - WEST  
Reversing The Welcome Mat**

From Mexico, a day or two ago, came the interesting official announcement, made with the apparent approval of the Federal Government, that definite action is to be taken to rid the country of undesirable aliens. A complete census will be taken to identify all native born and regularly certified residents and visitors, first of all. Concurrently the announcement is made that all who are unable to establish their status as citizens or acceptable visitors or temporary residents will be deported. Those thus summarily banished will understand and appreciate the touching sentiment of the old Negro song, "The Welcome On The Mat Ain't Meant For Me!" Unmistakable notice of this fact apparently is to be served upon all to whom it applies.

While perhaps no such drastic proceedings are authorized by officials of the Canadian Government, it is well known that strict attention is given, by both Dominion and provincial supervisors, to transient and uninvited guests. And while it is a fact that such supervisory control is not so difficult in Mexico as in Canada, and in neither country so difficult as in the United States where large cities offer asylum to those unable to enter under prescribed quotas or even to obtain temporary passports, the responsibility of United States immigration officials is not thereby minimized or in any way lessened.

Indeed those responsibilities are increased and emphasized because of the more complex problem posed. It is because of the growing conviction that responsible officials have been remiss in the performance of their duties, or that they are culpable because of their yielding to proffered rewards from organizers of alien smuggling gangs, that many thoughtful American citizens are coming to a realization of the necessity of prompt and effective action. With Mexico openly working to expel undesirable aliens, and with Canada ever alert in protecting her own citizens against the depredations, open competition or enforced support of lawless intruders, there is increasing probability of the States becoming the haven of more and more of the expatriates.

From time to time in recent years, and especially since the adoption of the existing quota system, it has been proposed that the Washington Government adopt and apply a rigid system under which all persons lawfully within the country shall be enrolled, numbered, and officially certified. Sentimentalists have, for what they must deem sufficient reason, opposed any such enrollment plan. Some say that they do not choose to carry a brass tag which would identify them as responsible, respectable, or as ordinary law-abiding citizens. They have no objection to the interloper, the outlaw, or the radical agitator being tagged and labeled. They forget that it is those of this latter and growing class who most strenuously oppose the enumerating and identifying plan. It seems that it is more or less incongruous that the sentiments, tactics and prejudices of those so widely separated, socially and otherwise, should be so similar in this respect.

For my own part, and speaking

only of myself, I do not regard it as undignified, servile or nubecoming to be classified or enrolled as what one is or for what he or she represents. The price mark, if so one choose to regard the identifying card or emblem, at least supplies notice to the world as to the standing given or the worth at which one is estimated by his brothers or fellows, lay and official. Such should be an honorable and prized passport or letter of credentials to be safe guarder as a reward of merit.

Law-abiding people, realizing this, may become less and less inclined to oppose what, under existing conditions, seems a wise and prudent course. Those most familiar with conditions in industrial centers where unrest and strikes have been fomented in recent months are aware that alien agitators, among whom are many whose status as immigrants or accredited visitors is doubtful, are the chief inciters and disturbers.

The time has passed when any reasonable person will insist that the menace thus created is one to be dealt with casually or indifferently. On all sides, and in many of the major industries, the disturbing and destructive influences thus engendered are dislocating and threatening to paralyze production and gainful employment.

Would it not be wise to rid the industrial structure, as well as the political machinery of the state and nation, of this unnecessary, unjust and troublesome burden?—Frank L. Perrin, in Christian Science Monitor.

**Bringing Relief Costs Home**

Do Local communities in the United States want WPA relief-work projects badly enough to pay 40 percent of their cost? A pending Senate committee amendment to the \$1,500,000,000 relief appropriation bill would test out this question—and perhaps tie up the spending of most of the relief money in the process.

For municipal officials and Administration spokesmen protest that cities and counties cannot participate on any such scale and the limitation would defeat the program. They point out that state and local welfare departments are taking care of the so-called unemployables and providing cash relief under the agreement by which the Federal Government was to furnish work relief.

That agreement, however, was frankly experimental and transitional. It is clearly desirable that relief costs in the long run shall be borne as largely as possible by local and community units of Government. That makes for economy and efficiency of administration.

This is not to say that cash relief should take the place of work relief. The findings of the American Institute of Public Opinion are that nearly four or five out of five persons favor WPA work rather than a dole. But this same poll shows that more than three out of five believe state and local governments should pay a greater share of the cost of the relief.

If the WPA projects are as useful as their sponsors always assert, then those public improvements bought with relief money must be of value to the communities in which they are carried out. Municipal governments have long been familiar with the practice of levying "betterment assessments" on property benefited, for instance, by a new highway or sewer. The 40 per cent requirement might be considered a kind of betterment assessment on the communities which hitherto have been impelled to get all they could of the federal money.

**Country Girls Make Best Wives**

Buxom country girls are "A-1 insurance" against divorce, Dr. W. A. McKeever, psychologist, told the lovers' church at Oklahoma City.

"Certain types of marriage will be rated as safe risks," he said. "For example, the man who has good judgment to cast about among available farm women and will single out one who is trained in all kinds of work will get an A-1 insurance risk."

"The unmarried city man who can speak at least a smattering of the farm language, should motor into the country regularly for a few Sundays with an eye to spying out a buxom country girl for a wife."

Editor's Note—It might be that some of those same "buxom" country girls, while making first-class wives, might have something to say about the deal.

**Not In Stock**

"You can get anything at a mail-order house," remarked the next door lady.

"Everything, alas, but a male," sighed the spinster.—Providence Journal.

**Literally True**

The only differences between playing the horse races and the stock market is that the agony of losing lasts a little longer on the stock market.

**NOW'S THE TIME TO  
BUY  
Grain Bags For  
Harvest**

**Kendrick Rochdale Company**  
KENDRICK, IDAHO

**Notice Of Sale**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Paul W. Richardson, administrator of the estate of David C. Richardson, deceased, will sell at public auction on Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1937, at ten o'clock A. M. of the said day, at the law office of J. H. Felton in the Urquhart Building in Moscow, Idaho, the following described real estate, situate in the County of Latah, State of Idaho, to-wit:

Lots Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16) in Block One (1) of the Town of Juliaetta.

Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), and Four (4) in Block Two (2) of the Town of Juliaetta.

The Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NW¼NE¼), the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SW¼NE¼), the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SE¼NE¼) and the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE¼NW¼) of Section Thirteen (13), Township Thirty-eight (38), North Range One (1), W. B. M. Beginning at the Southwest corner of Lot Eleven (11) Block Six (6), thence running in a Southerly direction ninety feet to the Southwest corner of Lot One (1) in Block "C", thence running Easterly Two Hundred Twenty (220) feet to a point on Main street Thirty (30) feet Southerly from the Northeast corner of said Block "C", thence running Northerly a distance of Ninety (90) feet to the Southeast corner of Lot Ten (10) in Block Six (6), thence along the Southerly line of Lots Ten (10) and Eleven (11) in said Block Six (6) a distance of Two Hundred Twenty (220) feet to the point of beginning, all in the Village of Juliaetta, Idaho. ALSO, all of Lots Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), and Twelve (12) in Block Six (6) in the Village of Juliaetta, Idaho.

TERMS OF SALE: The terms of this sale are cash, ten percent thereof to be paid on the date of the sale and the remaining ninety per cent to be paid upon confirmation and delivery of deed; conveyance will be made by administrator's deed, and the sale is to be conducted in conformity with the laws of the State of Idaho in reference to administration of estates. Additional information may be had from the administrator, Paul W. Richardson, or his attorney, J. H. Felton.

This is a sale of real estate for the purpose of closing the administration of this estate. When confirmed by the Court, the highest and best bid at such sale will be accepted and an administrator's deed delivered to the bidder.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1937.

**PAUL W. RICHARDSON,**  
Administrator of the Estate of  
David C. Richardson, Deceased.

**EVERYTHING for HAYING**

**Cable Rope Pulleys Pitchforks  
Fork Handles Binder Twine**

**Mowers Rakes Binders  
All Harvest Equipment**

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or  
Call N. E. Walker, Phone 353, Kendrick, Ida.

**Thursday's Markets**

**Wheat**

Club, sacked	98c
Forty Fold, sacked	98c
Red, sacked	98c
..(Market unsettled, prices subject)..	
All bulk wheat 2c per bushel less.	
Oats, per 100	\$1.30
Barley, per 100	\$1.60

**Beans**

Whites	
Reds	
Kidneys, per 100	

**Eggs, per dozen** ..... 15c  
**Butter, per pound** ..... 35c  
**Butterfat** ..... 32c

**THE KENDRICK GAZETTE**

Published every Friday at Kendrick, Idaho by P. C. McCreary

Independent in Politics

Subscription, \$1.50 per year

Entered at the postoffice at Kendrick, Idaho, as second-class mail matter.

**MODERNE BEAUTY SHOP**

Kendrick, Ida.

PERMANENTS AND ALL LINES OF BEAUTY WORK

Phone 842

**LOCAL ADS.**

FOR THE BEST AND MOST SATISFYING MEALS AND LUNCHEES IN KENDRICK

—EAT AT—

**McDowell's MIDGET CAFE**

ICE CREAM CANDIES TOBACCOS

**\$10 Reward!**

DON'T FORGET, FOLKS — We'll Give \$10.00 to You In The Event We Can't Repair Your RADIO

We Fix 'Em When Others Fail (Regular Weekly Trips) Reasonable Prices

MAC'S RADIO & APPLIANCE Phone 25 (Collect) —Genesee or Call Kendrick Gazette

**SLAB WOOD**

SEE US FOR YOUR NEEDS IN SLAB WOOD

DELIVERED AT YOUR SHED PRICED RIGHT

**Everett Crocker**

**WANTED!**

MORE HOGS. HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID!

Hogs Sold By Bid to the Coast's Largest Packers

Next Shipping Date — JUNE 28

CULDESAC GRANGE HOG POOL C. N. Norberg, Mgr. 26-4x

**DR. CHARLES SIMMONS**

Eye-Sight Specialist

Will be in Kendrick every sixty Days

**DRS. SALSBERG & SIMMONS**

203-205 Salsberg Bldg. Lewiston, Idaho

**City Dye Works**

LEWISTON'S SPECIALIZED CLEANING SERVICE

Regular Semi-Weekly Trips

Wednesdays and Saturdays

BEATRICE LAHATT, Agent Phone 7215

**General Repair Shop**

Blacksmithing, Wood Work, Wheel Setting, Disc Sharpening, Oxy-Acetylene Welding Machine and Gun Repairing

**FRANK CROCKER**

The best thing that the average legislature ever does is to adjourn sine die.

**IDAHO Veterinary Supply**

Office Phone ..... 1857

Vaccines and Serums

Veterinary Drugs and Supplies

825 Main Street Lewiston, Ida. Phone: Residence ..... 1839

**Notice**

The Moscow hog pool will receive hogs on Tuesday, July 6, instead of Monday, July 5, because of celebrating the 4th on Monday. 26-2

**COOK'S BARBER SHOP**

Facials a Specialty

Hair Bobbing

Baths

**SILVIE COOK, Prop.**

**Notice to Creditors**

Estate of Nettie Garner, Deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Nettie Garner, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within six months after July 1, 1937, the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the law office of Adrian Nelson, Moscow, Idaho, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in Latah County, State of Idaho.

HANS LIEN, Administrator. Dated at Kendrick, Idaho, June 26, 1937. 27-5

**WANTED**

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

Hides and Wool

Poultry

Call

**B. N. EMMETT & CO.**

**WANT ADS**

FOR SALE—Two-row Mc-Deering cultivator. Lyle Harrison, Cameron 24-3x

FOR SALE—Logging team, weight 3300; also 6-year-old bay horse, wt. 1400. Clem Israel. 21-tf

FOR SALE—Our 680 acre stock and dairy farm. 120 acres in cultivation, 80 acres alfalfa, balance other crops. 2 miles to Kendrick High school. John Wolfe, Box 74, Kendrick. 23-tf

SHEEP FOR SALE—20 ewes and lambs. John Darby, Crescent. Ida. 26-3x

WANTED—A good used 3-inch farm wagon. Inquire Jack Kelsey, Southwick. Phone 7SX5. 26-2x

FOR SALE—Bill Meyer place. \$400 cash. Write Mrs. George Gregory, Potlatch, Idaho. 26-3x

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework on farm. Phone 14F5, Genesee. 26-2

FOR SALE—My home place—7 rooms. Mrs. Fred Crocker. 26-3x

FRYERS FOR SALE—No. 1s. 25c per pound, dressed. John Davis. Phone 344. 26-2

FOR SALE—Let us figure with you on drilling that well. Arthur Farish, Asotin, Washington. 27-4x

FOR SALE—8-ft. Deering binder, in good condition; also some other farm machinery. Aug. Meyer, 611 5th St., Lewiston. 27-2x

FOR SALE—Two Poland-China sows with pigs. Gus Kruger, Cameron. 27-tf

**DR. GEO. W. MCKEEVER**

Dental Surgeon

Office Phone 812

Kendrick, Idaho

**BROWER-WANN CO.**

Funeral Directors

1434 Main, Lewiston, Idaho

Our aim is to perfect ways and means of bringing you comfort and privacy and above all Specialized Service.

Lewiston Phone 275

or

**CURTISS HARDWARE CO.**

Kendrick, Idaho

**IDAHO TO SPEND \$125,000 PER YEAR FOR ADVERTISING**

Boise—Idaho's illustrious baked potato had cash backing today in its bid to gain a larger place in the nation's market basket.

An estimated \$125,000 a year will be spent by a newly-appointed fruit and vegetable advertising commission headed by Agriculture Commissioner Guy Graham, in an intensive campaign to turn the eyes of the food-buyers housewife toward Idaho—and its products.

The commissioner said certain legal questions raised by Attorney General J. W. Taylor as to the validity of the 1937 law that created the commission have been explained satisfactorily and claims against the \$300,000 legislative appropriation for the board are being honored.

"Our one purpose," said Graham, "is to increase consumption of Idaho products, thereby increasing the net returns to the grower."

But Idaho will have competition, Graham made that plain.

"Already," he said, "states such as Maine, Michigan, New York, Florida, California, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia have in operation campaigns of advertising similar to the campaign now starting in Idaho."

The advertising board will administer an act that imposes a 1 percent per hundredweight tax on apples, prunes, potatoes and onions marketed by Idaho farmers. Officials have estimated the act will produce \$125,000 a year.

Carl De Long of Twin Falls has been named executive secretary for the commission and has opened offices in Boise. L. E. Sargent of Boise is his assistant.

Members of the commission, in addition to Graham, include Harry Young, Idaho Falls, vice chairman; L. R. Halverson, Blackfoot; Victor Smith, Burley; Joseph P. Marshall, Twin Falls; George Ames, Emmett; R. H. Parma and E. A. White, Lewiston.

The board meets in Boise on the fourth Monday of each month.

**Dr. Tugwell's Bargain Book**

Authors of worst sellers must be sorry they haven't Uncle Sam for a publisher if the Resettlement Administration's book, which constitutes Dr. Tugwell's farewell to Washington, is in criterion. The volume, containing 175 pages, with many pictures and lavish color work, costs \$1.07 a copy to produce and is sold for forty cents.

The first edition of 4,000 proved so popular that a second printing of 750 has been ordered. Criticism of the cost has been bipartisan.

But Dr. Tugwell won't worry. He has gone into another business, although it may be doubted that he will offer customers \$1.07 worth of molasses for forty cents.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**Notice for Publication**

013645

Notice is hereby given that on April 12, 1937, the Potlatch Forests, Inc., who gives Lewiston, Idaho, as its post office address, filed in this office its formal application to exchange:

T. 42 N., R. 1 W. B. M.  
 Sec. 5, — NE 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 6, — NE 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 8, — SE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 9, — SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4,  
 17, — NE 1/4 SW 1/4,  
 20, — NE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4,  
 21, — SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 23, — N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 28, — NE 1/4 NE 1/4.

T. 43 N., R. 1 W. B. M.  
 Sec. 32, — S 1/2 NW 1/2, NW 1/4 NW 1/4.

T. 41 N., R. 2 W. B. M.  
 Sec. 1, — Lots 1-2-3-4-6-7  
 7, — Lots 3 & 4, E 1/2  
 8, — Lot 4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4.

9, — SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 12, — Lots 1-2-3-4, W 1/2 E 1/2, NE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 18, — NW 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4.

T. 42 N., R. 2 W. B. M.  
 Sec. 7, — Lots 2 & 3,  
 10, — E 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4  
 15, — NW 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 20, — NE 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 21, — NW 1/4 SW 1/4,  
 24, — N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4,  
 32, — N 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4,  
 35, — NW 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4.

T. 43 N., R. 2 W. B. M.  
 Sec. 33, — NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4,  
 34, — S 1/2 NW 1/4.

T. 42 N., R. 3 W. B. M.  
 Sec. 1, — S 1/2 SW 1/4,  
 12, — E 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 W 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4.

for timber of equal value to be cut from portions of Section 6 & 7, Township 39 North, Range 7 East, B. M. and also portions of Sections 30 & 31, Township 40 North, Range 7 East, B. M. under the acts approved March 20, 1922 and February 28, 1925.

This notice is for the purpose of giving any and all persons having, or claiming to have, an interest in either the lands offered or the timber to be cut, an opportunity to file their affidavits of protest or contest against the Validity of this exchange for any reason on or before August 2nd, 1937, in the office of the Register of the United States Land Office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Arthur J. Ewing, Register  
 1st pub. June 24, 1937.  
 Last pub. July 15, 1937.

**4-H LIVESTOCK MEMBERS OFFERED MEDALS, TRIPS ETC**

County 4-H livestock members will again compete for medals in the Thomas E. Wilson National Meat Animal Contest, in which 3500 4-H clubsters in the United States have won the coveted emblem.

The medal and other awards in the contest now in its eighth year, have encouraged thousands of boys to master the problems of successful livestock production, marketing and exhibition, and elevated the business to the high rank it should hold. Hundreds of young men have been able to acquire a valuable knowledge of animal husbandry and own superior stock through their participation in the contest.

Over 200 boys have won gold watches as state prizes, 28 have received trips to the National Club Congress, and \$4200 in college scholarships have been presented national winners.

Records of county champions in this state will be judged for state honors in the State Club Leader's office previous to November 1. The winner will compete with other state champions in his extension division for a Chicago trip. Three of the highest rating trip winners will be awarded cash college scholarships of \$300, \$200 and \$100. No fee or obligation of any kind is required of contestants except that they be bona-fide 4-H Club members carrying on livestock projects.

**LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH OF CARS ARE SAFE ON ROAD**

Defects of the motor vehicle itself are estimated to cause, or help to cause, at least fifteen per cent of the accidents. The most important vehicular defects are defective brakes and deficient headlights. The above statement was made by J. L. Balderston, Commissioner of Law Enforcement, in announcing that a campaign was now on for testing of brakes and headlights.

Referring to the safety factors which must be properly maintained in operating automobiles, the Commissioner said:

"Many drivers are careless regarding the proper inspection of their brakes and lights. Facts revealed by an inspection of some eight hundred thousand vehicles during a Massachusetts campaign to eliminate mechanical defects in the interest of public safety, amply justifies the fact that motorists are an extremely careless lot. The data speaks for itself.

Defective foot brakes.....194,500  
 Defective Emergency brakes.....116,000  
 Defective Lights .....510,000  
 Defective Steering ..... 19,100  
 Miscellaneous ..... 63,800

"Only 225,000 of the 800,000 cars inspected were found to be in good mechanical condition. This was only twenty-eight per cent. According to based that statement upon reports furnished from other cities. He said that in many cities where drivers were giving their wholehearted support to the safety campaign, they were surprised to learn that the cars they had considered to be safe were really in need of attention, mostly for the headlights or brakes.

In referring to the number of passenger miles of a train with no wrecks chargeable to defective brakes, Balderston said he thought drivers might do well to follow the rule of the railroad in this and have a regular inspection of their cars. He said that whenever a train makes a long enough stop in a station, there's somebody on the job, inspecting the brakes and making sure that everything is all right before the train continues on its trip. Few drivers think of inspecting the brakes or lights of their cars whenever they are using them daily. The State law requires the testing of brakes and headlights and the dimming of headlights, the Commissioner added.

**Let's All Move To India!**

Bombay, India—The normal diet of millions of persons in India is a pound of rice, one ounce of milk, one ounce of pulse, two ounces of vegetables and half an ounce of oils and fats. The cost of this daily diet is the equivalent of 88 cents a month.

This is the disclosure in a little pamphlet on the "Nutritive Value of Indian Foods and the Planning of Satisfactory Diets," just issued by the Government of India. It is pointed out that this diet is not only ill-balanced but insufficient.

A well-balanced diet would be one of, say, 10 ounces of rice, five ounces of millet, 8 ounces of milk, three ounces of pulse, 14 ounces of vegetables, two ounces of fats and oils and two ounces of fruits. But the trouble is that this diet would cost \$1.80 cents a month.

The pamphlet notes that many residential institutions for children in India are very short of money and have often to feed their boarders on the equivalent of 72 cents per head per month, or even less, and that it is impossible to supply a really satisfactory diet for such a sum. A suggestion is made that if people cannot afford whole milk, they should try skimmed milk.

"Careful experiments have shown that the giving of eight ounces of skimmed milk daily to children fed on an average ill-balanced Indian diet results in an acceleration of growth and a great improvement in health and well-being. Such an addition is not very costly."

**BABSON SAYS FARM NEWS GOOD FOR PESSIMISM**

The drought years, but the "service" people have been hit hard. Commission houses, grain elevators, storage concerns, and the like are geared to handle mammoth harvests. They starve on crop failures. Grain traffic totals more than 30 per cent of some granger railroads' revenues. A short crop this year would have dealt these roads a death-blow! Then too, good harvests everywhere at good prices mean everyone gets his share of the income. Some sections have not "had a crop" since 1931! This year, all farm areas with the exception of sections of eastern Montana, the western Dakotas, west-central Kansas and northwestern Oklahoma, should have good harvests.

A bright season for the farmer in 1937 is a particularly fortunate "break" for the factory-worker. In all my years of studying the business cycle and public sentiment, I have never seen confidence change so rapidly as it has this year. Mills are shutting-down; forward-buying has stopped; investors are nervous. The temporary problems which are troubling the business world, however, will be settled eventually. Nevertheless, it will take some convincing announcement from Washington, some reassuring news from Europe, or some bullish report from the business front to yank confidence out of its slump. To supply that spark, I am pinning my hopes on crop reports and farm news.

**Good Retail Outlook**

There are 32,000,000 people in the United States whose livelihood directly depends upon farms. There are 24,000,000 others who live in rural communities. Canada has an additional 5,500,000 non-urban population. For years these groups have just been scraping by. This season they will have good crops, good prices, and good income. Thus, after a decade of relative depression, nearly half our population will enjoy their first year of real prosperity. At the same time, 12,000,000 who work in factories will earn around \$5,000,000 more per week than they did a year ago, while investors' dividend checks will be at least \$10,000,000 greater. These facts add up to only one conclusion: Good retail trade this autumn!

**IDAHO Among Them**

A nation-wide survey revealed Sunday that boys of 14 and girls of 12 may be legally married in seven states.

These common law marriage ages apply in Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Washington, the children's bureau said.

Legal minimums for marriages in the District of Columbia and 41 states which have raised the common law standard vary from 16 and 18 for boys and from 14 and 16 for girls. New Hampshire's minimum is highest—20 for boys and 18 for girls.

Marriages of children under the legal minimum age are declared void by some states. In other states they are considered voidable and may be disaffirmed by the child either before or when he or she reaches the legal age.

The report calls "apparently erroneous" the belief that marriages without parents' consent are void or voidable. Children's bureau officials said the weight of judicial authority is that such marriage is legal if the boy and girl are above the minimum marriage age.

**They Were Spared That**

The next time a hardy old pioneer talks of early hardships, just ask him politely if, in his younger days, he ever had to start a car in 30 below weather.

The trouble seems to be that every time you get a wage raise of ten per cent the cost of living seems to go up fifteen per cent.

**BIG BEAR ITEMS**

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lewis and Lester Nelson visited relatives in Clarkston, Friday.

Rev. P. Hesby of Deary held church services at the Lutheran church Sunday A. M. and Rev. Albright at the chapel Sunday afternoon.

The J. S. Nelsons Sundayed at the M. Magnuson home near Helmer. Mrs. Ed Halseth was on Texas Ridge last Monday.

The Ed Andersons of Clarkston visited relatives here last Thursday. Antone Lien left last week for Los Angeles to make an indefinite stay.

Ingvald and Ole Kleth were Lewiston visitors Saturday.

Miss Gail Ingle returned this week from C. E. Conference at Seabeck.

An unusual number of the local people attended the show in Kendrick Saturday evening.

The J. M. Bramblett's of Texas ridge were on the ridge Saturday. J. S. Nelson was a recent Moscow visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Ingle were Moscow visitors last week.

Sam Anderson of Deary has purchased the farm land of the old Jones estate.

Amos Moore has purchased the Zac Aas ranch which has been operated by Ernest H. Jones.

Messrs. H. L. and K. D. Ingle and E. H. Jones went to Lewiston last Wednesday in company with delegates from Kendrick in the interest of the highway. Surveying began last week.

Mrs. H. L. Ingle, Gail and Jerry were recent Lewiston visitors.

Marriage in haste often means paying installment debts at leisure.

**FAIRVIEW ITEMS**

The Ladies Missionary Society of Leland are sponsoring an ice cream social Friday afternoon and evening in the church basement.

The J. M. Woodward family were Lewiston visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Davidson and daughter Miss Mary were Lewiston and Orofino visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Albert Glenn and son spent Friday with Mrs. Fred Glenn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Glenn and daughter and Lester Stead attended the picnic at Cameron Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Heffel left on Monday by train for Chicago. They have purchased a new Diamond T truck which they will drive home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Glenn spent Sunday evening in the Fred Glenn home.

John Glenn had the misfortune to fall onto a harrow lever and injured his side so severely it was necessary for him to have medical aid.

Mrs. Marvin Vincent, Miss Emma Lou and Mrs. Philip Daugherty called at the R. E. Woody home on Wednesday morning.

Robert Hall drove to Moscow on Monday morning for medical treatments.

J. M. Woodward is spending the week in Lewiston on official business.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Woody called at the Paul Hall home Sunday evening.

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special election will be held in the County of Latah, State of Idaho, on the 28th day of July, 1937, pursuant to that certain order of the Board of County Commissioners of said County entered on the 23rd day of June, 1937, for the purpose of taking a vote of the qualified electors of said county who shall have been bona fide residents thereof for more than thirty days prior to said date and who are taxpayers, or who are husbands or wives of taxpayers, upon the following question, to-wit:

Shall the County of Latah, State of Idaho, issue the negotiable coupon bonds of the county in an amount not to exceed \$175,000 to provide funds for the purchase of ground for and erection and equipment of a county hospital?

Notice is further given that the polls will be open for said election in each of the several designated precincts of said county from the hour of 1:00 o'clock P. M. until 8:00 o'clock P. M. of the date hereinafore specified and that the voting place in the respective precincts is named in notices of said election posted in each precinct.

Dated at Moscow, Idaho, this 30th day of June, 1937.

HARRY A. THATCHER,  
 Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Latah County, Idaho.

**Definition**

A one-hundred-per-cent American is one who, confronted with a menu in French demands ham and eggs.

**Secret**

A truck-driving bigamist in the east refuses to divulge how he maintained two households on \$14 a week. The better magicians are like that.

She: "So you say your new boy friend doesn't know how to neck."  
 Her: "I said didn't know how to neck."

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# THE Bull itin

WE NEED MORE CONTENTED COWS  
HAROLD THOMAS, Editor

**EDITORIAL**

Well, Folks—The hot weather, the ideal hay weather—is with us at last. We hope you are taking full advantage of it—for the better the hay you feed the better the cream—and that makes us smile as much as it does you. We love to buy good cream. Our money says come—your cream says cash. Can't we get together? Our ice cream makes an ideal hot weather dessert. It is good and good for you. Take home a quart today!

Have you tried our cottage cheese with pineapple for a salad? You'll find in it just the salad

you've been looking for!

When a man wants his handkerchief he reaches around and takes it out of his hip pocket. When a girl wants hers she arises, shakes herself and picks it up.

Eve was undoubtedly the unluckiest woman that ever lived. She couldn't tell Adam about the better men she could have married!

Summer Note—A porch chair should be large enough for one and strong enough for two!

## Kendrick Theatre

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JULY 1-2-3



GARY COOPER  
JEAN ARTHUR

Cecil B. De Mille's  
**THE PLAINSMAN**

James Ellison • Charles Bickford  
Helen Burgess • Porter Hall  
Directed by Cecil B. De Mille  
A Paramount Picture

— PLUS —  
COMEDY  
AND CARTOON

7:00 P. M. Adm. 10c-25c

A few of Ethel Couger's girl freinds helped her celebrate her birthday anniversary Tuesday. For dessert, jello was served with the birthday cake.

George Finke ate dinner with his son, Carl Finke, and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Couger were Orofino visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Adams visited with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kelsie Saturday evening

**CAVENDISH ITEMS**

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wittman were Lewiston visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Lewis Porter visited Thursday with Mrs. Earl Akins.

Earl Akins and Joe Wittman were Orofino visitors Thursday.

Mrs. Lewis Porter and Ivalee Blackburn were Orofino visitors Friday.

Mrs. D. Cousineau and Paul spent Thursday and Friday in Spokane visiting their daughter and sister.

Roy and Frank Lebaron are shingling their house.

Mrs. Mollie Murray and Gertrude were Orofino visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Akins and Agnes Joe Wittman, and Stanley Hopper went to the river Sunday for a picnic.

Earl Akins was a Kendrick visitor Monday.

**BIG BEAR RIDGE**

Miss Bertina Forest has returned home from Spokane, where she has spent several months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Halseth and daughter of Spokane spent their vacation at the Ed Halseth home and visiting friends here.

Miss Helen Flamoe of Genesee was the guest of the Misses Ruby Hecht and Eula Huffman last week.

Mrs. Claude Jones and mother Mrs. Lou Myers, have returned from a visit at their old home in Boise.

Mrs. Pearl South and son Carlin of Grande Prairie, Alberta, visited Mrs. T. A. Nelson and Mrs. Chas. Bower the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowers of Lewiston spent Sunday at the A. Kleth home.

Halver, Andrew and Hans Lien made a business trip to Moscow Saturday.

Eddie Galloway and Galloway Bros. have purchased the two Fix farms.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Nelson, Mrs. Pearl South and son Carlin were Sunday dinner guests at the Chas. Bower home.

Mrs. Peter Hesley entertained the Luthern Ladies Aid at her home in Deary Wednesday afternoon.

**CAMERON NEWSLETTERS**

Herman Silflow was a visitor from Lewiston Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Wegner and Erna Wegner were visitors at the A. F. Wegner home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Mielke and daughter Dorothy Ann, were visitors in Spokane Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wegner and Edward visited Sunday evening at the home of Rev. Meske.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Silflow visited Sunday evening with Mrs. Ida Silflow.

Miss Erna Wegner, who has been spending the past few weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Wegner, returned to her work in the telephone office at Kendrick on Wednesday.

**JULIAETTA NEWS**

Mrs. W. P. McWilliams of Portland, Oregon, is spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. D. A. Bishop.

Walter McWilliams of Portland, Oregon, spent a week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Bishop, returning to his work at Portland Saturday, where he is attending a school of medicine.

Mrs. Alice Smoots is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. D. A. Bishop.

**Bulls Have Gold-Tipped Horns**

"You wouldn't believe some of the things I've seen," George Vernon Fish, Sr., said when he returned to the United States after 16 years oil drilling in India.

After describing the seven palaces of the gaeqwar of Baroda, who commissioned Fish to test his territory for petroleum, Fish said:

"The cow is sacred in India, and the gaeqwar had heard of bulls with the horns sheathed in beaten gold. The bulls each had servants, and they drank out of golden buckets and ate from silver troughs.

"There were bedrooms in the palace domed with gold. The rajah's wife slept in a golden bed. The walls of her room were finished in hand painted satin and hanging on one side was a huge Persian rug. The colors were not worked in fabric, but in precious stones."

If the boys of Valley Forge were alive now and ran into a tough winter they could all go on relief.

**SOUTHWICK NEWS NOTES**

Agnes Akins and Gertrude Murray of Cavendish spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Raymond Rodgers.

Mrs. Claude Kime and children spent Thursday with Mrs. Herman Smith.

Steve Douglas spent the week-end at the Gordon Harris home and visiting his son, Roy.

Mrs. Emil Schuessler spent the week-end at the Glen Daggett home at Lenore. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Henderson also visited there on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cuddy visited at the T. J. Armitage home Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips and Mrs. Frank Triplett and baby visited a

while in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Shoemaker and family visited at the Herman Smith home Sunday.

Mrs. Clara Bateman and daughter spent Friday night and Saturday at the John Phillips home.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. King and son Tommy and Dorothy Bateman were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Longtieg Sunday.

Evelyn Pressnal is visiting at the Benjamin home in Clarkston.

Mrs. Rudolph Kazda and three children returned to their home in Lewiston Monday after having spent a week at the Math Kazda home.

The Ben Pressnal family and Grandma Kime visited Sunday at the Charles Kime home at Cavendish.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dent were Sunday guests at the Gordon Harris home.

John Winegarden came home from Palouse on account of the illness of her mother, who is under a doctor's care at this time. Jean graduated from high school at Palouse and plans to attend business college later.

Mrs. Emma Betts and Mrs. Earl Franklin spent the day Sunday with Mrs. Homer Betts and Mrs. Gilman. Callers during the day included Mr. and Mrs. Ward Helton, Mr. and Mrs. Darwin Tarry, Mr. and Mrs. Hoppe, Adella and Eugene Betts, Oscar Justus, Carol Wells, Mr. Franklin, also John McCoy and Dean McDonald from Colton Washington.

Mrs. Howard Southwick's brother and family of Oregon spent a few days here last week visiting freinds and relatives.

Mrs. Pete Stump returned home Saturday night, after having spent the past week in Lewiston where Pete is in a hospital. He is improving at this time and will likely be able to come home the last of this week.

Josephine Stump spent the week-end at home.

**GOLDEN RULE**

Irene Martin went back to her work at Genesee the last of the week. She had been assisting with the work at home for a time. Her grandmother is still on the sick list.

Fred Stage enjoyed a visit the past week from his brother, Frank Stage and wife from Indiana. They drove through by car and seemed to enjoy our country very much.

Clifford Martin came home last week. He has been on the coast for some time.

Oren Wells came home Friday from the Pottlatch Hospital, where he had been since November, with blood poison in his knee, from an ax wound. His leg is still in a cast and he walks with crutches.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Pearson were at the Martin home several days the past week. He was delivering cherries.

Odetta Betts visited with Adella Betts several days the past week.

Mrs. E. O. Franklin and Mrs. Emma Betts ate dinner with Mrs. Homer Betts and Mrs. Gilman Sunday.

# Do Your Shopping SATURDAY

FOR TWO DAYS

Store Closed All Day Monday, July 5 To Celebrate the Fourth

The warm days we advertised last week are here--and here are some cool tips--

BATHING SUITS — SHIRTS AND SHORTS  
STRAW HATS AND VOILE DRESSES

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF SILVER  
LOAF AND SPENGLER'S CAKE AND  
PASTRY FLOUR

FLAVOR-AID For a cool soft drink—pkg. ----- 5c

FREEZO—for making ice cream ----- 5c

DINNER BELL SALAD DRESSING "Calls the appetite"—quarts ----- 39c

**FOR PICNIC LUNCHEES**

See our table of Paper Napkins, Plates, Cups, Forks, Spoons and Waxed Paper.

JELL-EZE—for making jellies and preserves— per bottle ----- 15c

SUR-JELL—a new powdered pectin for making jams and jellies—2 pkgs. ----- 25c

FLY TIME is here—get the flies early. We feature Kilzem, the perfumed fly spray.

We will have a complete stock of Lunch Meats and Fresh Vegetables for Saturday. Avoid disappointment by placing your order early.

**S and W** the mellowid coffee POUND TIN 33c

# N. B. LONG & SONS

"The Home of Good Things To Eat and Wear" Phone 152 Phone 152

We Print Butter Wrappers

**FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY SPECIALS**

STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY

- Pink Salmon—tall can ----- 15c
- Corn, Beans or Tomatoes—2 cans ----- 25c
- Seedless Raisins—4 lbs. ----- 30c
- Crisco or Snowdrift—3-lb. pail ----- 65c
- Fig Bars—2 lbs ----- 25c
- Ginger Snaps—2 lbs. ----- 25c
- Corn Flakes—3 pkgs. ----- 25c
- Fancy Bacon—pound ----- 35c
- Gum Drops—2 lbs. ----- 25c
- Chocolates—2 lbs. ----- 25c
- Family Flour—49-lb. sack ----- \$1.65

## Morgan's Grocery

Phone 582 F. B. Higley, Mgr. Phone 582

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY

# Nalley's Products

ARE OF BEST QUALITY TRY THEM —

Dill Pickles, Qt. ---- 25c

Sweet Pickles, Qt. -- 39c

Wonder Slice Pickles, Qt. ----- 35c

French Dressing, pt. 25c

Salad dressing, qt. -- 40c

Catsup, 2 14-oz. bottles ----- 25c

Lumber Jack Syrup 1/2-gallon ----- 49c

Lumber Jack Syrup, 1 gal jug ----- \$1.05

Quantity and Quality Must Combine for Real Values—

Try NALLEY'S!

WE DELIVER

**BLEWETT'S**

PHONE 192



WHAT MORE DELECTABLE MORSEL CAN YOU IMAGINE THAN A JUICY, SWEET AND TENDER STEAK?

Fried or broiled they are food fit for a king — and right here is the place to get them!

Not only are they nutritious, but even in the warmest weather supply that needed energy. Get one today. Priced with the lowest!

Perhaps you have a yearning for a roast, hamburger, sausage, or any of the other meats that form a part of your necessary diet. If so see us! We have what you want.

WE ALSO FEATURE COLD MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

**BLEWETT'S**

# It's Haying Time!

See Us For Your Haying Supplies!

You'll Find Everything You Need Right Here

We Also Have A Complete Line of Garden Tools

**CURTISS HARDWARE COMPANY**