

FISHING IS OLDEST AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Efficiently Protected by Government Bureau.

Washington, D. C.—Although jobs are scarce and wages low in many parts of the United States, hundreds of Indians and other local fishermen living along the coast of Alaska feel sure of having more work and better incomes next summer than they have had for years.

This bit of seeming economic magic will flow from a government ruling by the United States commissioner of fisheries, who has opened up bays and inlets along the Alaskan coast for seining.

"The plan," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society, "will not mean the taking of more salmon in Alaskan waters, and may even mean the catching of fewer. But it will shift to a considerable extent the method of capturing the first from the off-shore traps that require the attention of only a few skilled operators, to the boat-operated seines of the individual—and needy—fishermen."

"The obvious need of the local fishermen for some sort of assistance during the present economic conditions was an important factor in the lifting of seining restrictions by the bureau of fisheries; but the move was possible only because of the building up of the 'runs' of salmon during the past nine years by the bureau's stringent control."

"The activities of the bureau of fisheries are many sided, for it looks after all sorts of chores—most of them involving scientific investigations—that have to do with the amazingly varied life of Uncle Sam's coastal waters and streams. In Alaska, which is a federal territory, the organization is a beneficent dictator."

Industry Faced Collapse.

"Dictatorships are not novelties in 1933. They were in 1924 when congress gave the bureau dictatorial powers in Alaskan waters as a sort of last effort to save the \$40,000,000 salmon industry from collapse. The system was untried, and furthermore it was vastly unpopular with the fishermen and salmon packers. Packers had not taken the trouble, as the bureau's scientific workers had, to study the life cycle of the salmon. They looked on the explanations of the peculiar scientific facts behind salmon runs as mere 'moonshine.'"

"Figuratively, the bureau had to hold the packers and fishermen back with one hand, and to coax the salmon up the fresh-water spawning streams with the other, meanwhile praying for time to prove their scientific deductions. The runs of the same cycles had been growing progressively smaller; but there were enough big runs from other cycles occurring between to obscure the ominous fact that Alaska's rich salmon resources were being exhausted. The packers had literally been killing their golden-egg-laying geese by not permitting enough fish to get to the spawning grounds."

"By the bureau's regulations since 1924 the situation has been reversed. More fish are getting into the spawning streams; and the salmon industry is again on the up grade. In the eastern United States the fishing industry is hoary with age. It was America's first industry. In fact, the bureau of fisheries has found much work to do in keeping its finger on the pulse of conditions that might make or break the industry under high-powered modern methods; and in solving fundamental problems that affect the food supplies of tens of millions of people."

"Saves Seal Industry. Another piece of pioneer work in the government laboratories was the demonstration that very quick freezing of fish assured a much better product than ordinary freezing, and one that would ship better."

"The lowly oyster of the Atlantic coast has had its domestic life thoroughly investigated by the bureau of fish-

eries, and as a result its 'housing problems' are in a fair way to be solved. In bringing about a 'come back' for the exceedingly valuable Pribilof Island seal, the bureau has done its most spectacular piece of work, and has written one of the most dramatic chapters in the whole story of conservation whether on land or sea. The seal herds were fast being wiped out of existence by deep sea hunters, when in 1911, treaties with Japan and Great Britain made the United States trustee for the three nations in caring for the animals which breed annually on the Pribilof islands. The job was turned over to the bureau and in 22 years it has built the herd up from 130,000 to 1,250,000. By sale of pelts taken under scientific management from surplus males, it has paid \$2,117,000 into the United States treasury and in addition has paid more than \$750,000 each to Japan and Canada. Close to 90 per cent of the world's fur seals now live under government protection on the Pribilof islands.

"In streams scattered over the United States the bureau's work is helping the states to build up a game fish supply for the 10,000,000 anglers who annually bait hooks and cast flies."

"Frontier" Town Near City

Carmel, N. Y.—Only 60 miles from the steel and concrete canyons of Manhattan New Yorkers have established a typical frontier settlement called the Gypsy Trail club, where they live in log cabins designed after the early American blockhouses and lead as nearly as possible the kind of life experienced by our hardy pioneer forefathers.

Large Family Dines in Shifts

Mother of 16 Runs Her Home on Schedule.

New York.—A family of eighteen, recently adjudged the largest in the city, must eat each meal in three shifts—because there's table room for only six at a time.

The mother, Mrs. Robert Owens, has solved the problem of keeping the names and ages of her sixteen children straight by the use of a small notebook which she carries with her at all times. The book contains the vital statistics of the family and often saves embarrassment when neighbors or others ask questions.

It's a big job, taking care of a family of eighteen, Mrs. Owens says, especially when not one of them has full time employment. Mr. Owens, who receives \$45 for ten days' work a month in the Queens Park department, is the principal provider. There are twelve boys, but only three are old enough to work—and at present they haven't any regular jobs.

But the Owens manage to get along. Mrs. Owens, assisted by Anna, twenty-five and married, runs the household on a regular schedule. Most of the time is taken up by meals and cooking. Breakfast lasts from 6 to 10 a. m., lunch from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., and dinner from 6 to 8 p. m.

As for food, Mrs. Owens does all her own baking and is proud that her children are not "picky." There is no particular dish they crave, and there are never any complaints. Mrs. Owens sums it up like this: "When you don't want leaves and them who do eat."

Mr. and Mrs. Owens, each forty-four, were married when they were nineteen. Mr. Owens was getting \$12 a week as a chauffeur when they were married. He was one of six children, and Mrs. Owens was one of five. The Owens children and the dates of their births are: Anna, 1908; Robert, 1910; William, 1911; Charles, 1915; Catherine, 1917; Louis, 1918; Elmer, 1920; George, 1922; Ruth, 1923; John, 1924; Dorothy, 1926; Wilbur, 1927; Thomas, 1928; Walter, 1929; Arthur, 1930, and Christopher, 1932.

"Golfing Grandma" Becomes a Champion

New Orleans.—Mrs. John M. Taylor, New Orleans' "golfing grandmother," is not through by any means, but declares she still will be making accurate putts and drives when many younger women have traded their golf sticks for knitting needles.

Now past sixty-five, she wields a golf club with the same accuracy which has brought her numerous titles in golfing circles, and recently enabled her to take the women's championship of the city with a dramatic putt of more than 30 feet.

INTERNATIONALIST



If there ever were a real internationalist, Ilya Zorn is it. She speaks seven languages; she never lived more than six months consecutively in any one country; she's a licensed aviatrix in the United States, a dramatic stage star in South America, a hunter of wild animals in Africa, a cultured social favorite in London and a successful fiction writer in Portugal. She is shown as she arrived on the liner Santa Rosa at Los Angeles, Calif.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—The patronage dam at last has broken. With congress out of the way, the administration has begun to serve the pie in a big way. But Washington observers have noted something new in the pie-dispensing system now being employed. The breaking of the dam that held up appointments while congress was made to do the bidding of the President, and that created such a terrible traffic jam around the pie counter, has shown that being a Democrat in the government service means little more than being a Republican insofar as priority for reappointment is concerned. The flood that came after the dam broke has washed out about as many Democrats as Republicans. It is always to be expected that the winning political party will put its own men in. I have heard no complaint about that course because it has happened so many times in our history that it is taken for granted.

From what I have been able to see and to hear, President Roosevelt cannot be blamed for the ruthless character of the dismissals except indirectly. He has gone so far even as to say that some three or four thousand postmasters, now serving under commissions by President Hoover, will be allowed to remain on their jobs until their commissions expire. This has caused a howl among the clique that appears to be bent on grinding its own axes because they want those jobs, and unless the President stands firm they are going to get them.

The Treasury seems to be affected less than other departments. Secretary Woodin has picked most of his people, according to well informed individuals, but he has had to accept one or two men to whom senators were indebted.

The treasury secretary has run into some difficulties, I am told, because he insists on having investigations made of men whose appointments are recommended to him. He was reported to have made a Democratic senator very angry because he would not name the senator's candidate as an internal revenue collector in one state without the prerequisite of an investigation. But the investigation was made just the same.

The President and his advisers have played a brilliant hand in the new deal in their maneuvers at creating new jobs out of old ones. Take the farm legislation, put into the hands of Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture. It is made to appear that the handling of the so-called price parity law which is the old domestic allotment plan in a new suit, and the other new farm aid laws will require something like 60,000 staff workers throughout the country. The farm loan and the home loan machinery, two separate organizations, will provide jobs running into the thousands. The legislation that is supposed to prevent blue-sky securities from being sold to an unsuspecting public likewise will enable the appointment of many more, and last but not least the public construction administration and the industrial recovery administration are two more agencies offering berths by the score to deserving supporters of the Roosevelt ticket.

It is fair to say that many of the underlings, the clerks and supporting cast in the several new agencies are being named from lists of those who have lost their jobs in the face of economy which Lewis Douglas, director of the budget, is taking so seriously. But as far as I have been able to learn, there is no dearth of jobs that can be and are being filled purely on a political basis. The hardest job the politicians have, it appears, is in sorting out the right applicants to recommend among those thousands that were being received while Mr. Roosevelt kept the pie closet locked.

Without wasting any time, the administration has opened the spigot on the tank of millions to speed industrial recovery through use of public money in construction. The last congress voted a total of \$3,300,000,000 for public construction, it will be recalled, and now the machinery to use these funds has been set in motion. It takes time to get government machinery ready even to spend money, but the haste with which the operations have been started is looked upon here as commendable although only public highway building and the fixing up of army posts and national cemeteries are involved in the first moves.

Out of the gigantic fund, \$400,000,000 has been set aside and allocated to the use of the various states in the building of roads and \$135,000,000 has been marked for use in reconditioning army posts and national cemeteries. Expenditure of those funds, of course, will make jobs, which is the prime purpose of the program, but there are men in high places who are unable to reconcile the course. Obligation of these funds was permitted after July 1, so that there ought to be a considerable boom in road construction throughout the country in the next few months.

In making the funds available to the states, the federal government laid down several conditions to insure that

they would not be used to overbuild one section while another part of the state remained without new highways. Further, the states are required to spend at least 50 per cent of their total share within the confines of cities and towns, for there is where the greatest amount of unemployment exists. Another requirement is that secondary roads, farm-to-market systems and highways of that character, may be constructed with 25 per cent of the state's total, while the other 25 per cent may be expended upon completion of the federal highway system. The point of all of this is that the federal government is determined to enforce a distribution of the funds to as many areas as possible. This serves the purpose of providing the work as near as may be to the unemployed and prevents "hogging" of available construction by any section.

The government also put its finger on the methods to be used. It is saying to each of the states that no convict labor may be used, that the contractors must pay wages that permit of a decent and comfortable living standard, and that workers may not be kept on the job longer than 30 hours per week in order that the maximum number of workers may have jobs. This principle is regarded as especially important because it establishes the six-hour day and the five-day week for the first time on a large scale. How long it can be maintained is now a matter of pure conjecture, but it will remain as the principle on all federal grants to states for highway building during the expenditure of these funds.

The allocation of the \$400,000,000 fund by states is as follows: Alabama, \$8,370,133; Arizona, \$5,231,834; Arkansas, \$6,748,235; California, \$15,007,254; Colorado, \$6,874,530; Connecticut, \$2,805,740; Delaware, \$1,819,088; Florida, \$5,231,834; Georgia, \$10,091,185; Idaho, \$4,496,249; Illinois, \$17,570,770; Indiana, \$10,037,843; Iowa, \$10,055,000; Kansas, \$10,089,004; Kentucky, \$7,517,356; Louisiana, \$5,828,591; Maine, \$3,309,917; Maryland, \$3,564,527; Massachusetts, \$6,597,100; Michigan, \$12,730,227; Minnesota, \$10,658,590; Mississippi, \$6,978,675; Missouri, \$12,180,906; Montana, \$7,439,748; Nebraska, \$7,828,961; Nevada, \$4,545,917; New Hampshire, \$1,900,839; New Jersey, \$6,346,639; New Mexico, \$5,782,935; New York, \$22,330,101; North Carolina, \$9,522,203; North Dakota, \$5,804,448; Ohio, \$15,484,592; Oklahoma, \$9,214,798; Oregon, \$6,106,896; Pennsylvania, \$18,801,004; Rhode Island, \$1,998,708; South Carolina, \$5,459,165; South Dakota, \$6,011,479; Tennessee, \$8,492,619; Texas, \$24,244,024; Utah, \$4,194,708; Vermont, \$1,867,573; Virginia, \$7,416,757; Washington, \$6,115,867; West Virginia, \$4,474,234; Wisconsin, \$9,724,881; Wyoming, \$4,501,327; District of Columbia, \$1,918,463, and Hawaii, \$1,871,062.

Allocation by States

While most of us believe there has been a depression on throughout the country, none would believe it to be true if the sole yardstick for measuring business conditions was the tourist travel through the national Capitol building in Washington. Although accurate figures are not available, the corps of guides who lead visitors through the great building on Capitol hill tell that they have had what they call a big year thus far. To the uninitiated, it is plain to see that thousands of persons are making a visit to Washington this year, for there has been a steady stream of visitors passing through those long corridors day after day in an almost unending procession. The same is true of the Washington monument, that tall obelisk ranging 555 feet in the air as a mark of the reverence held for the father of his country. Passing by the monument almost any time during the day, one can see a familiar sight, a queue of tourists awaiting their turn to ride to the top in the slow moving elevator within the square walls of the structure.

Tourists Swarm Capital

A few nights ago some of the folks in the treasury had occasion to work late and in the course of the evening, one of the colored messengers was asked to visit an office for a file of papers, the regular occupant of that office having gone home. The messenger went but came back soon, saying he could not get in. An investigation revealed the office was unlocked. Some further inquiry elicited the information from the messenger that two years ago an official had died at his desk and the messenger maintained he had since observed ghosts in the office.

Dogs Guard Museum

Two big German shepherd dogs supplement the guards and elaborate electrical devices which protect the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at night. Should anyone linger in the building with malicious intent there would be no way for him to get out after the big doors were closed for the day and he could not elude the acute hearing and sentinels, smell of these faithful dog sentinels, even though it was possible for him to escape detection by other means.

Uses Natural Whistle

Boston.—George L. Handlin is one Boston traffic officer who doesn't use his tin whistle. Instead, he depends on his natural ability as a whistler. His whistle is famous among Bostonians.

Howe About:

New Literary Find
History and Fiction
Domestic Mystery
By ED HOWE

WHEN one encounters what he believes to be a good tendency in human life, I believe he should mention it frequently, there is so little of such encouragement to be found. I therefore mention again the statement of a literary observer and critic that the people seem to be tiring of the society stories so long used as vehicles of sex filth and foolish romance. The critic cites a story called "The Victory," as an example of the new naturalism he says is growing in popularity. The story is simple and well written, and naked human nature appears in every paragraph, but the substance may be told in a few lines.

A worthy man lives to old age with a cold, critical wife who finally completely dominates him as she dominates everyone with whom she comes in contact. The old man fears her as a child often whipped fears a cruel mother and lives a completely suppressed life. In his last illness he has a bad cough which he knows particularly disturbs his wife, and he constantly struggles to smother it. When in dire need of assistance he is afraid to ask it, and spends many nights alone struggling to suppress his coughing. One night when seriously ill he knows he should call his wife asleep in an adjoining room, but, afraid to disturb her, he staggers about, old and gaunt, and pitiful. But he manages to suppress his coughing; his wife is not disturbed. When she enters his room at eight o'clock next morning, she finds him dead.

I lately visited a circulating library, hoping to find a book to interest me during an approaching evening promising to be dull. There were hundreds of shelves displaying fiction, but only one little corner containing books devoted to sober truth. During a lull I talked with the librarian. "All books are fictitious," she said. "The historical novel intended as fiction contains as much truth as the memoirs of Silerius, said to have been written by the own hand of a powerful Roman. Silerius told only such truth as suited him, and exaggerated that. Was he truthful in speaking of the five wives with whom he had controversies? Was he truthful and fair in his references to other Roman generals? He wrote when very old; when all those he criticized were dead. Take the Bible, a sacred book; it gives different accounts of the same events. All truth is hidden in fiction and the reader must find it."

Silerius says in his memoirs he never knew whether he was fool or wise man.

Grotius, contemporary and friend, in a long and interesting introduction to the memoirs, says that while Silerius was probably an exceptionally sensible man, he also had unusual respect for the average intelligence of the people. Grotius believes this was the reason Silerius declared he never knew whether he was foolish or wise.

There were so many opinions conflicting with his own and he had such marked respect for the opinions of others he was uncertain as to his own judgments and rights.

During the most troublesome days in the history of Rome, Grotius further says, Silerius opposed public policies later proving disastrous, but was so much in doubt as to rights of the questions under discussion did not use the army as he might have done to enforce his own conclusions as to what was best for the nation in an emergency.

The wrong policies later proving disastrous had more popular support than the policies Silerius believed to be the best way. This opposition from men he respected so confused him, he hesitated, and Rome was destroyed.

Much of the last part of the Memoirs of Silerius was written when he was old and ill. In the last chapter he says: "A funeral director is being kind to me. I think I will leave directions that he be employed, although I shall dislike to offend other acquaintances engaged in the same trade." I like those who solicit me, if the soliciting is done with reasonable politeness."

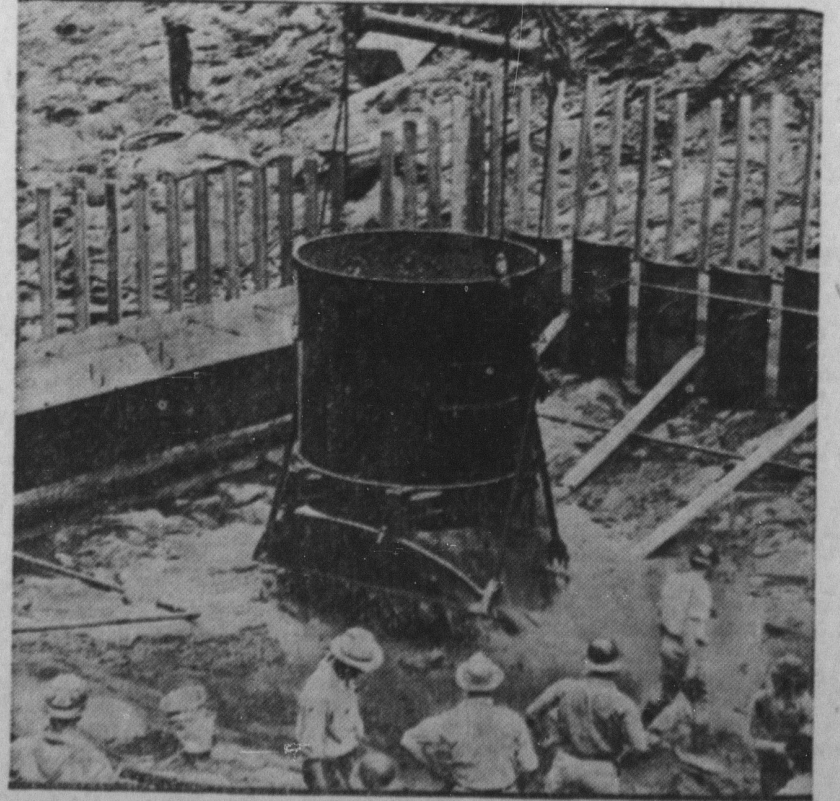
I once lived in a community where a rather decent man left his wife and stubbornly refused to longer live with her. The neighbors were astounded, for the wife was known among them as gentle, womanly, capable and intelligent. No one can understand why a man should refuse to live with such a woman. They have children, and the wife has said to me after the separation that her husband had always been good to her and the children. It was the reigning mystery for years and is today.

I am like others in that I do not understand it. I suppose the explanation is that in the gentest wife's disposition there is a touch of the Old Harry not observed by the neighbors, but which appears occasionally in mingling with a husband.

When two men meet now they soon drift into renunciation of congress; I have not heard a politician favorably mentioned in months, and Democrats are as active in the cursing as Republicans. . . . There is fine opportunity now to form the new party long needed, but it seems to have occurred to no one that Americans can possibly get along without the Republicans and Democrats.

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Concrete Flow at Boulder Dam Starts



Pouring of concrete into the foundations of Boulder dam began without ceremony. Although two years had been spent in completing work on what will be the world's largest dam and \$38,000,000 had been expended so that the actual building of the huge concrete wall could begin, the cheering of workmen was the only celebration to mark the momentous moment. The photograph shows workers pouring the first concrete.

\$250,000 Salvaged From Sunken Italian Steamer

London.—The Italian salvage steamer Artiglio II has landed about \$250,000 worth of gold from the wrecked liner Egypt at Plymouth. It is believed that bullion worth another \$2,000,000 remains in the hold of the sunken vessel. The liner went down in a collision in 1922 off Ushant, France, with more than \$5,000,000 in gold and silver bullion in its hold.

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