

JAPS TO WORK IN BEET FIELDS

BOISE, Idaho, May 19.—(AP)—The first movement of West Coast Japanese into this area to meet a shortage of labor in the sugar beet fields will take place this week. H. A. Benning, president of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, said yesterday.

The first group, he announced, will go to Malheur County in Southeastern Oregon from the Portland area.

In the meantime, Gov. Chase A. Clark forwarded a request to the War Relocation Authority for sugar beet growers in Bonnaville, Madison and Bingham Counties in Idaho for Japanese labor for their fields.

Mayor Quits of New Job

Albert N. Stanley, Vancouver mayor since 1938, resigned last night to accept an undisclosed civil-service position "in other field." Stanley was first elected mayor in December, 1938, and was re-elected for a four-year term in 1940. His resignation is effective June 1.

The Spanish government will rebuild and modernize the Seville airport to make it one of the finest for civilian use in Europe.

in other words

by JOHN CLINTON

CHEE!

As the Hispano-Plymouth and I grow old together, my respect for the old bus increases. I think when at last the war is over and new cars are once more available, I'll keep the H-P and have it stuffed.

For example, the other day one of the Union Oil engineers told me that if the speed of my engine were not reduced by the transmission and differential the H-Plymouth would travel at something like 240 miles per hour! Wow!

I never knew before just what the transmission and differential were for. But it turns out that they tame the power generated by your engine and apply it in table-spoonfuls to the wheels. And incidentally they're two vital departments of your car.

The transmission has something like 54 separate parts whizzing around inside a sealed box. It takes special lubricant that will withstand extreme high pressure to lubricate that stuff. And if you let it go more than 5,000 miles, you're taking chances.

It's too technical to explain in this space (even if I could do it!), but if you drive without proper lubricant in the T & D, a very unpleasant thing will happen. The transmission will growl at you, and the differential will hum! And once they start, they'll never stop 'til you put in new, expensive gears.

So, start now to have your Union Minute Men check your transmission and differential. They'll keep accurate records of when the service is due and notify you to come in. But—don't take chances. All you get is a noisy car!

Women in Army? Canada Finds Them Most Efficient

By SIGRID ARNE
Wide World Feature Writer
VICTORIA, B. C., May 19.—Canada's army generals—even the older "Pip-Pips" from the last war—probably would say about the United States Women's Auxiliary Army:

"Go ahead and put your women in the army. They're proving jolly efficient up here."

Canada's army began to take in women eight months ago. There now are 2,500 to 3,000 in the army, and another 3,000 in the Air Force—the first time in Canada's history.

They Will Go Anywhere

At first, Canadian women, when they joined the army, could register preference for duty at home or overseas. But now they sign on "for the duration, and a year after," and "for anywhere they'll be needed."

Most of them wanted overseas duty anyway, and the first will be going overseas with their units early in the summer.

Canada's army women are not a separate unit.

They simply sign into any army unit where they can release a man for a real fighting job.

So far the women are doing the following jobs:

They keep office records; they run army telephones and tele-typewriters; they cook in commissaries and wait tables in mess halls; they assist in dental laboratories and hospitals; they work in warehouses keeping stores of uniforms, guns and ammunition, and they're so good at this they're trusted to salvage parts of worn-out trucks; they drive staff cars and light trucks; and they must be able to repair them.

The Army doesn't pamper the women—once they're in, they must take it as it comes, and they're leaning over backward to do it.

Even with "flats." Everyone wondered what would happen after the first flat tire. It happened right on a Victoria main street. The woman drove, popped efficiently around to the tool box. The officer in the back seat looked unhappy for a minute, but then he nonchalantly lit a cigarette and went for a stroll.

Uniforms Are Natty

There's a slight difference about uniforms for men and women. You just can't issue "small, medium, large" to women. So each woman is measured for her outfit—and they're quite natty. They're khaki-colored wool, single-breasted jackets and gored skirts. Khaki shirt, brown ties, tan gloves and oxfords. The cap has a visor and a back flap that buttons down over the neck a la foreign legion.

The women may wear make-up, but it can't be "obvious." Their hair must be shorter than their jacket collars so they either roll it up or cut it short. They're doing their own disciplining on talking too much.

They live right in the same camps as the men. (And the generals report proudly the sex question seems to have evaporated with the war.)

Men and women eat in the same mess halls, sing around the same piano in the recreation rooms, and

buy candy cars and smokes at the same canteens.

The women have separate barracks, and the army has thoughtfully put washbaths and ironing boards in the women's quarters. That's been a lifesaver, because the women's uniforms are slow coming through. They all have only one jacket. Night fall finds lady privates and lady majors pressing out wrinkles at adjoining ironing boards.

So far, men of lower rank don't have to salute women of higher rank. But many do.

By the way, women in the lowest ranks are not called "privates." They're "volunteers."

The women are paid from 90 cents a day to the \$5.20 paid Senior Comdr. Joan Kennedy, a pretty Victoria woman now in Ottawa directing the enlistment of women.

The women have been coming in faster than the barracks could be built at various Canadian army posts. So those who must live out get \$1 to \$1.70 a day subsistence. That's not enough, but the women are spending their own money to make up the difference.

They're mustered in all districts now, but each woman gets three weeks of special training at Ste. Anne De Bellevue, near Montreal, where they use the dormitories of onetime McDonald College.

Two-Thirds Pay of Men

The highest women's rank—that is, Mrs. Kennedy—is equal to a lieutenant colonel. In all ranks women are paid two-thirds the men's pay. But Canadian soldiers are paid higher than American soldiers.

At first the army took only women 21 to 40 years old. Now that's been changed to conform with the men—18 to 45.

The women recruits must pass the army medical test. They must have eighth-grade education; have no sons under 16 or daughters under 18; and they must be British subjects. If they're single, they may marry six months after entering the army, but they must get permission.

Many of the women are married to men already overseas.

And the men don't run in the other direction when the women invade the recreation halls. The "running" seems to be in reverse. Fact is, the men now are fighting a woman's battle. Rules say women must wear their uniforms at all times—even at dances. The men want that changed so the women soldiers can pack along an evening dress. The women are ignoring the argument.

Chorus of Groans

A chorus of loud groaning was set up among the women in the hall when the code—most of them members of the League of Women Voters, the Parent-Teacher Associations and various clubs and union auxiliaries.

"I have 93 pages of material to go through and it will take an hour," Baxter had said calmly.

The women who spoke were told he would get the remainder of his three minutes and he sat down, asserting he had not been given a chance to present his case.

While he was on his feet, however, he accused the women's organizations of voting for city pinball legislation.

"You favored the pinball machines, which are only the kindergarten for little children in the study of gambling," he said, directing his remarks at women who were members of children's and parents' organizations.

Baxter Is Reprimanded

There was a chorus of catcalls, boos and "hiss" notes.

Baxter had prefaced his remarks with a statement he would like to learn the financial background of the women who had spoken.

This brought a reprimand from Mrs. Charles McIntyre of the P. T. A., who declared the women weren't going to listen to such remarks.

Mrs. McIntyre had spoken for the code, saying it is needed for protection of the city's children and the adults. Mrs. Harry Myers of the League of Women Voters declared "it is necessary to protect the milk supply." She said Portland had worked under the federal code ten years. Mrs. Roy C. Miller of the League of Women Voters spoke for the code and J. H. Lynch of the Ballard Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, favored it.

Pensioners Favor Code

The Washington Old-Age Pension Union, Building Service Employees' Auxiliary, also were represented on the side of the federal law.

Among farm representatives besides Govan making the more heated objections to the proposed ordinance was Austin E. Griffiths, Jr., a milk producer and distributor.

Govan declared that enactment of the new code would "mean putting lots of people out of business if you set it up and enforce it."

"Let's cut out this monkey business!" Govan stormed. "We've got a war to win. I want the milk laws to stay right here and not have them dictated by Washington, D. C."

Griffiths told the gathering that, as a producer and distributor, his two farms would "practically be eliminated" if the new code were put in effect.

Speaking in behalf of the proponents, Roy M. Wiley of the State Department of Health asserted federal and state health departments and the Army have recommended passage of the ordinance. Wiley said that while almost all milk sold in the city bears a Grade A label, "we have admissions from the industry and know that not all milk sold meets Grade A requirements."

Federal Code Once Rejected

The federal code has been adopted by 1,000 American cities, including eight in this state. It goes into much greater detail in requirements. It requires screening of milk plants, use of roll-side delivery wagons as a protection against sun and dust, calls for use of the overall bottle cap, requires that cans used to handle grade A milk not be used for any other quality, gives specifications for floor area in dairies and provides for many detailed precautions. Penalties are loss of a dairy license or de-grading of milk not produced in dairies meeting the specifications.

Given a hearing two years ago, the federal code was rejected by the Council after heated controversy.

Councilwoman Mrs. F. F. Powell drew a storm of applause from P. T. A. contingents and other proponents when she declared:

"A good part of the ordinance is just plain good-housekeeping and cleanliness."

Mrs. Powell moved for passage of the ordinance and was seconded by Councilman William North. Other members of the Council refused an immediate vote.

CATCALLS ECHO AT MILK DEBATE

(Continued From Page One)

Baxter, code opponent, of changing his views.

"I'd like to know why you changed sides," she told Baxter. "Why, I have a picture of you beside me in my scrapbook when you were working for the code."

Both challenges were allowed to pass.

Mrs. C. R. Nelson of the Civilian War Commission's food committee (favor of the federal ordinance) said "feeding of the civilian army is as important as feeding the Army."

But A. R. Hilen, attorney for the Seattle Milk Producers' Association, an organization of cooperative dairy farms of King and Snohomish counties, declared "adaptation of this code will throw many small dairies out of business at a time when one of the chief concerns in this country is whether small business men will be forced out of business and whether there will be ample production of food-stuffs."

Seattle milk code has been in effect many years. It provides for rigid inspection of milk both in the dairies in which it originates and in the plants in which it is processed and distributed. It requires that 90 per cent of the milk entering the city be pasteurized, leaving 10 per cent raw milk.

The federal code allows raw milk produced under certain conditions so this year there is no question of whether raw milk shall be allowed. The Council some months ago decided against a suggestion by Dr. Carroll that distribution of raw milk be discontinued.

Baxter, who is president of the Wisconsin Club and speaks also for public market dairymen, created quite a commotion in the meeting when he announced he was going to speak for an hour. Speakers had been limited by William L. Norton of the committee to three minutes.

DEMOS URGED TO CANCEL MEETING

Cancellation of the Democratic state convention, scheduled in Bellingham for July 11, was proposed today by Ed A. Carroll, national committeeman for Washington, who said gasoline rationing would make it difficult for delegates to attend.

Carroll suggested congressional district rallies, such as the Republicans are substituting for a statewide convention.

Canadian Church Leader Dies at 89

WINNIPEG, Man., May 19.—(AP)—Most Rev. Samuel Pritchard Matheson, retired archbishop of Rupert's Land and former primate of the Church of England in Canada, died in his sleep early today at his home here. He was 89.

Archbishop Matheson was the leading figure of the Church of England in Canada until his retirement, January 31, 1931.

Born in West Kildonan, a suburb of Winnipeg, September 20, 1852, Archbishop Matheson was a descendant of old Scots settlers brought to the West by Lord Selkirk. His maternal grandfather came west early in the century as a partner of the Northwest Fur Trading Company.

War Foe Arrested On Draft Charge

Fred Jorgensen Yuhl, 31 years old, Port Orchard, who told agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was opposed to war and believed the Selective Service Act unconstitutional, was held in the county jail today on charges of willfully failing to return his draft questionnaire.

Yuhl was arrested at his home yesterday afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal James Bridges.

Also held in the county jail on charges of draft evasion was Donald Paul Mabbutt, Seattle. A complaint filed with United States Commissioner Harry M. Westfall charges that Mabbutt failed to report for induction on two occasions.

2 Victims Blamed For Fire in Jail

YREKA, Calif., May 19.—(AP)—A fire which swept the Tulelake city jail Sunday night, killing two inmates, was set by the men themselves, Police Chief Frank Rhodes of Tulelake said today.

The two, Andrew Shelburne, 35 years old, of Dorris, and O. V. Johnson, 40, Sacramento, arrested for drunkenness, set fire to the mattress in their cell, he said. Both died of suffocation.

North End Wardens Rap \$1 Fee; Area Is Unprepared

Charges that the North End District, outside the city limits is woefully unprepared in air-raid precautions were made last night at a spirited meeting in the Lakeside School for Boys, where the \$1-a-house defense collection again developed into controversy.

Air-raid wardens of one section of the area visited the meeting, demanding of Ralph Barron, civilian-defense commissioner, to know where the money was being spent.

Barron assured the wardens a bank statement would be presented soon, explaining all expenditures. Appeals had been made, he said, to obtain funds through the county commissioners but the commissioners declared they could not make an appropriation unless an emergency existed.

County's Attitude Hit

"And what constitutes an emergency," asked one of Barron's critics. "After the Japs bomb us and our homes in ruins—would that be an emergency?"

Earl Latimer, lieutenant for the rebellious wardens, said his men had not collected the \$1-a-house fee because they could not explain to home owners what it would be used for.

Hearing Latimer's remark, Clint Mattison, executive director of the defense area, invited the wardens to "get out" and said they were "dissenters and deterrents to defense."

The storm broke out again.

"We're just common-dog wardens," said one irate warden. "We're not big shots, majors and generals and directors. Most of us were veterans in the last war and we may be veterans of this war. We may be ignorant and we may be dumb, but we are not deterrents to defense."

Latimer said the wardens had "pleaded and pleaded" with Barron for issuance of the "We Are Prepared" window stickers, which have been distributed to all other areas in the state for the past six weeks.

Wardens Lack Identifications

"We want to see that our people are prepared," Latimer said. "But your chief 'educational' talk to date has been on the lines of 'go out and collect the money.' We never get any real information from you. There is too much top and not enough bottom to this organization."

"We were fingerprinted five months ago, but we still haven't proper identification for wardens."

"When we once asked for a little more coordination from the staff officers, you sent a man who gave a very belligerent speech and said democracy was to be laid on the shelf and discipline had to be enforced. That's not the way we want to talk to our people."

Mattison identified himself as the man who made the "belligerent" speech to the wardens.

"If an air raid came tonight,"

WORK STARTED ON BIG DRY DOCK

Construction of a 10,000-ton floating drydock for the United States Navy has been started "within five miles of Longview" by the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company of Seattle, 13th Naval District Headquarters said today.

Spokesmen for the district said clearing for dry-land construction of the floating dock started this week. The structure, Navy officials explained, will be launched from a sloping bank into the Columbia River.

Estimated cost of the drydock is \$1,500,000. It will be a wooden construction.

Officials of the construction company said today they have leased a Columbia River waterfront tract. It was reported between 200 and 400 men would be employed.

Officials said construction of the drydock would take approximately six months.

All Get Same Pay—Nothing

"Everybody out here is getting the same salary—nothing," Sully said. "We are trying to do our best and you may be sure that every dollar spent will be accounted for."

The meeting ended in harmony when Latimer said he and his aides had a better idea of the need for the money, and said he would assist in collecting it.

James Miffin, director of the King County Defense Council, said today the county would assist the North End area as much as possible, but had only a \$5,800 emergency appropriation to work with for the entire county. Telephone bills, such as the \$720 item from Area No. 2, he said, soon would exhaust the fund.

"However, the county commissioners this week may agree to appropriate \$100,000 for defense," Miffin said, "which would solve many of the difficulties of the North End group."

Nazi Mothers Reveal Anxiety in Messages

By United Press.

German mothers broadcast pathetic messages to their sons at the front Sunday—the Reich's Mother's Day—but none expressed happiness or pride in her son's exploits for Adolf Hitler.

Most of the messages, as recorded from the German Radio by the United Press in New York, expressed anxiety and a forlorn hope that the sons would soon return home.

It is estimated each person in the United States annually uses an average of 50 pounds of newspapers, 22 pounds of wrapping paper, eight pounds of fine papers, 20 pounds of paper boards, 21 pounds of magazines and books, and 120 postage stamps.

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Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

(Advertisement)



Fall Kills S. F. Man

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Thomas W. Gully, 68 years old, manager of the western division of the National Enameling & Stamping Company, was killed yesterday in a fall from his fifth-floor office in the Furniture Mart on Market Street.

In 1940, there were 200,000 fewer farms in the United States than in 1930.



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