

JAN 7 1947

Truman Stands Against Any Tax Cuts; Middle-Road Course Gets Wide Backing

HST May Have Good Average In New Session

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Republicans in Congress figured today that President Truman has adopted enough of their program to assure himself a fancy legislative batting average.

The way GOP leaders and committee chairmen size things up, the Truman record may look considerably better on the books than when the Democrats were running Congress — and discarding or changing more presidential proposals than they accepted.

But the prospective new laws on taxes, labor, housing and on down the line will be what the Republicans think they should be — not necessarily what Mr. Truman wants.

Chairman Michener (R-Mich.) of the House Judiciary Committee put it this way today:

"The President's subjects are fine. We're for housing, but we don't want the government to build everything for us. We're for improved health, but not for socialized medicine."

"Sure," said Republican Leader Halleck (Ind.), "we'll proceed expeditiously to act on labor problems. We'll hasten the end of wartime controls. We all applauded his ideas for expansion of private enterprise."

But I don't like the idea for so-called budget balancing. We're for it, but we don't want the government to build everything for us. We're for improved health, but not for socialized medicine."

See REPUBLICANS, Page 6

Pampa News

Vol. 45, No. 232 (6 Pages) PAMPA, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1947 Price 5 Cents AP Lease' Wire

'Liberal Leadership Is Needed in China'

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Gen. George C. Marshall declared today the salvation of strife-torn China "would be the assumption of leadership by the Liberals in the government and the minority parties."

In a 1,200 word "personal statement," the President's personal envoy to China said that "sincere efforts to achieve settlement" of the strife between the government and Communist forces "have been frustrated time and again by extremists elements of both sides."

Marshall, who is leaving Nanking tomorrow to report personally to President Truman, asserted that the Chinese government soon will undergo major reorganization under a new constitution.

In a temperate note of optimism, he said that "now that the form for a Democratic China has been laid down by the newly adopted constitution, practical measures will be the best."

Marshall recalled what he called "extremist elements in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government and in the opposition Communist forces."

"The reactionaries in the government have evidently counted on substantial American support regardless of their actions. The Communists by their unwillingness to negotiate in the National Assembly are evidently counting on an economic collapse to bring about the fall of the government, accelerated by their unwillingness to negotiate the long lines of rail communications—regardless of the cost in suffering to the Chinese people."

He said the "salvation of the situation lies in the assumption of leadership by the liberals in the government and in the minority parties, a splendid group of men but who say yet lack the political power to exercise a controlling influence."

Asserting that "a very harmful and immensely provocative phase of the Chinese Communist party procedure has been in the character of its propaganda," Marshall said:

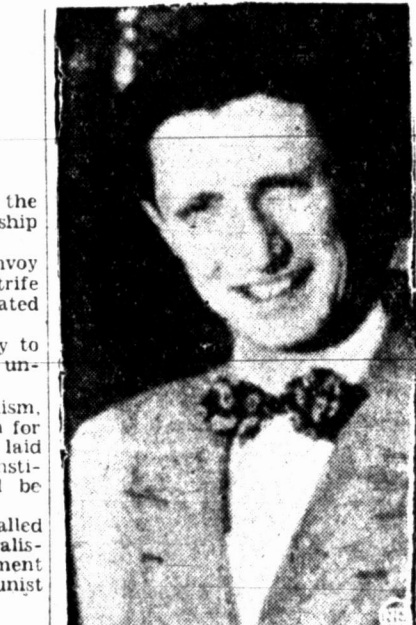
"I wish to state to the American people that in the deliberate misrepresentation and abuse of the action policies and objectives of our government this propaganda has been without regard for the truth, without any regard whatsoever for the safety and the vicious nature of the center of a determined purpose to mislead the Chinese people and the world and to arouse a bitter hatred of Americans."

It has been difficult to remain silent in the midst of such public abuse and wholesale disregard of facts, but a denial would merely lead to the necessity of daily denials; an intolerable course of action for an American official.

"In the interest of fairness, I must state that the nationalist government in numerous misrepresentations, and in its own propaganda, has done nothing to this work in China. Nor was there any comment from the White House."

The feeling in official quarters here was that the question whether he will return to Nanking depends on the situation.

See MARSHALL, Page 6



MURDERED—Lewis J. Spencer, 27, Greeley, Colo., student nurse, found beaten to death in his bed in a Kansas City, Kans., hospital where he was studying. A broken soft drink bottle may have been the death weapon.

Instigator of 'Camera' Shooting Is Shot to Death

GRAND GORGE, N. Y. — (AP) — "They'll never get me alive," Alphonse Rocco swore before he was shot to death in his snowy hillside hideout near here, after a futile flight following the New Year's Eve "camera" shooting of his former wife in New York City.

Rocco met death last night under an evergreen tree and a full moon in Patchin Hollow, as he crouched in a sleeping bag taken from one of the two Catskill Mountain farm homes where he gained shelter for nearly 48 hours by brandishing two pistols.

He fired four shots from his German Walther automatic (PA38) as state police and New York City detectives waded through knee-deep snow to surround him. Then Trooper James H. Smith, after shooting at close-range, called:

"Come on out, you skunk!"

Rocco could not come out. A bullet from one of the guns fired by Smith, Cpl. Francis Hillfrank and New York City Detective Henry Straus had struck home.

The gun that inflicted the wound that necessitated amputation of one of Mrs. Rocco's legs was concealed by Christmas wrappings, bonus Pearl Lusk, 19, told police Rocco under the pretense he was an insurance investigator, had instructed her to use the "camera" to photograph hidden jewelry he said Mrs. Rocco was wearing.

Judge Sets Civil Court Cases Here

District Judge Lewis M. Goodrich set the weeks of January 20 and February 10 as jury weeks for civil cases to be tried in the 31st District Court here.

Of the original 44 civil cases on the docket, four were dismissed on motion of the plaintiffs and one other was settled out of court, leaving a total of 39 civil cases to be disposed of.

No criminal cases were set as the grand jury was still in session today and will reconvene at 10 a. m. Monday, January 13 in the grand jury room, third floor, Gray County Courthouse.

Teis was Judge Goodrich's first official duty in his capacity as presiding judge of the 31st Judicial District.

Judge Goodrich will set the dockets of Lipscomb, Wheeler and Roberts counties within the next few days.

Division of Palestine 'Decided in Principle'

LONDON — (AP) — Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones were reported by government source today to have "decided in principle" that partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states was Britain's only hope of settling the Holy Land problem.

While the colonial and foreign offices studied what this informant called "several variations on the partition scheme," the British government received an appeal from Haavara, most moderate of Jewish underground organizations in Palestine, to shut any "large-scale retaliatory operations in the Holy Land."

The British cabinet expected to consider Palestine proposals Thursday. An atmosphere of urgency was heightened by the steady flow of British soldiers, veterans of North African desert warfare, from Egypt into Palestine, where London sources had predicted a large-scale offensive to crush Jewish underground resistance.

Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine high commissioner, conferred with colonial office chiefs on partition proposals, which informants said would range somewhere between the American-supported "Goldman Plan" and a revised version of the semi-federalization scheme announced last year by Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison.

The Goldman plan envisaged creation of a Jewish state within the area recommended for the Jews by the 1937 Peel report, plus the desert in southern Palestine. This would give the Jews about 60 percent of the Holy Land. The revised version of the Morrison plan would give more power to the provinces proposed in the original draft.

In any partition plan, which would be subject to final approval by the United Nations, Britain probably would reserve at least neutral areas, informants said, the former for its sacred shrines, the latter because it is the terminus of the Anglo-Iranian Co. oil pipeline.

The cabinet, meanwhile, was pictured by the British Press Association as seeking means of "inducing Jews to join" the renewed Palestine conference, now set for Jan. 21 in London.

Woolworth Chain Founder Dies

SCRANTON, Pa. — (AP) — Charles Scribner Woolworth, who was a founder of the Woolworth chain of 5 and 10 cent stores 65 years ago, died today at his home. He was 90 years old.

Woolworth, who had been in ill health for several weeks, opened his first store here 65 years ago and later formed the F. W. Woolworth Company with his brother, the late Frank W. Woolworth, and the late Fred M. Kirby of Wilkes-Barre.

Woolworth was born Jan. 1, 1856, at Rodman, Jefferson County, New York, the son of John and Fannie McBrier Woolworth.

The 5 and 10 cent store idea was credited to Frank Woolworth but the success of the enterprise was largely attributed to Charles, who began his career sweeping floors and tending fires at Watertown, N. Y., for \$4 a week.

Eventually Charles worked his way up to manager of a branch store at Copenhagen, N. Y., while Frank successfully carrying his idea to fulfillment, opened a 5 and 10 cent store at Lancaster, Pa.

When Frank expanded his venture to include a store at Harrisburg, he asked his brother to become manager of that store. But the venture failed and the stock was moved to York and later to Scranton.

The brothers formed a partnership in 1881 with Charles in charge of the Scranton store, and later took Kirby, who had gained experience at the Watertown store into the firm, which in 1912 became the F. W. Woolworth Company.

Charles became chairman of the board when Frank died in 1919. In his later years, Woolworth gave much of his wealth to charitable enterprises, one being the Fiat-Woolworth Young Men's Christian Association dormitory at Scranton, completed in 1927 at a cost of more than \$400,000.

240 French Troops Killed in Hanoi

MANILA — (AP) — A Viet Nam communique broadcast today by radio Hanoi reported 240 French troops were killed, 30 were wounded and two tanks knocked out in a 10-hour battle in Hanoi Friday.

The broadcast was recorded here by the Associated Press.

The broadcast said numerous detachments of French infantry, supported by 20 tanks, armored cars and fighting planes, launched simultaneous attacks at 5:30 a. m. against Viet Nam positions near the NGOC headquarters of northwest Hanoi. The quarter includes Kim Ma Pagoda, Leigial Cathedral and Hanoi Beer factory.

The communique reported 200 French soldiers were killed in that encounter and 40 more were killed by guerrillas who checked the French advance from Day Tan Street in the center of Hanoi toward the Cau Den quarter to the south.

These Chicks May Be A Little Tough, Old

GALVESTON — (AP) — Several hens have disappeared from the backyard of a Galveston residence and the owner is more worried about the person or persons who took them than about the hens.

Dr. George Herrman, professor of medicine at the University of Texas school of medicine, told police last night that the hens had been given doses of a drug which stops the action of thyroid glands.

Herrman in explaining the medical experiment that required use of the chickens, said he did not know what the reaction would be on a human being if the hens should be given thyroid glands stop functioning—humans—or chickens—grow old before their time.

He said the chickens had been given doses twenty times as large as given to humans in treatment of overactive thyroids.

The doctors fear that the person or persons now possessing the chickens may have more than a guilty conscience.

Peace Is a Wonderful Thing, But Very Short-Lived on Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON — (AP) — All of a sudden the political gunfire ceased. There was so much cooling in the House it sounded like a dove cooing everybody would want to cooperate with everybody.

Rep. Gene Cox (D-Ga.) said he wanted to say a few kind words. Furthermore, he wanted to say these kind words about a (slight pause) Republican.

Cox said he wanted to talk about Joe Martin, the new speaker. "I know him a long time. . . . If I must have a Republican speaker, glad it's Joe. . . . fine character. . . . sense of justice. . . . fair play."

Then Rep. Charley Halleck (R-Ind.) said he wanted to say a few kind words. About a Democrat.

Halleck said he wanted to talk about Sam Rayburn, the former speaker. "I know Sam a long time. . . . nice fellow. . . . Sam's birthday, too. . . . he's 65. . . . If there must be a minority leader, glad it's Sam Rayburn."

Then Rep. Bill Stevenson (R-Wis.) said he wanted to say a few kind words. About a Democrat.

He said he was mighty pleased to have this cooperation between Democrats and Republicans. He hoped this meant that all agreed they should throw the (slight pause) "power-drunk bureaucrats" out.

Estimates on Budget Needs Are Different

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman was reported ready today to send Congress a \$37,000,000,000 budget and simultaneously take a strong stand against any tax cuts.

This speculative figure clashes head on with estimates already given reporters by the new Republican chairman of the House Appropriations committee, Rep. Taber of New York.

He told reporters the needs of government can be met with about \$29,500,000,000.

Also the President's view that any revenue surplus should go to reduce the public debt—as already indicated in his State of the Union message—runs into a determined tax-cutting drive by Chairman Knutson (R-Minn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Knutson contends Congress can reduce levies on incomes up to \$300,000 by 20 percent and still balance the budget by cutting expenses.

Thus the budget and taxes join labor law revision as the hottest issues of the new Republican-dominated Congress.

Usually well posted administration men say they expect the President to anticipate the Republican economy and tax drives with these arguments:

1. The only way government spending can be reduced is by cutting down on services and benefits to veterans, aid to states and similar programs voted by Congress in the past and therefore not subject to reduction by presidential action.

2. When the time comes that the government can afford to reduce taxes, first consideration should go to the lower income brackets plus such tax relief as will provide incentive to expand business and employment opportunities.

Meanwhile, prospects for a slash in the 49-gallon wartime liquor tax faded, the outlook in other excise levies appeared in a state of confusion, and opposition grew louder against the Republican proposal for the \$350,000,000 slash in individual income taxes.

That was the picture on Capitol Hill following Mr. Truman's State of the Union message in which he put first emphasis on the budget, avoided any mention of the GOP tax slashing bill, and called for continuation of high wartime excises.

These were the alternatives confronting Congress: EXCISE TAXES—1. Continue all wartime excise rates on liquor, fur, jewelry, hip stic, theater admissions and many other goods and services—for a year beyond July 1, when an automatic reduction is required by the See TAX CUTTING, Page 6

Committee Works on Catalogue of Show

Plans for the publication of the 23-page Pedigree Catalogue were completed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Hereford Breeders Association catalogue committee, held in the Chambers of Commerce office, it was announced this morning.

Contributors whose stock will be listed in the catalogue are J. P. Callahan, Conway; W. E. Bennett, Arapaho; A. B. Carruth, Pampa; H. H. Reeves, Shamrock; Pitchfork Land and Cattle Company, Guthrie; H. C. Conley, Conway; Lyndon H. Simms, Wheeler; J. C. Ross and Son, Goodlett; Ralph Hale, Perryton; W. L. Williams, Wheeler; L. A. Madcock, Miami; S. R. Nelson, Miami; R. T. Alexander, Canadian; and R. E. Nance, Canyon.

THE WEATHER

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

5:30 a. m. today 26
6:30 a. m. 26-26
7:30 a. m. 25-25
8:30 a. m. 25-25
9:30 a. m. 25-25
10:30 a. m. 24-24
11:30 a. m. 24-24
12:30 p. m. 23-23
1:30 p. m. 23-23
2:30 p. m. 24-24
3:30 p. m. 25-25
4:30 p. m. 25-25

Pampa and Vicinity

Partly cloudy today. Windy tonight. Blazing temperatures tomorrow.

WEST TEXAS—Partly cloudy, warmer except in Panhandle and South Plains. Windy tonight. Little change in temperature tonight and Wednesday.

BEST TEXAS—Slightly cooler, with temperatures 26-30 in extreme northwest tonight. Windy on partly cloudy to cloudy, not much change in temperature tonight. Little change in temperature tonight and Wednesday.

OKLAHOMA—Clear to partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, slight cooler northwest today, and north central and north Texas tonight. Low temperatures tonight, lower to middle 20's. Expect warmer 20's southeast. Warmer west Wednesday.

IT'S A CASE of first, come, first served. Don't delay answering these ads. The items are read by thousands daily.

Today's Schedule Of Redeployment

By The Associated Press

The only transport scheduled to arrive at a U. S. post today is the General Callan, due at New York from Lezhon with 2,069 troops, 60 patients, 14 Navy personnel, 93 dependents and seven civilians.

Dodge-Plymouth motors, Ph. 1661. Pampa Garage and Salvage Co. (Adv.)

Pampa News

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MEMBERSHIP RATES
BY CARRIER in Pampa 25c per week. Paid in advance (at office) \$5.00 per 6 months, \$6.00 per six months, \$12.00 per year. Price per single copy 2 cents. No mail orders accepted in localities served by carrier delivery.

MEN ARE PLANNING TO RAID A GREAT ICEBOX

Nations, as they have for centuries, are still racing to strange and unexplored lands. The latest in these races is that involving England, the United States and Russia. The race is for Antarctica, that great land mass around the South Pole.

Few people realize this land is nearly as big as North America, that it has an abundance of animal life, that it has mountains 15,000 feet high and spots where the ice is believed to be 14 miles thick!

Of course, no country admits that it is searching for mineral wealth there. The U. S. says it wants to test arms, men and equipment in Little America's hazardous climate. The others aren't saying, but there are valuable minerals there. It is the opinion of many polar experts, according to Americana Encyclopedia, that a large percentage of Antarctica's eight million square miles is a great rocky continent.

Admiral Byrd found coal deposits there during his last trip. But what else is there? Perhaps uranium, the stuff that nightmares (atomic bombs) are made from. Perhaps oil, from which Mar's blood sword finds the "food" to live. Never has man raided an icebox of such delicacies, and never before did such a formidable door hide the contents from his view.

Who found it? Whose is it?—Well, in 1774, famed Britisher Capt. Cook found the mass. He did not land, and reported there were only vast deadly ice floes. Forty-six years later, a Russian found it, named it Alexander Land for Tsar Alexander, then in 1841, one of the greatest English explorers, Ross, spent two years exploring the region. He discovered several mountains, including a great volcano.

The great bay, closest approach by ship to the South Pole, is now known as Ross Bay. On Dec. 14, 1911, Norway's fabled Amundsen planted the flag of Norway at the Pole—atop a vast plateau which he named King Haakon VII Plateau. He claimed it for his country.

But the work of an American, Admiral Byrd, in 1933 and 1939, did the work that anchors the United States for all time to that land of ice and blizzard. Bleak stretches were mapped, photographed from the land and air; and he claimed the region for his country.

Now men are returning to that land—or are on their way there—a land where the temperature runs below 45 degrees under zero. They will find regions near the Pole where it's too cold to snow.

What lies there that man can use to continue his wars? Oil? Uranium? And can man live to bring these things out to his factories?

The world waits—and shudders.

MACKENZIE'S Column

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
AF Foreign Affairs Analyst
President Truman's message to Congress gives us a succinct answer to one of the burning questions of the day—when will it be possible to achieve at least partial disarmament and so reduce the mountainous expenditures for the maintenance of a vast fighting machine?

The chief executive says the United States will be willing to lead in collective (emphasis on the "collective") disarmament—when a system of collective security under the United Nations has been established. But he adds, until such a system becomes a reality we must not again allow our weakness to invite attack.

That's right along the line of language used by Bernard Baruch last weekend in his letter to the President, resigning from the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Baruch admonished the country not to give up the secrets of the A-bomb or to halt their manufacture until a treaty for their control has been made effective.

In short, Uncle Sam can't put his shooting-irons aside until the other fellows do—and until the United Nations are in position to guarantee security.

And when will that be? Well, the President doesn't say—in fact, nobody can say—but he declares that "if we continue to work with the other nations of the world earnestly, patiently and wisely, we can grant a will for peace on the part of our neighbors—make a lasting peace for the world." However, for the time being the position is this—to quote the President:

"We live in a world in which strength on the part of peace-loving nations is still the greatest deterrent to aggression."
That line has a double punch when one stops to consider that the United States is the only nation which could muster almost unlimited war-strength quickly. There are only three great powers left—America, Russia and Britain—and the latter two are too exhausted to make another major effort quickly—not too exhausted to put up a big fight, mind you, but not prepared for total war.

There wouldn't have been a second World War if England and France, seeing that the League of Nations was impotent, had been militarily prepared. Hitler struck because he had a powerful army and recognized the weakness of the other European powers.

There's no alternative to keeping armed for action until our new peace organization is a going concern. This means that we must sink in armaments billions which we should like to devote to other pursuits. To a lot of folk that seems like pouring wealth down the sink-drain. But it isn't. It is insurance against disaster—a safety-device.

We must not forget that while destroying many lives the atomic bomb saved many times as many, and demonstrated beyond argument that we must end war itself unless we prefer to see what is left of our civilization in ruins.—Dr. James P. Baxter III, president Williams College.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

news behind the news

Common Ground

By R. C. HOLES

NAM Lists Three Causes For Depressions
Before we can prevent depressions and unemployment we must know their cause. Very few people do know the cause of depressions and unemployment. Failure ought to teach a lesson.

Under a representative form of government we are bound to have elect law-makers who do not understand the causes of depression or, if they do, are more interested in staying on the payroll than in enacting laws that will not bring on depression.

With this idea in mind I want to quote from The Commercial and Financial Chronicle what the committee on Commissions headed by Robert R. Watson, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says are the three causes for depressions. I quote:

"Aside from international catastrophes and great natural disasters, there are three depressions which can throw our economic system into a depression: 1. Mismanagement of the money and credit system, and the Federal debt, in ways which convert prosperity into an inflationary boom, thereby creating strains and stresses which must inevitably lead to a collapse of prices, production and employment.

2. Granting or perpetuating special privileges which hinder production or prevent the flow of goods and services to final consumers at reasonable prices, thereby creating a lack of balance between various groups or various sections of the country.

3. Prevention of an adequate flow of private capital into productive, job-creating activities, thereby making it impossible to have that growth of capital resources which is necessary to provide increased production and jobs for our growing population.

"These three causes of depression have existed in America in recent years. These causes are not within the power of industry to control."

Now this pretty well sets forth the causes of depressions. The evidence that the NAM does not understand is that it endorses collective bargaining—price-fixing. If there is anything in the world that causes unemployment, it is lack of paying each individual in proportion as he produces. The only way to measure what each man produces and thus what he should be paid, is a free market.

Labor unions by way of collective bargaining, which the NAM endorses, help bring on depressions. They prevent each man from being paid all he produces. Thus the man who does not get all he produces because of labor unions does not have the purchasing power to buy what the union worker produces. Thus the union worker has to share work or be out of a job.

The third reason, when reduced to plain English, means that we should not have a graduated or progressive tax on earnings—on production. There is really no more reason why a government should tax any man or any corporation for producing wealth, which benefits everybody, than there would be for the government to tax a soldier in proportion to the number of the enemy he kills.

By taxing the earnings that would go back into new capital and new tools we are bound to retard the savings that would go into new tools to do better jobs for an increasing population.

Better study over these causes and see whether you understand them. The columns of this paper are open for questions on the causes of unemployment.

Grocery Strike in California Continues

LOS ANGELES—(AP)—The grocery strike which has trimmed the grocery bill of most of five and a half million Californians to essentials—continued today, in the wake of a new collapse of negotiations.

Those stores which were open—either family-operated or signers of AFL clerks' demands for \$60 for a 40-hour week—reported such heavy business that maintaining stocks was difficult.

Some 2,500 stores are closed, with less than a fifth that number open.

Veteran Is Coming Over When . . .

Roy L. Lewis, veteran with three years' service, is looking for a place to live in Pampa. "I'm moving over," he said (from Amarillo) "when I find a place to live."

Lewis, who was honorably discharged from service last October after doing duty in the Southwest Pacific, is in charge of the American Credit Association office here, which is located at 107 East Foster St. He has a wife and a six-year-old son. He is a member of the American Legion and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

BUTTER SMUGGLER

A woman smuggler in Germany was a cycling fan. She was arrested for smuggling five pounds of butter into the country from Lithuania in the tires of her bicycle.

* THOUGHTS

For lo, He that formeth the mountains, and createth the wind, and decreth unto man what is his thought, that walketh in the night darkness, and treadeth upon the high paths of the Lord, The God of hosts, in His name.—Amos 4:13.

Is there any other seat of the Divinity than the earth, sea, air, the heavens, and virtuous minds? Why do we seek God elsewhere? He is whatever you see; He is wherever you move.—Lucan.

In Hollywood

By IRVING ROBINSON

SEANOLIC SCORES AGAIN
David O. Selznick is rated as Hollywood's shrewdest businessman. Here's another reason why.

David wanted Orson Welles to do the narration for "Duel in the Sun." Orson balked at what David wanted to pay, and the pair's agents haggle about it for a few days.

Finally Selznick phoned Orson himself and said, "Let's get together on this. I want you to do that narration."
"But, Selznick," protested Orson, "the price isn't right. I want to do it, but I'd rather do it for nothing than for what you want to pay me."

"You've got a deal," shouted Selznick. "You can have an expense account for taxi fare to the studio. Be here Monday morning at 9 o'clock."
Orson was there at 9, did the narration and turned in an expense account for taxi fare for \$8.84. Next day Welles got a check from Selznick—for the amount Selznick offered him to begin with.

Here's another sidelight to that 66-page contract Humphrey Bogart just signed with Warner Bros. When his agent Sam Jaffe, showed it to him for the first time, Bogart said: "It's too good—long for me to read. Boil it down."
So Jaffe wrote up a digest of the

science and skill of Director Clarence Brown.

contract, boiling down the paragraphs to one line each. The digest ran 15 pages.

DELICIOUS PRODUCTION
Director John Ford is turning out what he regards as the most interesting film of his career. It's "The Fugitive," being made in its entirety in Mexico City, our better incorporated cities, are too few in number and stand out as exceptions to the rule.—Rear Adm. Joel T. Boone, director government's mining area health survey.

Since Lucille Ball filed suit against RCA-Victor records for billing her on Desi Arnaz's latest record, "Carnival in Rio," orders for the song have piled in beyond supply—which were sure everybody, including Lucille, Desi and RCA-Victor, knew would happen.

Although a number of coal mining communities owned and operated by the larger and more progressive companies seem to be as sanitary and healthful as our better incorporated cities, they are too few in number and stand out as exceptions to the rule.—Rear Adm. Joel T. Boone, director government's mining area health survey.

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HUGE WAGONS
In the wake of the emperor Kublai Khan, Mongolians had wagons so large that it required 23 oxen to pull them, and the space between the wheels measured 20 feet.

If science is to go to the bottom of things in the prevention of world destruction, it must study human beings.—Dr. Roger J. Williams, U. of Texas biochemist.

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds

"Well, what's wrong? Twenty minutes ago I telephoned you my News Want Ad—and no answers yet!"

"I've changed my mind about you being a rustler."

"I'll go back to town and square things, miss Trilby, freeing mine from a fine."

"Yes, and he knowed our neighbors would spread the word."

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