



Old Mining Towns Are Stirring Anew

New Gold Rush in Far West On in Full Force.

San Francisco.—Again this spring, on the heels of the rise of gold prices, dreamy-eyed adventurers; lanky, gnarled veterans of the Klondike; miners and clerks, gamblers and promoters, are following the come-hither look of Lady Luck. Ghost towns are stirring anew after a Rip Van Winkle slumber. Abandoned mines are suddenly heaving and raucous, as prospectors thrust down new shafts. The new gold rush, which started last year, is now on in full force.

Sculp-hungry Indians are no longer the chief menace to the gold seekers. Agonizing death in some sun-parched desert is a remote peril. But much of the old color and drama has enlivened the Klondike, the wide, open West and points South.

Once More Wide Open. Casual, gold-itchy hours, spiritual descendants of Diamond Lil and Lady Lou, are drifting into the newly staked mining camps. Saloons and gambling halls are once more wide open, and while bridge and poker are more frequently played among the miners, an occasional game of faro is not rare. Men are perhaps less quick on the trigger, but the professional card sharp, the mine salter, the con man has come

back into his own. And sudden disappearances and mysterious deaths are reported from time to time along the Colorado river and west of the Pecos. Almost since the first day that President Roosevelt set a premium on newly-mined gold there has been a steady revival in the old gold camps.

Carl Dunrud, a Kirwin "dude rancher," 60 miles southeast of Cody, Wyo., recently bought machinery for the reopening of mines that had been dormant for 30 years.

In the hills near Baboquivari peak, Ariz., the Magma Copper company is sinking shafts in ancient Spanish mines at Indian Oasis. In the old days fortunes in ores were carried away by Spanish conquistadores.

Indian Oasis has a miniature gold rush all its own for the Magma company has options on 35 claims which have not been operated in 50 years. More than 500 men are grubbing in old tunnels and abandoned diggings which haven't known the echo of pick and spade in decades.

Gold in Them Hills. Ward Elmore, eighty-year-old soldier of fortune, swears there is an El Dorado in the hills of northern California.

His story started a new horde of gold seekers rushing from San Francisco.

Placer mining is widespread today in California, Nevada and New Mexico. One of the most important developments is the re-mining of the Almaden, oldest and most historic mine in the West.

Even in far-off Alaska the rediscovery of pay placer gravel has been reported in the vicinity of Ninilchik, which dates back to the time of the Russian occupation. When Alaska became American property various mining groups dug there with varying degrees of success. A few weeks ago Ted Crawford, John Kelly and Knute Armstrong took four ounces of gold from the earth and that set off a new rush there.

And, of course, with the new gold rush, has come a wave of fraud, desperado-deeds, and the practice of salting or faking a gold find so that some gullible prospector will buy.

Living on Borrowed Capital

By LEONARD A. BARRETT

Many explanations are advanced for our present ills. Poverty is blamed by a large number of persons. Because people are poor, due to unemployment, they do not have money to spend. A lack of buying power slows down industry. The more unemployment we have, the less purchasing power. A sort of vicious circle! Many believe that speculation was the chief cause of our present trouble. Accounts became over-extended in the security market. When the inevitable crash came these securities had to be sold with large losses. In order to procure funds for speculative purposes, homes were mortgaged and loans made beyond any reasonable hope of being repaid. The shrinkage of values in mortgaged property and the forced sale of securities caused our troubles. Machinery also came in for its share of the

Warring on T. B.



responsibility. The machine displaced labor, thus causing two serious disturbances; increased unemployment and creation of more merchandise than could be consumed, which gave rise to the cry of overproduction.

We would venture to add another cause seldom mentioned. A word of advice offered to a young married couple was, to spend monthly a little less than is earned. An accumulated reserve would thus be created to meet the exigencies of misfortune. Might the real cause of our ills be that more money was spent than earned? The excess of money spent was provided for through mortgages, loans, purchases on time, etc. In short, we were living on borrowed capital.

The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce in a recent address expressed the thought that what we needed most was recovery and not reform. Is it not a fair question to ask whether we can ever have a permanent recovery until we first have reform—at least a reform in the absurd practice of living on borrowed capital? To our fathers a debt was a debt, and a mortgage was dreaded like a nightmare.

My Neighbor Says:

The best time to add walnuts to a cooked filling or frosting is just before removing the mixture from the fire.

Molten dry stove polish with vinegar instead of water and your stove will take on a better polish.

The unsightly ring left by cleaning fluids when used for removing spots may be avoided by placing under the spot a pad made of thick absorbent cotton.

The Household

By Lydia Le Baron Walker

THE homemaker who keeps track of expenses generally finds that the outlay for soap is proportionally large. This does not mean that it amounts to a great deal, but that for so small an item in the running of a home, it is surprisingly large. By checking up on it she finds that waste is chiefly the cause. Soap is one of the cleaning agents that melts rapidly. It has to be hardened by time and exposure to the open air to resist ordinary use. When it is fresh it seems literally to melt away even with careful use.

So it is an economy to buy several cakes of soap at a time, and when half gone, to get another similar supply, and to wrap and stack like blocks built up for a tower. This hardening costs nothing and proves a real saving into the bargain.

Soap dishes that drain off the water are money saving equipment as they also permit air to circulate around

cakes of soap, and this dries and hardens them again. But of these mention has been made in a recent article, so let us pass along to other saving methods in soap costs. A cake of soap that is frequently dipped in water will reduce in size perceptibly in a day. I know in one household where the soap bill is amazingly big, that this reduction in size is noticeable after a single dishwashing operation. And why? Because the woman holds the cake of soap under the hot water faucet while it runs its stream of melting heat over it. Suds are quickly formed but at real cost. The same effect would result if a soap shaker holding small unusable left-over pieces of soap was doused in the pan of hot water. This is good use for odds and ends. It suggests the thriftiness of accumulating these small bits of soap from all soap dishes over the house, and putting them to such a use.

To Launder Damask. A little trick of soap thrift which used to be done in early days in this country when toilet soap was a luxury, is still followed today by many who are acquainted with it. The soap was never dipped in the water. The hands were plunged in and when dripping wet the soap was held in the palms of the hands and well rubbed until the lather was sufficient. Then back into the soap dish went the costly cake for which several dollars may have been paid. Today such economy may well be practiced and at no loss of effectiveness of the soap.

Now that damask table covers are

Here's Something New



Painted faille taffeta is something new under the sun. In black and white and combined with white pique, it is ultra-smart for town wear. This suit and rough straw sailor will look fresh even when spring turns to summer.

Crow Outcrows Roosters. Regina, Sask.—A crow that can "outcrow" the average rooster is owned by Dan Calver of Bethune. Calver caught the young crow last fall and put it in his chicken coop. The crow spent several months with the hens and roosters, and now can crow with the best of them.

Fire Chief



Doris Griffin of Washington, D. C., has the uniform of a fire chief and all the responsibility that goes with it. She is a freshman at the University of Kansas and has just been appointed fire chief of Corbin hall, girls' dormitory.

Canadian Valentine Causes Family Row

Montreal.—Mrs. Alder Cloutre is suing her brother and his wife for \$100.00 because they allegedly sent her a valentine.

Mrs. Cloutre alleges the valentine bore a picture of a "funny-faced" woman, whose features were partially hidden behind a massive pair of spectacles, and at the bottom in writing the caption: "She looks very much like you, eh? She has glasses like yours." On the reverse side were other insults.

Mrs. Cloutre declares the valentine "injured her feelings."

Her brother and his wife deny sending the valentine.

AMAZE A MINUTE SCIENTIFACTS BY ARNOLD

CORAL'S SLOW GROWTH - IT TAKES ABOUT 1,000 YEARS FOR A CORAL REEF TO GROW UPWARD ONLY 40 FEET

INVENTIONS NOT COMMON - ONLY ONE PATENT IS ISSUED IN THE U.S. FOR EVERY 2,770 OF ITS POPULATION.

WATCH FOR BEETLES! MUCH OF THE DAMAGE DONE TO WOOL AND FURS BLAMED ON MOTHS IS DONE BY CARPET BEETLES.

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Family Autogyro Is Due Before Long

It will be recalled that several weeks ago Mr. Roosevelt let loose one of the bitterest messages he has ever sent to congress in denunciation of the activities of the power lobby. At that time, the vicious character of his accusations against the power interests was attributed by many observers to his intense feeling that public utility holding companies should be abolished. He felt that cliques of financiers were taking advantage of innocent investors and he wanted to tell the country about it.

Now, however, it develops that he was shooting not only at the power group but at all so-called special interests which were seeking to protect themselves from what they regarded as flagrant violations of property rights of the established business practices. It must be said that for a few days, the President's message did have the effect of slowing down lobbying activities but the lobbyists had tasted of their own power. They are not to be frightened by any Presidential attack nor by the threat of Senator Black of Alabama to force through legislation compelling lobbyists in Washington to register. As a matter of cold fact, it is my conviction that Senator Black will find himself thoroughly circumvented in any move he may make to press for action on what is generally regarded as a ridiculous piece of legislation. It is a thirty-year-old proposal, anyway.

It all goes to show that, at least among those with the courage of their convictions, President Roosevelt is not as powerful as he was in the first year of his reign. Balking tactics in congress over the public works relief bill

Lobbyists Active

Washington.—Much ado is being made around Washington again over lobbyists. It is true that there are now perhaps more lobbyists in Washington than at any time in the last fifteen years. It is true they are influencing legislation, and I think it can be said without fear of contradiction that lobbyists are responsible for a portion of the balking tactics in congress.

Existence of this unusual condition in Washington carries more significance, however, than just the fact that special interests or individual interests are trying to protect themselves. From a good many sources I gather the opinion that the condition means the President's power has weakened.

It is to be remembered that when Mr. Roosevelt carried his New Deal into the White House and led the largest Democratic majority ever to control the national legislative body, that very fact thwarted lobbying. Very few of the so-called special interests had the courage to button hole individual representatives or senators to plead their cause. These representatives and senators were looking to White House leadership; their fate rested on the New Deal, and they were unable accurately to gauge what public sentiment would be if they openly disagreed with Presidential orders. In those days, the corridors of the Capitol and the house and senate office buildings were virtually deserted of petitioners—for that is what a lobbyist is.

To the extent that lobbyists operated in the early days of the Roosevelt administration, they sought to influence Presidential decision and the activities of the brain trust and underlings who drafted the Presidential programs. Once these programs had been submitted to congress, the opposition to them largely subsided and members jumped to the crack of the Presidential whip. As stated above, individual members were afraid to go against White House orders and lobbyists were afraid to combat the President's popularity.

But a year ago, various interests throughout the country began to sense a feeling that they could again talk with members of congress safely. They began organizing their representations here as they formerly had enjoyed, and little by little broadened the scope of their activities. A singular part about the present condition is the mushroom growth of the lobbyists. Supplementing their growth has been an unusual fearlessness. They are busy pushing all kinds of causes, good and bad.

Some forces estimate there are close to five hundred different groups and organizations actively petitioning congress to do this or that according to their lights. There are such gigantic lobbies as that of organized labor, agriculture and the American Legion. There are lobbies for religious and racial groups. The power interests at the moment bulk large with their lobbying activities. Individual lines of industry have their representatives here in numbers. The railroads, for example, have headquarters here for their Association of American Railroads and it is also the headquarters for the Short-line Railroad association. The bankers maintain a legislative committee of the American Bankers' association here, and even scientific groups have their people treading water in the halls of congress, watching and waiting to their interests is done by the legislators.

was but the outward sign of courage underneath. I have reported to you heretofore that there were mutterings and expressions of discontent within the President's vast majority in the house and senate. While the malcontents are not openly criticizing the President, they are able to accomplish their purpose by delay and disagreement over what ordinarily would be very minor details.

I believe it is the consensus also that the activities of petitioners for their rights are responsible to a large extent for the creation of numerous blocs in congress. It has been observed by numerous publicists that if there is danger of Fascism in the United States, it lies in this rise of blocs in congress. The natural result is to replace and break up the two old established parties. Thus far in this session there has been evidence time after time of bloc activities, one against another. This condition results in legislative trades, not all of which result in good or even well-written legislation.

When the President came through the biennial election last fall with his majorities increased, there were those who insisted that he would have his will with congress and no questions asked. They did not reckon, however, with the potential strength of the various interests watching congressional activities. I do not believe that a careful analysis of the activities of most of these lobbyists will show improper relations between them and members of congress. They are simply asserting the right of every individual, namely, the privilege to tell his representative or senator what his opinion is. Certainly, there is a growing feeling that Mr. Roosevelt gained little or nothing when he attacked the power interests, and over their shoulder all other representation in Washington.

How Will It Be Spent?

Now that President Roosevelt has title to \$4,800,000,000 to spend pretty much as he pleases, the question is heard around Washington more and more frequently, what is he going to do with it? The truth is that administration plans for utilizing this vast sum of money are so nebulous that no one can tell, even the officials themselves, to what uses it will be put. One hears about attacking the problem of soil erosion so that the destruction by dust storms will occur no more, and there is talk of many public works projects. When one tries to find out details of these, however, he is promptly confronted by a stone wall, either of silence or of a frank statement that only the outlines have thus far been considered.

Conversations over luncheon tables in Washington seem to indicate that actual spending of this money in any appreciable sum will not get under way for some months. In fact, there seems to be ground for belief that nothing of substantial character will take place in a spending way before next winter. And, if that is true the comment suggests, the great appropriation will be effective only in a political way next spring and summer.

It should be remembered that the amount voted the President in this one resolution which is to be spent practically all his direction is greater than the total expenditure of the federal government for any year from 1922 to 1931.

With further references to lobbying activities, it is made to appear that two organizations have done an especially good job. I refer to the operations of the American Legion office in Washington and its fight for the veterans' bonus, and the activity of the various agricultural and farm organizations who have been fighting off certain phases of railroad legislation.

The farmers, according to the best information I can get, are opposed to federal regulation of interstate bus and truck business because they feel the proposed legislation will hamper farm-to-market hauling. I suspect that the bus and truck group have persuaded the farm representatives to oppose regulatory measures for busses and trucks on the basis of misunderstanding. I have made numerous inquiries of legislative drafting experts and of house and senate leaders respecting the point at issue and all have assured me that the proposed federal regulation will in no way apply to farm-to-market hauling.

While the point made here is not at all important and when farm operators of trucks understand it they will doubtless shy away from the position they have taken, it illustrates how one organization will attract many followers to its ranks who actually ought not to be there.

Now as to the bonus proposition, it ought to be said that the Roosevelt administration is in a hole. So well has the American Legion done its job that there is no doubt in my mind at the moment respecting the outcome. There will be bonus legislation passed by congress at this session. Whether it will be signed or vetoed by President Roosevelt depends entirely upon the nature of the bill as it finally is passed.