

The Coupeville Courier

YOUR OWN COUNTYSEAT NEWSPAPER!

Vol. 1 - No. 10

COUPEVILLE, ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON, JULY 31, 1952

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Dedicate Runway

Congressman Henry M. Jackson will dedicate the new \$4,500,000 runway at Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, Friday.

Rear Adm. Dale Harris, commander of the Fleet Air Wing, and Rear Adm. Allen E. Smith, commandant of the 13th Naval District, will take part in commissioning the 8,000-foot runway.

The runway is the first in a series of long-range projects converting the temporary facilities of the Station into a permanent installation.



PERMITS TO WED

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following couples:

July 28th—Walter D. Pea and Alma Roodzant both of Oak Harbor.

July 30—G. H. O. Tasche of Freeland and Elizabeth J. Snider of Seattle.

Minnesota Town Gives High School Seniors All-Night Prom Party

WORTHINGTON, Minn.—With faith in its children, Worthington established something of a record in providing the members of the high school's junior and senior classes with a good time at graduation.

The local Kiwanis club took the initiative in planning the big, but safe, night for the teen-agers. It sponsored an all-night party for the juniors and seniors, club members served as chauffeurs to prevent any driving accidents—and stayed up until 5:30 a. m. on Saturday, when the last teen-ager said good night to his date.

Fifty-two cars and chauffeurs were provided to drive the kids and their dates to the post-prom events. The agenda included a midnight sandwich supper at a club following the junior-senior prom, a 1 a. m. drive-in movie, a square dance after that and an open-air breakfast at a nearby lake as the sun came up.

While the youngsters danced, the drivers played cards until midnight. After the prom the chauffeurs took their passengers home, where they swapped best suits and formal for lumberjack shirts and blue jeans.

From there they took the youngsters to the movie and then the square dance. At 5 a. m. they gathered at the Presbyterian church for breakfast.

It was a night that the 228 students enjoyed thoroughly and one during which their parents slept soundly. For the sponsors there was the satisfaction of knowing they had kept the youngsters from possible highway tragedy.

What did the teen-agers think of it? "Super," one said. "I wish we could do it all over again."

Spud Crop Gives Jobs To 500 in Althus, Okla.

ALTHUS, Okla.—The \$800,000 potato crop in the Althus area provided 500 jobs for the community during the harvest season in June, local officials reported.

Approximately 100 persons were employed at the two potato sheds in the community and another 400 in the fields.

Growers estimated the crop averaged between 125 and 150 sacks per acre.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Henry Roodzant is starting construction of his new house on the route.

Mrs. Bertha Black is home, after spending several months in a hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Conkle have returned from two months spent in Ketchikan, Alaska.

A Harlem Globtrotters bus passed through Coupeville, Monday.

Tom Warnock, Everett attorney, was a Coupeville visitor, Monday.

Mickey Clark was seen Monday, enjoying his postman's holiday, visiting in the Post Office.

Robert Wheeler and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wheeler of the route, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cludy of Everett returned July 24 from a fishing trip in Canada. It turned out to be a rainy trip and not too many fish to be found.

Harry F. Henson, Democrat candidate for Congress, 2nd Dist., was a Coupeville visitor Tuesday.

Ray Porter, Street and Water Commissioner, is plugging a lot of leaks in the city water main.

Dick Banta is hobbling around on crutches, the result of having a hip dislocated in a car collision at Sultan, July 4th.

Mrs. Ed Mulvihill and children from Snoqualmie Falls, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Will Sherman.

Mrs. Alberta Stoddard, Janice and David Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Halloran of Seattle, and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Williams were picnicking at West Beach Saturday afternoon.

Sheriff Tom Clark returned home from a Seattle hospital Tuesday.

A Puget Sounders bus went down the Island, Sunday.

Ronnie and Lysle Zylstra are on a fishing boat, bound for Alaska.

Esther Monson was in Seattle and Everett over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Harpole and baby, from Eugene, Oregon, have been visiting Mrs. Harpole.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barrett and son, Birchel, of Hawthorne, California, visited Mr. and Mrs. Bill Williams, Mrs. Alberta Stoddard, Janice and David on Monday.

NEED YOU IN HOME DEFENSE

Nine Scouts and two leaders attended the ground observers meeting at the Rec. Hall July 28. A very good picture on how to head off strange air craft was shown.

This picture also showed why ground observers are needed. Most people do not know that a plane under 5,000 feet can be lost by radar altogether, and the ground observers are all they have to depend on. So remember radar is helpless on very low flying planes.

The Explorer Scouts are trying to put it over, but they need more help. How about you? This is a man size job!

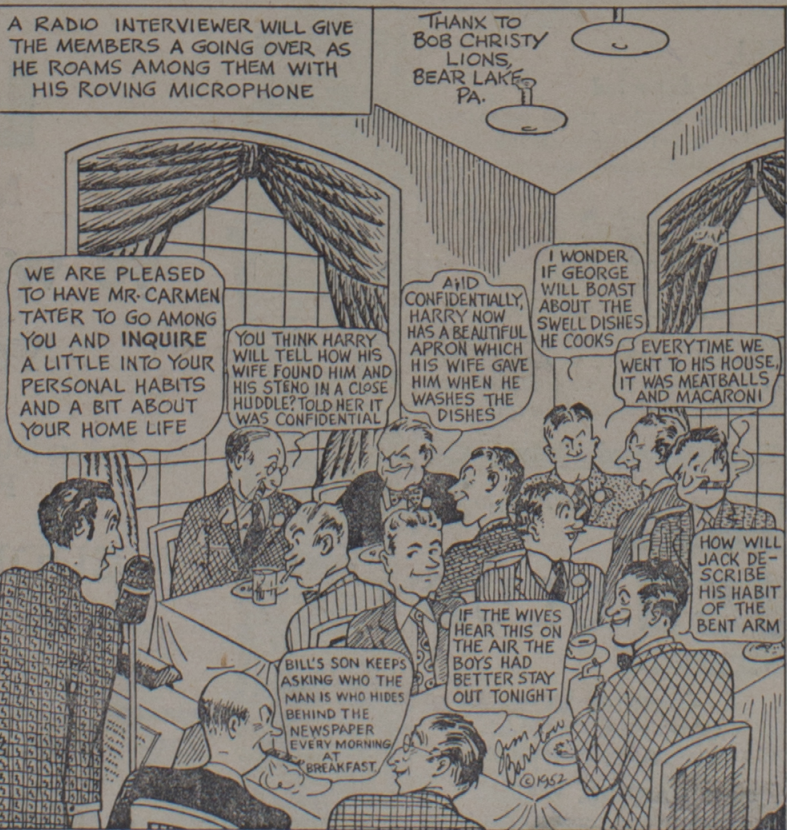
SHIPS COLLIDE IN FOG

A Luckenbach Steamship Co. freighter and a small Canadian vessel collided in fog one-half mile southwest of Bush Point on Whidbey Island at 7 a. m. Sunday.

The 10,662-ton Marine Snapper was struck on the port side by the bow of the Veta C., a 148 foot freighter.—P-I.

WEEKLY EATING CLUB

By Jim Barstow



Coupeville Takes Top In Majors

Coupeville won this year's Fastball Series, for the second year. They would be entitled to play in the state tournament, but plan to pass in favor of Maxwellton, second place winners.

Bayview and Clinton have games to finish.

LEAGUE STANDINGS	W	L
Coupeville	10	2
Maxwelton	8	4
Bayview	4	6
Clinton	4	6
Mukilteo	2	10

SCHOOL FEVER

Town of 275 Builds Own High School

RAMAH, N.M.—The 275 people who make up the population of this community have a school building fever.

The fever was started by Leslie Clawson who was worried about his school plant. And he had reason to worry. He had 125 pupils for a school house built to hold 60 kids. Worse still, there were about 120 Navajo children in the region whom he could not accommodate at all.

He decided what the community needed was a new \$100,000 high school building. However, the county treasury had only \$5,500 to spare.

An emergency meeting of the parents was called and the principal put the problem before them. The fever struck and some strange things began to happen.

Mrs. Jennie Johnson, the school janitor, spoke up: "I have two children still in school and I hereby volunteer my back and hands for at least 300 hours of labor for that school."

Fathers Sign Up

Not to be outdone, 50 Ramah fathers promptly signed up too—for a total of 15,000 hours.

From that day, Ramah thought of little but its new school, and the fever spread far beyond the community. An Albuquerque steel firm heard of the project and had its engineers draw up free plans, then gave Clawson special prices on the steel girders he would need.

Another firm donated a crane, and another a cement mixer. Workers at an ordnance depot 60 miles away began showing up at night to help out.

Meanwhile, Ramah fathers cut yellow pine on their own land, got cut rates at a nearby sawmill, then hauled the finished boards back on their own trucks. Students gave up their vacations, spent the summer hammering boards and laying cinder blocks. To raise money, mothers of the community baked cakes, gave teas and organized barn dances.

Months passed, but the school slowly began to rise. By the first summer the excavation was complete; by that fall the foundation was down; by the following spring all the walls were up.

Walls in Line

Finally, the time arrived to place the girders of the roof in place, and a crisis. Clawson was really worried. "With only a two-foot carpenter's level to work with," he said, "I was afraid that when we got the girders up, we would find the walls a foot out of line."

Had that been the case, Ramah would have had to start all most from the beginning.

Wynn Girl Burned

Patty Wynn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Wynn, was in her nightgown this afternoon, brewing herself a cup of tea on the electric stove, when her garment came in contact with the stove and ignited.

Patty ran from the house, starting a grass fire, which the local fire department was called to control.

The little girl was brought to the local doctor's office and treated for her burns, and later moved to a Bellingham hospital.

Colorado Community Cited for Help Given Unfortunate Family

FRUITA, Col.—This small community of 1,849 people has set an example of kindness and neighborliness that has become the talk of the nation.

The story began with the arrival in Fruta of the Minter family, including Melvin Minter, a Negro lumber worker from Louisiana, his wife and 10 children. The family was headed for Washington where Minter had a new job waiting.

As they approached Fruta in their pickup truck, a car nosed out of a side road. Braking to avoid a collision, the Minter truck skidded and overturned. Margaret, 14, was killed. Mrs. Minter was seriously injured. The older children were cut and bruised.

The town responded to the emergency. Townspeople sped to the scene to carry the family to a hospital. One offered them the use of an unoccupied house she owned. "Here's the key," she said. "Use it as long as you wish."

Other womenfolk brought furnishings and food to stock the house. Minter got a job as a laborer.

While Mrs. Minter was recovering, women took turns caring for the family. Fruta's citizens paid for repairing the Minters' truck, for the hospital bills, and for Margaret's funeral.

This friendliness was unusual because a Negro had never lived in the area. Then someone remembered the town had a Jim Crow ordinance. No one seemed to know who had passed it, or when or why.

Remarkably the city judge: "We just won't enforce the bill. It's unconstitutional." Finally, the mayor called an emergency meeting of the city council, which voted unanimously to abolish the law.

With Mrs. Minter finally out of the hospital, the family had agreed it would like to stay in the small town. "I never had such treatment in my life before," said Minter. "Why would a man leave a place like this?"

Most of Neighborhood Comes to Girl's Aid

ALBANY, Calif.—Because Sherry Whippo, 3, wanted to see where the water went when she finished her bath, she inserted her fingers into the grating on the drain. They would not come out. Her mother couldn't get them out.

She called a doctor but he failed. The doctor called two policemen who failed.

They called six firemen. All failed.

Eight neighbors squeezed into the bathroom to give advice.

Finally someone thought to call a plumber.

He came fully equipped. He sawed a hole through the ceiling of the downstairs apartment, cut the drainpipe in half, curled a shield around Sherry's fingers, and sawed through the remaining pipe.

At last Sherry was freed.

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GOP Reaches 'Point of no Return' At Chicago 1952 Convention

In long flights over water there is a certain point, called the "point of no return", where a plane might as well continue on its journey as to turn back to the safety of the field from which the flight originated. From that point it is an equal distance to the point of departure and the destination, and every airborne minute brings the plane closer to its final goal. In retrospect, it now appears that the Republican party reached its "point of no return" at its bitter, explosive convention in Chicago at which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Richard M. Nixon were nominated as the GOP's candidates for president and vice president.

The GOP convention can be called the Republican "point of no return" in this respect: it was in this irate meeting of GOP powers that the "old guard" Republicans suffered a decisive defeat and the liberal, or so called "internationalist" wing, came into power. Under Eisenhower-Nixon leadership there is no return for the Republican party to the policies advocated by Sen. Robert A. Taft and the hard core of conservatives which surrounded him.

The bitterness between the two factions, as evidenced by the wrangling, no-holds-barred fight on the



DWIGHT EISENHOWER

convention floor, will never be reconciled completely. The general and his young running mate, however, will do everything in their power in the next few weeks to unite the Republican party's divided factions into the skeleton form which the party now must assume in the future.

The meat and the muscle which Eisenhower hopes to attach to the skeleton are being identified as the independent and discontented Democratic voters of the nation. Thus, Eisenhower has set out to build the Republican party into the "people's party", a distinction which the Democratic party has claimed for itself for the past 20 years.

Aggressive Campaign

Eisenhower has promised that he will make a fighting campaign of the "give-'em-hell" variety. It promises to be a slam-bang campaign with the general stressing these main points:

1. An appeal for young people, unhappy Democrats, and independents to join the Republicans against the party in power.
2. A promise that peace best can be achieved with a Republican government.
3. Attacks against corruption in government.
4. Attacks on high taxes and deficit spending.
5. Appeals for a foreign policy based on "enlightened self-interest", continued cooperation with our Allies, and a strong Army, Navy and Air Force.
6. A house cleaning in Washington to give new appointees a fresh

start in overhauling the government.

7. Greater local control of government aid programs.

Taft's Great Mistake

In looking back on the convention, it is evident that Taft and his lieutenants made one major mistake. That was letting the "fair play" question be brought to the convention floor for a vote. That mistake led to the 607 to 531 vote which seated the Eisenhower delegations from Georgia and finally the Texas delegation. It was at this point that Taft's control of the convention began to slip.

A few hours before the actual balloting an announcement was made that indicated the fight was over and that Eisenhower would be the candidate. That announcement was that six of Minnesota's delegates pledged to Harold Stassen had demanded their release and would vote for Eisenhower. It was an indication, that proved correct, that once the first roll call was made the entire delegation of 28 votes would switch to the general.

From the moment Eisenhower's delegates from Georgia, Louisiana and Texas were seated, Taft's complete efforts were concentrated on stopping the general's nomination on the first ballot. By that time, however, it was too late.

November Election

The question uppermost in the minds of the average American right now is what chance has the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket? Eisenhower has great popular appeal, of course, and his new Republican party will attract many independents and discontented Democrats. From this point of view he has a good chance.

However, there are several discouraging facts to be considered. The first is whether or not "old guard" Republican will fight for his election, or whether they will be content to sit back and render only lip-service to his candidacy.

But more important, is just how persuasive will he be in 10 important states. For instance, California, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oklahoma and Wisconsin voted Democratic in the 1948 presidential election. This big block must be persuaded by Eisenhower to vote Republican. In addition, he must retain Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan which were in the Republican column in 1948.

Furthermore, he must make himself attractive to such border states as Kentucky, Missouri and West Virginia, and remember the discouraging fact that four southern states, normally Democratic, voted for the States' Rights Democrats in 1948—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Much will be said between now and November 4 and the picture can change radically in any direction. Of one thing the nation can be sure, the campaign will take its tone from the Republican convention which was one of the wildest on record.

CEILINGS

Fruits Decontrolled

The Office of Price Stabilization lifted ceiling prices from about 90 per cent of all processed fruits and vegetables which covers about 20

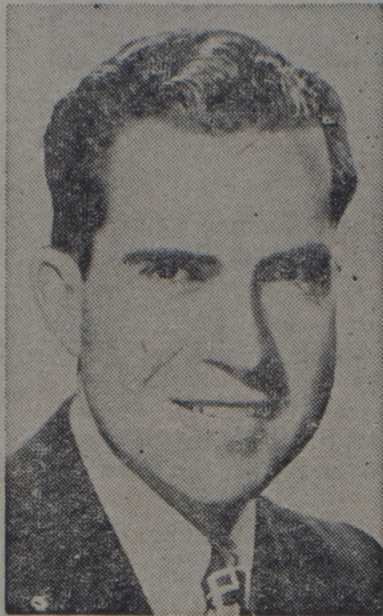
THE COUPEVILLE COURIER

An Independent Newspaper, Printed and Published on Thursdays in Coupeville, Island County, Wash.

By The Journal Printery

L. N. HALLBERG
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\$2.50 per Year in Island County
Elsewhere, \$3.00 per Year



RICHARD NIXON

per cent of the food budget for an average family. The immediate result was higher prices on a number of items.

The decontrol law applies to fruit and vegetable juices, canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, including baby foods, potato chips, and dried fruits.

SKY WATCH

Guard Against Attack

The Air Force's volunteer army of 150,000 men, women and children began a 24-hour watch on the skies along the nation's north, west and eastern rim against any sneak air strike from Siberia or across the Polar cap.

The Air Force mobilized the army to snare raiders trying to carry a knockout punch past radar's blind side—low along the horizon and in the shelter of hills and mountains.

The volunteer army is only the beginning of what the Air Force hopes to be a 500,000 spotter organization.

KOREA

Talks Drag On

The Korean peace talks drag on without any apparent progress, still deadlocked over the prisoner exchange issue.

Meanwhile, Allied aircraft have carried out a series of raids on North Korea. One of the largest raids was on targets at Pyongyang, Hwangju and Sariwon. Estimates of the planes involved ranged from 500 to 650.

Pilots reported they destroyed or damaged the Communist army communications headquarters, three munitions factories and numerous other factories and supply and troop centers in Pyongyang.

The Pyongyang radio called the raid "a brutal attack" and said 2,000 were killed, 4,000 injured and 250 missing.

STEEL

Settlement Expected

As this is written there were reports that a settlement of the long and costly steel strike was expected shortly.

The report said the settlement was nearer because the industry had won satisfactory assurances of higher prices from the White House. The increase was pegged at \$5 a ton.

Both sides of the dispute were under heavy pressure to wind up the strike which cost the nation millions strike which cost the nation millions.

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OAK HARBOR

A son was born July 27 to Mr. and Mrs. Larry Kammenga of Oak Harbor, and was named Brian Michael.

Margaret and Pete Peterson celebrated their first wedding anniversary July 23.

Barbara Wanamaker and Donna McKenzie were in Seattle over the week end, visiting Barbara's aunt, Alma Meade.

Mrs. Ralph West is spending some time in California with her mother, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Carl Southern returned Monday from a trip to Indiana where she visited her mother who was ill. Don is still in Indiana continuing his visit.

Beverly and Barney Beekma are vacationing in Glendale and Sacramento, California.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dickson and small son, of the Oak Harbor Bakery, are on a well earned vacation trip to California and New Mexico.

The old plumbing store is being made over into a tavern by W. E. Faulkner. Snooky plans the most beautiful establishment in western Washington.

Bill Bean sustained a fall in the NAS metal shop Tuesday morning. He received a broken rib, and possible internal injuries.

Francis Watson's Oak Harbor Taxi stand is being remodeled. Jay Christie is helping with the work.

Party for Mrs. Rhodes

Mrs. Clara Rhodes celebrated her —th birthday anniversary Tuesday evening at the George DeVries home. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Palmer and Thelma; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ubil and Kent; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hoffman; Mrs. L. N. Hallberg; Gene James and the George DeVries family. Cake, ice cream and coffee was served.

James Zylstra

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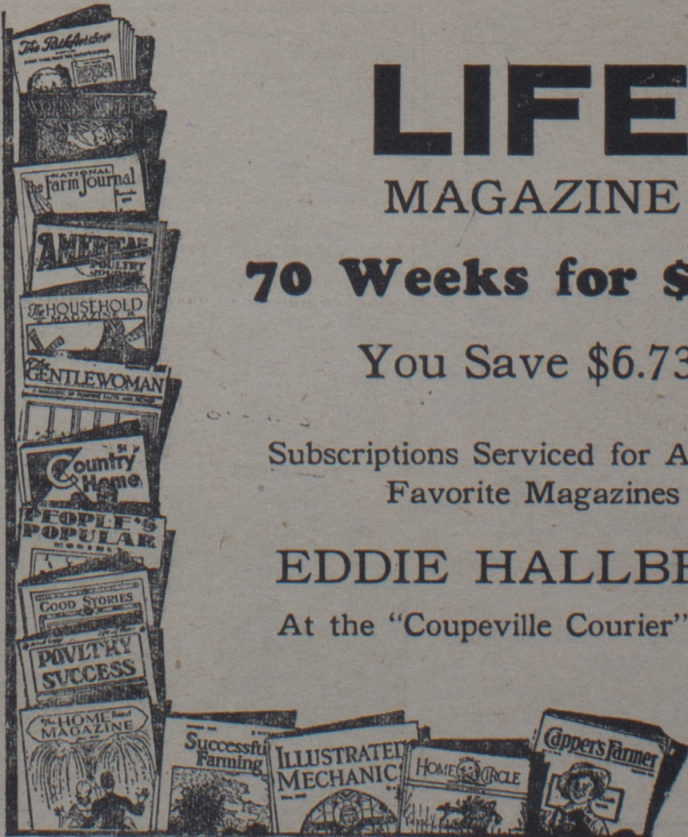
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Have Plenty of Home-Canned Peaches!



—Photo courtesy Ball Bros. Co.

Home-canned peaches make sure-hit desserts—as peach upside-down cake, or heaped on angel food cake and topped with whipped cream, baked in pie or cobbler, or even served plain. They are also delicious in salads. With plenty of them on your shelves, you are ready to serve a dish which will win acclaim from family and guests.

When you can peaches, get everything ready you will need and examine your fruit jars, being sure that there are no nicked edges on the tops to prevent perfect sealing. Follow directions for getting jars and lids ready for use.

If fruit is not juicy, make sirup by boiling 1 or 2 cups sugar with 2 cups water for 5 minutes. For juicy fruit use just enough water to melt sugar and boil until sugar dissolves.

Wash, rinse and drain, firm, sound, ripe, full flavored fruit. Dip 8 or 10 evenly ripened peaches in boiling water 1 or 2 minutes, then dip into cold water and drain. Cut peach in half, remove pit and skin and drop fruit into water containing 2 tablespoons each vinegar and salt to the gal-

lon. (Do not allow the fruit to stay in this water over 20 minutes.)

Drain fruit, then cook it in sirup until boiling hot to the center. (Note: Peaches may be packed without heating but they are more likely to float and discolor when packed raw. Unevenly ripened fruit should be peeled with sharp knife.)

Pack hot fruit, cut side down, into hot Ball Mason Jars. Leave one-half inch space at top of jar. Cover fruit with sirup in which heated. Run a knife between peaches and side of jar to bring air bubbles to the surface. More sirup may be needed to cover fruit after air bubbles are removed. The top layer of peaches is likely to darken if not covered with liquid.

Wipe top of filled jar with swab made by wrapping clean cloth around fork. Dip swab into boiling water before using. Tongs are nice, but not necessary, for taking lid from water and placing on jar. Screw metal band tight enough to press the sealing compound against top of the jar. Be

sure the band screws down evenly all the way around. Don't force band as tight as it can be turned. A snug fit is all you need.

Stand jars on rack in canner or steaming, not boiling water. Water should cover tops of jars. Put lid on canner. Start counting processing time when water reaches a rolling boil. Process pints and quarts of hot packed freestone peaches 20 minutes, clings 25 minutes. It takes 5 to 10 minutes longer for fruit packed raw. When processing time is up, take jars out of canner. Stand them out of a draft and several inches apart to cool.

After jars have cooled about 10 hours, take off the bands and test seal by pressing on lid. If the Dome is down or goes down and stays down when pressed with the finger, the jar is sealed. Don't put the bands back on the jars. They have finished that job of sealing and are ready to start over with a new batch of lids. Leaving the bands on the jars will neither help nor hurt a vacuum seal, but they are not needed and may be hard to get off later on.

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Coupeville

Jelly Making — Easy and Rewarding



—Photo courtesy Ball Bros. Co.

Spend a little time during the summer making jelly to be used on breakfast toast, hot biscuits, between-meal sandwiches for the children, and lop a sizeable food expense item from your next winter's grocery bill!

Excellent jelly is easily made from the juice of tart apples, grapes, currants, blackberries and several other fruits and berries. They contain enough pectin, the substance in fruits which makes jelly "set." But, some fruits are low in pectin, notably cherries, peaches, strawberries and sweet apples, and the amount of pectin in a fruit may vary from season to season. It is also influenced by the degree of ripeness.

You may mix fruit juices known to be low in pectin cup for cup with those known to contain a

great deal of pectin, but it is usually better to add pectin—the kind you buy in liquid or powdered form—when making jelly of low-pectin fruits. It is also faster. A one-minute boil is enough for jelly-making when you use either Certo or Sure-Jell, well known brands of natural fruit pectin.

You may even make jelly from canned or frozen juices and fruits by using pectin. This is one of the easiest ways of making jelly because it eliminates preparation of the fruit and permits you to make jelly any day of the year in about 15 minutes time.

Pectin may be bought at the food store in either liquid or powdered form. Be sure to follow the directions which come with the bottle or package when you make your jelly.

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THE COUPEVILLE COURIER

Coupeville, Washington

Oil Discovery Enriches Six Small Towns

WILLISTON, N.D.—The discovery of oil in North Dakota and Montana last year is being felt by a number of small towns. The discovery was made in what is known as the Williston Basin.

In one year, the impact of oil on Williston basin life and economy has already been vast. The finances of Williston and Minot, in North Dakota, have been enriched by the influx of oil firms, with the accompanying service organizations like truckers and land brokers. In the 12 months or so since the wild-cat came in, many local businesses in these two towns have noted a 25 per cent increase.

Bank deposits in Tioga and Williston are up 30 per cent. Tioga's population is up from 450 to 800, and Williston, now has 9,000 people and is planning for 18,000 within the next three years. Housing in both towns is scarce—and Cadillac sales have been excellent.

Farm Economy

Over in Montana, the towns of Richey, Vida, Wolf Point and Circle have all felt the baby oil boom's power. The entire area had always been dependent on wheat and cattle; crops have been good for 10 years, but the farmers can't erase the memories of the dust bowl years of the past. They look on their oil leases and the oil inspired income as anchors against another era of bad times.

Farmer Berry is an example of

the local feeling. He kept growing wheat all the while the Shell men were drilling Northern Pacific No. 1. He is still in the wheat farming business, even though he has leased most of his acreage to oil firms. And the usual royalty paid under the standard lease is one-eighth the value of the oil, paid in cash. That adds up.

"We don't plan to give up farming," says Berry. "But oil in this country will sure help us through any bad harvests."

Just how much oil Williston basin will ultimately yield can't be estimated yet, although everyone agrees that it represents a valuable addition to United States oil reserves. Jacobsen says the total oil from Amerada's 400,000 acres could be "very large indeed," and the total from the entire basin could be "very, very large indeed."

It all depends on how much is very, very large.

Dream of Oil

The dream of oil in the 100,000 square mile area that lies within the Williston basin isn't a new one. Geologists have long suspected there was oil present, because the area met all the geological tests.

Hundreds of thousands of years ago, it was the bottom of a great ocean that stretched from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico. When the sea withdrew, vast pressures and bacterial action transformed the mud and silt—the remains of billions of marine animals and plants—into pools of oil.

Wherever oil is found, that is its history. The same ocean that once covered the Williston basin also covered the known oil fields—like those of Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

"The man who on his trade relies
Must either bust or advertise."

—Sir Thomas Lipton.

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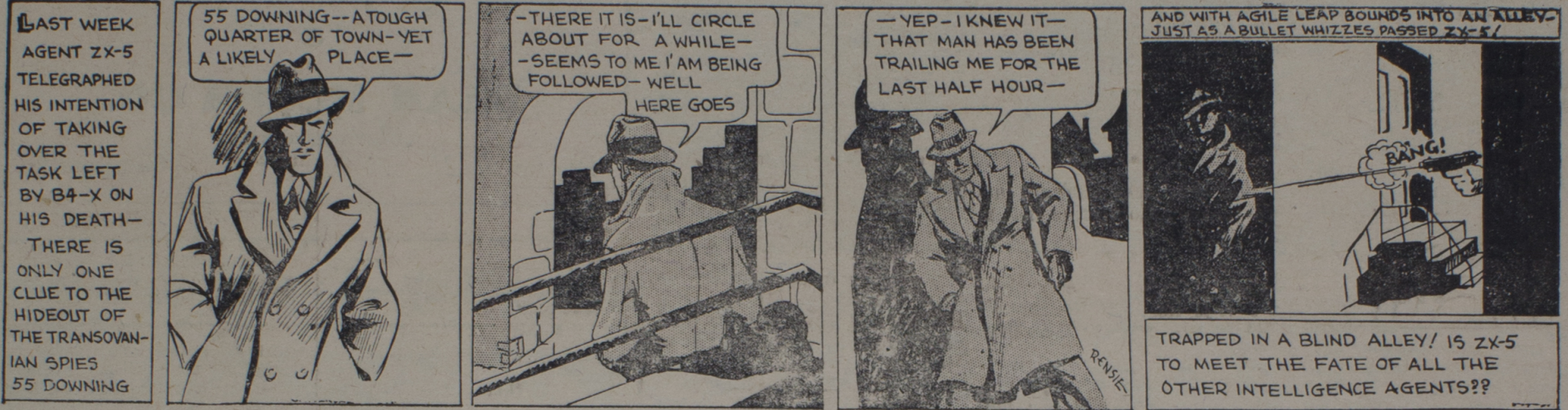
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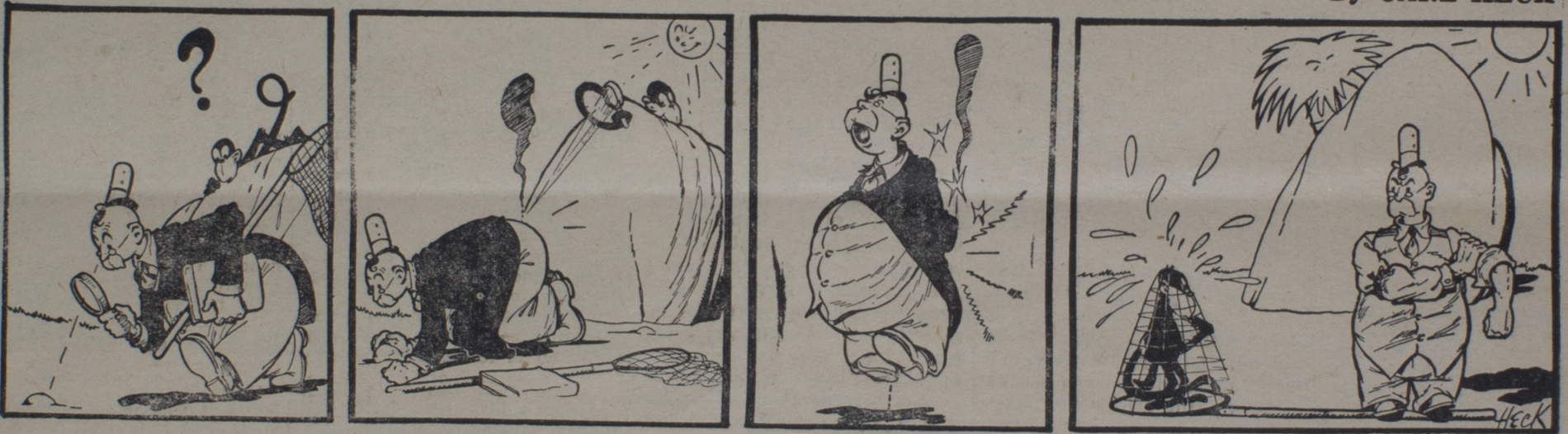
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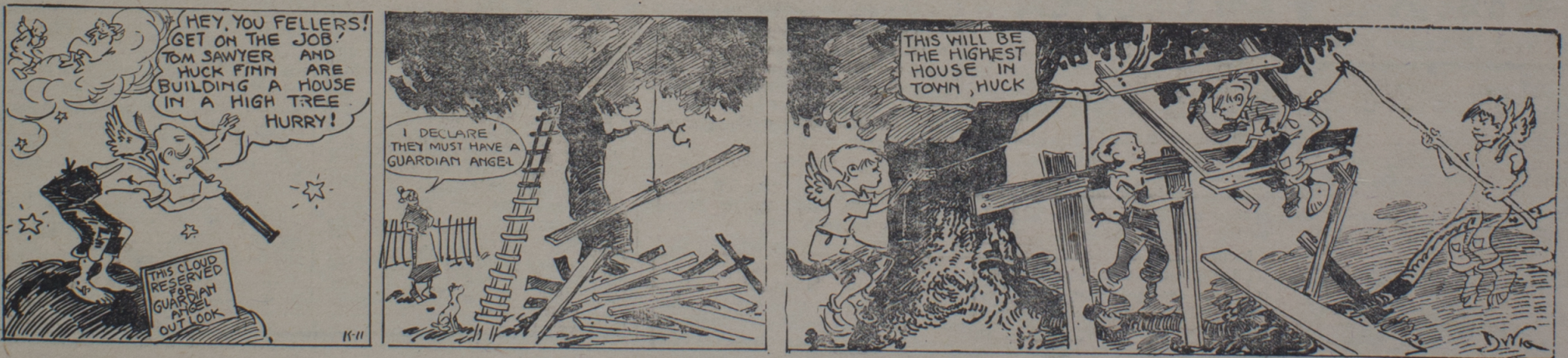


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HUCKLEBERRY FINN



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