

TUGWELL HERO TO CITIZENS OF NEW DEAL CITY

Satellite Colony Residents
Enthusiastic, Stokes
Learns on Trip.

BY THOMAS L. STOKES
Times Special Writer

LONGVIEW, Wash., Feb. 20.—
Found; One spot where Dr. Tugwell is regarded as a benefactor and not an evil genius with horns and socialistic ideas, as lots of business men talk of him.

The spot is a neat little valley near this city where 60 families are quartered in 60 houses with colored roofs, a couple of acres each for flowers and vegetables, a cow for milk and butter and a couple of dozen hens and a rooster.

The resettlement is one of the so-called "satellite cities" projected by Dr. Tugwell's Resettlement Administration, an experiment that has not met, in some cases, with success which is apparent here.

Conditions Are Favorable

Conditions here are favorable for the experiment. The colony is about two miles from Longview, a model planned city laid out in 1923 about several big lumber mills along the Columbia River.

The men in the colony have jobs in the lumber and pulp mills, their yearly earnings varying from \$500 to \$1200. They work five days a week. That leaves them Saturday and Sunday to tend to their vegetable gardens and flowers and keep things in repair. All have automobiles of not so recent vintage in which they go to and from the mills and for week-end outings with their families. A garage is connected with each house.

I visited the project on a Sunday, a cool, sunny day. Here and there whole families were working about their yards, spading up for grass on their lawns and for flowers about the house and vegetables in the rear.

Landscape Still Bare

The landscape was still rather bare, as the families moved in only three and four months ago.

But all were eager and enthusiastic about having homes of their own, instead of the far less desirable rented houses they formerly occupied in the city.

I knocked at one door after another and inspected the interiors. I found them well planned, comfortable, sturdy houses. The children, in a couple of cases, proudly took me upstairs to show me their rooms.

They are particularly pleased with the glistening white bathtubs, the convenient kitchen range which burns wood, and the big stove (also a wood-burner) which sits in every living room. The homes range in size from four to six rooms.

The cost varies from \$2400 to \$3650, with an average of \$2700. There is no down payment. Each family pays from \$13.50 to \$16.75 a month, which will amortize the obligation over a long period of years.

No One Behind in Payments

No one is behind in his payments. When you meet the efficient Mrs. Emma Johnson, local supervisor for the project, you feel that her watchful eye will see that the government comes out ahead on its investment.

She is a sort of mother for the families, advising them about home planning, about what to plant, and so forth. In charge of administration of the colony, which is situated in the extreme southwestern part of Washington, is R. A. Bottcher, who has an office in Portland, Ore., 54 miles away, at Resettlement Administration headquarters, f.o.r. Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Citizens of Longview are enthusiastic about the colony, which has the warm support of the Republican editor of the local daily, John McClelland, and of the Chamber of Commerce. They are interested in expanding it to provide 100 more homes.

The 60 families that occupy the homes were selected from more than 400 applicants. There is a college graduate or two among them.

Built for \$168,890

The colony was built at a cost of \$160,890—\$24,886 for land, \$141,044 for the houses.

This is but a part of the rehabilitation being undertaken by the Resettlement Administration for the three northwestern states. It likewise has a big agricultural land reclamation program for which it is acquiring 628,000 acres of depleted forest lands and arid grazing lands in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Erosion, over-grazing, and over-cultivation have done for these lands in the northwest what they did for once fertile wheat lands in the dust bowl area of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Oklahoma.

Oregon and Washington also have had their dust storms—as sailors 50 miles at sea have discovered. Many families were forced to leave farms in this area that they could no longer farm with profit. Others still can be found in the new wilderness, trying to eke out a living—and failing year by year. Their homes have degenerated into tumble-down shacks.

Tells of Founding Town

A bent old man with long beard, John C. Rush, sits in front of his home at Lamont, Ore.—the only inhabitant left—and tells how he founded the town 30 years ago, and how it once flourished. It is only

CAPTURED AFTER COMPANION IS SLAIN IN GUN BATTLE WITH POLICE



Captured after slaying of their pal in a gun battle with police, two bandit suspects are shown here during questioning at detective headquarters. On the left is Detective Aren Mangus, and on the right, Detective Jack O. Small. John Faulk (center, left), 64, of 1011 Sanders-st., and Wade Stiles, 26, of 1107 Owosso-av., are alleged to have held up two East Side groceries before they were trapped and Howard Lipscomb, 34, of 4626 Hovey-st., killed.

YOUNG PEOPLE TO GATHER IN CHURCH

County Council Parley to Open Tomorrow.

A three-day interdenominational young people's conference is to open tomorrow at the Broadway M. E. Church. The theme of the meeting, sponsored by the young people's division of the Marion County Council of Christian Education, is to be "Thou Art Made for This Hour."

A play, "What Shall It Profit?" is to be presented by the Emerson Avenue Baptist Church Dramatic Club, tomorrow night. Dr. R. M. Millard, Broadway church pastor, and Jack Jones, young people's division president, are to speak.

Group sessions are to be held Saturday morning and Dr. R. N. Harmer of the Indiana University Medical School is to speak at 10:45 a. m.

Following a business session in the afternoon, a personal problems group is to meet at 3:30. The Rev. Charles R. Lizenby of St. Paul's Methodist Church is to have charge of recreation at 4:30.

OHIO MAIL ROBBERY SUSPECT IS NABBED

Los Angeles Police Use Tear Gas in Capture.

By United Press

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—Abraham Radick, alias "The Frisco Kid," was arrested early today as a suspect in a \$100,000 Ohio mail robbery and a \$75,000 Pittsburgh jewel robbery by detectives who were forced to use tear gas to dislodge him from an attic.

The suspected gangster fled to the attic as three Los Angeles detectives entered the residence where he had been living for more than a month.

Detective Lieut. Jack Koenh of the fugitive detail called to Radick to surrender. When the suspect did not answer, the officer fired his tear gas gun into the open trap door that led to the attic. Ten minutes later Radick stumbled from the attic.

Present Day Displays Built Around Pictures, Says Gilbert P. Farrar.

"The average American inhales his information largely through his eyes," Gilbert P. Farrar, typographical expert, told the Indianapolis Advertising Club at its luncheon in the Columbian Club this afternoon.

"Change in living has changed the style of advertisements," Mr. Farrar said. "Whereas the ad of 29 years ago was largely argumentative and only incidentally pictorial, ads of today must be mostly pictures and only incidentally informative."

"Today, it's streamlined quickness rather than ox cart tediousness. You must have poise if you are to establish style."

Loans are restricted to farmers who have been unable to get money at a commercial bank or any of the government lending institutions, and they are made only to bona-fide farmers who can demonstrate that they will be able to operate their farms and repay the loan.

The Resettlement Administration at Portland already has aided between 6000 and 7000 farmers who were in distress for one reason or another. If they are absolutely destitute, an outright grant is made to keep the family going until the loan is made for the purchase of necessary new equipment, seed, supplies and the like.

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