

HAS FOSTER FATHER RIGHT TO ESTATE OF HIS ADOPTED CHILD?

Was fraud practiced on the court by E. G. Proebstel when he secured the appointment as administrator of the Neva G. Burns estate, and who formerly was Neva G. Proebstel? Has a foster parent the right to naturally inherit from an adopted child, or do the rights of the natural parent supersede? These are questions that will come up for consideration of Circuit Judge Tazewell in connection with an appeal of the mother of Neva Burns to have Proebstel removed as administrator.

A demurrer to this petition was argued before Judge Tazewell Friday morning by Judge Littlefield for the petitioner and E. G. Proebstel for Proebstel, but was denied.

Two children were born to the Proebstels, Neva and Elbert, and then came a divorce. Later their mother married Burns, and in 1914 he formally adopted Neva, and conveyed to her certain property which he had purchased with his wages as a machinist. After the girl's death her natural father petitioned to be appointed administrator, claiming that he and the girl's mother, Mrs. Burns, were the only heirs. Mrs. Burns, however, the only one who follows the attempt of Mrs. Burns to have his appointment set aside.

CITY TO PAY \$27,962 FOR NEW PLAYGROUND SITE

A stipulation between attorneys for the city of Portland and the Versteeg Brick company, approved by the circuit court Friday, provided for the payment to the company of \$27,962.08 in full settlement of the city's purchase of a 15-acre tract on the east side of East Thirty-third street, near Tillamook street. The land is to be used for a public playground and park.

ACCUSED WOMAN FILES PETITION FOR RELEASE

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed by Eva Workman in the Multnomah county circuit court Friday, on the claim that an illegal sentence was imposed upon her by District Judge Bell on April 25 last, when she was sentenced to six months in the Oregon state industrial school.

The petitioner, sentenced on a misdemeanor, claims the district court has no jurisdiction over any woman between 18 and 25 years that would permit it to sentence them to the state school; that this jurisdiction lies wholly within the court of domestic relations.

Eva Workman was confined at the Cedar, and with two other girls, made her escape several weeks ago and was afterwards sentenced on the misdemeanor charge.

MARY GELLEERT WILL FILE; VALUE OF ESTATE \$25,000

The will of the late Mrs. Mary Gelleert, who died in Portland July 23, was filed for probate Friday. Samuel M.

17-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLS DEPUTY AND INJURES CONSTABLE

Los Angeles, July 30.—A 17-year-old boy, member of a daring bandit gang, was the slayer of Deputy City Marshal Robert Morgan of Burbank, near here early today, according to definite information received by the sheriff's office. The boy also shot and probably fatally wounded Constable Henry E. Purrier.

With his two companions the boy slayer was caught in the act of robbing an automobile accessory shop. In a gun battle in front of the city hall the boy escaped amid a hail of bullets. As the constable fired at him the boy ran into an alley and disappeared. The other two bandits escaped in the car.

Deputy Marshal Morton had been watching a shop in San Fernando boulevard and saw three burglars enter the place. After quickly telephoning for aid he entered the shop and ordered the three to surrender. They fled, and it was while on the way to jail in an automobile with the three that one of them suddenly drew a revolver and fired. Constable Purrier had just arrived. He was shot three times.

Veatch filed a suit for the government last Tuesday to recover \$68,548 in damages made after the Nibleys and Frank S. Murphy purchased the mill. Out of 153 alleged fraudulent entries charged in the complaint, 74 are said to have been made since 1912. The Nibleys and Murphy bought the mill in February, 1912.

"About half of the fraudulent cases mentioned in the complaint come from entries made after the Nibleys and Frank S. Murphy purchased the mill. Out of 153 alleged fraudulent entries charged in the complaint, 74 are said to have been made since 1912. The Nibleys and Murphy bought the mill in February, 1912."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch filed a suit for the government last Tuesday to recover \$68,548 in damages made after the Nibleys and Frank S. Murphy purchased the mill. Out of 153 alleged fraudulent entries charged in the complaint, 74 are said to have been made since 1912. The Nibleys and Murphy bought the mill in February, 1912.

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch filed a suit for the government last Tuesday to recover \$68,548 in damages made after the Nibleys and Frank S. Murphy purchased the mill. Out of 153 alleged fraudulent entries charged in the complaint, 74 are said to have been made since 1912. The Nibleys and Murphy bought the mill in February, 1912.

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

CHAMBERLAIN ASKS FOR LEGISLATION

Senator George E. Chamberlain, speaking before the City club luncheon at the Benson hotel at noon Friday, called upon the modern business man to take more interest in legislative affairs and use the same enthusiasm in working for legislative matters as he uses in his everyday business.

The senator made it plain that all legislation was the result of compromise, and declared that this might not be much the case if men in everyday life would go beyond the limits of their own little horizon and make their efforts for the things needed, both locally and nationally, felt throughout the country.

"Don't stop with appealing to your own senator or congressman," said the senior senator from Oregon, "but make your appeal to the whole congressional body. We need the influence of business men in congress and need it badly."

F. E. Moscovice, one of the leading automotive authorities of the country and vice president of the Nordyke & Marrison company, made a short talk on the gasoline situation on the coast, in which he recommended that business men investigate a vigorous and national investigation of the fuel situation.

"This fuel question is not a matter for the automobile man alone," said he, "but it affects all lines of business. The automobile has given the country a breadth of knowledge and trading facility never believed possible before the age of motor cars."

Permanent Normal At Pendleton Asked

Pendleton, July 30.—Resolutions asking that summer normal school sessions at Pendleton be made permanent were adopted by the 52 students at the school and have been forwarded to President J. H. Ackerman of the Oregon Normal school for consideration by the regents at their midwinter meeting. The session ended Friday afternoon after six weeks work.

Street Workers Ask Increase of Wages

Advancing a plea that they cannot combat the high cost of living on their present salaries, 124 employees of the city street cleaning bureau have presented a long petition to Mayor Baker requesting wage increases. These men do laboring work and are paid \$4.60 a day. They are asking \$5.50 a day.

POLES TO APPEAL TO LEAGUE FOR HELP

The soviet peace demands also facilitate an alliance between Germany and Russia, according to the government reports.

These advances were looked on by officials here as showing that Germany may have a hand in the Bolshevik councils and that their interests will be taken care of as well as Russia's in the negotiations with the Poles.

According to the government's advice two of the principal conditions of peace which will be demanded by soviet Russia are:

Free passage across Poland. Restoration of Posen to Germany.

POLISH ENVOYS TO CROSS RUSSO-POLISH LINE TONIGHT

London, July 30.—(I. N. S.)—The Polish armistice envoys will cross the Russo-Polish line at 6 o'clock this evening, the British government announced at noon. Official dispatches state that the Bolshevik offensive "is raging with heightened fury."

Although active armistice negotiations are scheduled to begin between the Polish and Russian envoys tonight, dispatches from Warsaw today indicated that the Poles are preparing for a counter-offensive for the protection of Lemberg.

The Polish center is being withdrawn from the western fringe of the Pripiet marshes. The Polish troops are being regrouped in strong new positions west of the Str River and the Sereth.

The Russians are converging upon Lemberg from Brody and Tarnopol and Polish troops are being massed for the protection of the city.

Lemberg was formerly a Galician city, but was occupied by Poles in 1919.

Hungary Offers Aid

Paris, July 30.—(U. P.)—Hungary has sent a fleet to Poland, offering to send a considerable force of troops to assist in fighting the Bolsheviks, according to a dispatch from Warsaw today.

NOTHING ILLEGAL FOUND

Speculators who have haunted Pi alley, offering to take over Ponzi securities exchange certificates at sacrifice prices were disturbed today by the report that some of these certificates

Nibley's Denial of Fraudulent Timber Deals Contradicted

Contradicting statements made by C. W. Nibley, president of the Grande Ronde Lumber company, that no fraudulent timber deals had been made since he purchased the mill, Assistant United States Attorney John C. Veatch Friday morning said:

"About half of the fraudulent cases mentioned in the complaint come from entries made after the Nibleys and Frank S. Murphy purchased the mill. Out of 153 alleged fraudulent entries charged in the complaint, 74 are said to have been made since 1912. The Nibleys and Murphy bought the mill in February, 1912."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch filed a suit for the government last Tuesday to recover \$68,548 in damages made after the Nibleys and Frank S. Murphy purchased the mill. Out of 153 alleged fraudulent entries charged in the complaint, 74 are said to have been made since 1912. The Nibleys and Murphy bought the mill in February, 1912.

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

Veatch, "that Alexander Nibley and his wife and Frank S. Murphy and his wife made final proof upon their timber claims on February 12, 1912, and that they transferred the titles to the Grande Ronde Lumber company nine days later, and that the Nibleys and Murphy for the land, but also paid filing fees."

IN MILK WAR; MAY NAME COMMISSION

Mayor Baker was in consultation with City Attorney La Roche and Deputy City Attorney Lionel Mackay Friday afternoon minutely examining all the evidence that has been secured in the city's investigation of the milk controversy.

Until now Mayor Baker has been leaving the milk investigation to the city attorney's office, but he intimated Thursday his intention of going into the case himself. Following the conference today it is anticipated the mayor will call a conference of distributors and officials of the producers' organization.

It is said by those in touch with the situation that the mayor has in mind appointment of another commission, composed entirely of persons disconnected with the industry, to make a thorough investigation and report whether or not the recent increase in price to consumers from 13 to 14 cents a quart is justified.

Portland distributors have just sent out to dairymen of the state another circular putting forth their side of the milk controversy. Copies of the circular have been received by many of the dairymen Friday morning, according to notifications received at the offices of the dairymen's league in the Corbett building.

C. M. Gregory, spokesman for the distributors in the present controversy, estimates that the price of 17 cents per quart for milk in San Francisco reflects what will happen here if the dairymen's league gains control. In San Francisco, Gregory said, the league completely controls the milk situation, and as a result the retail milk price is 3 cents higher, although the butterfat milk price remains at \$2.80 per hundred pounds.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

Thiele Buys Tract Near Hood River for New Modern Hotel

Henri Thiele, chef of the Benson hotel, has purchased Wau-Gwin-Gwin and the Garrabrand properties, two miles west of Hood River, and will build a modern hotel and a number of cottages. The price paid for the 21 acres purchased was approximately \$20,000, and the first unit of the hotel planned is estimated to cost about \$100,000. The project is being financed by S. Benson and work will begin immediately on foundations of the hotel building, it is said.

The tract purchased by Thiele has a frontage of 2000 feet on the north side of the Columbia river highway and extends to the right of way of the G-W-R & N. Co. The grounds command a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country, and the site is considered the best on the highway for hotel purposes.

Thiele and Benson, accompanied by their architects, visited Hood River last week and inspected the property. Transfer of the acreage was closed Thursday afternoon.

Thiele has been chef of the Benson hotel for several years and will retain his position with that motely, diverting his time between the two places until business of the highway resort demands all his attention.

That the Long-Bell Lumber company has determined to build a large sawmill at Kalama, Wash., is the reliable information received here Friday. Officers of the company also propose to build a mill on their tract at the mouth of the Cowlitz river to take care of heavy timbers and dimension stock, it is said.

Robert E. Long, president of the Long-Bell company, accompanied by other officials and a corps of engineers, spent several days there last week examining merits of a number of proposed mill sites on the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers. No definite plans were announced at that time and the party left Monday night for Seattle.

The Long-Bell company is a Kansas City concern and one of the largest lumber companies in United States. Some months ago the company purchased 75,000 acres of timber land near the mouth of the Cowlitz river in Washington. The tract covers 2,000,000,000 feet and the price paid was \$5,000,000.

According to tentative plans announced by officers of the company four mills will be built to cut the timber taken from the Cowlitz tract. One of these mills, it is said, will be near the junction of Willamette and Columbia rivers and others between here and Astoria. Erection of a sawmill on the timber tract will be a departure from customary usage in Northwestern lumber operations.

President Long and his party are expected from Seattle Saturday.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before the close. The grain market, although the Chicago price was \$2.38. Lack of demand by exporters and favorable weather, together with a belief that railroads are about to be efficient in raising wheat, will bring more efficient movement of crops were the principal factors in today's drop.

Chicago, July 30.—(U. P.)—Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade today dropped to figures below the price guaranteed to producers under war-time legislation.

December wheat started 3/4 cents down from yesterday's close and lost another 8 cents before