

FLYING MACHINE ACHIEVES FEAT

Argentine Aviator Crosses Andes in Plane Heavier Than Air

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—After many fruitless attempts, the Argentine military flying corps has achieved its one great ambition—the crossing of the Andes mountains in a heavier than air machine. Although the Andes had been crossed by balloons, no one ever had been able to get over them with an airplane, though many tried, and George Newberry, the son of an American, lost his life in the attempt some years ago.

The successful flight has just been made by Lieutenant Luis C. Candelaria, of the Argentine army, in a machine of eighty horsepower.

Because of the many failures and the dangerous air currents, the war department refused to permit any more attempts to be made in the region near Mendoza and gave its consent to Candelaria's flight only on condition that it be made on the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude.

The flight was made from Zapala, Argentina, to Cunco, Chile, a straight line distance of approximately 112 miles. The mountain ranges in this

region have an altitude of 3,200 meters and it is believed that the flight was made at a much higher altitude to permit landing facilities in case of accident. The crossing was made in a part of the country which has little telegraphic communication with the outside world and the details of this record flight were not expected until Lieutenant Candelaria returned to Buenos Aires to make his report to the war department.

Candelaria is one of the most promising of the Argentine aviators. He completed his flying course in six months.

Italian Women's Labor Quickly Doubles Price

ROME, May 31.—Women's labor has doubled its price during the past six months, partly due to the employment given by the government to women in factories directed by the war department or manufacturing materials for it. In order to be sure of employment a woman or girl must have a husband, father, son or brother at the front. Their lowest pay is 7 lire per day, or 2 to 4 lire above man's wages paid before the war. Many earn double this sum by overtime. The wage is not now considered unusual because in the same factories skilled men workers earn as much as 100 lire per day, a sum

Honolulu Glorifies Man Who Killed I. W. W. Pro-German



After P. H. Allen, who had been in the United States navy, was acquitted of the charge of killing an I. W. W. agitator, who he said had reviled the American flag and then threatened his life, soldiers led him in a parade through Honolulu.

once equivalent to \$20 and before the war the average pay per month of a bookkeeper.

Women not working in such government supply factories have lately struck for fifty per cent increases in the dressmaking and clothing establishments, and obtained their demand, now receiving an average of 4 lire per day. Unskilled women and girls are also so highly paid on the farms that servants are difficult to find.

OUTDOOR GAMES FOR THE CHILDREN.

Three Deep.—The players form a circle; every other one steps forward, and to the left, forming a double circle with plenty of space between the files of two. Two players on the outside of the circle begin the game; one is chaser, the other is runner. The chaser seeks to tag the runner, who, to find safety, must run in front of the groups of two, thus making that file three deep, and exposing the last or third player who is the runner now and must seek safety, as did the other, by running in front of one of the groups of three. If the chaser succeeds in catching the runner before he is safe the rules are changed and the runner becomes the chaser, etc. The game must be played as fast as possible. Two chasers and two runners may work in the same circle.

Stealing Sticks.—The chaser has a territory agreed upon in which a certain number of sticks are scattered about. The object is to steal all his sticks before he catches any one, in which case he must be catcher again. If any one is caught that one must be catcher.

"What Are You Doing in My Garden?"—The players stand in a circle with hands grasped. One player without the circle is the gardener and another within is the thief. The following dialogue then ensues: Gardener: "What are you doing in my garden?" Thief: "I am eating apples (or any other fruits)." Gardener: "Who gave you permission?" Thief: "Nobody."

Gardener: "Then escape if you can." The thief now runs out of the circle underneath the arms of two of the players, then runs anywhere, in and out, till he finally re-enters the circle by the opening through which he first passed out. The gardener all the while pursues him, following him in all the turns he makes, and tries to touch him before he can re-enter the circle through the right opening. If successful, the gardener chooses a new thief, the caught one taking his place in the circle and the play goes on as before.

Geese Tag.—Let one child be stander. The stander calls the name of a pupil he wishes to run. That pupil begins to run and the stander runs after him and tries to catch him. The other pupils try to cross them. That is, run between the stander and the pupil without being touched by the stander. If crossed the stander runs after him. But if the stander touched him before or while he is crossing he is then stander. He may also touch the one he is running after and then he becomes stander and chooses some pupil to run after.

Circle Race.—The players form a circle and drop hands, having the distance of one person between each player. One player starts the game by running around the outside of the circle and touching someone on the back. The player touched runs in the opposite direction, and the race is to see who makes the circuit and returns to the vacant place first.

PLENTY OF LIGHT.

Lighting the home is an important problem to all peoples. The evolution of our lighting systems has been so rapid that we are at the point where we are using more light than is necessary. We may save our light bills considerably by reducing the quantity of light used. Better still than cutting down the bill for light is to cut down the overwork of the eyes in consequence of our indulgence in light. The quantity of light necessary for the ordinary room in the home, provided the decorations are fairly light is about one-half a watt per square foot of floor surface. The decorations have much to do with the amount of light necessary, as some colorings absorb quantities

WHAT TO DO IF BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.

Since the rattlesnake is more or less common in many parts of the United States, every one should know how to deal with snake bites. The following treatment has been outlined by one of the best reptile authorities in this country:

First, shut off the flow of blood towards the body to prevent the venom attaining access to the general system. Second, enlarge the puncture with a sharp knife and endeavor to drain away the surrounding poisoned blood. Incisions slightly deeper than those made by the fangs should be made directly across the primary wound and about an inch in length. The flow of blood should be hastened by the suction of the mouth. Third wash out the wound thoroughly with a strong solution of permanganate of potash.

While these precautions are being taken, send for a good doctor. After the wound has been thoroughly washed and bled, the ligature should be loosened slowly and bleeding from the wound again stimulated as the blood is allowed to circulate in the wounded part.

Whiskey may be given in frequent small doses to stimulate the heart and combat the paralyzing action of the venom. In large doses it benumbs, reducing the system to a condition most susceptible to the action of the poison. In a great many deaths from rattlesnake bites, so called, the symptoms of alcoholic poisoning have been more pronounced than those of snake bite.

"This important fact should be understood that an arm or leg bitten by a poisonous snake is very susceptible to common blood poisoning, owing to the deadening effect which the venom produces upon the organisms in the blood that combat germ life."—Colorado Agricultural College.

NAILS—SIZE AND QUANTITY.

It too frequently happens that in going to the hardware store to purchase nails the buyer finds himself in doubt as to what size he wants. Nails are usually sold by the pound and according to the "penny." For example, a 10d nail is 3 inches long and .15 of an inch in diameter. The following table gives information on the different common nails. Remember that brads differ from common nails only in the head and point.

Length	Diam.	Nearest No.
in	in	B & S to the
2 d	1	.07 13 876
3 d	1 1/4	.08 12 568
4 d	1 1/2	.10 10 316
5 d	1 3/4	.10 10 271
6 d	2	.11 9 181
7 d	2 1/4	.11 9 161
8 d	2 1/2	.13 8 106
9 d	2 3/4	.13 8 96
10 d	3	.15 7 69
12 d	3 1/2	.15 7 63
16 d	4 1/2	.16 6 49

INTERVENTION OF U. S. IN RUSSIA LOOKED FOR

(Continued from page 1).

has undergone no change. An official intimated the decision did not mean the sending of any great military force.

The intimation was given that the conference marked the end of the period of waiting.

Military Plans Definite. Any military measures that may be put into effect along the trans-Siberian railroad or southward from Kola will not interfere with the American plans for lending material aid.

When news came that the Bolsheviks were offering no resistance to the efforts of the Finnish German troops to cut the railroad to Archangel and Kola and seize the military stores at those places and the whole Murman coast as well, the military advisors of the entente pointed out the great danger that impended on the closure of the only channel of communication between the entente powers and the interior of Russia except that in Siberia.

Yesterday's meeting in Paris of the supreme war council is believed to have taken action which influenced the administration here.

TO KILL FLIES.

The most important thing to control the fly nuisance is to swat the fly before it is born. Clean the stables and yards and keep the garbage cans covered. The following are very convenient and effective fly poisons:

Bicromate of potash, one dram in two ounces of water. Add a little sugar. This mixture is not dangerous to human life.

One teaspoonful of formalin in one-fourth pint of water. This must be kept away from the children and house pets.

To quickly clear a room where there are many flies, burn pyrethrum powder and sweep up the flies.

Revelations of a Wife.

(Continued from page 4.)

lighted on me his face broke into smiles. "Madge, you're the prettiest thing in that bathrobe I ever saw. I'm so glad you're not angry at me. You've had time to sleep it off, haven't you?"

He dropped his stick and came toward me unsteadily, knocking into chairs as he came. I turned and ran swiftly into my bedroom, slammed the door, turned the key and in my unreasoning frenzy of terror dragged my bed and dressing table against it.

(To be continued)

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Simmons, of Eugene, were among the guests at the Marion hotel last night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Nickle, of Laird, Saskatchewan, were transient visitors in the city Saturday.

Among the guests at the Bligh hotel last night were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crabane, Portland; Mrs. J. Bohlender, Marshfield; A. A. Ashahr, Toledo, Oregon; H. M. Shanney, Hillsboro.

Mrs. F. D. McDonald and Mrs. Anna Painter left yesterday for Tacoma.

Mrs. William McGiehrat and children left Saturday for an outing of two months at Newport.

Superintendent W. M. Smith spent Saturday in Portland.

U. G. Holt and B. C. Miles, of the Spaulding Logging company spent

Saturday at the lumber camp at Black Rock.

Miss Bertha Beck, of Albany, was among the transient visitors in the city yesterday.

H. M. Guthrie, of Corvallis, spent Saturday in Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders came in from Stayton yesterday.

Jim Van Gorder, of Hult, one of the most noted big game hunters of the Cascade mountain region, arrived in the city yesterday for a visit with old friends and acquaintances.

WAGE PLANS SENT.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Recommendations of the railway wage board on the question of increased pay and working conditions of railroad shopmen have been completed and forwarded to Director General McAdoo at San Francisco. This announcement was made tonight by the railroad administration.

If You Buy a Used Car

If you buy a used car you probably buy a used battery—and you can't tell how it has been used. Better come in and let us test it.

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Copper, lb. 18c to 20c	Boots Shoes, No. 1, lb. 6c
H. Brass, per lb. 16c to 20c	Auto Tires, lb 3 1/2c to 4c
L. Brass, per pound. 10 1/2c	Bike Tires, per lb. . . . 2 1/2c
Lead and Zinc, per lb. 5c	Inner Tubes, per lb. 3 1/2c
EAGS	IRON
Woolen Rags, per lb. 5c	Iron Rails, per cwt. \$1.50
Clean Cotton Rags, lb. 2c	Stove Cast, cwt. 90c
Shoddy Rags, per lb. . . 1c	Steel and Iron, cwt. . . . 70c
No. 1 Sacks. 15c	BOTTLES
Other socks accordingly.	Beer, quarts, dozen . . 30c
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	Whiskey, quarts, dozen 18c
	Mixed Qt. Bottles, doz. 10c

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