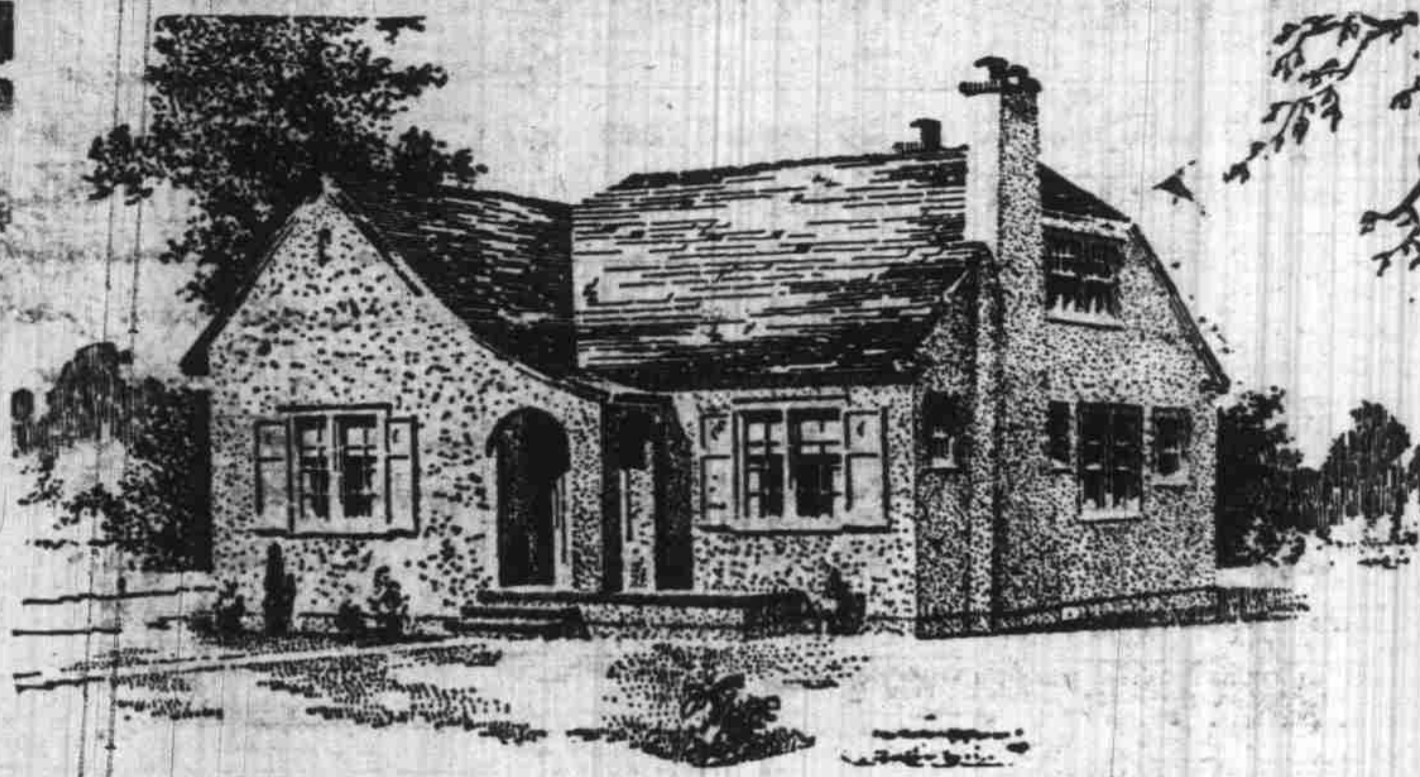
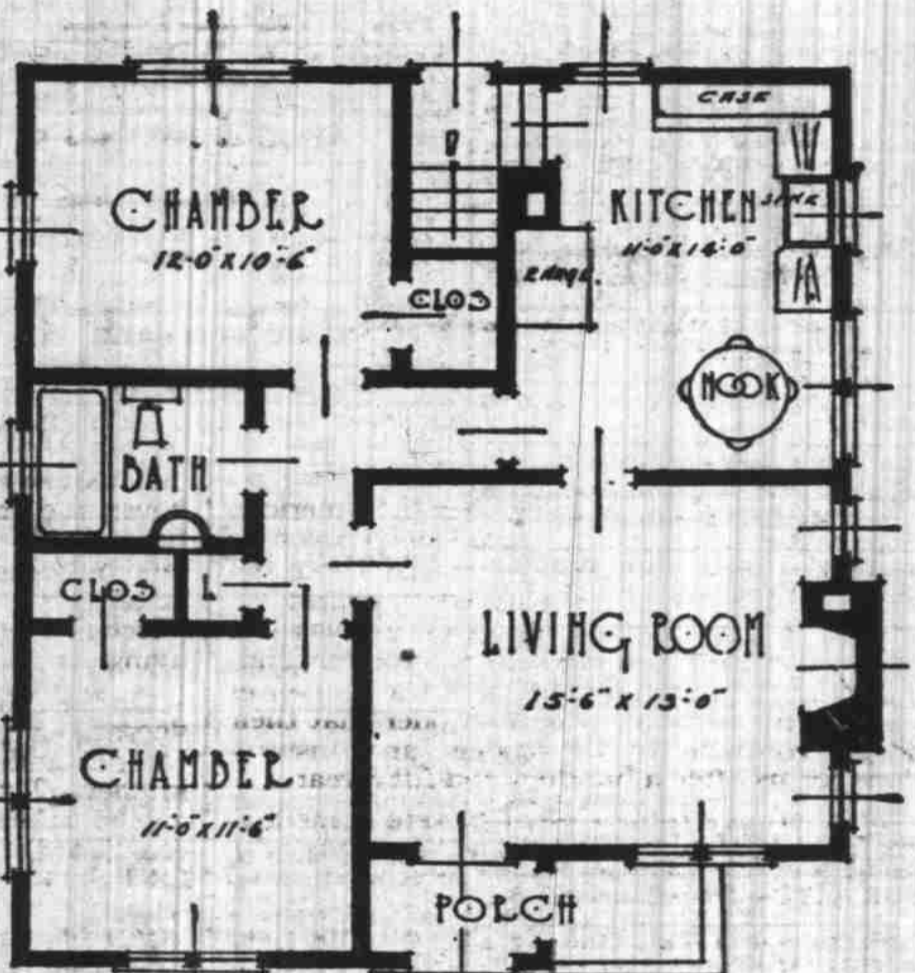


OWN YOUR HOME

Comfort in Cottage at Small Cost



THIS charming English type cottage was designed to meet the needs of the small family of simple tastes. A tone of quiet refinement enhances the quaint charms of the exterior and the long roof lines add a dignity of character rarely found in the small house. Wide choice of color effect is offered in the various shades of stucco available to the builder. The brick trim on the concrete porch also affords an opportunity for effective treatment. The roof should be stained in harmony with the balance of the composition. The arrangement of the rooms has all the convenience of a much larger house. The living room is amply spacious and has plenty of wall space for furniture placement. The fireplace, if properly constructed, will be a great aid in heating a house of this size. Modern kitchen equipment makes the dining nook a feasible and appropriate feature of home design. If desired the nook shown in this plan may be separated by a low partition from the balance of the kitchen. Both bedrooms are of ample size and each is favored with cross ventilation. Closet space will serve all ordinary needs. The central hall ties all rooms nicely and allows space for telephone installation. This cottage will fit nicely upon a 50x100-foot site and will prove an asset to any neighborhood. Floor area is 344 feet.



Two sets of blue prints and specifications for this or other houses will be supplied at nominal cost upon application to
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ALASKAN TRAVELERS OWE LIVES TO DOGS

Diphtheria Epidemic Only One of Many Historic Examples in Far North

SEATTLE, Wash., March 14.—The diphtheria epidemic in Nome, Alaska, bringing its desperate race between death and dog teams with anti-toxin, centered the attention of the country on what has become a commonplace to "sourdoughs," the usual method of transportation in the frozen interior of the northern territory in winter—an adventure at best. It is only on such occasions as epidemics that the mushing is carried out at such hazardous speed, but the usual progress across the center of Alaska is made once a fortnight throughout the winter by mail carriers, who travel 870 miles from Nenana to Nome. Numerous other traders, prospectors and trappers are on the go frequently for long or short journeys. French-Canadians in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company 300 years ago, learning the use of dogs and sleds from Eskimos in the far northwest of America, used to shoot "marche" when they wanted the dogs to speed up. In the mouths of English-speaking men this became "mush," which has stuck as a "get up" to the dog and as a designation for travel by dog-drawn sled. Tragedies of the trail, for men, are comparatively few, partly because the winter drives are undertaken only by hardy, experienced men, and largely because of the uncanny ability of the dogs to avoid hazards of the trail. Overflows are dreaded possibilities. Most of the mushing is done on the ice of rivers or seas and the rest of it overlies from one body of water to another. Sometimes the swiftness of the current or the entry of a side stream causes the water to flow above the ice, making slush of the snow. There lurks death for man. If he gets into it his legs will freeze—temperatures of 50 below zero are frequent on the trail. Freeze follows instantly after emergence from the slush, and the musher is helpless. But a good dog detects an overflow a mile off. He scents it and suddenly departs from the deep trail and leads the team off through unbroken snow. Around the overflow he detours, coming back to the trail when past the slush. On ice covered with sharp projections, called spear ice, occurring on rivers and seas, the dogs wear moccasins. Sometimes under pressure, such as when 300,000 units of antitoxin were taken from Nenana on the Alaska railroad Jan. 27 and delivered in Nome by relays of dog teams Feb. 2, several dogs are carried on the sleds, the animals taking turns at riding and running. The principal sled dogs are Huskies and Malamutes. Huskies are crosses of domestic dogs and prairie wolves. They weigh 75 pounds and up. The leaders are light in weight. They are brain workers, and really lead. They do not work but watch the trail. Trail dogs sleep comfortably in the snow. In a severe blizzard an Alaskan will leave his dogs to burrow in the snow and outlast the storm if they can, and he will make his way to shelter. The bond between a driver and his dogs is not exactly that pictured by a dog-lover in the states. The mushing dog, being half wolf, generally would live like a wolf except for restraint. Most "sourdoughs" profess to feel no love for sled dogs, and aver that the dogs feel none for them. On the other hand, such a writer as Hudson Stuck, Episcopal archdeacon of the Yukon and Arctic regions, affirms that some sled dogs love some men. Dogs are used in Alaska for winter travel only. In the summer they live in camps, where they are chained each to a trolley wire that gives him a run. For if they could reach each other there usually would be trouble. In winter, work and the blacksnake whip keep them in order. On the trail, they are fed once every 24 hours on whatever the master is able to give them. Often it is dried fish. A passenger may ride on the sled, but the driver runs behind it and rides on the rear runners alternately. A good day's travel is 40 to 50 miles, but in a storm and bad going among hills a team and two men may work from six in the morning until nine at night advancing only ten miles. In the diphtheria epidemic the dogs got through and an airplane, primed for the flight, failed to start. But airplanes are being used increasingly in the north,

A HUSKY INFANT SALEM INDUSTRY

Salem Wicker Furniture Co. Outgrows its Present Quarters

About a year ago L. B. Dunsmore came to Salem and started the Salem Wicker furniture factory at 1853 State street. Mr. Dunsmore was a skillful wicker worker and his work soon attracted attention of Salem people interested in art work of that kind. The business grew rapidly. More help was employed. The business continued to expand, larger and better orders were received. A short time ago it became evident that larger quarters must be obtained and Mr. Dunsmore found himself in possession of a business which justified him in buying a site and erecting a factory especially adapted to his line. The new location is at 2218 State street. The new building will be 40 by 40 feet. It will be ready for occupancy in about two months. Under the direction of the state vocational board, Mr. Dunsmore is now starting classes in wicker work. The new building will be ample for caring for the large classes which the state vocational board expects to be interested in this particular line of art work. The great variety and artistic designs of the work being done entitles the shop to be called an art craft shop.

FOREIGN LEGION IS DRAWING HUNDREDS

Adventures From All Lands Now Serving in Famous French Division

PARIS, March 14.—Approximately 40 self-styled Americans are now serving in the famous Foreign Legion of the French army, scattered in Algeria, Morocco, Syria and Tonkin. But how many of that two-score are really citizens of the United States the French war department is unable to say. All it knows is that within the past three years 40 men, describing themselves as Americans, have enlisted. The reason for lack of accurate data on these self-exiled or self-styled Americans is that the French army requires absolutely no identity papers of applicants for service in its renowned expeditionary corps. A German who has never been any farther west than Frankfurt-on-the-Main may present himself before a recruiting officer and join the legion under the name of Otto Schmidt, American, born in Hoboken. Similarly a Pole may join up as Stanislaw Skryzynski, American, born and bred in Cleveland. Provided the applicant meets the physical requirements, which are fairly stiff, the French recruiting authorities make no investigation. "No questions asked" is the legion's rule. For the Legion Etrangere was founded "to offer refuge," according to the minister of Kink Louis Philippe who organized it in 1831, "to those foreigners who, by reason of the troubled state of Europe, have come within our borders, and whose presence, unemployed and harassed by necessity, may constitute a public danger." Soon after 1831 membership in the legion was thrown open to Frenchmen. From the beginning of its history of nearly 100 years, the legion has normally been a good 40 or 50 per cent German in make-up. Yet never, according to the French army chiefs, has that high percentage made the slightest difference in the legion's loyalty to either the white flag of Louis Philippe or the tricolor under which France's armies have marched during the reign of Napoleon III and the present republican regime. The glowing citations which the polyglot warriors amassed during the late war are ample proof that their famous song, "Having no fatherland, France is our mother," is no mere poetical innuendo. The legion's strength is now close to 20,000 men. In times of peace its effectiveness are normally not employed in France proper, but in the colonies. The regulations provide that the legionnaire, who enlists for a five year first term of service, shall be rotated from Africa to the Far East and back again. For the legion the French high command tries to live up to the old recruiting promise of "Join the army and see the world." The discipline, as far as regulations go, is exactly the same as in the regular French forces. In practice the presence of a large number of German non-commissioned officers tends to make it more strict. However, foreign records may be admitted as legion second lieutenant after a six-month's training period. Opportunity for attendance at the French officers' training schools is held out to all ranks of legionnaires who show the necessary aptitude. Among the officers now serving with the legion three are known to be bonafide Americans who joined the force during the late war. One certified American is serving as a first sergeant. But of the remainder of the reputed 40, little is known in official quarters. And official quarters, keeping to the idea of the "refuge," are not anxious to be further informed.

GERMAN PHILOSOPHERS ARE HAPPY

LEIPSPIC, Mar. 14.—German philosophers are elated over the decision of the managers of the international philosophers congress, to be held in the United States next September, to admit German as one of the official languages of the congress. It is expected that a representative delegation of German philosophers will attend.

One section of curb begins 70 feet from the end of the railroad ties on either side of the railroad, and is constructed in an arc of a circle on the right of the center of the highway, and intersects the first section of curb twenty feet from the end of the ties. greatest distance between these curbs is ten feet, and the curve is sufficient to make it necessary to slow down to get through. A sign designating the railroad crossing and a warning to go slow

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Florida Selects New Way To Guard Grade Crossings

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 14.—The Florida state road department has devised a simple and inexpensive device that promises to cut down railroad grade crossing accidents. One already is in use as an experiment and the department plans to build others in its state-wide road construction program. The device now in use is located on State Road No. 1 at Cottondale, where the highway crosses the Atlanta and St. Andrews Bay railroad. It consists of two parkways, one on either side of the railroad enclosed by a concrete curb which divides the travel, causing the motorists going in one direction to pass on the right side of the parkway, while traffic in the opposite direction goes to the left. One section of curb begins 70 feet from the end of the railroad ties on either side of the railroad, and is constructed in an arc of a circle on the right of the center of the highway, and intersects the first section of curb twenty feet from the end of the ties. greatest distance between these curbs is ten feet, and the curve is sufficient to make it necessary to slow down to get through. A sign designating the railroad crossing and a warning to go slow

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ADDITIONAL PLANT TO BE READY HERE

Pacific Fruit Canning & Packing Plant to Be Put Up at West Salem

Before summer is here the Pacific Fruit Canning & Packing company, new West Salem cannery headed by W. F. Drager will be in shape to handle fruit. Active building operations will start soon possibly before April 1, and from the amount of stock sold the plant will be in operation this summer. Fruit handling will be the work of the first season, while the following season will be devoted to branching into the vegetable handling business, which will extend the canning time and thus keep the plant in operation a longer period of time. A three-line system of canning is to be installed by the company

and the proper machinery is to be selected. The type of machinery will be selected later, when some of the personnel is selected, according to Mr. Drager. Already the company has had offers to care for their product. One offer is for 10,000 cases and another for 25,000 cases, all of the various kinds of fruits. Practically every kind of fruit and berries grown in the district is included in the contracts entered in by the new company. It is the intention to put out a high class pack and from all indications will be equipped to handle it, both from the standpoint of canner equipment and the kind of fruit contracted for. For the benefit of the producers the first work of the new project will be to take out the evaporators and to get the buildings in shape for installation of canning machinery. According to the report of Mr. Drager, Salem is an ideal canning town, with the labor supply, product and the future for the fruit industry. It is expected Salem will become the San Jose of the Willamette valley and Oregon.

Justice Sits Unmoved Despite Large Families

HONOLULU, March 14.—Establishment of a nursery on the third floor of the federal building here, close to the portals of the United States district court, for infants whose mothers are being tried on prohibition charges, is advocated by Judge William T. Rawlins. Recently five Japanese women attended court, each with an infant in arms or one hanging on her skirts. They were only witnesses, but often, court attaches say, women convicted of bootlegging appear for sentence with five or six young children, claiming parenthood of them all and pushing them forward in a plea for mitigation.

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