

**IDEAL PLAN FOR HOME OF FIVE ROOMS**

Plan No. 572A

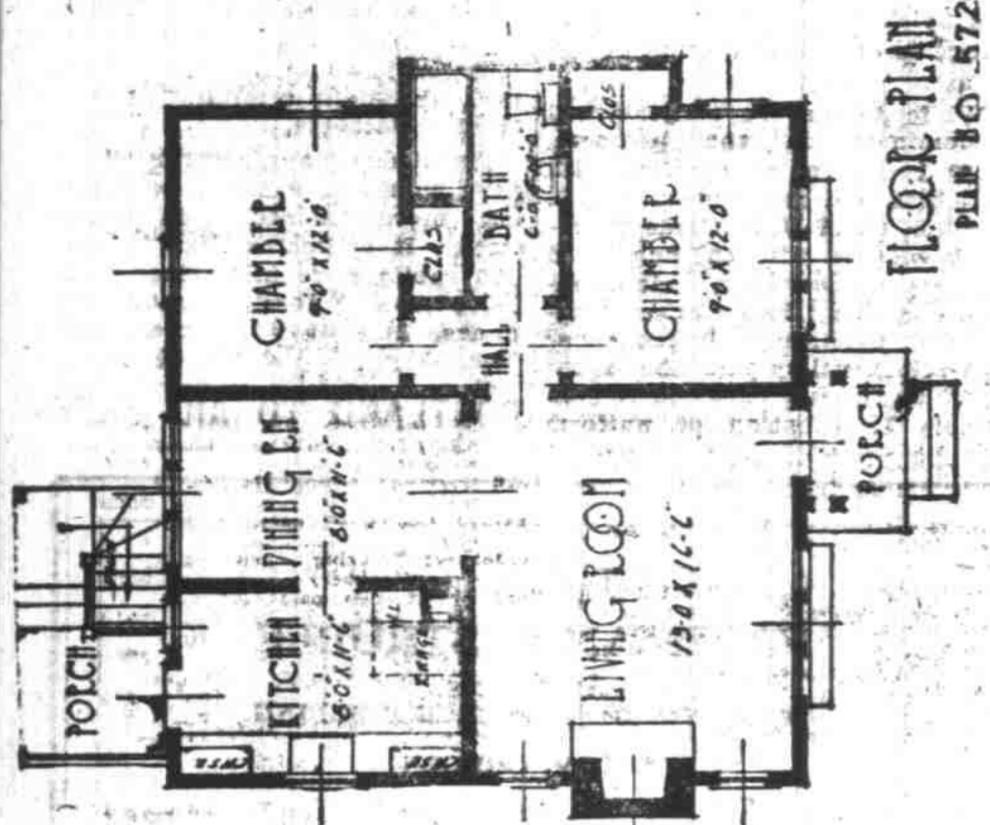


The house plan shown on this page presents an ideal layout for five ground floor rooms in a moderate priced cottage. The bedrooms, each with cross ventilation and good-sized closet space, are tied to the rest of the house by a small hallway.

Living room and dining room are joined by an archway, with a suggestion of French doors. Both are of ample dimensions for a small family. The kitchen and dining hook are well equipped and convenient to other rooms.

This plan is easily adjustable to suit the need for greater floor space. By increasing the depth of the house two feet and making its exterior lines an oblong square based on the present maximum length, all of the rooms would be larger and extra cost would be offset in part by elimination of angles.

Outside of the house is simple and attractive.



**SPAULDING LOGGING CO.**

Salem, Oregon

Telephone 1830

**SCOTCHMEN FACTORS IN AMERICAN HISTORY**  
(Continued from page 1)

hundred miles. The Scotch newcomers were quite largely responsible for the extension of this frontier. There were the newer settlements; in a number of cases they constituted the buffer walls against the Indians in the second century and suffered accordingly from Indian depredations.

True enough, they were different folks and not always welcomed warmly by the old settlers; they had a widely different history. Yet they had the same great Protestant backgrounds; their ancestors and relatives had taken

the oath of the Solemn League and Covenant; they were Calvinists as were the Puritans; they loved liberty and free government quite as ardently; conscience to them meant just as much or even more; they were loyal to the same ideals of education and religion; they came hungering and thirsting after land as well as righteousness in the same way that the Puritans came; Mrs. Hemans might have written of them just as well as of the Puritans: Not as the conqueror comes They, the true-hearted, came Not with the roll of the stirring drums And the trumpet that sings of fame; What sought they this afar?

Bright jewels of the mine? The wealth of seas, the spoils of war? They sought a faith's pure shrine!

**Settlements**

Typical of these settlements is the famous one of Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, the only direct migration from European to New Hampshire soil that ever took place. This Londonderry story is one of the beautiful fables of New England; it breathes an atmosphere of romance to tempt the quaint artistry of a Hawthorne; it deserves the genius of a Bobbie Burns to give to it the abiding flavor of real poetry. These emigrants from the north of Ireland "filled five large ships and numbered 750 men, women and children." Some of these newcomers settled in Boston where they eventually founded the Federal Street church; others went on to Worcester where, as elsewhere, they met with a chilling reception from the Puritans. So they went on farther west and founded the towns of Pelham, Palmer and Coleraine.

About twenty families under the leadership of their minister, Rev. Daniel MacGregor, sailed on a "brigantine" to Casco Bay, where a winter was spent. In the spring they came back to Newburyport and sailed up the Merrimac to Haverhill. Beyond Haverhill was a section of land twelve miles square assigned to them by Governor Shute of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but afterwards found to be in the Province of

**SLOW MIDSUMMER MARKET PREVAILS**

Small Towns and Farms Promise To Originate Good Fall Volume

In its weekly review, the American Lumberman, Chicago, says: The slackness in the lumber trade that is usual in midsummer continues. Softwood mills have been selling just a little less lumber than they have been producing. There has possibly been keener competition for the business offering during the last week or so, and price concessions have played a part in maintaining the volume of orders. The sellers who are getting the business nowadays are those that drop most of the small advances made during the second quarter of the year, and the market therefore looks weaker.

City building consumption in most sections of the country is smaller than it was at this time last year, but the small towns and farms promise to originate a good volume of orders during the fall. Their purchases will depend to a large extent on crop returns, and there is a bright outlook for a considerable gain in buying, though it is a little too early yet for them to enter the lumber market.

The northwest will probably have the best crops in years, and California is preparing for an unusually large fruit harvest until arrangements can be made for rehabilitation work, but if this can be gotten under way in the fall, it will call for large quantities of lumber. Good crop prospects are already stimulating rural buying, the mills reporting that the bulk of present orders from the middle West come from rural yards.

It is to be noted that even mills that are willing to shade prices where the buyer accepts immediate delivery, because the general expectation is that the market will soon gain in firmness.

Hardwood consumers are doing little buying at present. Midsummer is usually slow in the furniture trade, though there has been improvement in sales following the shows. Automobile manufacturers have not yet gone into large production of their new models. Building trades demand is inactive. The lowness of mill stocks, however, is holding prices rather firm.

Stocks of southern hardwood mills on July 1 were thirteen per cent less than at the first of the year. Holdings of northern hardwood mills are about ten per cent less than they were at this time last year. As consumers' stocks are also depleted, the hardwood manufacturers are counting on a much larger volume of buying for fall needs.

New Hampshire, and, when later incorporated, called Londonderry, though at first they named it Nutfield because "on every side oak, chestnut and butternut trees grew abundantly."

**Leaders and Institutions**

These Scotch-Irish people brought with them four outstanding institutions—the Irish potato, the flax spinning wheel, a Presbyterian minister and congregation, and a spinning school by whose methods even some Bostonians were taught how to spin flax.

Parker's "History of Londonderry" is responsible for the statement that "the distinct settlements were made by the colonists from Londonderry in other parts of New Hampshire, all of which became towns of influence and importance in the state." Of the tea was Peterboro. In a half-century the days of the Revolution were at hand and Scotch-Irishmen of Londonderry became greatly distinguished. Robert Rogers, leader of the famous Rogers' Rangers in the years of the French and Indian wars, was a native of Londonderry, as were also the

even more justly celebrated John Stark and William Stark. Rogers later identified himself with the mother country and the Queen's Rangers. The Starks became the outstanding figures of the patriot cause. At Bunker Hill John Stark was in command of the eight hundred New Hampshire troops who so faithfully obeyed his words, "Boys, aim at their waist-bands" and valiantly maintained to the last the left wing of the American line of battle. At Bennington, one hundred and fifty years ago this summer, he won victory and fame in the master military stroke which led in due time to Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga.

Matthew Thornton, one of the three men from New Hampshire to sign the Declaration of Independence, a skilled physician, promoter of newer settlements, and the publisher of his day, was of this same group of distinguished men whose influence has been so great in the abiding things of the commonwealth. In later generations one must include Daniel Webster and Horace Greely, eminent sons of the state, in whose veins flowed the blood of Scotch-Irish forbears.

The Scotch-Irish in the South From the southern colonies Scotch-Irish leaders knocked at the doors of the congress of the early Confederation of the Colonies and asked for recognition of the free and independent government of the state of Franklin; they formed the Transylvania Republic; they heard the sounds of battle on Lexington Green and at Concord Bridge, and in defiance of the mother country, on May 20, 1775, over a year before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, promulgated the Mecklenburg Declaration at Charlotte, N. C., in which it was "Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, that we are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing people under the power of God and the General Congress."

It was in the south, too, in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, that Patrick Henry, son of an Aberdeen Scotchman, moved in the committee of the whole on May 29, 1775, the adoption of the famous series of resolutions against the infamous Stamp Act. In his own soul the smoldering ember grew to such a flame that, ten years later in the same place and under similar circumstances, he gave utterance to those words as renowned as "the shot heard 'round the world'": "I know not what course others may take, but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death." These words were spoken in March; in May came the Mecklenburg Declaration.

Scotch-Irish in Revolution The services of the Scotch-Irishmen in the Revolution can scarcely be overestimated. At times they constituted a third of Washington's army. When others were disheartened their courage never failed or weakened. When the commander-in-chief despaired of the continuance of the struggle they put new force and nerve into the conflict. They were largely represented among the faithful, patient sufferers at Valley Forge, and solidly with Washington in large force when he crossed the Delaware and later when he made his masterly strokes through New Jersey. "The Song of Marion's Men" was quite largely the song of Scotch-Irish fighters of the southern frontier. Read's "The Hornet's Nest" gives a vital idea of their part in the seven-years' struggle. Try Seyer, Shelby, and Campbell, together with the brave men they gathered for the victory at King's Mountain and the final surrender at Yorktown.

Moreover, as so other national or racial group their settlements were scattered throughout the colonies, fully five hundred of them from Maine to Georgia. There were seventy Scotch communities in New England, with a total population of 25,000 at the period of the Revolutionary strug-

gle, thirty to forty separate settlements in New York, fifty to sixty in New Jersey, over one hundred and thirty in Pennsylvania and Delaware, more than a hundred in Virginia, Maryland and east Tennessee, seventy in the Carolinas and Georgia. Roosevelt, in his "Winning the West," is authoritative for the statement that our boundaries at the close of the Revolutionary war would have been the heights of the Alleghenies instead of the Mississippi river, had it not been for the hardhood and bravery of these mountaineers so largely of Scotch-Irish and Presbyterian descent.

**Their Contribution to Leadership**

Of the fifty-six members composing the Congress which adopted and promulgated the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, eleven were of Scottish descent, conspicuous among whom were John Witherspoon of New Jersey, Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, Philip Livingston of New York, and James Wilson of Pennsylvania. Eleven years later, twelve of the fifty-four members constituting the Constitutional convention were of Scottish descent. Over one-half of the college-bred men of this convention were of this group. Alexander Hamilton, whose pen, through the "Federalist," and whose personal influence with statesmen were so potent in securing the adoption of the constitution, was of mixed Scotch and French blood. Of him as the first great secretary of the treasury it will not be forgotten that Webster said: "He smote the rock of national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He punched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet."

Space would fail me to relate the deeds of masterly leadership and widespread influence of countless men and women of Scotch names and backgrounds who have been more noted in developing the arts and achievements of peace than those of war. The names of our presidents of Scotch blood may well serve as the symbols of the vast number each of whom has contributed to life as he could. Thirteen of our thirty presidents have been of this class on one side of their family origins, and often on both.

The lesser folks, too, have made glorious our national life from its early days even until now. At the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the township of Londonderry, N. H., Gov. Chas. H. Bell called attention to the prodigious increase of this one colony of Scotch-Irish folks, estimating fifty thousand persons as tracing their lineage from the original settlers.

America would not be America without its Scotch people and their descendants. Their line has gone out through all the American land. A grateful people rise up to call blessed the sons and the children's children of the land of Scott and Burns whose numbers are like the sands-of-the-seaore innumerable.

**PECULIAR SETTINGS FOR DAILY THOUSAND**  
(Continued from page 1)

"The average writer sets himself to do a thousand words a day," Charles G. Norris, the novelist, disclosed here.

"Each one achieves them differently. Arnold Bennett gets up at 5 a. m., brews himself a pot of tea, and by eight o'clock his work for the day is over.

"Jack London preferred to remain in bed and do his writing there, but he finished it by noon. David Graham Phillips, I understand, wrote standing up at a desk and wrote at night.

"Rubert Hughes does his thousand—and a great many more—at odd moments—when he is riding in the subway, when he is directing a movie, when he is taking a bath.

"And speaking of taking a bath, I know one author who does all her writing in a tub of hot water. She fills it full, and then slowly climbs in—for she likes a temperature, is careful not to wet her

hands, reaches for handy pencils and a pad and sets to work. When the water grows chilly she knows it's time to quit."

Norris and his wife, Kathleen, write at their ranch, "La Estancia," near the California village of Saratoga. Their hours, however, are quite prosaic. Mrs. Norris does her thousand words, and perhaps two or three thousand more if she is in the mood, between 9 a. m. and noon. Her husband admitted that he "has to take twice as long."

**Bees Decide to Swarm On Horse; Show Results**

BERLIN (AP)—A swarm of bees tried to cluster on the tail of a horse harnessed to a light butcher wagon in front of north-end butcher shop here. The horse proceeded to entertain an excited but helpless mob for at least ten minutes with some samples of wild west bucking. The frantic animal succeeded in freeing itself of the wagon and galloped madly down the avenue. Meanwhile the fire brigade was called out. It started in hot pursuit with the hose assiduously spraying the horse's hind quarters whenever the spraying was good. After the chase continued for half a mile, the bees were driven away and the completely exhausted horse was corralled.

**Try a Classified Want Ad**

**Health As Well As Appearance Demands Frequent Cleaning**

If you could see how the dust and dirt your garments can absorb in say three months—you would have them cleaned more often. We call and deliver anywhere.

**We Call and Deliver**  
**JAPANESE HAND LAUNDRY AND CLEANER**  
455 FERRY STREET  
Telephone 752

Many Salem people are making the

**Campbell Court Hotel**  
Their Home  
When in Portland

A pleasant place to live, in beautiful surroundings.  
An unusually good dining room service and food.  
Accessibility to business center and garages.

Eleventh and Main Sts.  
**E. JEAN CAMPBELL**  
Owner and Manager

**Local Rates For Classified Advertising**

One time ..... Daily or Sunday  
Three times ..... 5 cents per word  
Six times ..... 4 cents per word  
1 mo. daily and Sun. .... 20 cents per word  
In order to earn the more than one time rate, advertising must run in consecutive issues.  
We ad taken for less than 25c.  
No Ad. taken Sunday charged at one-time rate.  
Advertisements (except Personal and Situations Wanted) will be taken over the telephone if the advertiser is a subscriber to phone.  
The Statesman will receive advertisements at any time of the day or night. To insure proper classification Ads should be in before 7 p. m.  
TELEPHONE 32 OR 555

**AUCTIONEERS**

**H. F. Woody & Son**  
Right down town. Cash paid for used furniture. Store 271 E. Com'l., Tel. 76. Agents for Lange Ranges.

**BATTERY & ELECTRICIAN**

**S. D. BARTON**—EXIDE BATTERIES—Starters and generator work; 302 South High.

**Willard** Tel. 188  
HIGH AND CENTER  
JON WILLIAMS

**ELKRENE ELECTRIC CO.**—HOUSE wiring by hour or contract. Estimates furnished. Tel. 980—471 Court St.

**BICYCLES & REPAIRING**

**LLOYD E. RAMSDEN**—COLUMBIA Bicycles and repairing. 257 Court.

**HELP WANTED**  
Help Wanted. Wanted. Miscellaneous. Ranch near Independence, 117 acres, and Curtis Bank, near Talbot Station, 50 acres. Usual accommodations furnished. Fishing will begin about September 1st. Register now at Talbot's Cigar Store, or Durbin's Grocery, Dec. 25, or at Talbot's Cigar Store.

**HELP WANTED**  
WANTED—A LIVE NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBER. Call on the Statesman office.

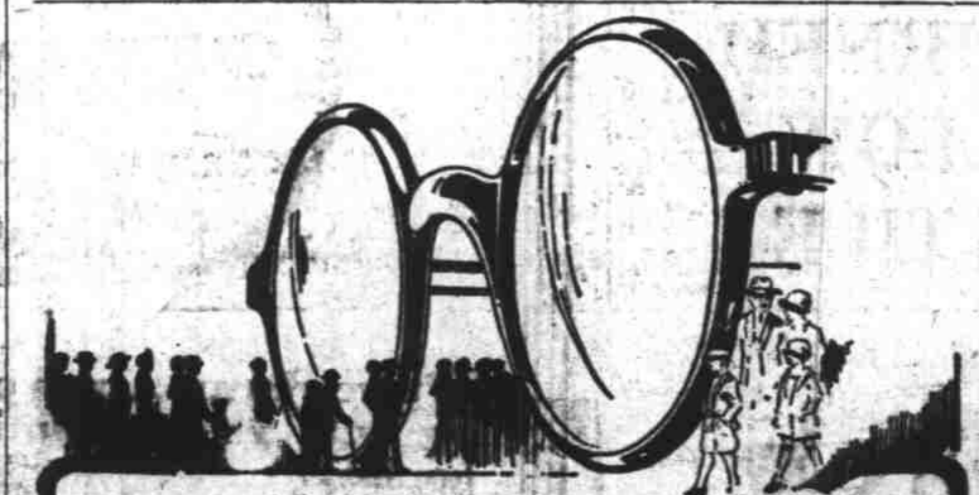
**ROOFING**



This is the time to repair your roof while there is very little danger of rain.

Have the Job Complete Before the Fall Rains  
We Carry a Full Stock  
Roofing Materials—Paper, Fire Resisting Shingles or Cedar Shingles

**J. W. Copeland Yards**  
WEST SALEM—TELEPHONE 576  
Yards in West Salem, Albany, Lents, Hubbard, Yamhill, Hillsboro, Eugene, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Park Rose



**AN INVESTMENT IN GOOD HEALTH**

EYE GLASSES for yourself or a member of your family should not be considered an expense. It is an investment in good health that pays immediate dividends in happiness. We even know of folks who have improved their personal charm by being correctly fitted. Of course, that's a matter of knowing how to fit frames that harmonize with personality.

**Pomeroy & Keene**  
Jewelers and Optometrists—Salem, Oregon

**Monday and Tuesday Specials on Lumber and Shingles**

Just received another car of 2x4's No. 8 Common, which we will sell for \$11.00 per thousand, cash. NOT CULLS.

We have about 10,000 feet 2x4 Culls for \$9.00 per thousand.

Another car of good Common Star Shingles \$1.75 per thousand.

Demand DRY LUMBER and avoid cracking of your plaster when house is finished.

Good No. 3 Shiplap, not Culls, at \$13.00 per thousand.

WATCH OUR SPECIAL MONDAY AND TUESDAY SALES.

"EVERYTHING IN BUILDING MATERIAL"

**Cobb & Mitchell Lumber Co.**  
A. B. Kelsay, Manager 349 South 12th St.