The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, SHELDON F. SACKETT, Publishers
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - - - Editor-Manager
SHELDON F. SACKETT - - - Managing-Editor

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

Pacific Coast Advertising Representatives:
Arthur W. Stypes, Inc., Portland, Security Bldg.
San Francisco, Sharon Bldg.; Los Angeles, W. Pac. Bldg.
Eastern Advertising Representatives:
Ford-Parsons-Stecher, Inc., New York, 271 Madison Ave.; Chicago, 360 N. Michigan Ave.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as Second-Class Matter. Published every morning except Monday. Business office 215 S. Commercial Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Mail Subscription Rates, in Advance. Within Oregon: Daily and Sunday, 1 Mo. 50 cents; 3 Mo. $1.25; 6 Mo. $2.25; 1 year $4.00. Elsewhere 50 cents per Mo. or $5.00 for 1 year in advance.
By City Carrier: 50 cents a month; $5.50 a year in advance. Per Copy 2 cents. On trains, and News Stands 5 cents.

Class of 1930

THE class of 1930 steps upon the stage, rehearses its brief part, and makes its exit from classic halls to enter the hurly burly or the drudgery of the everyday world. The season of graduation is upon us again. In every hamlet schools are closing and classes are being dismissed with diplomas certifying they have finished the course.

These are great days for the young people. Those whose hair is turning grey need not look upon youth with such cynical smiles. They were young once themselves, and should recall how thrilled they were at high school graduation. Nor do we sympathize with the old critics who make fun of the youth who finish high school and college for the disillusionment which they assert awaits youth when it enters into practical affairs.

Our young people are more sophisticated today. No more do they have graduating orations on how they will solve the problems of the world and how they will slay the dragons of Error and Inertia which retard human progress. Youth has its eyes open; and realizes full well that a diploma is only a scrap of paper so far as gaining real success in life is concerned. Our graduates do not anticipate that they are going to perform Herculean feats in cleaning the Augean stables of politics or transforming society or solving problems of industry. Their first concern is to get a job and win out at the job.

We hope however that with all their sophistication youth will still cling to some measure of the idealism which is its birthright. Where indeed are we to get renewal of our faith if not from bright-eyed, intelligent, earnest young people, who having been trained in the schools, having been educated in the theory of good citizenship and wholesome conduct, enter into active life with the hope that they can make real contribution toward bettering conditions in the world? Save us from the graduates who are cynics when they leave school. Their souls are calloused, and they offer faint promise of return to society for educating them.

No, give us high school and college graduates who are cheerful, who want to live, who want to "do something," who have real purpose in life, and the mental and moral equipment to enable them to attain something worth while. We shall not make fun of them for exuberant idealism. No indeed, we shall greet them heartily, and wish them well as they straighten their shoulders to the load of civic duty and moral responsibility which those at the end of life must each year lay aside.

Off to a Fresh Start

COINCIDENT with the offering this week of $300,000,000 in German reparations bonds issued under the Young plan, it may be said that Germany if off to a fresh start. The Dawes plan gave war-wracked Germany one start and the rebuilding of German industry was rapid. The Dawes plan was indefinite as to the term of payment. While Germany faithfuly met every condition of the Dawes plan, the time came when a final settlement of the reparations difficulties would have to be made.

That settlement was concluded at Paris last year by a commission whose moving force was Owen D. Young, and the plan is called in his honor, the Young plan. Under it the gross amount of German obligations for reparations was fixed at around eight billions of dollars. The terms of payment were decided on, and to facilitate exchange from Germany to the other countries a Bank for International Settlements has been created and is now functioning. It succeeds the War Reparations Commission.

The bond issue is the next step in the plan and the bonds are being offered this week in the United States and in other leading countries of the world. The portion allotted to the United States is $80,000,000; the bonds are priced to yield a little over 6%. Since the national debt of Germany was extinguished through the depreciation of the mark, the burden imposed by the reparations is no greater than the normal national debt of a country like Germany. The load will be much easier than the peak payments under the Dawes plan, so there is every asurance that Germany will meet the obligations imposed on it under the Young plan and by the terms of this bond issue.

To the world this means, we hope, the final casting of accounts respecting the financial settlement of the war. With this issue settled the nations of Europe can go ahead with some confidence in their economic security. The result should be a stimulus to German industry, making it a better market for American products. This adjustment may be just what is needed to make foreign trade get back into its stride, which would have a stimulating effect in all countries of the world.

There should be no difficulty in disposing of the $80,000,000 issue in this country. The previous issue of German 7's are now selling much above par and much above the call price.

Tom Turner, Portland baseball magnate, vents his spite on Lair Gregory, Oregonian sportswriter, for printing a letter from a fan which gave Turner a good panning. He voids Gregory's pass and forces him to sit in a paid seat in the grandstand if he wants to report the game. This is the best joke of the week. To be consistent, Turner ought to bar all newspaper writers from the vicinity of the ball park. Just for that the Portland papers might clip the columns of free publicity and Turner might quickly set up a holler for free space.

The Portland Journal is in a great fret because of the bad talk of Wildcat Bob Duncan who abused Editor Irvine, but it has no criticism at all of the attorney for its chief advertiser who vilified members of the supreme court. Evidently to the Journal it makes a difference which ox is doing the goring.

We aren't sure whether Caesar Mussolini will involve Italy with France or not; but we are dead sure neither country can get any help from the U.S.A. This country got enough of foreign wars to last it for a few generations.

They will have to invent some new handicaps for Bobby Jones. Here he is coming home with the British amateur championship in golf. He is just too perfect for the present game.

The Oregonian is doing plenty of apologizing for Joseph; perhaps that will satisfy the supreme court.

WILL BUILD SHIPS

PORTLAND, Ore.—(AP)—Kenneth D. Dawson, vice-president and general manager of the States Steamship company said construction of five fast passenger ships for operation between New York, Portland, and the Orient awaits only the opening of bids at Washington, D. C., June 26, and the execution of a mail carrying contract if the Portland bid is successful.

HEALTH

Today's Talk

By R. S. Copeland, M. D.

It is surprising and encouraging how much health propaganda we can see and hear these days. From the newspapers, on the radio, in the pulpit, go admonitions to all for right living.

Health has positive qualities. "Health is wealth," Health certainly is wisdom! Health is a condition of well-being, of buoyant life and vitality and no one can afford to neglect it.

The value of proper living lies in promoting better health, and these are no mere words. We just have to live properly in order to maintain good health.

The summer is an excellent time to get one's self in good shape for the winter, when cold mists blow in from the sea, and chill east winds howl down the chimneys. Sudden changes of temperature in the autumn days bring rainy weather and wet feet after balmy days when light clothing is the vogue. Colds dispose us to easy infection if we have not built for health in the meantime.

Everyone should build up resistance to disease, to sudden weather changes by good, vigorous exercise every day in the out-of-doors and sunshine. You can do it, and I can do it, no matter where we are. It just takes perseverance and stick-to-it-iveness.

These preventive measures for health mean constant habits of right living. It does not mean too long a tramp one day, and none the next. Overindulgence in food or drink one night, and none the next. When we once have health, we must keep it.

Our doctors will help and do help immeasurably. But our fates are surely in our own hands. No physician can promise to cure every ailment we have, but he can help in preventing it.

Having a thorough physical examination at least once a year is not an entirely new idea. Thousands pursue this course every year, with the result that health promotion and the prevention of disease are intelligently conducted affairs. Your doctor, consulted in time, prevents many an ailment that you may never know of. By consulting him you are conserving your health, and also you are in line to be cured of any incipient disease which may be lurking in the background.

This matter of consulting your family doctor in order to conserve your own health and your family's health does another thing. In the case of a patient who finds upon examination that he has some incurable physical defect, he is able to take better care of himself, and worries less under the guiding hand of his physician than he possibly could when "lurking in the shadows of the morbidly unseen."

The moral of this is, see your family doctor often for his counsel and a physical examination, and so conserve your health. Make yourself physically fit by an out-of-doors life during the long summer days. The conservation of health is "up to you."

Answers to Health Queries

M. J. Q.—What causes a pain on my right side below the belt? My appendix is all right.

2—What can be done for nasal catarrh?

A.—You may be troubled with constipation or gas in the intestines. Correct your diet and keep the intestinal tract clear.

2—Special treatments is advisable.

• • •

M. J. Q.—What is the cause of herpes zoster or shingles.

A.—Some kind of body poison is responsible for the trouble as a rule, but the exact cause is uncertain. Overwork and worry are factors in most instances. You should have a thorough physical examination and follow your doctor's advice as to treatment.

• • •

MRS. S. D. Q.—What should a woman of 38, 5 ft. 1 in. tall weigh?

2—What would be a suitable blood pressure for a woman of this age? Would the blood pressure have any bearing on severe pains in the back of the neck and head?

A.—You should weigh about 129 pounds.

2—About 120 or so. Yes, these symptoms may be indicative of abnormal blood pressure, although they may be caused by other disturbances as well. Have your blood pressure tested so that definite advice may be outlined.

• • •

M. G. Q.—What causes catarrh of the ear and what treatment is advised?

A.—The trouble is probably due to a catarrhal condition of the nose and throat which has affected the ear. This must be cleared up first of all. For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

A Problem
For You For Today

The volume of a pyramid with a square base is 96 cubic inches and its height 16 inches. What does a side of the base measure?

Answer to Yesterday's Problem

$847.50, 1.145 per cent. Explanation—Multiply $200,000 by 7-8 per cent, $75,000 by ¾ per cent and $51,000 by 2-3 per cent; add last two results and subtract from first. Add $75,000 and $51,000; subtract from $200,000, and divide into 847.50.

MORE OVERPRODUCTION

"WHERE'S EMILY?"
by CAROLYN WELLS

CHAPTER XLV

Doctor Eaton left the sickroom with a heavy heart. He knew a lot about the results of shell shock, and this present case showed many similar symptoms. His diagnosis, corroborated by his confreres, was that the whole illness of Emily was the result of shock by some frightening occurrence or series of occurrences. The latter most likely, for one shock, however great, could scarcely reduce a strong, healthy girl to this pitiable, trembling wreck of humanity.

But the doctors all agreed there was nothing to be done but wait and let nature do all it could by itself in a recuperating way.

Emily took the nourishment they offered and swallowed milk or broth naturally and with no unwillingness. This led to a more assured opinion that physically there was little the matter with her.

But when the sedative effect wore off and consciousness began to return, then came about the terrible spells of hysteria and apparent dementia.

About dawn Emily had one of these attacks and became so violent that they were obliged to restrain her by force.

"I must get out of the window" she cried, not loudly, but with a low, piteous moan. "I must get out of the window!"

"Yes, dear," soothed the nurse. "Yes, you shall get out of the window. Just wait until afternoon. Take a little nap first."

And so receptive was Emily's disordered brain that she obeyed and went to sleep as suggested.

Then in a moment she was wild again, tossing her restless head and throwing her arms about.

Patiently the nurse soothed her and tried to calm her. Sometimes the efforts were successful, sometimes not, but the nurses, frequently relieved, were indefatigable and persistent in their determination to do their part toward the recovery of Emily Duane.

Not only was it a celebrated case, as well as the most important and interesting case the hospital had ever had in its brief career, but they all loved Emily, they all admired Rodney, and they outvied one another in their work of rescue.

At seven o'clock, when Emily chanced to be quiet, a nurse took occasion to tell Rodney he had better go home and freshen up and get his breakfast.

"You can breakfast here if you like," she went on, smiling at him "but I'm sure you'll fare better at Knollwood. And you can't see Miss Duane today in any case. Perhaps not for several days.

"But she's getting better. She's doing all right?" begged Rodney, and the nurse was moved to give him some details.

"Yes," she said, picking her words carefully, "she's doing all the doctors can expect or hope for at present. They want to build her up physically before she is questioned or even spoken to."

"Has she said anything at all?"

"Nothing coherent. I was with her about three or four o'clock, when she woke suddenly and seemed to want to talk. I didn't discourage her exactly, and she tried hard to say something. But she couldn't get the words right. Then she waved her arms about and said thickly, 'Can't talk—get pen—' So I offered her a pencil and a paper pad. But she only stared at me and said 'No, no—get pen—' Well, of course, I didn't dare to bring pen and ink for she's likely to fling it all over the sheets, so I said 'Yes, dear, tomorrow we'll get a pen for you,' and she smile dalmost rationally, and dropped off to sleep like a lamb."

Rodney listened, glad to hear any details, and the nhe said:

"Thank you, nurse. It's plain to be seen she wants to tell of her experiences but she can't command her speech yet. If the doctor will let you, give her a pen today, but of course, don't do anything he thinks unwise."

"No, sir," said the nurse, demurely, quite willing to let this nice young man think he was giving her valuable advice.

Sayre went back to Knollwood, greatly heartened by his talk with the nurse. It brought Emily nearer to him to hear these details of what she was doing and saying. Had he known the real truth of her terrible night, he would have felt less secure of her ultimate recovery.

At the breakfast table all tried to be cheerful and hopeful. Aunt Judy was frankly jubilant over Emily's return and was sure that she would be her own self again.

Pete was worrying about the police. He hadn't mentioned it, but he felt sure the moment Emily was well enough they would arrest her for Polly Pennington's murder.

Emily arrested for murder! The idea was so absurd as to seem impossible, but Pete knew how strongly Lawlor believed in the girl's guilt, and whatever the outcome might be it would mean a lot of trouble and publicity.

Betty was a little downcast, for she had had a relative who had lost his mind through the effects of shock, and she secretly feared for Emily.

Fleming Stone, pleasant and kindly as always, was abstracted and thoughtful.

He roused to sharp attention when Rodney related what the nurse had told him.

For Sayre, so pleased himself to learn details of his darling's doings, wanted to pass the story on to interest Aunt Judy and Betty.

But of them all Stone showed the deepest interest.

"Tell that again, Sayre," he said, excitedly. "Tell it exactly as the nurse told it to you."

Nothing loath, Rodney repeated it all, being careful to quote the exact words of the nurse.

"I shall have to go right to New York," Stone said, as they rose from the table. "Pete, you keep an eye and ear for anything that may happen. Of course, nobody can question Emily or even see her, I suppose, but get from the nurses a full account of anything she says or does. It may mean everything in our search for the villain who brought all this about. I shall stop at the hospital before I go to the train, for there may be some further news."

Stone hurried off, and though wondering what had given him this new impetus they could scarcely think it was Emily's suggestion of writing what she could not say.

And yet it was.

Fleming Stone stopped at the hospital on his way to the station and asked for Doctor Eaton and for the nurse who had been with Emily during the early morning hours.

"You see, doctor," the detective said, "our suspicions are well founded. I don't know where Emily has been kept these past six days, but we do know who kept her captive. We dont know how she got out, and we can't know until either she or her captor does tell us."

They talked a few moments longer and then the nurse they had summoned appeared.

"Has Miss Duane said anything rational?" Stone asked her.

"Not rational, no," she replied. "But she babbles a great deal. Most of it is incoherent and of no sense at all. But some few phrases recur continually. She is always asking for a pen, but given either a pen or pencil, she cannot use them. She makes meaningless marks on the paper, and then throws them down. And she says over and over 'double you, double you.' Whether she means the letter W or what she means, I don't know. But it's everlastingly, 'double you, double you, and once she said clearly, 'Remember, double you!' and then she went off into unconsciousness again."

"Thank you," Stone said speaking so fervently that the nurse stared.

(To be continued)

Editorial Comment
From Other Papers

AS OTHERS SEE THINGS

There are only two newspaper editors in Washington state and Colonel Robertson of the Yakima Republic is both of them. He got off the following interesting interesting comment on the primaries in Oregon and Pennsylvania:

"The nomination of Mr. Joseph by the republicans of Oregon for governor is pointed to by a correspondent as another victory over the newspaper press because nearly all the Webfoot editors were opposed to the gentleman. We don't consider the affair as much of a victory. Joseph was nominated by about 35 percent of the votes cast; only about one-third of the people took the trouble to go to the polls and vote at all. The Oregon press has nothing to be ashamed of. It merely did its duty by its public in opposing Joseph. The newspaper cannot make the individual voter, or any group of voters, do anything. It is one of the inalienable privileges of the people to do the wrong thing, and often they do it for no better reason than to turn down advice."

"The defeat of Old Man Grundy in the Pennsylvania primary was not, as some one says, a triumph for decency in politics of the Keystone state. Grundy, a little boss of many excellent traits, was juggernauted by the machine owned by the big bosses because he got over into their territory. In plain and modern terms, they highjacked the old man. Davis, who was nominated by the machine, is no good except in one important way. He will do what his masters tell him. The machine couldn't put Brown over for governor. Pinchot got that nomination and if he is elected will be his own man, which is only a little worse than being in control of the machine."

Yesterdays
. . . Of Old Oregon
Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

June 4, 1905

The annual number of the Clarion, edited by the students of the Salem high school has just made its appearance. It has been well patronized by the local merchants.

Salem Lodge, No. 19, Degree of Honor, held election with the following results: Mrs. Jessie Pugh, delegate to the grand lodge; Mrs. Grace Johnson, alternate delegate; Mrs. Margaret West, chief of honor; Mrs. Lucretia Burton, recorder; Mrs. Mary A. Thatcher, financier; Mrs. Carrie Holman, receiver; Mrs. Gertrude West, lady of honor; Mrs. Anna Miller, chief of ceremonies; Mrs. Lucia Crosson, usher; Mrs. Arabella Bailey, inside watch; Steve McFadden, outside watch.

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The provisional government:

Quoting Bancroft strictly from this point on: "The fourth and last article of the land law forbade all persons to hold claims upon city or town sites, extensive water privileges, or other situations necessary for the transaction of mercantile or manufacturing operations. Like all the important acts of the legislative committee, the land law was the mark of Shortess, who was, at this period of his history, in close sympathy with the Methodist mission. The fourth article was directly designed to take from John McLoughlin his claim at Oregon City, but when the motion was put to adopt the law as a whole, there arose considerable argument, the mission having also laid claim to a portion of the land at Oregon City, and having erected mills on the island at the falls. In order to quiet this discussion and satisfy the mission, a proviso was proposed 'that nothing in these laws shall be so construed as to effect any claim of any mission of a religious character, made previous to this time, of an extent not more than six miles square.'

"The reports of the various committees having been adopted, Jason Lee, Harvey Clark, and David Leslie were chosen a committee to draught and administer an oath of office to the persons elected on the 2d of May, and to the supreme judge, who should thereafter qualify all civil and military officers elected by the people. Burns having resigned his office as justice of the peace, Moore was chosen in his place. James O'Neil was also chosen justice of the peace for Yamhill district, and Amos Cook constable. Joel Turnham was elected constable for Champooick district, in place of Bridges, who had gone to California.

"The choice of an executive committee was a matter of more moment, and the subject of active canvassing; it finally fell on David Hill, Alanson Beers, and Joseph Gale. None of these men had influence enough to be dangerous to the peace of the community; two belonged to the settler class and the third was but a lay member of the mission. The oath of office was administered the same day, by motion of the meeting, and thus the whole business of starting the machinery of the first government of Oregon was concluded.

"With regard to the influence of the Methodist mission on the organization of a temporary government, the student of history can arrive at but one conclusion. The first object of the mission was to secure large tracts of land. Having made their choice, finding the United States government slow to act in the matter of boundary and title, and fearing the encroachment of immigrants who might dispute with them their right to a land monopoly in certain localities, it was their only recourse to secure the establishment of a temporary government, or even an independent one, which should confirm by law the claims already taken or that might be taken under the law. It was not their policy to seem to be more anxious than other men, but rather to strive to make the settlers anxious about their welfare, and to use them to promote their own ends.

"The scheme of government framed by the legislative committee of 1843 had a political significance imparted to it by Robert Shortess, which was not comprehended by the majority of American settlers who voted for it. By making its basis the ordinance of 1787, passed by congress for the government of the territories north of the Ohio river, besides its other excellent provisions, it was intended to settle the question of slavery west of the Rocky mountains, as had been done in the northwestern states. Also by extending jurisdiction over the whole of Oregon up to the time the United States should take possession of the country, the right of Great Britain to any part of it was ignored—a step in advance of the position publicly taken at this time by the government itself.

"It is doubtful if, when all was done, the British residents of the territory, even McLoughlin himself, fully recognized the importance of what had taken place. This was the mistake which he often made in regard to American enterprises. He was slow to learn the difference between men trained to subservicney, and the quick reasoning and alert independence of the Americans, who though sometimes dressed in skins, possessed the faculty of making themselves masters of whatsoever destiny fortune laid upon them."

Robert Shortess, mentioned by Bancroft as noted above, was a native of Ohio. But he came to Oregon from Missouri with the Peoria party, in 1839-40. He was a man of good attainments and extensive reading. He was converted, as he expressed it, "from a state of gloomy infidelity," by the Methodist missionaries. He was an extremist in party feelings, and at once formed prejudices against the rule of the Hudson's Bay company. He was the author in 1842 of a petition to congress against the arbitrary claims and proceedings of this British concern and its chief factor, Dr. McLoughlin. He invented the phrase, "salmon skin aristocracy," as applied to the principal officers of that company. W. H. Gray, who thoroughly sympathized with his anti-British spirit, said he and many others should have a pension for maintaining the rights of Americans on the west coast.

Shortess met the starving members of the Applegate covered wagon train of 1843 at The Dalles with a canoe load of provisions. He was chosen one of the judges of Clatsop county by the provisional government legislature in 1845. He was severely wounded in the wreck of the steamer Gazelle, of the upper Willamette, in 1853, by the blowing up of her boiler at her wharf at Canemah—causing the most serious disaster that ever occurred in Oregon waters, killing 22 people and injuring a number of others, several of whom soon died. What was left of the wreck was run over the falls and rebuilt into the steamer Senorita. Afterwards the boilers were used in the first of the pioneer boats called the Hassalo.

Shortess died in 1877 near Astoria, where he lived as a recluse. Men of his type, embittered against slavery, were responsible for placing in the Oregon state constitution clauses against the coming of either slaves or freemen of the colored race.

The land laws enacted by the provisional government were confirmed on the admission of Oregon as a territory. All the protective measures for the mission holdings were retained, and their claims were lost only through the death of Jason Lee and the breaking up of the missionary organization.

It was stated in this column in this series, concluded today, on the making of the provisional government, that Dr. John McLoughlin was the first governor of the vast Oregon country, and that after Jason Lee came they together divided the rule 'till February 18, 1841, when, the day after the Ewing Young funeral, what was called the first provisional government by Bancroft was set up. But there was a semblance of American government even before this, for in 1838 David Leslie was named justice of the peace by the Methodist missionaries, and dispensed justice in the Willamette valley. In 1841 a canoe, in which were some of the goods of the family of Rev. W. H. Kone, missionary, was upset in the Willamette river and a box containing some of the clothing of Mrs. Kone, coming ashore, was picked up by a Canadian French settler, whose wife, an Indian woman, appropriated it to her own use. This led to the arrest and trial of the responsible party before Justice Leslie.

Many long chapters would be required to explain this, and what followed from it.

GRAF LEAVES COAST ON FINAL CROSSING

NAVAL AIR STATION, Lakehurst, N. J., June 3.—(AP)—Under a quarter moon, so bright the night sky was blue instead of black, the dirigible Graf Zeppelin floated from the ground at 9:12 (EST) tonight to start its eighth ocean crossing and complete its journey across four continents and two hemispheres.

With 22 passengers, four of them women, and a crew of 59, the giant ship lifted lightly into the luminous sky and with a roar of its five great motors headed away for New York and the sea beyond.

The departure was uneventful, the ship being towed easily from the hanger by the mobile mooring mast and scarcely more than half a hundred men. Ropes were cast loose. Gutteral orders were barked from the open windows of the control cabin where Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the ship, superintended the sailing. And then came the final orders to the sailors and marines holding the ropes.

A crowd of several thousand witnessed the takeoff and as the Graf swung around for New York it passed directly over the breathless watchers.

The schedule calls for a stop at Seville, Spain, in fifty hours, a wait of an hour or two there, and then the last 20 hours to Freidrichshafen. So will be completed a flight in which there were stops in Europe and both Americas and in which the ship flew over a tip of Africa and twice across the equator. It was the longest journey the Graf has taken except for her record-breaking flight around the world last year.

SILVERTON HOMES ENTERTAIN GUESTS

SILVERTON, June 3 — Mrs. John Grayer (Miss Tillie Foss) is a guest of her brother, Louis Foss this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Riviness of Coquille are visiting Silverton friends now. Mr. Riviness is with the J. C. Penney company at Coquille.

Mrs. Jack Randall, who has been a guest of her mother, Mrs. O. S. Hauge for the past two months, left Saturday for Seattle where she will now make her home. Mrs. Randall has been with her husband in Honolulu for the past four years. Mr. Randall has been transferred to the states with headquarters at Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lorenzon spent the weekend at the coast.

Glenn Jenkins and his mother, Mrs. Anna Jenkins, were Sunday visitors at the M. J. Madsen home. The Jenkins are residents of Portland.

Mrs. M. J. Madsen is spending a week at the home of her son, Alvin, at Salem.

Alf O. Nelson, who has been seriously ill for the past two weeks, is on the road to recovery and spends part of each day at his office again.

A no host dinner was enjoyed at the F. E. Sylvester home Friday evening. Those attending included Mr. and Mrs. Edson Comstock, Mrs. E. O. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Coffee, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. McCannel, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Miles and Jannett Graham.