Che Oregon Statesman

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

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Wage Comparisons

F in prosperous time public employes have reason to grum-L ble because of the inadequacy of their wage, the reverse is true in periods of depression. Recent statistics of the national industrial conference board show that in 1932 the per capita average wage of active employes of federal, state and local governments, was \$1,448 which was 24.3% more than per capita full-time wages of employes in all other fields of employment. The \$1,448 wage is not large of itself, so small indeed is the wage which is only three-fourths of that sum.

From 1929 to 1932 the average pay in the government group decreased only 1.2%, while the average in all other fields decreased 21.1%. This should be observed however, that there was a time lag in wage cuts in civil service; but by 1933 the cuts were severe. That was true in this state and city, and doubtless true elsewhere, so the final figure will doubtless be considerably higher than 1.2%.

The group which suffered the worst was agricultural employes. While their 1929 pay was the lowest of any classification their cut was 45.7%. Doubtless this does not take into account the fact that most farm workers receive room and board in addition, which at least gave them subsistence. There were many farm hands who worked only for room and board during the winter months on farms. The following tabulation shows how the various wage groups fared, the columns giving average wages in 1929 and in 1932 and the percentage of decline:

	1929	1932	Decline
Government	1,466	\$1,448	1.2 %
Manufacturing		1,115	26.1
Agriculture	648	352	45.
Mining	1,531	1,049	31
Construction	1.904	1,315	30.9
Electric light and power and gas		1.339	14.2
Transportation?	1,681	1,409	16.2
Communication	1,319	1,320	0.1 (1
Trade	1.474	1,245	15.5
Finance	2,282	1,958	14.2
Service		1,015	16.5
Miscellaneous	1,615	1,285	20.4
Ave. for all fields except gov't	1,476	1,165	21.1
Increase 1932 over 1929.			

A Fresh Threat

THE American newspaper guild, an organization of news Lafayette, then a promising town to discharge some pecuniary obliand editorial department workers on newspapers, at- in its third year, and the county gations he was under to him and tacks the language of the Rayburn communications bill which seat of Yambill county. gives the president authority in event of war or a state of public peril or disaster to close wire and radio news stations or censor the news passing over those facilities. The guild describes this as "most alarming and containing a dire threat aid him to the close of the term

Why is it, government authorities persist in threats board. against freedom of communication? When the code matter was up and publishers protested the possibility of a government license as a step toward a government-controlled press, the government officials were mean and nasty in their insinuations. The sincerity of publishers was attacked and it was asserted that their protest was a smoke screen to permit girls, afterward heads of families them to continue bad labor conditions.

Yet here is a plain attempt to legalize power to throttle the press, under cloak of national emergency. It is almost an invitation to some future dictator to "declare a state of public peril" and seize control of the channels of communication. Against this the newspaper guild properly raise chinery of the county in motion. a small sum, he took a pinch alarm, and the publishers should resist the language of the In March, 1850, Matthew P. Deady from the customer's buckskin bag

The United States has succeeded fairly well under a free press; and there should be no attempt now to beat a civil one and a suit for divorce— ting "down" weight. retreat to a muzzled press, with the control resting in the hands of politicians who may determine their own "emer- up to the legislature, which to were good customers, and, in gency". Pres. Roosevelt has frequently stated he has no intention of infringing constitutional grants of freedom; congress will do well to follow his policy and exclude such dangerous clauses from the Rayburn bill.

It grows tiresome to reiterate; but we will repeat, that the fascist or communist danger is real; and that the quickest way of bringing such a change is through suppression of a free press.

Rain Relieves Drouth

NORTH DAKOTA reports a \$40,000,000 rain. Showers came in time to benefit the spring crop greatly, though too late to aid the winter wheat over much of the southwest. The range will quickly revive under showers; and these may be expected in the middle west all through the summer. It is on this slope of the Rockies that the rains are sure to cease in mid-summer, not to come until fall.

Tremendous damage has been done in the midwest to the season's crops; but rains may revive the pasture and provide forage for livestock.

The effect of the drouth damage will be serious, perhaps more so than is realized now. We have felt that the 1930 drouth was a great factor in deepening the depression. It came when business was on the upturn, killed the 1930 revival, and helped grease the skids for further decline. We pray such will not be the consequence of this malfeasance of

Bryan H. Conley of Salem has been elected commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for Oregon at the state convention in Medford. Conley delivered the able oration at the Memorial day exercises at the armory last week. He is employed in the state industrial accident commission and has been active in veterans' circles. His election is an honor to himself and his city and a credit to his organization.

PWA has been very critical of government units over delay in getting men to work. Yet here we are in Oregon, bridge contracts all approved, men ready to go to work, held up through failure of PWA to ship the money here. It merely proves you can't put the whole USA through the Washington funnel.

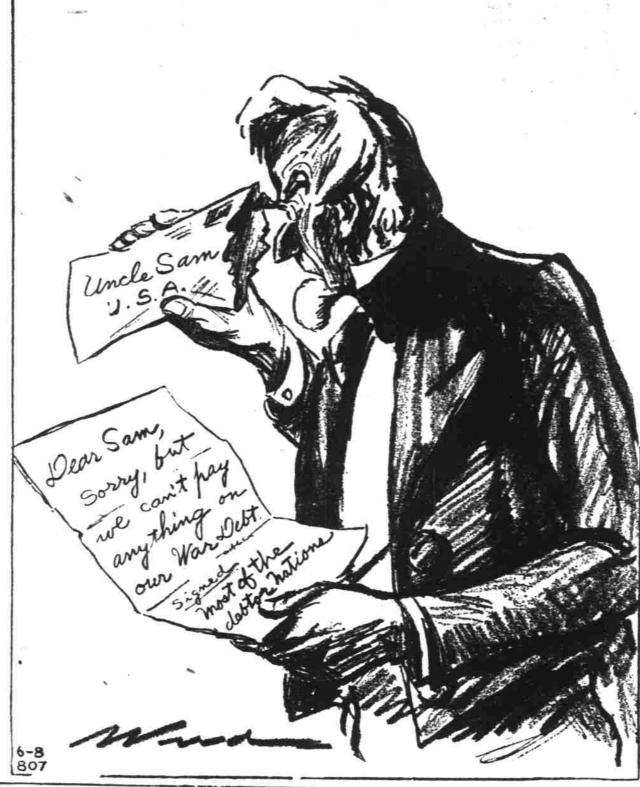
So far we have read of no women who have been bitten by the black widow spiders. Naturally it is the men who fall for the widows in black with red trimmings.

Graduation Event at St. Paul High Slated for Friday

ST. PAUL, June 7. — Graduation exercises of the St. Paul
union high school will be held Friunion h ST. PAUL, June 7. - Gradua- diplomas and scholarship awards;

umbus hall at 8 o'clock. The speakers of the evening will be Rev. Fr. Damien, O.S.B., of Mt. Angel, who will deliver the commencement address; Mrs. Mary Fulkerson will present the





Not a Love Letter!

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Judge Matthew P. Deady: Colorful old time Oregon career; broke new ground, marked new trails in law: 5 5 5

(Continuing from yesterday:) ed a few days, and, leaving his little hair trunk which he had, with a few books and extra cloth-

His purse being nearly empty, young Deady made an arrangement with Prof. John E. Lyle to of school he was teaching, for a compensation sufficient to pay his

When the term expired, he aught another term as an equal partner, and made \$75 a month, ships with the best people of the section-and not a few boys and legislature from Yamhill county. and prominent in Oregon, were

"to school to Judge Deady." * * * the last named had to be carried

United States senator from New York

Former Commissioner of Health,

New York City

monly heard in every day conversa-

it actually know its meaning.

come into use

within recent

years. In fact, it

ts only within the

past decade that

the condition has

been recognized

and accepted by

the medical pro-

By focal infec-

tion is meant a

disturbance or

infection existing

somewhere in the

body, but produc-

ing symptoms re-

mote from the

infected area. For

example, you may have pain in

point of infection in the teeth, nose

or tonsils, or even in the gall bladder.

Poisons the Body

tooth or tonsil are circulating in your

body. They set upon some weak

place, eausing an irritation there, but

so far away as to make it difficult

Though the teeth, tonsils and nasal

sinuses are the most common sites

of focal infection, the appendix, gall

bladder or other organ may be the

to find the real seat of trouble.

fession.

tion. I wonder how many who use

This is an expression which has

Dr. Copeland

or toxing generated in the infected of a focal infection.

shoulder, foot or toe. Upon careful infection and may be the seat of

examination no infection is found at trouble elsewhere in the body. A

one of these points, but further in- simple X-ray picture will determine

This localized disturbance is the to testify what relief, almost magical

point of focal infection. The poisons relief, has followed the clearing up

vestigation may reveal a focus or whether or not they are infected.

A TERM, "focal infection", is com-

highest tribunal in any country. | ed "the triumvirate."

ing, managed to get safely across titioner got ahead he sent back to the capital of Oregon-and re others, who were kind enough to help him when he left there.

They had heard that he had died of cholera on the plains, and lost, the receipt of the remittance ceived to the contrary.

5 5 5 At the election the first Monday in June, 1850, Mr. Deady was and gained pleasant acquaintance- caucus, a member of the lower house of the Oregon territorial During that summer, for two

proud to speak of having gone fayette store of his friend, Elder Glen O. Burnett, brother of Governor Peter H. Burnett of Cali-Young Deady acted as adviser fornia, while he was gone to San and aid to the county commis- Francisco after goods. The cursioners in getting the legal ma- rency was largely gold dust. For made his debut as a lawyer in Ore- of dust, while large sums were gon before Judge O. C. Pratt, in | weighed out in the coffee and suthree cases, a criminal action, a gar scales—the store usually get-

The Willamette valley Indians that time granted final divorces in dealing with them, he became pro-Oregon. The court was a large un- ficient in the Chinook jargon, and

sufferer who believes himself free

from the danger of an inflamed ap-

pendix because he has no pain on the

right side. Digestive disturbances,

such as nausea and headache, back-

ache and other pains, may be signs

of focal infection. Their presence

warrants a search for the underly-

X-Ray Examinations

Fortunately, modern methods of

lagnosis and a more thorough un-

derstanding of focal infection, have

minimized its dangers. It is now pos-

sible to visualize certain structures

and accurately determine if they are

the cause of the infection. I refer to

the use of the X-ray machine and

other modern instruments of diag-

All persons who have vague and

unaccounted for complaints should

be warned of the possibility of focal

infection. Even though your teeth

appear to be in good condition and

free from pain I would advise pert-

odic X-ray examinations. As I have

stated, the teeth and nasal sinuses

are the most common points of focal

There may be a temptation to over-

state the pessibilities of focal infec-

tion. It cannot be denied, however,

that many a happy person is ready

Answers to Health Queries

Fannie. Q.-What would be apt

to cause palpitation in a young per-

son who seems in otherwise good

ing cause of discomfort.

Daliy Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D.

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D. | entirely absent. This confuses the

sometimes on Sundays he attended the Campbellite meeting in the

In December he went to Oregon City, to attend the 1850-1 session of the legislature, where he met for the first time Asahel Bush. occupied room in Jacob Hawn's clerk of the house; and also James tavern at Lafayette. The bench W. Nesmith. With them he formand furniture were improvised for ed a friendship, which colored his the occasion-but the dignity and lafter life, and which, indeed, had order of the court, so far as de-pended upon the judge, would not rent of public affairs — causing At Oregon City young Deady rest- suffer from comparison with the these three some times to be call-

5 5 5

Judge Deady's career commenced there, and he was never after out of the harness until death removed him from earthly scenes. had given up the amounts for In that session he served on several important committees, includbeing the first news they had re- ing the judiciary, and did a large amount of work in drafting bills, writing reports and shaping legislation in the committees.

At the close of the session, he chosen, without convention or prepared for publication the laws passed, also certain laws of the 1849 session. This was done at the request of Gen. Edward Hamilton, secretary of the territory. It was months, he had charge of the La- the first volume of laws published in the territory, and was some times called the Hamilton code.

In 1851, Yamhill elected Judge Deady to the council (upper house) of the legislature. He was reelected in 1852, and was president of the council in the 1852-3 session. Thus he served in both sessions of the legislature held in basement rooms of the Oregon Institute, that by change of name became Willamette university, in one instance he sentenced a And he presided over the council | white ruffian to the penitentiary when the institution was char- for the crime of killing an Indian. tered, Jan. 13, 1853, and its name changed.

5 5 5 June 24, 1852, Matthew P. Deady married Miss Lucy A. Henderson, eldest child of Robert Henderson, Yambill county farmer; the family immigrants of 1846 over the southern route. Three children came to the Deady home, Edward Nesmith, Paul Robert and Henderson Brooke; the first two becoming lawyers and the last named a physician. Paul R. was for a long time commissioner of the U. S. circuit court, 5 5 5

Matthew P. Deady was in 1853 appointed by President Pierce one of the supreme judges of Oregon. He held court in the southern one of the three districts, twice a year in each county. No regular courts had ever been held there before. In the summer of 1853, he paid a squatter to abandon a claim on Camas Swale in the Umpqua valley, not far from the historic town of Wilbur, which he took under the donation act, moving his family there in the fall of that year. The location was beautiful, and he named his place Fair Oaks. There he lived until 1860, carrying on improvements, dividing time between holding court and laboring with his own hands, the latter at such times as he could spare between official duties and going from the points which the dates required, besides keeping up his studies - which filled all his hours, for he was obliged to travel at least 1500 miles a year, mostly on horseback. Circuit judges in Oregon then performed also the duties of justices of the supreme courtwhich brought Judge Deady often to the capital at Salem.

He organized the courts of four of the counties of southern Oregon, opened the records, and A .- This condition may be due to often wrote them up in the eveplace of disease. Bear in mind that a number of causes: Indigestion nings. During this entire period any infected organ of the body is a may be a factor. It would be well he never miseed a court or failed definite hindrance to good health and to make sure that the heart is per-a stumbling block to long life. the Indian war of 1865-6 was

school house.

That was the session at which, The first \$100 the young prac- Jan. 13, 1851. Salem was made the plains, he started on foot for St. Clairsville, to Henry Kennon, mained so, after a succession of long and bitter fights.

'em in prison?"

MA CINDERELLA" BY HAROLD BELL WRIGHT

CHAPTER XXVI.

From a window the two backwoods women watched Mr. Levering enter the automobile. The chauffeur touched his cap, closed the door, and took his place at the "The courts might hold sich to be wheel. The machine moved smooth- the law." appeared from sight up the hill toward the Ridge Highway.

Then she laughed a queer, halfsmothered sort of laugh and muttered to herself: "Wal, shoot me like you war my own all these Ann Haskel drew a long breath daid an' don't miss! That thar years?"

"I'm everlastin' grateful, Ann. derella sure 'nough! Two million dollars-whoo-ee! That thar's money 'nough to make a princess I allus knowed what war best fer out of anybody no matter how poor a start they had."

"Ann! Ann Haskel!" In her excitement Nance caught her companion's arm and shook her savagely. "My Gawd-a-mighty! Ann, be you gone plum' crazy? You can't do sich as that. Hit's a court matter, that's what hit is. You don't you air so set on takin' sich a chance

done told that bank lawyer hit money if you had hit. We-uns got

"Shet up, I tell you." "But you dassent do sich as that, Ann Haskel. Not even you dast do hit. You an' me both know good an' well what you made that bank law-ued, more to herself than to her

for the gun, Nance, with a moaning cry, fell to her knees. Slowly Ann he didn't never come back, I figgered lege text-books and leave text-books and leave text-books and leave text-books. Haskel turned with the weapon in her hands

"No, no-Ann, don't do hit! Gawd's mercy, don't do hit!" "I warned you."

did. An' I've allus done jest like you said-you know I have. I ain't aimin' to tell nobody, Ann. I swear to Gawd I ain't." Slowly the mountain woman returned the rifle to its place.

wiped the perspiration from her face, and the action seemed somehow to restore in a measure her usual stoical calm.

"I'd 'most forgot how hit war myse'f," she said, humbly. "Hit all fer him is all messed up. The poor happened so long ago. Hit ain't boy can't live like we-uns does, cause he's too educated. An' he first. I aim to l'arn, though. But cause he's I can see -yit." "What difference do you recken hit's a-goin' to make now?" de-

manded Ann. Torn between her fear of her companion and her fear of the vague unknown power which, to her mind, fer my boy all them things out you-Levering personified, Nance answered, pleadingly:

"Didn't you hyear him tell bout law papers an' swearin' an' sich, Ann? This hyear what you air a-doin's a court matter. You don't dast. Ann-you ain't got no right!" With grim determination Ann Sich what he's got 'long with his went to Wilderness Station to Haskel caid, "Mebbe I ain't got no schoolin' the poor boy ain't never make their Pullman reservations law right; then ag'in, considerin' goin' to be able to take care of on the main line, for they would everything, mebbe I got a right what's bigger'n any law the courts car make. I ain't never been too particular 'bout laws an' courts, nohow. I sure ain't aimin' to be too particular now. Anyhow, I got a chance, an' sometimes a chance air a long-sight better'n a right."

'What do you reckon they'd do to a body fer sich as this, Ann-put

"I reckon so."

"Might they hang 'em, mebbe ?"
"They might so."
"Would a body what only jest

ly away. Running to the window in "I wished you wouldn't do hit, when I've sure 'nough got the John Herbert's room, they watched without a word until the car dis-"You look a-hyear, Nance Jordan. Didn't I take you in out of the bresh?

sure ain't got nobody but you."
"Don't I know what's best. Ain't you an' Jeff an' Herb an' every-

"You sure have, Ann." "Wal, then, don't I know what's best now? Don't I?"

dast fool a bank lawyer sich as of goin' to prison or bein' hung, him. 'Tain't safe—hit's—"

"Shet up. I got a right smart job

"Shet up. I got a right smart job

"Shet up. I got a right smart job now then arry other body in these now than ary other body in these "But, Ann," wailed Nance, "you parts. We-uns couldn't use no more everything we need right now. jest can't see no sense in a body takin' sich awful risks."

yer believe warn't so; leastways not companion: "But what we-uns all of hit. Didn't you hyear him hyear in these backwoods has got say how he'd be a-comin' back with air less'n nothin' to what's out yonlaw papers an' sich fer we-uns to der. All my life I been a-honin' fer sign? Didn't you? An' didn't he somethin' what I can sense is somesay as how thar'd be court swear- whar out thar. I've allus knowed l an' sich? I'm a-tellin' you you could git to hit if only I had a don't dast do hit. Anyway, if so be chance. But things has all a strength. Forces long denied and you air sich a fool's to try hit on, a holdin' me back. Ever since I war strength. Forces long denied and held in bondage by the dominant you ain't a-goin' to make me swear a girl—'fore even I war married—to no court what I'm a-knowin' all I've been a-tryin' an' a-tryin' to to no court what I'm a-knowin' all the time ain't so. I don't 'low—to— break away. But somehow things git—myse'f—"

Peop Nervi's and a tryin' to break away. But somehow things jest kept on a-holdin' me back more ward freedom. Emotions which Poor Nance's voice died away in a low wail of terror as she caught sight of Ann Haskel's face.

Deliberately the mountain woman moved to a rifle which stood beside the fireplace. As she reached plainer'n I'd ever done before. Then he could not grasp the full signifihe didn't never come back. I figgered lege text-books and lectures had out after a spell why he didn't an' furnished him no key to such mysa-wantin' fer myse'f, I jest set-tled down to git fer John Herbert When Ann told John I "You sure did. Ann; I know you tled down to git fer John Herbert all them things what I couldn't never have. Everything war a-workin' out fine fer Herb, jest like sented readily enough. But when I'd planned. He didn't even know he learned that Nance Jordan was

Nance, with a sob of relief, rose to her feet and slumped into a chair. With a corner of her apron she was sure free from everything remonstrate. What's allus been a-holdin me. "I reckon you're right so far as Then he come home an' found out you know," his mother replied. 'cause he can't make the money.

> a-takin' care of John Herbert jest around. I'll feel a heap easier in like I've allus done. Hit's easy my mind havin' her whar I can look 'nough to see that with all them after her." fool notions 'bout book-writin' an'

> of lawyer Levering and his amaz- young people had a few minutes tong story of the Haskel fortune a secret even from her son.

"Thar ain't never no use a-goin' off half-cocked," she told Nance, "an' mostly hit spoils everything. Suppose I war to tell Herb an' git him all stirred up an' expectin', an'

then somethin' should turn up an' leave we-uns right whar we be now? Best wait an' lay low till hit's all settled an' I'm plum' sure. I ain't a-wantin' my boy to think I've gone plum' crazy along with all the other things he's a-thinkin' 'bout me. Time enough to break hit to Herb money. As fer other folks-wouldn't nobody believe his if me or you war to go tellin' hit around. I ain't aimin' to take no chance of gittin' myself laughed at all the know. Folks hereabouts talk too dad-burned much about my doin's now. If they war to hyear about about all this money a-comin' to me, somebody'd sure be a-stirrin' up trouble. What folks don't know ain't goin' to hurt them ner any

body else. Hit's allus safest to let sleepin' dogs lay." When the representative of the Trust Company had returned and the business had been concluded in due legal form, Ann told her son of the change in their circum-

stances. She told him quietly, in as few words as possible. Calmly she answered his excited questions. With a matter-of-fact business air she showed him that the Trust Com-pany had actually placed this large fortune to her credit.

But, in spite of his mother's characteristic emotional restraint John Herbert felt beneath her calm as if the whole structure of the mountain woman's self was being shaken. Elements of her nature which for years had been submerged were already beginning to struggle toward the surface. Desires, dreams, hopes, buried deep under the stern necessities of her I ain't never faulted him fer stayin' teries as this. His study of literaaway. So when I seed the jedge ture had given him no clue to these warn't never comin' ag'in, an' hit hidden things. His legal training warn't no use fer me to go on had supplied him with no law

When Ann told John Herbert what kind of a woman I war. He to go with them he ventured to

about me like I never meant fer "Nance is bound to be sort of losthim to do. An' that triflin', no'count artist gal's got him so's he
ain't no better'n them Lodge folks. Seems like everything I'd planned "I 'low I ain't goin' to feel jest to to the top of her hill of l'arnin' 'fore ever she war a "You want to knew what I'm growed-up woman, aimin' to do with this hyear chance goin' to be possible fer her to git I got now? Wal, I'll tell you, no higher. A woods colt she war Nance Jordan, I'm aimin' to git borned an' a woods colt sh'll allus fer my boy all them things out yon-der what his education an' pringin'-sons why I've got to take her along. up has fitted him to have. I'm Ain't no tellin' what'd happen if she a-doin' what I be so's I can go on war to be left here without me

That same day John Herbert spend a night on the train. By a strange chance it was the day that Ann Haskel kept the first visit Diane was leaving and the two gether before the girl's train pulled out. John Herbert did not think it necessary to mention the incident to his mother.

(To Be Continued) Copyright, 1572, by Harold Bell Wright.

waged during this time, and he generally traveled alone all over the country, administering the laws without fear or favor-and

On one occasion, May 8, 1859, ne was in Roseburg, the county seat of his (Douglas) county, City over two years, left Monholding court, when a man was day for New Mexico where they arrested on a charge of assault, own property and where Herbert with intent to kill. After he had been pursued out

of town and had been fired on by a disorderly crowd, calling itself a posse committee, the accused turned on his pursuers and fired his pistol, mortally wounding one of them, who was quite a prominent man, and an aspirant for the sheriff's office. (Continued tomorrow.)

Cotton Dispute



Following conference with General Hugh Johnson, belief was voiced by Thomas F. McMahon (above), president of the United Textile Workbe present at the hour for ers, that controversial NRA order opening one—and this remarkable | curtailing mill operations 25 per record for inflexible punctuality cent would be modified. This code was made in spite of the fact that | provision is one of main causes of

RIVERVIEW, June 7. - Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Goar and son who have been here and at Mill Cooper Family is will be employed. Albert Piederman started out

with his baler Tuesday to bale clover hay and John DeWall is getting his baler in order to start | to a small place on the Portland moved into the house recently

ly. Warren will be employed on the John DeWall baler. Portland spent the week end here ed to their homes from the hosat the Paul Bartnik home. While pital, here, Mrs. Bartnik canned about 30 quarts of wild blackberries.

land with them Monday. David Boshart, who has been unable to work for two weeks due to an injury, returned to work at Peoria Monday.

Earl Bartnik returned to Port-

Vacation Session for Normal School Has Fine Prospect

MT. ANGEL, June 7-The summer session at Mt. Angel normal school begins June 25 and continues to August 3. The six weeks session will be conducted jointly by the faculties of the college and normal on the normal school cam-

Present indications show that this year's enrollment will sur-

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pass that of last year. Prospective students are urged to write in advance to the registrar, Rev. Vincent Koppert. The following courses seem to be listed definitely: written English, child psychology, history, German, French, sociology, art and introduction to

Residing on Tract Near Fairgrounds

ROBERTS, June 7. - Hiram Cooper and family have moved road near the fairgrounds, Mrs. and Mrs. Warren Goar Sharpe has rented her place and moved into town. She is slowly vacated by Jack Goar and fami- improving from a serious illness. Mrs. Albert Blankenship and young son, and Mrs. Buster Kleen Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bartnik of and young daughter, have return-

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