Manna!

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"Faith in reason is the trust that the ultimate natures of things lie together in a harmony which excludes mere arbitrariness. It is the faith that at the base of things we shall not find mere arbitrary mystery. The faith in the order of nature which has made possible the growth of science is a particular example of a deeper faith."

—WHITEHEAD.

Mushroom Theories

THIS newspaper has been an uncompromising critic of many of the mushroom theories of economics which have sprung up in recent years. Most of them are variants of old, old ideas which arose in previous times of business crisis, but which have new appeal, especially when dressed up in colorful raiment. Our attack was based chiefly on our interpretation of fundamentals in economics rather than from any accumulation of statistical data. Now there is being assembled by competent scholars statistical evidence which goes far to explode these theories. Unfortunately this material comes too late to prevent some unwise experiments, but it is in time to guide future national policies if only it will be heeded.

Outstanding among these myths is: First, that we have entered the "age of plenty" and that we are now in an "economy of abundance." Sthart Chase is the most eloquent and ardent disciple of this school. With great cleverness he tosses phrases and catches figures and in a sweep of language carries the country into the lap of plenty. We see the outgrowth of this theory in ideas that we are now entering on periods of much leisure time, that great numbers of our people can retire and be supported in luxury by the workers, that such a program would result in great and universal prosperity.

Another related theory is that of technocracy, that our evils are due to the machine which displaces workers; that we have enough machine capacity to produce vast volumes of goods in excess of what has ever been produced or consumed.

Application of these theories has been seen to a degree in the NRA with a shorter work week, although the moving idea of this was to supply more jobs. It is also seen in current agitation for a 30-hour week. Production curtailment both in industry and in agriculture is in part a product of

The Brookings institution in Washington, a fact-finding body of scholars, independent of any affiliation with outside agencies, has been completed two studies which are published in book form. The first volume is "America's Capacity to Produce" and the second, "America's Capacity to Consume". The latter has just been printed and is now passing into hands of reviewers. Not having obtained copies our reference must be to reviews which have appeared, one in the Review of Reviews and the other in The Nation.

So far as our productive capacity is concerned the studies show that in 1929 the United States might have produced with the plant and labor available at most only 20% more than was actually produced. As one reviewer says: "Tentative though the results must necessarily be, they stand in com-

plete contradiction to the technocratic thesis." As to our consumption capacity the evidence discloses great voids of unsatisfied demand. To quote:

"The investigation discloses, for example, that approximately three-fourths of the families outside strictly rural districts did not have sufficient income in 1929 'to provide an adequate diet at moderate cost'; . . . Even if no family with an income of more than \$5000 a year were to obtain more than it now has, the production of food in the United States would have to be increased by approximately 40 per cent, the value of shelter and home maintenance . . . would have to be very nearly doubled. while the output of clothing and other consumer goods would have to be more than doubled."

As far as distribution of income was concerned great disparities were found, facts which are familiar to every one. 219,000 families or one-tenth of one per cent of the population, received incomes in 1929 of 9.8 billion dollars; while at the other end of the scale 11,653,000 families received approximately the same amount, 10 billion dollars. The authors state that the disparity appeared to be increasing in the latter years of the 1920's. However their figures show that while in 1900 the share to workers in wages, salaries and pensions was 53.2 per cent of the national income, this had risen in 1929 to 65.1 per cent. "During the first three decades of the 20th century output per worker and real income per worker both increased a little less than 40 per cent.

To say we are in an "age of plenty" is absurd when the per capita farm income of \$273 in 1929 is compared with an urban income of \$908; and when we find 12 states in the south with a per capita income averaging \$162.

It is obvious there is need for a more equitable distribution of the national income; and that if that is accomplished there will be no general over-production. The authors point out that a further reduction of the working week must necessarily lead to a lowering of productive capacity and of living standards. To quote from the review in The Nation:

"The ultimate test of national welfare is to be found in the magnitude of production which is available for the satisfaction of human wants. This does not mean that our distributive system is not sadly out of gear. That is self-evident. But it does indicate that recovery is not to be obtained through limitation of production, the juggling of the value of money, the increasing of wages, the limitation of speculation, or any of the other devices of the New Deal. True prosperity, as distinct from the 1929 variety, would appear to depend on honest toil, the expansion of production, and an equitable distribution of the fruits of our common labor".

This is a very blunt statement that the policies of the administration to date have been aimed in the wrong direction so far as the solution of our domestic problems is concerned. Fortunately there are signs of rapid retreat from the formulas of the first eighteen months of the Roosevelt administration.

Elbert Bede says there is a great deal of complaint during the present campaign because of a lack of outstanding candidates for the various positions. Eibert has nobody but himself to blame for this because there was still room on the ballot for one more inde-

udent candidate.—Corvallis Gazette-Times. Just looking them over we'd say that Joe Dunne was "out". standing and Elbert Bede "up"standing,

There is general agreement that the political campaign in Ore-There is general agreement that the political campaign in Oregon has been much too long. The most of the year the people have curious accident. He put his loaded gun in the back of the which was considerable, more as house, first residence in Salem, a good suggestion that the primaries be moved back to August or car, also the dog, and while driv- a trust for good works than for the Indian manual training school, September. The prolonged campaign is wearing on the candidates, ing, the dog in some manner personal gain and enjoyment. that became Willamette universearfully expensive to them, and wearying to the public as well. In caused the trigger to release, fact after the election the state could profitably declare a mora- blowing a hole through the car It was much the same with Par- idence here, and on other work torium on political discussion.



By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

AMONG FAMILIAR terms we hear the name "shingles". But only the sufferer can truly appreciate the discomfort and real anneyance of this skin inflammation.



rarely dangerous to life, a severe attack may confine the sufferer to bed for many days. A friend of mine recently had a siege of shingles that lasted for several

Dr. Copeland weeks Of course this was unusual because ordinarily the condition clears up within a few days.

The eruption of shingles appears from twelve to twenty-four hours after the onset of pain. Until the rash appears it is often difficult to make a diagnosis. The eruption consists of small blisters, each about the size of a pea. These run in a string along the course of a nerve. The adjacent skin becomes reddened and

Confused With Neuritis, Neuralgia Some attacks are extremely mild. This is usually the case with children. When they are afflicted with shingles they have slight pain or no pain at all. For all of us there is some consolation in knowing that one attack of shingles is likely to confer protection against further at-

Do not confuse shingles with neuritis, neuralgia and other disorders of the nerves. In shingles there is always a skin eruption and the pain is dull and constant. When pain is present, it only disappears after the rash clears up. This aids in distinguishing shingles from neuritia, rheumatism or neuralgia.

The disturbance is especially prevalent among adults who are in rundown condition. Though the actual cause of this disturbance is not known, exposure to cold, overwork and centers of infection, such as disased teeth and tonsils, are underlying causes that must not be overlooked. The sturdy and healthy individual rarely suffers from shingles. Mild cases of shipgles quickly respond to treatment. Applications of dressings saturated with a soothing and mild antiseptic solution are often sufficient to give relief. In the more severe cases it may be necessary to resort to internal medication. This should only be prescribed by the phy-

In those instances where the pain is so severe as seriously to interfere with sleep, it is often necessary to apply paraffin to the afflicted area. Usually this gives complete relief, with freedom from pain for at least twenty-four hours. It allows the patient to receive a night's rest. If necessary, it may be repeated for several days until the severity of the disturb-

ance has subsided. Of course, the paraffin can only be applied by one experienced in this work. The treatment is similar to a method used for the cure of a severe skin burn. Fortunately, shingles is not a common skin inflammation, but when it occurs prempt and reliable medical attention should be sought.

Answers to Health Queries

Jimmle. Q.-What can I do overcome perspiring feet and hands? A .- For full particulars send a selfaddressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question (Copyright, 1984, K. F. S., Inc.)

CURIOUS ACCIDENT

door.

Bits for Breakfast By R. J. HENDRICKS

J. L. Parrish and other first owners of townsite:

* * * Something was said in the reoldest buildings of which this may second oldest.

Broadway, is the oldest, and "the parsonage," 1325 Ferry, the second oldest; but "the parsonage" stands a few rods north of its original location.

The Portland Oregonian of Oct. 9, under its "In Other Days" 1864, 70 years before, reprinted:

ly completed and is a monument f our progress."

It was indeed a monument of Portland's progress, and the busat Front and Washington.

But Portland was not a large town then. The census of 1860 gave it only 2874 population, and it was no town at all, but a dense forest, for some years after Salem had become quite a thriving vil-The item furnishes a sort of

text on the material fortunes of the men who owned the original townsite of Salem. They were four men, members of the Jason Lee Methodist mission-J. L. Parrish, L. B. Judson, W. H. Willson and David Leslie. They took four donation land claims of 640 acres (amounting to a mile square) each; Parrish the northeast portion, Judson the northwest. Willson the center, and Leslie the south section.

4 4 4 Each one was to contribute a fourth of his land to the Oregon Institute (that by change of name became Willamette university), because the original claimant, the Methodist mission, having been dissolved, was not entitled to prove up and perfect its title to the central mile square. The university got only part of its 640 acres-but that is another story, with many chapters.

None of the original owners profited greatly in a material way from his original holding of the townsite property, with the exception of Parrish, and he made outside investments, some of which were profitable.

The Judson claim went to J. B. McClane, son-in-law of Judson, and it was "jumped." starting a long contest in the courts, and at the end of the litigation none of the parties to it had a 16 children were born to the Mc-Clanes, he was Salem postmaster twice, county treasurer one term, justice of the peace, merchant, miller, miner, territorial librarlan, Indian agent, etc., etc.

Willson claim, too, a part of the story of the university land, and a comfortable competence.

causes, aided in establishing the Pacific Christian Advocate, Methodist church paper, in building churches, such as the pioneer one cent article on the life of Lizzie at Oregon City, etc., etc., and he Smith in this column about the endorsed the notes of needy house at 745 North Capitol street friends who were never able to that was erected by Rev. J. L. pay. But he was a good business Parrish in the late forties or early man as well as a preacher, and fifties and still stands on its or- industrious and thrifty. So he was iginal site. It is one of the very the only one of the first four townsite proprietors who accumube truthfully said: perhaps the lated a comfortable fortune, though each, had he been devoted The Jason Lee house, 960 to money getting, departing from worldly scenes, might have left a large estate.

The Lewis "Illustrated History of Oregon," edited by Rev. H. K. Hines, published in 1893, said of J. L. Parrish: "He has been the owner of considerable valuable heading, quoting from the issue of land in the Willamette valley, that newspaper dated Oct. 19, near Salem, and has also had valuable property in Portland, hav-"Elegant three-story brick ing built several business blocks, structure of J. L. Parrish at Front and at one time lost \$40,000 by and Washington streets now near- signing notes and bonds with people whom he desired to help. He has given liberally of his means for the advancement of the cause nearest his heart, and still has iness center of that city was then enough left to keep him comfortabl in his ripe old age."

* * * He was born Jan. 14, 1806, and died May 30, 1895. So he would have reached the age of 90 at his next birthday.

His birthplace was Onondaga ounty, New York, and he passed away in Salem. "At the time of his death, he was the oldest living pioneer," wrote the reporter recording the event. (Net correctly, but near the truth.) The Bits man believes he was the last of the Jason Les missionaries.

Some excerpts from the Chapman history, "Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley," published in 1903. follow:

"For God and humanity." was the watchword of Josiah L. Parrish. He was born the son of Benjamin and Sally (Lamberson) Parrish, natives respectively of Connecticut and New Jersey. His father was born in 1777, of a Puritan family of English ancestry. while the mother inherited the trustworthy blood of Dutch forefathers. He was the oldest son of 10 children. His father being a blacksmith, he early learned that trade, working at it when he was so small that he had to stand on a stool to blow and strike. The family removed to Monroe and later to Allegheny county. For a number of years he was employed at Brockway on the Erie canal."

He was 33 when he sailed from New York City Oct. 9, 1839, on the Lausanne, Mayflower of the Pacific, with the largest missionary party that up to the time had left an American for a foreign great deal left. In the mean time, port-for Oregon was then a foreign land.

The Lausanne arrived at Fort

Vancouver June 1, 1840, and Rev. Parrish, with his wife and three children were provided a home at the Lee mission, 10 miles below There was litigation over the the site of Salem. Besides blacksmithing, he worked at harness, wagon and tool making, and for Willson did not accumulate much, three years was very busy, as durup to the time of his death. Mrs. | ing that time the foundations of Willson, his widow, however, had Salem were laid, with the saw and grist mills, the machinery for Leslie made little more than he which was brought on the Langave away to Willamette univer- sanne, as the beginning. As soon RICKREALL, Oct. 26-George sity and other worthy causes, and as the saw mill machinery was in sity, "the parsonage," second resrish. He helped many worthy required in the expanding mis-

GIRL IN THE FAMILY BY BEATRICE BURTON

" The other wife will a balant balance to de by Saturday Merryan

"By the Waters of Minnetonka" throke off in the middle of one rippling measure. John dropped the old sweater, with which he had been dusting the trunk, on the bed and took a package of cigarettes from his pocket.

"Yeah?" he asked, waiting for her to go on.

bling measure. John dropped the old sweeter, with which he had been dusting the trunk, on the bed and took a package of cigarettes from his poctet.

"Yeah?" he asked, waiting for her to go on.

"That's where I've been for the last two or three hours—with Wallace. Trying to explain things to him," said Susan. "John, do you remember telling me that you didn't think I was so very crazy about him?" "Does he know it?"

"Does he know it?"

"Of course he knows it. We're going to marry each other as soon as I've so tway from Wallace and Allen has finished his course at law school and a few other mind details are out of the way."

"Allen Sholes," said John slow-ly. "Have you told Wallie about him?"

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"On. But I've told him I'm in love with someone," said Susan. "The only thing that worries me about him is that I can't seem to convince him of it, and I'm afraid that he'll go to the folks about it was fine of him to admit it after he beat he'll go to the folks about it was fine of him to admit it after he lough thing."

"Your Uncle Worthy sent for it. I though to the folks about him gup people's family trees for intention he comes here to seem to convince him of it, and I'm afraid that he'll go to the folks about it was fine of him to admit it after he lough the half he mand having their cores for the convince him of it, and I'm afraid that he'll go to the folks about it was fine of him to admit it after he inght own house to some and he half he had not he half, and came back on the half, and came back of the meal Uncle with him the half. All the help-less movement as if the were trying it to gour children some day.

"I'm going to give you this for a shop of some kind and get if fixed up."

"I'm going to give you this for a shop of some kind and get if fixed up."

"I'm going to give you this for a shop of he help of

convince him of it, and I'm afraid that he'll go to the folks about it

next time he comes here to see me."
"To see you?" Blank astonishment came into John's face. "Good lord, what's he coming out here to

see you for if you've broken your engagement to him—"

He stopped, cocked an eyebrow at her. "I'll bet you haven't broken it at all," he said. "If you had he wouldn't be making dates with

me! He simply said that he's com-ing out some night soon to talk all this over with me," Susan said in a goodby to him, hugging him tight Connie's black coat and an armful wail. "I've given him back his ring to her pink flannel chest, and his watch bracelet—I've told _ Susan left the house him how I feel about him—I've They were to go to the Cullens' to The tracks gleamed like silver made him terribly unhappy, and it pick up Connie on their way to the stretching miles and miles away to-

way. "Listen, Susan, if you're really through with that guy, why don't you go down to the telephone tell him about Wallace." and helped Connie into the train. Then the conductor called "Board —All aboard—" and the train slowdon't you go down to the telephone now and call him up—and tell him you never want to see him again? John, catching Susan's hand in his Tell him you're fed up! Be hard- for an instant, pressing it hard. "I boiled, but get it over to him!"

John," she decided after a long pause. "I've got to let him down easily. I could see that today. He was just about crazy . . . You see, Eleanor Kendall was engaged to along to the station with us? Then along like a parade—Even if John him once and she dropped him . . .

"Well, you'd better do it, too, if you feel like this about him," John A southbound street co interrupted her. "And you'd better along and they lifted John's suitdo it today and tell the family about cases to the platform and boarded it. it while I'm here to back you up. If "Where did he see Mary Cullen?" you don't you'll weaken as soon as Susan asked herself as they sat in a mattress somewhere. Everythey find out about it and start down in a row. Mary with her working on you . . . and first thing you'll know you'll be dragging a wedding veil up the aisle to Wallie Steffen . . . I'll call him and tell the family what you're doing, too, if you want me to. I'd enjoy it."

"What of it?" John wanted to know. "He could go over to Cullens and take the room that Connie's of Mary Cullen.

leaving empty, couldn't he? And he'd be treated like a human being the side of the Cullens' house stood there instead of as a thug."

put on her lipstick and her pearl be a lot of young people down button earrings.

artification between the button earrings.

If all," he said. "If you had he couldn't be making dates with ou."

Before John left at half past glad to have Connie's old room if they just knew about it."

water bottle at her feet, and some kind of black salve smeared on her lin the station, dazzlingly white o her pink flannel chest.
Susan left the house with him. John.

John, catching Susan's hand in his were gone. Susan wrung the neckties between her hands in an agony of indecision. "Oh, I couldn't do that, tonight."

me that you and Comnie were marcried. "They seem so young—John is so young, going out there among strangers, in that new town—"

" you can bring Susie back . . . We're

A southbound street car came clever way with men-Mary would manage to see him if she wanted to. "Where did you see Mary, Al-len?" Susan asked when they were hurrying down Mills Road, going single-file through the snow drifts.

alarm. "Oh, no, John! Please don't do anything!" she begged. "If the family got it into their heads that I was turning Wallace down they'd think it was because of Allen. And they'd probably put him out."

"What of 14.2" The widened with on her way home and I was going to get something to eat. But when she told me about John I thought I'd better come home, I knew you'd be upset about him."

Susan's bare hand, curled incide "On the Public Square. She was her, she said.

of Mary Cullen. of Mary Cullen.

In the driveway that ran along He ducked his head and kissed her.

GHAPTER XXVII

John came back into the room dragging his old steamer trunk with him, whistling "By the Waters of Minnetonka" very softly.

"John," Susan said, helping him dust it off, "I'm going to tell you something that I hadn't planned to tell anyons for a while. I'm not going to marry Wallace."

"By the Waters of Minnetonka" was a soon as they ware old broke off in the middle of one rippling measure. John dropped the old sweater, with which he had been dusting the trunk, on the bed and took a package of cigarettes

He ran downstairs to break the news and roomy and sturdy. Dark figures moved around it against the boxes of typewriter paper, and the Bible that had belonged to his mother. He was taking so much more than himself away, it seemed to her. He was taking their past, his own and hers, too . . the years when they had planned great futures for themselves as soon as they were old seem separated for weeks and days, instead of just a few hours.

There was cold roast beef for dinner that night, and Aunt Edna came waddling out to the kitchen at six

Some man makes a business of look- bought lots of nice things with that ing up people's family trees for extra money."
them and having their coat-of-arms She leaned across Susan and copied. It costs five hundred dollars spoke to Allen who sat in the corto have it done," Lutie replied in a ner. "Any time you hear of anythick voice. She had had a bad cold one who wants a nice room and for a day or two and her eyes were board in a private family, you send red tonight and she had forgotten to him around to me," she said. "Must

station, and as they started toward | ward Omaha. The train came slid-"Yes, I know you. You've done everything but come right out and tell him that you're off him for good," said John in his downright was class, and Susan had a sick John hunted for his Pullman tickets He came up to them and spoke to by slid into motion again. They

"Oh, I do hope everything will be just saw Mary Cullen and she told all right for them out there," Susan

along like a paradelost his job and Connie her book shop, they'd find something to do. You never hear of anyone starving -unless it's some old miser with ten thousand dollars hidden away Out in the station yard with its taxicabs and freight trucks churning the muddy snow; Mary pro-

posed that everyone go back to the Cullens' for the evening. No one of the family had seen Susan for a

Susan's bare hand, curled inside her pocket, reached for his and found it. She was no longer jealous the Cullens had climbed back into

(To Be Continued)

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The Safety

Letters from Statesman Readers

ZIMMERMAN AND SYN-DICALISM LAW To the Editor:

One of the major gubernatorial candidates says he favors repeal of the criminal syndicalist law, at the instance, request or insti-Pamphlet page 36 under: "His ers or any other person." platform".

County speaking. It seems unbeism? According to the official Volume I, page 1305: "Criminal syndicalism is hereby defined to from Senator Zimmerman. be the doctrine which advocates crime, physical violence, argon,

sionary efforts, including the completion of the large hospital building on the original mission

destruction of property, sabotage

The oldest son and first child of Rev. and Mrs. Parrish, Lamberson W., Lamberson for the family name of his grandmother, died at the Lee mission and was buried there in September, 1840. The body was later moved to the family plot in Lee Mission cemetery. Some years ago, the statement was made in this column that the body was never removed. The contrary has but lately been definitely found to be the fact. (Continued tomorrow.)

ods, as a means of accomplishing or affecting industrial or political industrial or political revolution, or for profit".

nition of criminal syndicalism we find: "sabotage is hereby defined to be malicious, felonious, intentional or unlawful damage, injury or destruction of real or personal property of any employer or owner, by his or her employe or employees, or any employer or employers, or by any person or persons, at their own instance, or See the Oregon Official Voter's gation of such employees, employ-

Long before the Voters' pamph-You would naturally infer that let came out, we were told by rethe candidate must be the as- liable citizens that Peter Zimmerpirant of the commuist party. man favored repeal of our crim-However it is none other than inal syndicalism law. We couldn't Peter Zimmerman of Yambill believe it; so we wrote and asked Senator Zimmerman to either lievable, impossible, yet it is in deny or affirm it. He did neither. the record; read it for yourselves. After the clapse of a reasonable Just what is criminal syndical- time we again wrote Candidate Zimmerman. A copy of that Sep-1930 edition of the Oregon Code, tember 29, 1934, letter is attached hereto. Again we failed to hear The Voters' pamphlet states

Mr. Zimmerman's stand on eriminal syndicalism. It was written by the Zimmerman-for-Governor executive committee. Candidate Zimmerman has spoken.

At the start of the present campaign, we wrote both Peter Zimmerman and Joe Dunne that we would remain neutral, at least for the time being. As one who prides himself about his Americanism. we can not stomach Candidate Zimmerman's stand on criminal syndicalism.

After a thorough study of the platforms, programs, personalities and potentialities of all the gu-

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to matter what you have tried, don't give up hope until you have tried ASMOLAC. It quickly re-lieves those awful suffocating, wheezing, choking sensations and enables you to breathe freely and Sold on a money back guarantee.

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or other unlawful acts or meth- bernatorial timber on display in Oregon, we unhesitatingly endorse the candidacy of Joe E. ends, or as a means of affecting Dunne. From henceforth, we are wholeheartedly in favor of the election of Senator Dunne as gov-Immediately following the defiernor of Oregon.

> Hon. Peter Zimmerman Yamhill, Oregon. Dear Senator Zimmerman:

Sometime ago I wrote you to ascertain your stand upon criminal syndicalism. To date I haven't received a reply from you. Would appreciate letter from you stating:

1. Your stand on criminal syndicalism today. 2. Whether you introduced the

bill in the Oregon legislature to repeal the criminal syndicalism law? 3. Whether you used your influence to repeal the criminal syndicalism law, both in and out of

the legislature? 4. Your justification of your stand on criminal syndicalism. I feel that these are fair and pertinent questions, Senator Zimmerman - questions that the thinking people of Oregon are vi-tally interested in. Awaiting your

reply, I am Most cordially yours, C. Beecher Scott, McMinnville, Ore. Route 3

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