

# Over Two Million Cases in Salem Fruit and Vegetable Pack

## Drop From '36 Figures Slight

### Berry Crops Are Short in Valley, Causing Gloom at Season's Start

By C. GENEVIEVE MORGAN  
With Salem's 1937 fruit and vegetable packing season at its dead end, pencil sharpening is in order to get a picture of what this industry means to the city and the farmers round about. And that picture will reveal a broad and butter industry of major proportions.

It may be said at the outset, that figures on the canning industry are almost as hard to dig out as gold in the Marion county courthouse lawn; the chief reason being that canners (here and elsewhere) hover over their respective figures at reasonable length of time so every possible can of prunes or berries or cherries can go to market in the most favorable light.

In short, the figures, offered here are unofficial, but just the same probably will hit the mark pretty accurately when actual pack figures are officially given to the public.

Salem canneries this season have packed 2,020,000 cases of fruits and vegetables! Not much decline that figure is 200,000 cases or less under the 1936 pack, and is something of a revelation in view of gloom which dominated the canning situation as most of the fruits neared the ripening stage.

Some there are who hold this figure is way too high for the 1937 pack. One veteran cannery operator here holds that only 1,250,000 cases of fruit and vegetables were put up in the Salem plants this year, or only about half the normal pack.

These two million plus cases, handled by nine canneries, don't tell the whole fruit story, either. For between 15,000 and 20,000 barrels (250 pounds to the barrel) of brined cherries were handled, not to mention increased operations in bottling beverage fruit juices.

Millions Paid out. If you don't think the Salem canneries are a bread and butter industry for Salem, open your eyes at these figures (based on the pack of 2,020,000 cases): Approximately \$1,642,314 was paid here for fruit which went into cans alone during the 1937 season!

About \$2,400,000 (enough to buy a \$200 refrigerator for every home in Salem and then some) was paid for labor on fruits and vegetables that went into the cans in Salem canneries!

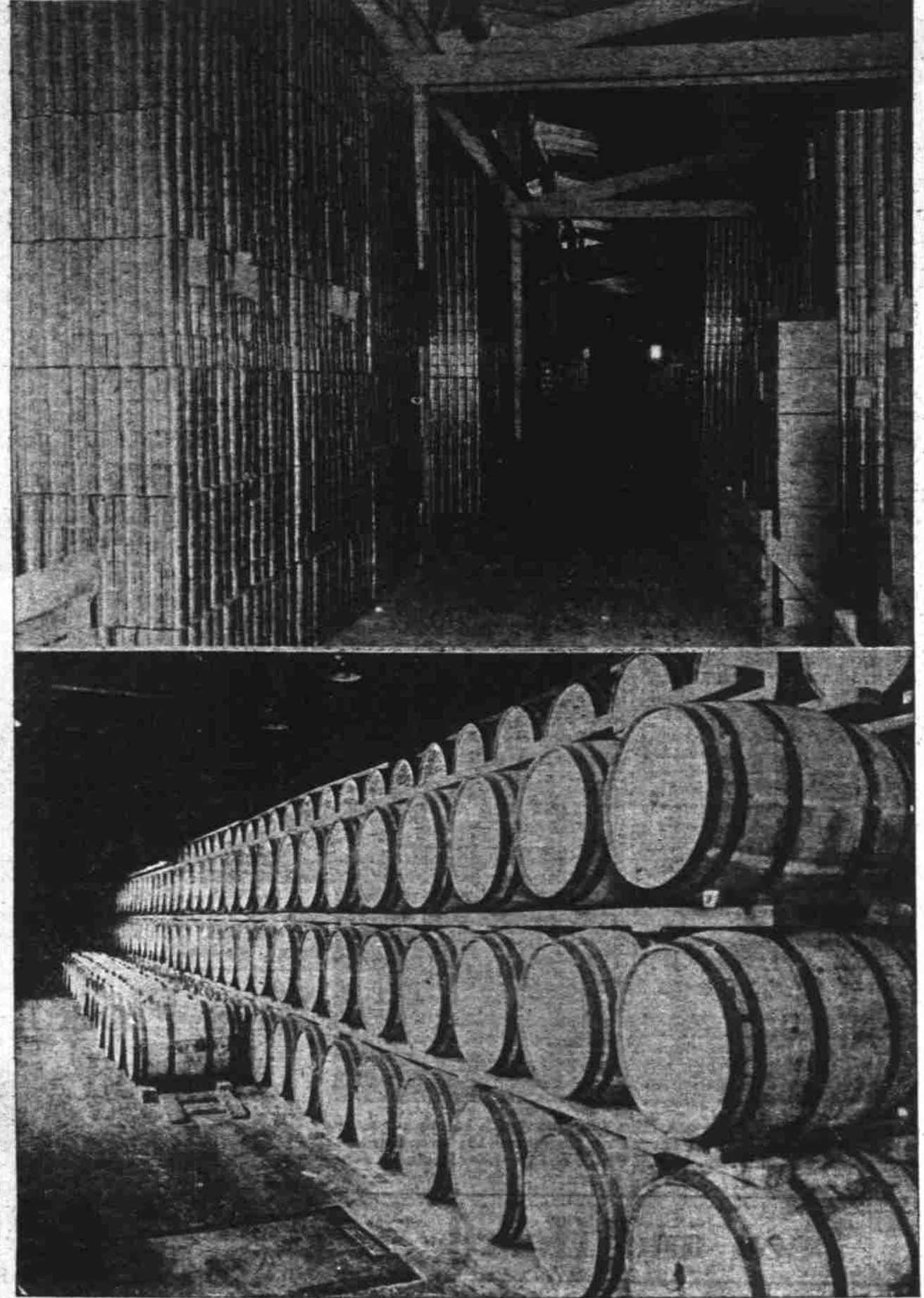
Nearly \$1,035,500 was paid for tin cans in which to pack the fruit. While cans are not manufactured in Salem, they come from Portland and Washington state, and so this money went into northwest channels.

And sugar cost around the half million dollar figure. (And right here, while those figures take effect, is as good place as any to list the names of the Salem canneries and bottling plants: California Packing company, Hillman Packing company, Hunt Bros., Oregon Fruit Products company, Paulus Bros., Producers Cooperative, Reid Murdoch & company, Starr Fruit Products company, Jory Packing company, W. G. Allen Fruit company and Willamette Cherry Growers association, the latter dealing in cherries alone.)

The figures outlined above are only for the pack which went into tin cans, and do not include money for fruit, labor or other items on barreled cherries, pitting of brined cherries, dried prunes or juice operations.

The cannery industry, as represented in these figures, was virtually a 5 1/2 month industry here this year, operations getting under steam generally in late May and closing late in October and

## It's All Over at the Canneries but Clearing Shelves



You count 'em, and while you're doing it, here's this: Above is a typical Salem cannery warehouse scene, just a corner of the huge Hunt Bros. storage space where berries, prunes, cherries and pears wait to go to market. Below, just a handful of the 15,000 or more barrels of brined cherries handled hereabouts the past season.

early November. Some plants have worked on fall vegetables until early this past week.

And there is still some work on pitting brined cherries, as some of the handlers here enter this market with the pitted product in order to afford additional payroll for Salem people, and at a season of the year when canning operations generally have slackened and even through part of the period when the canning equipment is idle.

Outlook not Rosy. The brined cherry outlook, by the way, is not so rosy due to high labor costs and high cost of the fresh fruit this year forcing the price to the trade so high that the Italian brined cherry can again compete, in spite of a stiff tariff, with the product of this country in the major United States markets.

For reasons already indicated, it is not possible to present a breakdown of the huge pack here into quantities of varieties packed. As is already well known, all berries were a poor crop, quantitatively speaking, and as a consequence producers realized prices which sounded like the halcyon days of the pre-depression era.

Cherries Surprised. Cherries, decried as a small crop due to severe weather conditions which attended their maturing and ripening days, finally turned out to be the largest crop from a local orchard standpoint.

A virtual freeze-out in the other large producing cherry orchards of the state saved the situation somewhat from the packers and handlers' standpoint.

But while the crop was making up its mind what proportions to take here, canners forced the market up to the point that it's still a pain in the neck when prices paid for that fruit are mentioned in cannery quarters.

Pears, largely brought in from Medford and Yakima, were the largest item packed in local canneries, with cherries next. There is some dispute as to how large the canned prune deal went, with figures running it from 40 to about 65 per cent on the canned deal last year.

Due chiefly to a \$10 increase in the price of fresh prunes over 1936, or a \$27.50 price per ton for 1937, and to the short crop, bulk of the prunes locally went into the cans with a resultant small deal on the dried commodity.

Peaches Advancing. Canned peaches are coming to the fore in this section, with slightly larger packs handled than last year and this fruit being eyed for larger acreages. Oregon grown peaches, until recently ignored from the cannery picture due to favorable position of the California cling, are gaining reputation as of finer flavor than the cling. As a result the peach stands alone as about the only fruit tree going into commercial orchards.

Of the individual fruit prospects for next year, canners have nothing to say and that, too, is the usual situation at this time of the year. Figures of the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics indicate that the strawberry picking acreage next year will be 17,000 acres, or 23 per cent larger than the 14,000 acres picked last spring.

Beans, asparagus, pumpkin, tomatoes and carrots represent the bulk of the vegetable phase of the canning industry, but with acreage of sweet corn greatly increased in this valley in the last year, it is considered likely that corn will enter the canning line of more than one local plant.

Apple Pack Fewer. The apple pack this year, going into large tins for the restaurant, hotel and bakery trade, branched out some but the total pack was considerably short of last year when only one plant canned apples.

Apple canning locally is hindered by two important factors: First, the labor schedule here is so much higher than in east coast apple canning sections; and secondly, freight costs put the Oregon canned product at a disadvantage.

Canned stocks have enjoyed a good movement from here until recently when the usual seasonal lull came on. Canners, however, seem optimistic about prospects for next year and expect to see shelves cleared of their stocks well before the 1938 season.

## Amelia's Final Book Prophetic

### Volume's Title Changed to "Last Flight"; Is Issued Thursday

By HAROLD K. MILLS  
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.-(AP)—Through the gay pages of Amelia Earhart's last book—a narrative of her globe-gridding attempt—runs a tragic thread of prophecy, born out by the disappearance which changed the volume's title from "World Flight" to "Last Flight."

"Last Flight" as published today (Harcourt, Brace & Co.) pictures a life of bright adventure against the darker backgrounds of ubiquitous hazard. It was compiled by Amelia's husband, George Palmer Putnam, from the cables, the telephoned reports, the cribbled log-books, and the letters she dispatched as the unfinished trip progressed.

The book ends, as abruptly as did the ill-starred flight, with this portion of a letter she left for her husband as she started an earlier aerial adventure:

"Please, know that I am quite aware of the hazards. "I want to do it because I want to do it—Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be but a challenge to others."

"Because I want to . . ." That was the explanation Miss Earhart gave for attempting to fly around the earth near the equator, when she first announced her plans in New York less than a year ago. **Saw First Airplane**  
**At Age of 10**

The book skips swiftly from the time she, as a girl of 10, saw her first airplane at the Des Moines, Ia., state fair, through the ocean flights which made her the world's No. 1 airwoman, to the beginning of her world flight.

The first attempt, westward, ended in a takeoff crash at Honolulu, and Miss Earhart wrote, "I think it was not more than two minutes after we emerged from the crack-up that I knew exactly what I wanted to do—it was and means could be devised for doing it."

"My own desire, I am sure, was set almost before the slithering slide along the concrete ended. "If we don't burn up, I want to try again. Something like that flashed through my mind. Miraculously, it spared us."

Miss Earhart did it again, and "Last Flight" tells of the rebuilding of her twin-motored plane, of weeks spent in careful checking of plans and equipment, before the second takeoff: this time eastward from Miami.

"I have a feeling there is just about one more good flight left in my system," she told a close friend, as she prepared to leave Miami. "And I hope this trip is it. Anyway, when I have finished this job, I mean to give up long-distance 'stunt' flying."

Off on her last flight, Miss Earhart dispatched one note which said:

"Push through. I find myself writing these words almost resentfully. We're always pushing through, hurrying on our long way, trying to get to some other place instead of enjoying the place we'd already got to."

Chapter by chapter "Last Flight" takes the aviatrix and her navigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, from Brazil to Dakar, South Africa; across Africa, and on to Singapore.

The last completed flight of the couple-haired woman and the plane of which she was so proud was to Lae, New Guinea, reached June 30.

"Denmark's a prison," she wrote on July 1, "and I am attractive and unusual as it is, appears to two flyers just as confining, as the Electra is poised for its longest hop, the 2,556 miles to Howland Island in mid-Pacific. . . a wind blowing the wrong way conspired to keep her (the plane) on the ground today."

"In addition, Fred Noonan has been unable, because of radio difficulties, to set his chronometers. Any lack of knowledge of their fastness or slowness would defeat the accuracy of celestial navigation. Howland island is such a small spot in the Pacific that every aid to locating it must be available."

The next day they took off on the jump that was never completed—from Lae to Howland island, which she had described before as 'a fantastically tiny target.'

## How Does Your Garden Grow? Complaint Against Parasitic Diseases in Lawns Start With Fall; Remedies Given

By LILLIE L. MADSEN  
Last week I was reminded that I had promised to list a few of the lower growing rhododendrons and had not done so.

The R a e m o s u m is considered one of the finest of the rock garden group. It is an ever green and has pink flowers in early spring. Chrysanthemum, listed by some growers, is also a dwarf one in yellow.

The Ferrugin-eum grows from 18 to 24 inches and has pink or carmine flowers. Hirsutum is one of the exceptional rhododendrons in that it does not object to limestone. To most rhododendrons lime in any shape is anathema.

The Keiskei is variable, but usually stays below three feet. Its flowers are yellow. **Lawn Diseases Appear**  
The fall has brought a strong revival of parasitic diseases to the lawn it would seem, to judge from inquiries reaching me. Fairy Ring has the largest number of complaints against it. This is a fungus due to mushroom, toadstool, and puffballs. The grass immediately outside the ring of mushrooms is likely to be stimulated and become darker, while inside or over the ring there will be a zone of dead grass. As the ring increases year by year, weeds grow in the dead zone and grass dies. The roots of the fungi live in the soil perennially.

It is a difficult disease to eradicate if it gets a firm hold in the lawn. Treatment has to be persistent. First carefully pull up all fungi and put them into a sack or paper box to be burned. Next, perforate the soil to a depth of about eight inches and apply Bordeaux mixture immediately over and in advance of the ring. You must apply enough to penetrate the soil thoroughly.

Organic Mercury applied at the rate of two ounces to five gallons of water is also recommended. **Advice of State College**  
Another suggestion from Oregon State college is to drench the perforated soil with a solution of Potassium sulfide, one ounce to two gallons of water. Make several applications at two week intervals. This same treatment will care for Brown Patch.

But do not mow over these fungi growths and scatter them about. In response to request for names of flowering trees for the smaller lawns: **Prunus Bilsreana**; double pink flowering cherry. **Spray Peach Trees Soon**  
The double flowering peaches—they must be sprayed for leaf curl and other diseases if they are to thrive.—Remember in December spray your peach trees, both the flowering and the fruiting varieties, with lime-sulphur.

**Pyrus floribunda** and **Pyrus eleyi** are the better of the flowering crabs. The first has pink buds to recommend it and the other has a rose red flower, bronzy foliage and deep red little apples. The laburnums grow to only about 20 feet in height and bloom when very young. It must be remembered that all parts of the plant, including the fruit, are poisonous.

Good flowering shrubs for the small lawn would include the Japanese quince, *spirea prunifolia*. Of course, *V. Carlsii* and the laurustinus, the weigelas, the deutzias, the lilacs, and the azalea and rhododendrons are all suitable.

Ferns which seem to be dying should be examined for mealy bugs, small scale-like affairs that adhere to the fronds and along the "ribs" of the ferns. Those should be removed either by a tooth pick or they may be touched with a tooth pick dipped in alcohol.

**Birds Robbing Shrubs**  
I have had complaints about birds robbing berried shrubs. I

was really of the opinion that the berried shrubs were as much to keep the birds in the garden as for any other reason. However, if in your garden, you have a berried shrub you want to protect for some other use, you might take the tops and bottoms of shiny tin cans, punch holes in them and hang them on the shrubs just as we used to decorate Christmas trees when we were children. Hang the discs on eight-inch strings about two feet apart. If you use a green string, the sight won't be quite as unattractive.

A newcomer from the midwest tells me she has a lily pond in her garden and wants to know how she can protect the water lily roots during the winter. I suggest just leaving them where they are. Unless they are the very tropical ones, and few people plant them here, they will winter in the pond.

**Complains About Ivy**  
Mrs. J. M. of Stayton complains that her ivy dies in winter. She wants to grow the small-leaved variety. It should grow very well. Do not have it in too hot a place, at least not for all the 24 hours of the day. Run fresh water over the roots occasionally and wash out the container thoroughly once a week. Some suggest placing a piece of charcoal in the water to keep it sweet.

Creeping Charley is a perennial weed which is difficult to eradicate. Spray foliage with water frequently and keep dead or damaged leaves picked off. Watch your plants—particularly ferns and coleus for mealy bugs. Water your plants judiciously. Remember some take more water than others.

**Thanksgiving Day Hosts Entertain**  
LYONS—Mrs. L. C. Trask had as Thanksgiving day guests, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Scott and two sons Guy and Keith. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, sr., all of Union Hill and Mrs. Jessie Pendleton of Mill City. Mrs. Pendleton and Mrs. V. D. Scott are Mrs. Trask's daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Johnston entertained at dinner Thanksgiving day Mr. and Mrs. Donald Huckabee and three children of Stayton and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnston and two daughters, Carroll and Shirley of Lyons. Mr. and Mrs. Clair Humphreys and their daughter, Betty, left early Friday morning for a trip to Longview, Wash. Their small son, Leland, remained with his grandparents Johnston.

**To Entertain Club**  
HAZEL GREEN—Mrs. Charles Ziellinski, Jr., and Mrs. Virgil Parrone will be hostesses to the Sunshine Sewing club Wednesday, Dec. 1, at Mrs. Ziellinski's home.

## Amelia's Final Book Prophetic

### Volume's Title Changed to "Last Flight"; Is Issued Thursday

By HAROLD K. MILLS  
NEW YORK, Nov. 27.-(AP)—Through the gay pages of Amelia Earhart's last book—a narrative of her globe-gridding attempt—runs a tragic thread of prophecy, born out by the disappearance which changed the volume's title from "World Flight" to "Last Flight."

"Last Flight" as published today (Harcourt, Brace & Co.) pictures a life of bright adventure against the darker backgrounds of ubiquitous hazard. It was compiled by Amelia's husband, George Palmer Putnam, from the cables, the telephoned reports, the cribbled log-books, and the letters she dispatched as the unfinished trip progressed.

The book ends, as abruptly as did the ill-starred flight, with this portion of a letter she left for her husband as she started an earlier aerial adventure:

"Please, know that I am quite aware of the hazards. "I want to do it because I want to do it—Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be but a challenge to others."

"Because I want to . . ." That was the explanation Miss Earhart gave for attempting to fly around the earth near the equator, when she first announced her plans in New York less than a year ago. **Saw First Airplane**  
**At Age of 10**

The book skips swiftly from the time she, as a girl of 10, saw her first airplane at the Des Moines, Ia., state fair, through the ocean flights which made her the world's No. 1 airwoman, to the beginning of her world flight.

The first attempt, westward, ended in a takeoff crash at Honolulu, and Miss Earhart wrote, "I think it was not more than two minutes after we emerged from the crack-up that I knew exactly what I wanted to do—it was and means could be devised for doing it."

"My own desire, I am sure, was set almost before the slithering slide along the concrete ended. "If we don't burn up, I want to try again. Something like that flashed through my mind. Miraculously, it spared us."

Miss Earhart did it again, and "Last Flight" tells of the rebuilding of her twin-motored plane, of weeks spent in careful checking of plans and equipment, before the second takeoff: this time eastward from Miami.

"I have a feeling there is just about one more good flight left in my system," she told a close friend, as she prepared to leave Miami. "And I hope this trip is it. Anyway, when I have finished this job, I mean to give up long-distance 'stunt' flying."

Off on her last flight, Miss Earhart dispatched one note which said:

"Push through. I find myself writing these words almost resentfully. We're always pushing through, hurrying on our long way, trying to get to some other place instead of enjoying the place we'd already got to."

Chapter by chapter "Last Flight" takes the aviatrix and her navigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, from Brazil to Dakar, South Africa; across Africa, and on to Singapore.

The last completed flight of the couple-haired woman and the plane of which she was so proud was to Lae, New Guinea, reached June 30.

"Denmark's a prison," she wrote on July 1, "and I am attractive and unusual as it is, appears to two flyers just as confining, as the Electra is poised for its longest hop, the 2,556 miles to Howland Island in mid-Pacific. . . a wind blowing the wrong way conspired to keep her (the plane) on the ground today."

"In addition, Fred Noonan has been unable, because of radio difficulties, to set his chronometers. Any lack of knowledge of their fastness or slowness would defeat the accuracy of celestial navigation. Howland island is such a small spot in the Pacific that every aid to locating it must be available."

The next day they took off on the jump that was never completed—from Lae to Howland island, which she had described before as 'a fantastically tiny target.'

## How Does Your Garden Grow? Complaint Against Parasitic Diseases in Lawns Start With Fall; Remedies Given

By LILLIE L. MADSEN  
Last week I was reminded that I had promised to list a few of the lower growing rhododendrons and had not done so.

The R a e m o s u m is considered one of the finest of the rock garden group. It is an ever green and has pink flowers in early spring. Chrysanthemum, listed by some growers, is also a dwarf one in yellow.

The Ferrugin-eum grows from 18 to 24 inches and has pink or carmine flowers. Hirsutum is one of the exceptional rhododendrons in that it does not object to limestone. To most rhododendrons lime in any shape is anathema.

The Keiskei is variable, but usually stays below three feet. Its flowers are yellow. **Lawn Diseases Appear**  
The fall has brought a strong revival of parasitic diseases to the lawn it would seem, to judge from inquiries reaching me. Fairy Ring has the largest number of complaints against it. This is a fungus due to mushroom, toadstool, and puffballs. The grass immediately outside the ring of mushrooms is likely to be stimulated and become darker, while inside or over the ring there will be a zone of dead grass. As the ring increases year by year, weeds grow in the dead zone and grass dies. The roots of the fungi live in the soil perennially.

It is a difficult disease to eradicate if it gets a firm hold in the lawn. Treatment has to be persistent. First carefully pull up all fungi and put them into a sack or paper box to be burned. Next, perforate the soil to a depth of about eight inches and apply Bordeaux mixture immediately over and in advance of the ring. You must apply enough to penetrate the soil thoroughly.

Organic Mercury applied at the rate of two ounces to five gallons of water is also recommended. **Advice of State College**  
Another suggestion from Oregon State college is to drench the perforated soil with a solution of Potassium sulfide, one ounce to two gallons of water. Make several applications at two week intervals. This same treatment will care for Brown Patch.

But do not mow over these fungi growths and scatter them about. In response to request for names of flowering trees for the smaller lawns: **Prunus Bilsreana**; double pink flowering cherry. **Spray Peach Trees Soon**  
The double flowering peaches—they must be sprayed for leaf curl and other diseases if they are to thrive.—Remember in December spray your peach trees, both the flowering and the fruiting varieties, with lime-sulphur.

**Pyrus floribunda** and **Pyrus eleyi** are the better of the flowering crabs. The first has pink buds to recommend it and the other has a rose red flower, bronzy foliage and deep red little apples. The laburnums grow to only about 20 feet in height and bloom when very young. It must be remembered that all parts of the plant, including the fruit, are poisonous.

Good flowering shrubs for the small lawn would include the Japanese quince, *spirea prunifolia*. Of course, *V. Carlsii* and the laurustinus, the weigelas, the deutzias, the lilacs, and the azalea and rhododendrons are all suitable.

Ferns which seem to be dying should be examined for mealy bugs, small scale-like affairs that adhere to the fronds and along the "ribs" of the ferns. Those should be removed either by a tooth pick or they may be touched with a tooth pick dipped in alcohol.

**Birds Robbing Shrubs**  
I have had complaints about birds robbing berried shrubs. I

was really of the opinion that the berried shrubs were as much to keep the birds in the garden as for any other reason. However, if in your garden, you have a berried shrub you want to protect for some other use, you might take the tops and bottoms of shiny tin cans, punch holes in them and hang them on the shrubs just as we used to decorate Christmas trees when we were children. Hang the discs on eight-inch strings about two feet apart. If you use a green string, the sight won't be quite as unattractive.

A newcomer from the midwest tells me she has a lily pond in her garden and wants to know how she can protect the water lily roots during the winter. I suggest just leaving them where they are. Unless they are the very tropical ones, and few people plant them here, they will winter in the pond.

**Complains About Ivy**  
Mrs. J. M. of Stayton complains that her ivy dies in winter. She wants to grow the small-leaved variety. It should grow very well. Do not have it in too hot a place, at least not for all the 24 hours of the day. Run fresh water over the roots occasionally and wash out the container thoroughly once a week. Some suggest placing a piece of charcoal in the water to keep it sweet.

Creeping Charley is a perennial weed which is difficult to eradicate. Spray foliage with water frequently and keep dead or damaged leaves picked off. Watch your plants—particularly ferns and coleus for mealy bugs. Water your plants judiciously. Remember some take more water than others.

**Thanksgiving Day Hosts Entertain**  
LYONS—Mrs. L. C. Trask had as Thanksgiving day guests, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Scott and two sons Guy and Keith. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, sr., all of Union Hill and Mrs. Jessie Pendleton of Mill City. Mrs. Pendleton and Mrs. V. D. Scott are Mrs. Trask's daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Johnston entertained at dinner Thanksgiving day Mr. and Mrs. Donald Huckabee and three children of Stayton and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnston and two daughters, Carroll and Shirley of Lyons. Mr. and Mrs. Clair Humphreys and their daughter, Betty, left early Friday morning for a trip to Longview, Wash. Their small son, Leland, remained with his grandparents Johnston.

**To Entertain Club**  
HAZEL GREEN—Mrs. Charles Ziellinski, Jr., and Mrs. Virgil Parrone will be hostesses to the Sunshine Sewing club Wednesday, Dec. 1, at Mrs. Ziellinski's home.

# Early Shoppers

## Cooke's Is Ready With a Tempting Array of GIFT SUGGESTIONS

- Mexican Gift Items**  
Ash Trays - Book Ends - Plaques
- Best-Seller Books**  
All Popular Titles in Kiddies' Books, too
- Kodaks - Photo Albums**  
The Perfect Gift for Anyone
- Gift Wrappings, Stickers**  
Seals, Tags, etc., 10c up
- Christmas Cards**  
Special! 25 Cards, Imprinted, 1.85
- Zipper Binders**  
Several Styles from 2.75
- Fountain Pens, Sets**  
Sheaffer - Parker - Esterbrook, 1.00 up
- Gift Stationery**  
Attractive Boxes 50c to 5.00
- New! Desk Lamps**  
With Indirect Lighting 2.95
- Billfolds - Key Tainers**  
Just the Thing to Please a Man, 50c up

Hundreds of Gifts at \$1 and Less!

# COOKE'S

STATIONERY COMPANY

340 State St. Just East of Ladd & Bush

Order Your Personal Greeting Cards Now!

## Scioans Enjoying Southern Journey

SCIO—"Having a glorious trip," says a card from Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bilyeu, Scio farmers, who have been touring western California for three weeks. They visited at Fresno, Sacramento, Los Angeles and other points of interest in California, and later at Baja California, Mexico.

Alice Davis has returned to her work in Albany after spending a week at the Scio home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Davis.

## Sage of Salem Speculates

By D. H. TALMADGE  
(Continued from page 14)  
stration comes in for an "impudent, irreverent ribbing, sometimes kindly, sometimes brutal, often very funny, and all delightfully goofy."

There is a real "kick" in the Irene Dunn-Cary Grant film, "The Awful Truth," which has been showing at the Grand theatre since Wednesday. I liked "Theadora Goes Wild" better, possibly because of its theme, perhaps because Miss Dunne's "Theadora" was so delightfully unexpected. But Miss Dunne, engaged in bringing a jealous husband, who is childishly silly in his imaginings and actions, and whose own record is not above some slight reproach, is as entertaining as a three-ring circus. And the dog in the cast, "Mr. Smith," helps a heap in the way of making the film one to be remembered pleasantly.

## PLATES OF ALL MAKES

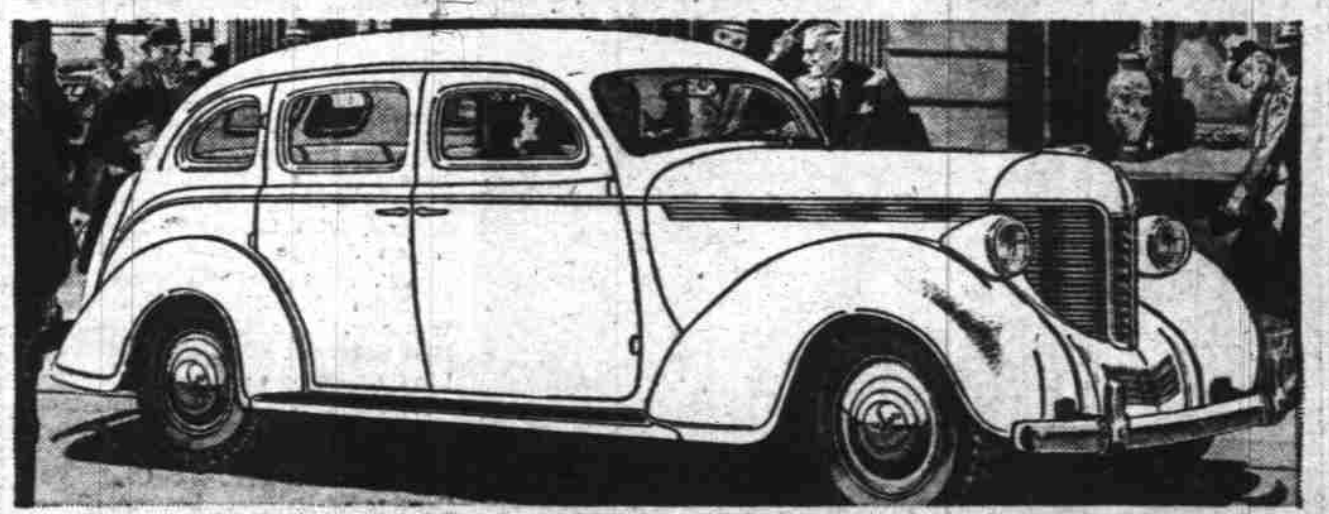
FILLINGS, CROWNS, EXTRACTIONS, BRIDGES

# DR. HIGGINS

DENTIST

Over J. C. Penney Store Tel. 6334

# MUCH MORE FOR YOUR CAR DOLLAR



CHECK THE DOZENS OF FINE-CAR FEATURES IN THIS GREAT DE SOTO!

THIS YEAR De Soto gives you a BIG-CAR luxury—at SMALL-CAR cost! See this great car today. Discover De Soto's greater beauty . . . greater ability . . . greater safety . . . greater comfort! Feel the faster pick-up . . .

the quicker response of De Soto's bigger hydraulic brakes . . . the restfulness of complete sound-proofing . . . the easier shifting and steering. Check up on De Soto's dozens of fine-car features.

THIS BIG De Soto is now priced just above the lowest . . . actually costs less to run than ordinary SMALL cars. Ask about Official Commercial Credit Company Finance Plan.

# SEE YOUR DE SOTO DEALER

GREAT CAR. FINE SERVICE. SQUARE DEAL.

W. L. ANDERSON, Inc. 360 Marion St. Phone 7703