

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Nipponese Good Will

We note that the Japanese, incurable optimists, have bid "Banzai," "may you live 10,000 years"—rather ambitious for aviators—to six fliers who are to circle the world spreading a Japanese brand of good cheer and international good will along the route. Goodness knows this is no time to frown and look askance at any effort to disseminate joy and gladness, even if it does have a Japanese trademark, which might seem, in these parts, to prejudice it slightly.

The Japanese are to fly over North and South America, Europe (where they may spend their time dodging other peoples' tinware), and finally Russia, where we hope they have decided how to explain their presence to the natives they meet. They are to demonstrate Japanese flying in Japanese craft, and are supposed to receive the plaudits of the world when they return. If they do return, they probably will; but if Japanese airplanes are like Japanese fountain pens, we are a little inclined to shake our heads. We should hate to see a gasoline line work like a guaranteed Tokyomade pen-point, than which the Sahara is not drier.

There is not much use in asking whether such fliers will actually succeed in spreading "good will." No one knows exactly what that commodity is, anyway, and in the present state of affairs it might be a little difficult to recognize at best. Be that as it may, if the Nipponese fliers—whose plane itself rejoices in the patriotic name of "Nippon"—do prove that they can fly from Tokyo to Vancouver, B.C., without having to refuel on seal oil, we would be willing to allow them a future handicap of not more than 102 on any given report of Russian planes shot down. That would be handsome enough.

Good-will flights are by no means new, since the world has been gritting its teeth and enduring them for nearly 20 years. Yet this is the first time that the Japanese have seen fit to copy this custom of the occident, such being their retiring nature, and it is a tribute to their aggressiveness that they still feel that an airplane flight will avert a threatened trade embargo and king's-X a rearrangement along the axis. Since such youthful self-confidence should receive the support of all honest citizens, we see no reason why the Japanese should not receive the usual quota of news photographers when and if they land. If they don't land, at least where they can be photographed, we shall know that good will is not all that counts.

## The President's Appeals

The Corvallis Gazette-Times succinctly remarked recently that the worst news which had come to its attention during the present period of international unrest was the fact that President Roosevelt was hurrying home from his northern cruise "to fire a shot for peace," and added that it would be thankful if Shirley Temple were president from now to the next election. Although we would be partial to Mickey Rooney, now that Shirley is growing up, we still believe that Editor Ingalls has a point and a very good point.

Rarely has American foreign policy shown a greater tendency to mangle in matters which are not its concern, and almost never has America, and an American president, been made light of on a larger scale than during the last year or more. During that time President Roosevelt has made his four appeals for peace to heads of European states, and the total result has been that we are now faced with a crisis which makes all other crises look like tin imitations. For the first time since the war an American president was made to look like the receiving end of a Hal Roach pie-throwing episode last April when Hitler finished making his reply to the intercession of the president in the Czecho-slovakian crisis. That speech, which was one of Hitler's best, was sarcastic and bombastic, but Mr. Roosevelt had earned every slighting reference the dictator directed at him. It will also be remembered that the outcome of that episode was a general internal strengthening among axis powers, combined with a new effort to cement their relations in central Europe.

As nearly as one can tell, the foundation of the Roosevelt foreign policy, or impolicy, is a sort of naive humanitarianism which actually believes that megalomaniacal Fuehrers and pot-jawed Duces will ever be candid and dependable in international relations. His terms are too hopelessly ingenuous ever to have a Hitler or a Mussolini or a Stalin listen to them, nor do we think that if Mr. Roosevelt had more immediate control over the economic and military power of this nation, as he asked during the last congress, that he would acquit himself in any better fashion before the world. Had that been true, this nation would be more than merely the butt of world scorn; it would probably be the world's dupe.

It is impossible to dissociate the personality of the president himself from his policy abroad. It is hard, and also dreadful, to imagine that another man, in the same situation, would have acted with as masterful a misconception of what it takes to sway the councils of diplomats as has Mr. Roosevelt in the last 12 months. The instability and egotism of his temperament show up in much their worst light in these foreign policy decisions, to the extent that one has serious fears for American neutrality in the event of a world conflict. Should it ever appear that these peace appeals and the general Rooseveltian policy of stirring up top-heavy concern over the world situation were merely for home consumption, then the president would be open to a very grave charge of attempting to substitute political expediency for the national welfare.

In the present situation, the most satisfactory position which the United States can take is to keep its eyes and ears open, and maintain a strict neutrality which extends to keeping the White House mail inside the territorial boundaries of the country. In spite of all the arguments that we are a commercial country, that the world is interlocked by trade to such an extent that no one part can long keep out of a world conflagration; in spite of the bleeding of hearts about democracy in France and Britain; and in spite of our inbred dislike for the society of people of the Hitler-Duce stamp, it is still impossible to see why the United States should mix itself up in an affair of the balance of power in central Europe, which lacks, when firmly analyzed, even the tags of idealism of the last war. We have nothing to gain and much to lose by raising false hopes on the part of the rest of the democracies, who have our favor at the same time that our neutrality is proclaimed; and we have vastly more to lose, and vastly less to gain, if we begin to meddle at the outset in a matter which is remote from us.

## Eastern Oregon Sweets

Sweet though the early pioneers found the sod of Oregon after their long westward progress from the Mississippi, it has only recently, and then in small quantities, begun to produce another kind of sweetness, and a kind which is marketable. The commodity referred to is sugar beets, which are now grown in certain regions in eastern Oregon, particularly in the area about Nyssa, where a large processing plant has been installed.

Sugar beets in this country and elsewhere have almost always been regarded as in some degree a marginal product, to be grown when cane sugar is either not available or too expensive, or, as in nations which persist in a self-sufficient after an

# Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Brush College gets its name from having been built in the brush; it has a long, interesting history:

(Concluding from yesterday.) At the risk of the charge of repetition many months apart, the writer will copy from a speech of Stephen Staats before the Oregon Pioneer Association at its 1877 annual meeting, a section telling of the discovery of gold (in 1848) at Sutter's mill race, in which he (Staats) was one of the three Oregon participants, all of them going from Salem or near Salem. Staats went from beyond Independence, Folk county.

Staats was an honest man, much before the public of Oregon in his day, as Grange lecturer and in other capacities. On the occasion mentioned, he said: "I now wish to revert to an individual formerly a citizen of Salem, (now deceased), of whom no person has referred to in their addresses before this Pioneer Association. I refer to Captain Charles Bennett, an immigrant of 1844; I first became acquainted with him in 1835; 12 years ago. He was then a subordinate officer of Company A, U. S. Dragoons, stationed at Fort Leavenworth. "In the spring of 1847 I made a trip to California; Bennett was with us and assisted in camp duties; he was a very active and energetic man, always with a look out for something ahead. Upon our arrival in California, after a short time he left us for Sutter's Fort.

"After being there a short period, he and a man by the name of Marshall (the gold mine fame) entered into a contract with Sutter to erect a sawmill, and while engaged in its erection the first discovery of gold was made. Now Marshall has always been credited with being the first discoverer, but had it not been for the fact that in 1847 probability that auriferous region would never have yielded up its golden revenues to the enterprising Yankees. Bennett's searching eye was the first to behold the sparkling 'dust' glistening in the mother earth, where it had been embedded for centuries.

It was he who first exhibited the first ounce of gold dust to the wondering gaze of the Californians. Well do I remember when, with sparkling eyes and enthusiastic hopes, he brought that first specimen of gold, and recounted to us the manner of its discovery, and the extent of its deposits, saying at the same time, 'it really is gold, we can get all we want and become as rich as Croesus.'

"I claim for Bennett the credit of being the first discoverer of gold in California. He made our house his home when not employed, and he received from his own lips an account of the manner of its discovery in 1848. But Bennett is now gone; he met his death with that true bravery for which he was noted, while fighting to protect the settlers on our frontiers.

Captain Bennett was killed at the battle of Walla Walla, present Washington city of that name, on December 7, 1855. His body was brought to Salem for burial. The inscription on his monument in the Odd Fellows' cemetery says he was the discoverer of gold in California. John A. Minto, who knew him very well, said Bennett, working with Marshall on the mill race, saw and recognized the particles of gold first. Stephen Staats saw them at about the same time.

So, three Oregon men, Marshall, Bennett and Staats, all from or near Salem, were the discoverers of gold in California on that fateful January 24, 1848, which turned the attention of the world upon the land that became the state of California; and became a state by virtue of the fact that Oregon men were both the discoverers of gold in California and the first gold rushers, who broke California into the Union as a state, without waiting through a territorial form; with Peter H. Burnett, Oregon's provisional government supreme judge, one of the gold rushers, the first governor of the state of California.

More than that, Oregon was the mother-in-law of California state as well as its mother, for Judge Burnett, who had helped to make them, took a printed copy of the Oregon laws with him to California, and so they became the first laws of California. But who were the four Oregon women who discovered gold in California, nearly three years before the fateful Jan. 24, 1848? Briefly:

Dr. Truman and Jairus Bonney, brothers, with their families, were in the 1845 covered wagon immigration. At Fort Hall, they turned off for California, with the Todd-Swasey company, Todd a cousin of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who was a Todd. At the western foot of the Sierras, the wagon train stopped for resting and washing on a clear, cold creek. The youngsters waded in the creek. Lydia

economy, to avoid dependence on outside resources. Processing of beets dates back to the late 18th century when it was initiated in Prussia as a cheap source of sugar. The French took it up during the Napoleonic period, and in 1812 Napoleon established a school for the training of persons for the culture of the beets. During the July Monarchy the French continued an active policy of fostering beet-sugar production, and since that time it has been a standard agricultural commodity abroad and in this country.

That beet sugar production exists now on the economic margin is probably true, but, so long as beet sugar is being produced commercially, it is well that Oregon participate in the industry. The addition of such a crop to those already produced in this state, and especially to those produced in eastern Oregon, is a worthy step toward a more diversified and thus more stable agricultural economy. The northeast portion of the state has always lacked the extreme diversification of the west, a fact which has been depressingly clear when wheat crops have been bad, or when the cattle market has been unsatisfactory. The introduction of beet culture for sugar production can well be an alternative, on a scale yet to be determined, to the staple products of that region, wheat and beef.

# Face Court on Wife Swapping Charges



Accused of exchanging mates and charged with lewd and lascivious cohabitation, these two couples: Clarence June, 38, Mrs. Mildred Davis, 28, Mrs. Edith June, 39, and George Davis, 34, (left to right) were taken into court at Lapeer, Mich. Their case was continued.

# Radio Programs

- KELM-SUNDAY-1360 Kc.**
    - 8:15-Organaliths
    - 8:30-Christmas Missionary
    - 9:00-Christmas Endeavor
    - 9:30-Delbert E. Harpist
    - 9:45-Back Home Hour
    - 10:00-Joe Bettchman Orchestra
    - 10:30-Leon Foster Orchestra
    - 10:45-Monastero
    - 11:00-Symphonic Strings
    - 11:30-Saltburg Festivities
    - 11:45-American Lutheran Church
    - 12:00-Music from El Paso
    - 12:30-Avenue of Rest
    - 1:00-Church of the Air
    - 1:30-Edna Mae Johnson
    - 2:00-Summertime Concert
    - 2:30-Ted Florio Orchestra
    - 3:00-Elias Brzezkin Orchestra
    - 3:30-Dick Jurgens Orchestra
    - 4:00-Sian Lomax
    - 4:45-News
    - 5:00-Carl Ravassa Orchestra
    - 5:30-Elas Brzezkin Orchestra
    - 6:00-Original Good Will Hour
    - 7:00-Music by Faith
  - 7:00-Carl Ravassa Orchestra**
  - 8:00-New Comments from Foreign Countries**
  - 9:00-Tonight's Headlines**
  - 9:15-Symphonic Strings**
  - 9:30-Back Home Hour**
  - 10:00-Joe Bettchman Orchestra**
  - 10:30-Leon Foster Orchestra**
  - 10:45-Monastero**
  - 11:00-Symphonic Strings**
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  - 4:45-News**
  - 5:00-Carl Ravassa Orchestra**
  - 5:30-Elas Brzezkin Orchestra**
  - 6:00-Original Good Will Hour**
  - 7:00-Music by Faith**
- KELM-MONDAY-1360 Kc.**
  - 6:30-Musical Clock
  - 7:00-Viennese Ensemble
  - 7:30-Financial Service
  - 7:45-Melody in K. Time
  - 7:55-Market Quotations
  - 7:57-Lost and Found Items
  - 8:00-Dr. Kates
  - 8:30-National Farm & Home
  - 9:30-Patty Jean
  - 9:45-Home Institute
  - 10:00-Homes Institute
  - 10:15-Musical Workshop
  - 10:30-News
  - 10:45-Alice Joy
  - 11:00-Fashion Musicals
  - 11:15-Marine Band
  - 11:45-Between the Bookends
  - 12:00-Chub Matinee
  - 12:30-News
  - 12:45-US Dept. Agriculture
  - 1:00-Market Reports
  - 1:15-The Quiet Hour
  - 1:45-Orchestra
  - 2:00-Caribbean Quiz
  - 2:15-Financial and Grain Reports
  - 2:20-Musical Interlude
  - 2:45-News
  - 3:00-Ray Perkins
  - 3:45-Saxophone
  - 4:00-Strings at Tea Time
  - 4:45-Science on the March
  - 4:50-This Moving World
  - 5:00-Organist
  - 5:30-Magic Key
  - 5:45-Orchestra
  - 6:30-Aloha Land
  - 6:45-Freshet Thing in Town
  - 7:00-Frank Watanabe
  - 7:15-Trip
  - 7:30-Order of Adventurers
  - 7:45-News
  - 8:00-Philharmonic Concerts
  - 9:00-Orchestra
  - 9:30-Orchestra
  - 10:30-Organist
  - 11:45-Sports Final
- KELM-SUNDAY-1160 Kc.**
  - 7:00-Down Melody Lane
  - 7:30-Dr. Brock
  - 8:00-Radio City Music Hall
  - 8:30-News at 8
  - 9:30-Lost and Found Items
  - 10:00-Continental Varieties
  - 10:30-Radio Tips
  - 10:45-Treasure Trails of Song
  - 11:00-Organist for Midway
  - 11:15-A Bookman's Notebook
  - 11:30-Let's Go to Work
  - 11:55-Elas Brzezkin Orchestra
  - 12:00-National Vespers
  - 12:15-Tapestry Musicals
  - 12:30-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 1:30-Today's Candid Story
  - 1:45-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 2:00-Portland Baseball
  - 2:45-Catholic Truth Society
  - 3:00-Grand Park Concert
  - 3:20-Cherico
  - 3:30-News
  - 4:00-Orchestra
  - 4:15-Trio
  - 4:30-Book Chat
  - 4:45-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 5:00-Sports Reporter
  - 5:15-News
  - 5:30-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 5:45-Everybody Sing
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- KELM-MONDAY-820 Kc.**
  - 6:30-News Serenade
  - 7:00-News
  - 7:15-Trail Blazers
  - 7:30-News
  - 7:45-News
  - 8:00-Orchestra
  - 8:15-The O'Neill
  - 8:30-News at 8
  - 8:45-Arlington Time Signal
  - 9:00-Columbia and Cadenza
  - 9:15-Contests
  - 9:30-Meet Miss Julia
  - 9:45-Dr. Kates
  - 10:00-Betty O'Brien
  - 10:15-Arnold Grimm's Daughter
  - 10:30-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 10:45-Hymns of All Churches
  - 11:00-Story of Mary Martin
  - 11:15-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 11:30-Pepper Young's Family
  - 11:45-The Guiding Light
  - 12:00-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 12:15-Stella Dallas
  - 12:30-Vic & Sada
  - 12:45-Midstream
  - 1:00-Pianist
  - 1:15-Song Swears
  - 1:30-Hollywood News
  - 1:45-Singer
  - 2:00-Science in the News
  - 2:15-Love a Mystery
  - 2:30-Woman's Magazine
  - 2:45-Orchestra
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  - 11:45-Edna Mae Johnson
- KELM-MONDAY-590 Kc.**
  - 9:00-Today's Programs
  - 9:15-Homemaker's Hour
  - 9:30-Weather Forecast
  - 9:45-News
  - 10:00-Views of the News
  - 10:15-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 10:30-Music of the Masters
  - 10:45-News
  - 11:00-Farm Hour
  - 11:15-Dinner Concert
  - 11:30-News
  - 11:45-Edna Mae Johnson
  - 12:00-British Isles Travelogue
  - 12:15-Guard Your Health
  - 12:30-10:00 Music of the Masters

# On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

This column has twice reviewed once the German edition and once the English.—Hermann Rauschning's book "The Revolution of Nihilism." Rauschning, former president of the Danzig senate foretold the German-Russian rapprochement months ago. The following is a quotation from his book: "The conclusion of an alliance with Soviet Russia has already been held in reserve as a resource in extreme emergency. . . . The dividing lines between the various dictatorial ideologies are, in any case, very indefinite, no more than a matter of convenience of interpretation. In the spring of 1937, before the huge crop of executions in the Russian army, a number of provincial German newspapers were surprisingly busy with Russian events, which were being interpreted as revealing a new development of nationalism in the Bolshevik state, and his purging of Jewish elements and of doctrinaire revolutionists. "There were full accounts of Stalinist anti-Semitism, and much was made of the alleged emergence of the authoritarian idea of a new Tsarism, together with a new nationalism. I do not know whether this was a kite flown by Propaganda Ministry or a gamble by other groups. But nobody who has had any insight into the elasticity of the unscrupulous power-policy of the Nazi regime will have any doubt that a right-about turn in foreign policy would not be a matter of the slightest difficulty either for the Propaganda Ministry or for any of the masters of the completely muzzled German nation. . . . "The Bolshevik leaders deplored by us means unpopular among the national socialist leaders. Apart from Rosenberg, there were few prominent members of the party who would not have preferred a Russian to the Polish pact. I had several discussions with Koch, of East Prussia, one of Gregor Strasser's men, a keen supporter of a Russian policy. The party never, indeed, cut off all connection with Russia.

"The Bolshevik leaders defended the strange plan of any association between the Soviet Union and Germany in discussing it with members of their party by arguing that it could only benefit the proletariat if capitalist, militarist Germany built up the indispensable armaments industry for the Soviet Union. But in 1933 any close alliance with Russia for aims of offense was only to be had at the price of a 'second,' a socialist revolution in Germany. I assume that Hitler recognized this, and that he considered that the time was not ripe for that revolution. Undoubtedly there are important military groups which would not shrink from it. For many of the younger generation of nationalists there is no longer anything alarming about that perspective. . . . "Hitler's aversion to an alliance with the Soviet Union is due, however, clearly to another consideration—that if the nationalist socialist methods of domination are, perhaps, the equal of the Bolshevik methods, they are in no way superior to them. A German-Russian alliance would certainly bring the danger of the conversion of a national socialist into a Bolshevik hegemony. As yet Hitler has found no opponent who could stand up to his political methods. This gives him the sense he personally needs of absolute superiority. Soviet Russia would be as dangerous a partner as it is an enemy; it would be a partner immune to the wiles of national socialism, as the bourgeois world is not. . . . "Hitler was compelled by the political intrigues of the early years to trim his sails, until he had full possession of power and could venture on a revolutionary course in internal politics. Now, however, with Wehrmacht and Antarkie (military economic and self sufficiency), the economic system and the social order have been largely approximated to the Bolshevik system and there are no difficulties left in the way of alliance with the Soviet Union. That alliance is the great revolutionary coup in foreign policy at which controlling elements in the national socialist leadership have long been aiming. . . . "But such an alliance with Russia, at a critical moment like that

This much would appear to be certain from Herr Rauschning's analysis. Hitler's approach to Moscow is a long contemplated measure. Its revolutionary implications are fully as important as its military menace. There is not yet an alliance between the red and brown revolutions. But mutual benevolence may be the beginning of one. . . . "The Revolution of Nihilism." Warning to the West, will be published on Aug. 28th by the Alliance Book Corporation, New York, N. Y. Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune, Inc.

FRUITLAND—Guy Gilman and family of Joplin, Mo., are visiting his brother, Will Gilman of this neighborhood. Roy Lively is improving his house with a large addition and other alterations. Elmer Otterbein, wife and children of Port Angeles, Wash., were visitors at the K. O. Runner home. Mr. Otterbein was a former resident here. Hopping will start in the Charles Yering yard August 28. Those having prunes are reminding on the large crop, in many instances the trees are breaking down. Robin Moser is home for a few weeks. He has been taking post-graduate work at the University of Washington. Miss Esther Girod is taking a slight fishing trip through southern Oregon and California.

## Missourians Visit With Will Gilmans

FRUITLAND—Guy Gilman and family of Joplin, Mo., are visiting his brother, Will Gilman of this neighborhood. Roy Lively is improving his house with a large addition and other alterations. Elmer Otterbein, wife and children of Port Angeles, Wash., were visitors at the K. O. Runner home. Mr. Otterbein was a former resident here. Hopping will start in the Charles Yering yard August 28. Those having prunes are reminding on the large crop, in many instances the trees are breaking down. Robin Moser is home for a few weeks. He has been taking post-graduate work at the University of Washington. Miss Esther Girod is taking a slight fishing trip through southern Oregon and California.

## Douglas Gavettes Have 8-Pound Boy

FOX VALLEY—Mr. and Douglas Gavette are the parents of an eight-pound son born August 24. Mr. and Mrs. Cobban and family were Salem visitors Thursday. The Cobban's have been farming the A. D. Gardner ranch the past two years but plan to lease a farm near Salem this fall. Mrs. Joseph Weltman and baby are home after being at Oregon City and Portland over a week, where the baby was under medical observation.

## Almquist, Syphert Families Moving

SILVERTON—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Almquist will move into the R. A. McClanahan house on East Hill, being vacated this week by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Syphert who are moving into their new home on Liberty Hill. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Martin are among the first to report getting huckleberries this year. They brought back about 20 gallons of berries from the Elk lake region.

## "Willamette Valley Opinions"

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