The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1651

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

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"Guilty"

A jury in federal district court in New York found Alger Hiss guilty of perjury on two counts. He had denied to a grand jury passing state department documents or copies thereof to Whittaker Chambers, and had denied seeing Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937. The jury in the second trial decided that he had lied. Thus a sad end is written to a brilliant and still promising career.

What Hiss could not overcome in his defense was the physical evidence: the pumpkin papers, and the fact that some of them were in his own handwriting and others had been copied on a typewriter owned by Hiss. The further evidence of marked familiarity with the Hiss home and the manner of the Hiss family living given by Mrs. Chambers also bore weight. Chambers himself was at once the government's best witness, and its worst because he was an admitted perjurer himself.

The rational explanation is that Hiss must have been one of the bright young men who were seduced to communism in the 1930's when the new deal had attracted to government service many who were ready to "make America over." Intoxicated with the heady wine of the Roosevelt era they wanted to go all the way. Hatred of Hitler and Mussolini may have helped throw them into the arms of communism.

It is probably true that Hiss broke away from his communist association, as did Chambers. The climate is different now and even the one-time fellow travelers regret their past association. Confronted with his past Hiss denied it; but the jury concluded he was lying.

One chronicles the case and the verdict with real sorrow, regret that one of such superior talents was faithless to his trust and false in his testimony.

No Chinook, the Welcome Wind

It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries;
I never hear the west wind but tears are in my eyes.
For it comes from the west lands, the old brown hills,
And April's in the west wind, and daffodils.
—John Masefield

It's a welcome wind that blows away the snow and freezing rain, but people are mistaken when they call it the Chinook wind. It isn't the Chinook yet.

Our warm zephyr, whispering of spring, is the sweet and low—and wet—wind of the western sea and the southlands. It comes down the Willamette valley over the coast range with water-laden clouds on its heels. It brings the sudden quick showers and the long gentle rains. Soon after it comes the old brown hills turn green and the hibernating trees awaken. It stirs the land with its promise of spring, this southwest wind, and soon there will be many pink and yellow and pale green shoots. Pussy willows will herald the blossoming of the woods flowers and on the lawns in the city forsythia and Japanese quince will put forth their buds.

It's a warm wind, a wet wind but it's no Chinook. It becomes a Chinook after it drops its moisture here in the valley and crosses the mountains—dry and thirsty. Then, like a sponge it sops up the winter in eastern Oregon, melting the snows and making ready for lambing time. It was named after the Chinook Indians by the early settlers because it blew from the direction of the natives' camps in western Oregon.

But the warm wind, the west wind, promising April and daffodils to the Willamette valley is just that and no more. It's a nameless wind but a welcome wind that blows away snow and freezing rain.

We're Opposed to Genocide

We have always taken a firm stand against cancer and the man-eating shark. We also whole-heartedly support the official United States policy against white slavery, traffic in opium, piracy, circulation of obscene literature and forgery of currency. Moreover, we now proclaim our earnest disapproval of genocide.

Genocide is the destruction of a human group —racial, ethnic, religious or national. It has been carried out in two ways: physical—killing and mutilating people directly or subjecting them to conditions which lead to death; and biological—preventing reproduction by sterilization, compulsory abortion and similar violent means.

We say, here and now, that we're against all that sort of thing.

So is Eleanor Roosevelt, the U. S. delegation to United Nations and the UN general assembly. The assembly has unanimously approved an international convention against genocide. That means an international law against murder which would make genocide punishable in the courts of member nations and which would allow all organs of UN to take action for the suppression of an act of genocide.

The American Association for the United Nations, Inc., wants church groups, veteran organizations and other interested people to make sure the U. S. will ratify the convention and "assert the profound American conviction that this world cannot survive half free and half subjected to oppression and slaughter."

We're all for that, even though we believe the only effect will be getting the law against mass murder on the books for the record—and for the enlightenment of whomever is left on this globe after the killers are themselves dead.

Is ratification of the convention on genocide going to stop genocide in the only area where it is now practiced? Is it going to free the slaves in Russia or save the lives of those now herded in concentration camps in Siberia? You know the answer and so do we.

There's always been an international law against genocide. It's really a very simple law. It says: Thou shalt not kill. And unless it is obeyed voluntarily, enforcing it usually involves more murder. We're all for it, though. . .

Silver Thaw

A subscriber writes and inquires why we call "silver thaw" what we do call silver thaw. She says the dictionary defines "thaw" as melting below freezing, "and it certainly cannot then apply to the present condition of the weather."

No, it can't. It's silver but it isn't a thaw. Nevertheless, by long custom in the northwest we call weather such as we had Wednesday night a silver thaw. In other regions it is called an ice storm.

While we cannot justify the name we can explain the phenomenon. Rain-bearing clouds overlay a stratum of cold air on the surface of the earth. The falling rain freezes when it hits the ground or vegetation or other obstacles. Limbs of trees and leaves of shrubs become sheathed in ice. Telephone and power lines become ropes of ice (and often snap under the weight). Streets and walks are an icy glaze.

That is the silver thaw: beautiful but wicked!

GRIN AND BEAR IT — By Lichty

"He can't make anything, but it keeps him out of mischief . . . he doesn't spend his evenings adding up bills . . ."

Roosevelt, Junior Is Going Places

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22–Whatever agony it may cause in some quarters, there is now no blinking the fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt jr. looks like a coming major political figure. At the age of thirty-five, he is a perfectly serious contender for the governorship of New York, with a perfectly serious chance to win. In fact, he is being rated as one of the two leading candidates for the democratic nomination, the other being Democratic State Chairman Paul Fitzpatrick, of Buffalo.

Joseph Alsop

Stewart Alsop

Unlike Fitzpatrick, who is running hard, young Roosevelt is not reaching openly for this juicy political plum. Instead, he is shrewdly sticking to his congressional knitting. But he is certainly in that delicate condition usually delicately described as "receptive."

Whether he will receive anything depends largely on two key figures. One of these is the astute boss of the Bronx, Ed Flynn, who customarily has a good deal to say about what happens at democratic conventions. Flynn is an old associate of Fitzpatrick's. But he is also a long-time ally of the Roosevelt family. He is a warm admirer of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt particularly, and he appreciates young Roosevelt's proved vote-getting ability. For the time being, Flynn is keeping hands off, but the betting is that he will plump for young Roosevelt in the end.

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The second key man is labor leader David Dubinsky, who controls New York's Liberal party. The Liberal party polls so many votes in New York that a democratic candidate desperately needs its indorsement to overcome the normal republican lead upstate. Thus Dubinsky wields a powerful club.

Dubinsky now finds himself in the position of disliking virtually all the potential democratic candidates, with the lone exception of Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, who very much wants the nomination, but has very little chance of getting it. Dubinsky's pet dislike is New York's Mayor William O'Dwyer, and he has helped to kill off O'Dwyer's gubernatorial chances by letting it be known that if O'Dwyer were nominated he would put a Liberal candidate in the field to beat him.

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Dubinsky admires Fitzpatrick hardly more than O'Dwyer, so Fitzpatrick may suffer from the same disadvantage. As for young Roosevelt, he was elected to congress on the Liberal ticket, and was thus initially Dubinsky's protege. However, Dubinsky was infuriated when Roosevelt supported O'Dwyer, in the recent mayoralty race, with what seemed to Dubinsky indecent enthusiasm. Yet now Dubinsky's anger has mellowed to something more like sorrow. And it can be reliably reported that if Roosevelt is nominated by the democrats, Dubinsky's Liberals will indorse him.

Thus Dubinsky, despite his Lear-like sorrow at youthful ingratitude, can be counted a positive Roosevelt asset. Add Roosevelt's name, and his effectiveness in the Lehman-Dulles contest as well as his own campaign, and it becomes clear why the Roosevelt candidacy is now being taken entirely seriously.

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Yet there is also much on the debit side—his youth and inexperience, and the California candidacy of his brother James are among the drawbacks. But the chief item on the debit side is simply the fact that the professional democratic organization men, except for Flynn, have little stomach for Roosevelt. They consider him irregular, and would far prefer Fitzpatrick, who is one of themselves, or indeed, almost any one but Roosevelt.

As always, much will depend on whom the republicans, who nominate before the democrats, select. There are persistent reports that the republicans are preparing to play a game of musical chairs, in which the able Senator Ives would run for governor, and would then appoint Thomas E. Dewey to serve the unexpired portion of his own term in the senate. If these reports are correct, it is at least certain that Ives, who deeply dislikes the idea of running for governor, has no part in the plot.

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Moreover, the resignation of Dewey's ablest aids seems to bear out reports that he is preparing to retire to private life. If both Dewey and Ives bow out, this will reduce Roosevelt's chances for the nomination. For they are far and away the republicans' best vote gatherers in New York. And the best chance of persuading the democratic professionals to swallow Roosevelt is the argument that he is colorful who could beat a strong republican opponent, where the able but colorless Fitzpatrick could not. After all, a politician's most endearing characteristic is the ability to win.

All in all, Roosevelt is still no more than a good sporting bet for the nomination. He and Fitzpatrick may cancel each other out, leaving the prize to another —Judge Harold Medina and Ferdinand Pecora, as well as Ewing, are among the dark horses currently being mentioned. But whether he wins this time or not, one thing at least is clear. As one shrewd observer who is by no means a Roosevelt lover remarked, "It looks like Junior is going places."

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Sanity Code Dither Drives Henry Wild

By Henry McLemore

DAYTONA BEACH, Jan. 22—I have just finished "A Mencken Chrestomathy" (to me one of the most delightful books of 1949) and was surprised that in his flogging of the unjust, the stupid, the pompous, and the hand-sewn crackpots, the Sage of Baltimore had not laid the cat-o-nine-tails to amateur athletic officials.

I can only surmise that Mr. Mencken has never known any amateur athletic officials. Otherwise he would have lambasted them to Kingdom-come and back, sparing neither his strength of arm nor mind.

In 22 years as a newspaperman, 12 of which were spent as a sports writer, I can truthfully say that the most disagreeable people I met were those middle-aged and beyond men who were in charge of amateur sports, be the sport tennis or foldboating.

Exceptions, yes. But how many times did you ever find a $100 bill when you were rummaging through the pockets of an old coat?

Today's column was prompted by the recent meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic association in New York City. Despite the water shortage, they saw fit to wash their dirty linen. Or, to put it better, what the NCAA Napoleons considered dirty linen.

With the world in the condition it is, all these past-tense athletes had to do was almost come to blows over what they term their Sanity Code. I won't tell you in detail what the Sanity Code is, because to do that a man would have to become a child again, and when I start playing with blocks the last ones to know about it will be my readers.

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But, roughly speaking, the Sanity Code says how much a college can pay an athlete, how much food a college can give him for free, how nice a college can be to an athlete when he is quit with high school and looking for a place to use his muscle and speed and coordination, and at the same time acquire a little education.

The NCAA Napoleons want every college to sign a paper saying this is what I'll do, this is what I won't do, and if anyone violates this slip of paper he is a cheat and a fraud and undermining Fort Knox, and Washington Monument, the Constitution, and the White House.

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What nonsense! What childish, silly day-dreaming by men who, for the most part, still wear gold footballs or basketballs or baseballs on the watch chains that run for yards across their stomachs.

Anyone with a grain of sense in his head knows that good athletic teams are paid for. No accidental births in this line. Highly underpaid, too. Sometime the colleges which have made millions and millions of dollars out of great football and basketball teams will come to their senses and, with a twinge of conscience heard 'round the world, try to help the halfbacks and forwards they forgot on graduation day.

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How much money would you guess that such schools as USC, Notre Dame, Michigan, Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio State, Texas, Pennsylvania, Army, Navy, and a score of others have made from the skill of athletes? And how—guess again—would the money made from kids look against the money paid out to the kids who brought it in through the gate?

The athlete has nothing to be ashamed of.

If the colleges want to be dead honest — and I doubt it with all my heart — let them give all of next year's receipts, above expenses, to the Runyon Cancer Fund, or the March of Dimes, or any other worthy charity.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Over 300 Due At Willamette Credit Conclave

Clearing weather has raised attendance estimates to well over 300 for the 16th annual stockholders meeting of the Willamette Production Credit association at the Marion hotel today at 11:45 a.m. Farmers and agricultural leaders from all of the 13 northwestern counties of Oregon are expected for the dinner meeting.

Otto F. Allgaier, treasurer of the Production Credit corporation of Spokane, will be the featured speaker at the meeting. Governor Douglas McKay will extend greetings to the visiting farm people.

The credit cooperative is reporting its biggest year since organization. Highest loan volume, continued growth in membership and further reduction of government capital are among the highlights of the business reports.

John W. Ramage of Woodburn and Walter von Flue of Silverton are nominees for the one director-ship to be filled this year. Ramage is the incumbent. Holdover directors are E. W. McMindes, Astoria, president; Claude Buchanan, Corvallis, E. A. McCornack, Eugene, and George Fullenwider, Carlton.

The carat originally was based on the weight of the seed of the carob, a tree of Mediterranean region.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "They say that over a hundred men were present."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "cafe"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Culinery, millinery, scenery, mercenary.

4. What does the word "incense" (verb) mean?

5. What is a word beginning with **di** that means "reduction"?

ANSWERS

1. Say **"more than** a hundred men." 2. Pronounce ka-fa, first **a** as in **ask** (not as in **at**, second **a** as in **fate**, accent second syllable. 3. Culinary. 4. To inflame with eager. "The people were incensed **against** him." 5. Diminution.

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Bundensen, M.D.

No one who has ever had a good case of hives will need to have them described. But, for those without personal experience, I may say that the suddenness with which the skin erupts into a mass of red welts is characteristic. These swellings, each with its white center, appear as by magic and itch like forty million devils.

Medical science has recently distinguished three kinds of hives, known scientifically as urticaria.

First there is a type which is definitely due to allergy. Persons sensitive to certain foods may develop hives after eating them.

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Frequently, stomach and bowel upsets, as well as asthma and running nose, accompany these attacks of hives, which last anywhere from a few hours to a few days and then gradually subside.

Prompter relief can be obtained by injections of epinephrine under the skin or the taking by mouth of one of the anti-histamine drugs, such as neohetramine, benadryl or pyribenzamine. As a matter of fact, in most instances, the patient can readily identify the foods which cause his trouble, and by avoiding them prevent the attacks of hives.

Another type of hives is known as acute idiopathic urticaria. This condition is not associated with other disorders due to sensitivity, such as asthma or hay fever. The attacks usually last for a few hours to a few days and then disappear. In these cases, also, treatment with epinephrine or the anti-histamine drugs brings relief.

Still a third type of hives is known as chronic idiopathic urticaria. This condition is often much more difficult to relieve. The hives recur at varying intervals for months or even years. In these cases, it is almost impossible to find any substances to which the patient is sensitive. However, treatment with the anti-histamine drugs sometimes gives complete or partial relief. Injections of epinephrine at intervals of from three to four hours often will cause the rash to disappear for the time being.

Persons with hives should, of course, be under the care of a physician who will decide the best form of treatment in each case.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

K. M.: What would cause a constant draining from the navel?

Answer: There are two or three possible causes of a continuous discharge from the navel. It may be that there is some chronic infection present which has failed to clear up, or you may have what is known as Meckel's diverticulum. In this condition, there is a connection between the intestine and the navel opening. A persistent urachus may be the cause. The urachus is a tube extending from the urinary bladder to the navel which is present before birth, but usually disappears after birth.

An examination to determine the exact cause of the trouble should be made so that proper treatment for the discharge can be given.

(Copyright, 1950, King Features)

Anti-Trust Bill To Take Aim at Labor Unions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 –(AP)– Rapping again at John L. Lewis' three-day mine week, Senator Robertson (D-Va) said tonight he is ready to introduce legislation which in certain cases would permit anti-trust action against labor unions.

The bill will be presented to the senate tomorrow, Robertson announced. It probably will be referred to the senate judiciary committee for study.

The measure would make unions subject to the anti-trust laws in cases where:

1. A union was involved in an action which amounted to "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

2. The action affected industry "essential to the maintenance of the national economy, health or safety or any substantial segment thereof."

It would be up to the courts to decide in specific cases whether those two yardsticks applied.

The bill did not specify any penalties but under the anti-trust laws the maximum fine is $5,000 for each violation.

Robertson made it plain he feels that enactment of his bill would clear the way for making the Lewis-led United Mine Workers union subject to the anti-trust laws in the current coal situation.

Robertson noted that the senate banking committee recently issued a report which, as he put it, "outlined the damage to our economy which has been done by the three-day week arbitrarily imposed on the coal mines by the United Mine Workers union and by actions of other unions which have sought to use their power to control production and prices rather than merely to improve working conditions."

The report covered a coal industry investigation which the committee conducted last summer.

Police Spring Trap; Gunfight Fatal to Thief

ELIZABETHTOWN, Pa., Jan. 22 –(AP)– Three robbers drove into a police trap Saturday. One was killed, one wounded and a third captured.

A hail of gunfire ended a grim 40-minute war of nerves in a darkened grain mill where two of the robbers hid behind a fortress-like pile of grain sacks.

Singly they made their breaks as 29 policemen guarded the exits. Frank Stadler, 42, of Baltimore, was cut down as he tried to slip out a side door. He fell dead atop a pile of coal.

Then Ray Weber, 42, of Baltimore, made his move. Detective John Lenker lunged at him and the two went down. In a succeeding gun battle, Weber was shot in the arm and suffered head injuries. He was taken to Good Samaritan hospital at Lebanon, nearby in this area of south-central Pennsylvania.

The third man, Earl Firestone, 33, of Lebanon, was in the basement of the Grubb and Brennan feed mill when the police sprung the trap. He was nabbed unharmed as he tried to duck behind the sack fortress.

State Police Sergeant Henry Habig said "you wouldn't call those sacks barricades. But they were small fortifications."

Habig said state and local police had been on the lookout for grain mill robbers for the past 10 days. He said they spotted a car in which Stadler, Weber and Firestone were riding about midnight last night.

They detected it in Lebanon. Then they trailed it on a circuitous drive through Ephrata and Mt. Gretna and finally into Elizabethtown.

They waited until the trio had gotten inside the building and then slipped in through a door.

You Think Recent Weather Was Bad?—It's Been Worse in Salem

By Winston H. Taylor
Staff Writer, The Statesman

While persons used to deeper winters were chiding the local "unusual" winter during the past week, Oregon residents of longer standing were reminiscing about other severe years and wondering if there'd be more of the same—deep snow and silver thaw. In two of the Januarys they recalled they had a hard time finding out just what the weather had done and might do.

Those winters — 1942 and 1943 —had the valley area's last severe ice storm and its last heavy snow until this month. But the U. S. was at war, and The Statesman complied with a request to delay weather news for two days. Forecasts were used only when deemed essential by the military.

Fourth Most Snowfall

The year 1950 already has had more snowfall than any but three other years (1919, 1937 and 1943) in the last six decades. The total since the first fell on January 1 is 20.4 inches, with just about half of it during last week's storm. That was capped by a day of freezing rain and sleet, which threatened another silver thaw.

Eight years ago, the valley just had the sleet and a real silver thaw. The ice started falling on Tuesday, the 7th, and stayed frozen through the week, closing schools, balking nearly all transportation, breaking communications lines and wreaking havoc with trees.

Swept Skating Rink

The next January, in 1943, is remembered as starting with a flood that crested at 30.5 feet here and swept the Mellow Moon skating rink at West Salem into the inter-county bridge approach. The bridge was useless for several days, and two men were killed in trying to free the wreckage.

Only three weeks later, the mercury dipped to 6 degrees on January 23 and 5 degrees the next day, still the coldest since 1930. At that time there was 17.2 inches of snow on the ground, after a heavy fall on January 21. Many communications lines and marquees were again victims. But some of the snow melted before another 5 inches fiel on the 24th.

So, if the sunshine and rain haven't encouraged you, maybe you need to be reminded that this kind of winter happens in Salem only about every six or seven years — with exceptions, of course!

South Resents Truman Crack About Byrnes

By Jack Bell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 –(AP)– Angered by a presidential crack, some Dixie democrats were reported planning today to boycott a southern party conference at Raleigh, N. C., next Saturday.

An interested senator told a reporter President Truman's assertion last week that James F. Byrnes can do as he damn well pleases about running for governor of South Carolina had stirred deep resentment among southerners generally.

A democratic national committee official, who asked to remain anonymous, said he had been informed that some Dixie senators and some house members had agreed among themselves to stay away from the conference.

Remark Tips Scales

This official said the president's reference to Byrnes, his former secretary of state, appeared to have tipped the scales among a group which had been undecided about attending because they feared they might have to listen to party officials' endorsement of the civil rights program.

Byrnes is looked to by some of these southerners as likely to become the chief advocate within the democratic party of their opposition to anti-job discrimination, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax measures the president is urging.

Critical of Program

Byrnes, former supreme court justice and former senator, also has criticized some other parts of Mr. Truman's "fair deal" program, asserting that they would concentrate too much power in Washington.

He has made it clear that he intends to fight his battles within the democratic party and will have no truck with the states rights group or any other third party.

The Raleigh rally has been arranged by Jonathan Daniels, democratic national committeeman for North Carolina and a former White House aide. Democrats from 15 states have been invited, including members of congress, governors, national committee members and representatives of farm, labor and civil groups.

Eagles to Meet In Grants Pass

BEND, Ore., Jan. 22–(AP)–Officers of the Eagles lodge today named Grants Pass the site for the state convention this year.

Dates will be June 22 to 24 for the lodge and June 22 and 23 for the auxiliary sessions.

William L. Loy, Bend, state president, said the officers would meet at Grants Pass June 21. Attending today's organization meeting were A. Warren Jones, Newberg; M. L. Shephard, Klamath Falls; Herb Johnson, Pendleton; Jack Harvey, Klamath Falls; T. T. Turner, Portland, state director, and trustees Bud Price, Pendleton; D. Lloyd, Grants Pass and Lawrence Hawes, La Grande.

Salem Obituaries

PIERCE

Anne Marie Pierce, in this city, January 18. Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alton L. Pierce, 2560 Laurel ave. Also surviving are her grandmothers, Mrs. Lena E. Harding, Salem, and Mrs. Delia Sheridan, St. Paul, Minn.; a brother, Gregory Thomas Pierce, Salem; and a sister, Mary Louise Pierce, Salem. Graveside services will be Monday, January 23, at 11 a.m. at St. Barbara cemetery under direction of the W. T. Rigdon chapel.

ASPINWALL

Clark Peter Aspinwall, at the residence at Brooks, January 19, at the age of 70 years. Surviving are his wife, Edna Aspinwall, Brooks; five daughters, Mrs. Ella Hammack, Salem; Mrs. Hattie Jones, Portland; Mrs. Ethel Jones, Hillsboro; Mrs. Beulah May, Manzineta; and Mrs. Lelia Roche, Parkdale; two sisters, Mrs. Maude Rice, Greenfield, Iowa, and Mrs. Mildred Peckham, Coral Gables, Fla.; 19 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Services will be held Tuesday, January 24 at 10 a. m. in the W. T. Rigdon chapel.

MALONE

Samuel E. Malone, late resident of Roseburg, at a local hospital, January 19, at the age of 42 years. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Jessie Malone, Roseburg; a daughter Alfreda Malone, Roseburg; his mother, Mrs. S. E. Malone, Burkburnett, Tex.; and two brothers, Paul Malone, Pecos, Tex., and Charles Malone, Ft. Worth, Tex. Announcement of services later by the Howell-Edwards chapel.

CONN

Mrs. Sarah Conn, late resident of 1254 Mission st., at a local hospital, January 19, at the age of 88 years. Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Fred Cary, Salem, and Mrs. A. P. Johnson and Mrs. Minnie Ridgeway, both of Portland; two sons, C. W. Mosier and A. B. Mosier, both of Independence; five grandchildren, 12 great-grandchildren and six great-great grandchildren. Services will be held Tuesday, January 24 at 1:30 p. m. in the Howell-Edwards chapel with the Rev. Dudley Strain officiating. Interment in the City View cemetery.

RIVENBARK

Daniel W. Rivenbark, late resident of Yamhill, at a local hospital, January 20, at the age of 42 years. Surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Rivenbark, Orlando, Fla.; a brother, Melvin Rivenbark, jr., and a sister, Mrs. Melba Eddy, both of Orlando. Announcement of services later by the Howell-Edwards chapel.

HEIDE

Frank William Heide, late resident at 4642 Lowell ave., in this city, January 20, at the age of 35 years. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Dorothy V. Heide, Salem; his mother, Mrs. M. M. Yates, Salem; three children, Adam Wesley Seideman, and Daniel David Heide, both of Salem, and Sally Karen Heide, San Francisco; two brothers, Ernest E. Heide, Vancouver, Wash., and Gilbert J. Heiderbracht, Salem; and a sister, June Cowden, San Francisco. Services will be held Tuesday, January 24, at 1:30 p.m. at the W. T. Rigdon chapel with the Rev. Elder Shaffner officiating.

REESE

Edward Howell Reese, late resident of Klamath Falls, at a local hospital, January 19, at the age of 24 years. Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Ruth Hicks, Oakland, Calif., and a brother, Robert Reese, San Francisco. Announcement of services later by the Howell-Edwards chapel.

FREDERICKSON

Edith Frederickson, late resident of Salem route 9, at a local hospital, January 20. Surviving are the widower, Maurice H. Frederickson, Salem; two daughters, Betty Ann Frederickson and Mrs. Leona Hartline, both of Salem; a son, Maurice Frederickson, jr., Salem; a sister, Mary Anderson, Seymour, Iowa; and a brother, V. H. Anderson, Seymour. Services will be held Monday, January 23, at 1:30 p.m. at the V. T. Golden mortuary with the Rev. Oscar N. Brown officiating. Interment in Belcrest Memorial park.

PERRY

Mattie F. Perry, late resident of Roseburg, in this city, January 21. Shipment has been made to Roseburg funeral home, Roseburg, by the W. T. Rigdon chapel for services and interment.

Breithaupts
Salem's Oldest Name in Flowers
Paul Heath
Helen Breithaupt Heath
447 Court St. Ph. 3-9179

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