

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening and Sunday)
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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

THE UPTREND MOVES WEST

FOR some time there have been reports of noticeably better business in the East. The pickup has been somewhat slower and less dramatic in the West, perhaps because we were not quite so badly hit. Latest reports indicate, however, that the uptrend is definite on the Pacific Coast.

Freight loadings are a nationally accepted index of business fluctuation. The most recent reports to the Pacific Coast transportation advisory board show an improvement not only over recent months but over last year.

Movement of automobiles and motor goods are up 25 per cent; canned foods, 55 per cent; gravel, rock and sand, 35 per cent; iron and steel, 24 per cent; lumber, 24 per cent; lumber products, 28 per cent.

Much heavier shipments in all lines of general merchandise are reported. Employment shows a more than seasonal increase. Prices here and elsewhere are moving upward.

To some extent, the activity is due to the anticipation of big price increases in the future, but it is not a "fear" movement. It is a movement back to normal spending and normal confidence which will reduce to proper size the problems of complete unemployment and maladjustment with which only industrial planning and control can cope.

OREGON - "DANGEROUS STATE"

IF anybody posted such a sign as that on our magnificent Oregon highways there would be an uprising of protest. Yet the records of the National Safety Council are doing just about that. They show that with an average of 18.4 deaths per 100,000 by motor accident, for the nation as a whole, Oregon is on the wrong side of the average point with a death toll of 21.7.

Nevada has the worst record, 38.3; California is pretty bad with 33.1. Washington gets on the bright side with 18.5; Montana has the best record with 4.6; Idaho trails with 11.4. In the east, New York with its metropolitan populations kills only 17.2; Illinois, 18.8.

Among cities between 250,000 and 500,000 in population, Portland ranks 17th in safety with a death record of 20.9; Seattle is 18th with 22. Providence, R. I. is first with 5.8; Denver is last with 23.3.

Questions:
 Do good roads increase or decrease road hazards? How much do mountains, climate conditions, affect accident rates? Is congestion in some respects a safety factor? What about the number of cars per resident population? What about the number of tourist cars in any state? What about sectional temperaments, inclinations to caution or daring? Or do some states know more than we know about making safety laws and regulations stick?

JUST BILL HAYWARD'S BOYS

AT the national collegiate championship meet in Chicago, the University of Oregon stood credited with 20 points as the sun went down Saturday evening. Somebody said he didn't know Oregon had a track team in the east. It didn't. It was just Paul Starr and Warren DeMaris, a couple of Ole Bill Hayward's boys competing.

Starr got a second in the hundred and a third in the 220 against record-breaking world champions. DeMaris got a third in the javelin throw. Not so bad for a couple of youngsters, unattended and matched against men surrounded by coaches and trainers and supporters.

It really is another triumph for Bill Hayward and for the young men from Oregon and for the "Order of the O" men who raised the pot to put Oregon in the competition. It's just a reminder that Oregon may return one of these days soon with a real track team.

Experts for the state motor examiners have determined that "the faster you drive the more likely you are to be killed if an accident occurs." Having viewed a number of wrecks this confirms our fears.

Ray Conway, new secretary of the Oregon State Motor Association has found out "Who Gets the Dollar the Tourist Spends in Oregon," and it amounts to about two bits per capita. Well, we know just what we can do with two bits this year.

If you have recovered from Christmas you will not mind the reminder that the Fourth is nearly here.

"Spend the Fourth in Eugene!" That slogan makes a hit with a lot of us who won't have anything to spend if we spend the money to go spending elsewhere.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER
 Register-Guard Washington Correspondent
 WASHINGTON, June 10.—The gigantic plan of the Industrial Recovery Act is this government's supreme bid to rescue America from the depression. It envelops us all.

Its aim is a rising spiral of employment, purchasing power, production, prices and prosperity. If it works we will soon be on the road back to better times. If it doesn't work, its sponsors and administrators fear, we will be in for a very bad slide and the certainty of a far more drastic government control of industry than is provided in this act.

Administrator Hugh S. Johnson hopes that several million persons now unemployed can be put to work within the next six months.

The program, with its \$3,300,000,000 for public works attached to provisions for shorter working hours and higher wages, is not only designed to restore labor and industry. It also is a part of the general Roosevelt inflation program and is expected to help relieve the crushing burden of debt.

FORESEE LONG LIFE FOR ACT
 Planned national economy now begins and private industry is no longer to be permitted to mismanage itself without federal interference. Although the act's operation is limited to two years, hardly anyone expects that it will be abandoned at the end of that period unless it falls—in which case a more far-reaching program seems inevitable.

Eventually even the millions of white collar workers and their employers will be covered under the act, according to some of those who helped frame and will now enforce the measure.

But Johnson's first drive is to establish the government's "partnership" with five major industries

which normally employ about 70 per cent of American wage earners—steel and iron, coal, oil, automobiles and textiles.

The first general objective will be a 30-hour working week, although there will be 32-hour weeks and probably a higher maximum. Next the government demands a wage scale which will not reflect the decrease of hours of labor in the worker's pay envelope, since increased purchasing power is the first great goal.

TO PUNISH VIOLATIONS OF CODE
 These provisions are to be made specifically in agreements by trade associations and industrial groups which must be approved by the President—meaning Johnson and his administration. The agreements are to be known as "codes of fair competition" and will also include clauses covering prices and numerous other standards such as may be practicable for particular industries. When an industry fails to adhere to that code the President is empowered to effect a licensing system under which a concern which does not qualify for a license may not engage in interstate commerce.

Industry is given the alternative of organizing and regulating itself, or against government fixing of wages, hours and prices. The agreements are exempt from the anti-trust laws, but industries are required to guarantee the right of their workers to organize and bargain collectively. A dual purpose of the plan is to preserve competition while eliminating its abuses and to prevent the exploitation of labor with all its devastating effects on the economic system.

CAPITAL AND LABOR SIDE BY SIDE
 The foremost leaders of industry and of labor will sit on two advisory boards of equal power. When the workers fail to agree to a code formulated by an industry, Johnson or one of his assistant administrators will sit with an industrial representative to work out the controversy.

The public works program is being used as a quick stimulant—the whole \$3,300,000,000 to be spent in two years or less. It is hoped to put a million men to work during the summer by that method alone. There is to be a large development of federal public works, including \$400,000,000 for highways and related projects, and direct grants of up to 30 per cent of the cost of work undertaken by communities, which presumably may borrow the other 70 per cent from the federal fund if they desire. In all the works financed by the government, contracts must specify a 30-hour week and a minimum wage.

Here are some explanations from high authority as to how certain phases of the recovery plan, not now fully understood, are expected to work out:

INDUSTRY: Has every opportunity to operate on a completely voluntary basis. Uneconomic and marginal business enterprises probably will be eliminated because efficiency will eliminate inefficiency. Low cost plants will continue to have an advantage over high cost plants except when low costs are achieved by labor exploitation or unfair practice. The position of the "little fellow" should in general be improved rather than endangered, since his greatest difficulty is in uncertain and unfair business conditions, during which the "big fellow" can beat him every time. He can't afford to sell below cost and do other expensive tricks which will no longer be necessary.

LABOR: Labor's best assurance of full protection has been Roosevelt's anxiety to have Donald R. Richberg, brilliant Chicago lawyer, progressive and representative of railroad labor who helped frame the act, serve as counsel and as virtual co-administrator with Johnson.

The government will not organize labor unions, though vast areas of industry heretofore bitterly hostile to unions are now thrown open to unionization. The "yellow dog contract" is barred and so are those fraudulent, farcical "company unions" which have been maintained with private detectives and labor spies.

RISE IN PRICES ANTICIPATED
PRICES: No direct control over prices is planned, but they are certain to advance. Price-cutting below production cost will be prevented and Johnson and Richberg will seek to preserve a "decent balance" between prices and purchasing power. Open price competition will be the rule.

Since labor cost is only a part of production cost, its increase needn't be accompanied by equal price increase. If a company making a 50 cent article boosts wages from \$2 to \$3 it doesn't mean the article will jump to 75 cents.

Eras of high prices and rising living costs have usually been eras of prosperity—and vice versa. The position of the debtor class becomes improved; fixed power, with a distinct reviving effect.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

ON HIGHWAY PROBLEM.
 EUGENE, Ore. (To the Editor)—An improvement of the Pacific highway just south of Eugene, to protect it from the overflow from the Willamette river and the one most-to-be-desired, would be to raise a levee along the bank of the river from near Judkins Point, remove the dam that obstructs the river flow, and cut a channel through the transverse dike that exists in the river bed at the dam. This is believed would not reach the roadway. But by raising the present road several feet just south of Judkins point for a short distance east it could be placed safely beyond the reach of high water.

The advantage of this plan of improving this section of the Pacific highway would be three fold: It would insure a continuous and unobstructed use of the highway where it serves the greatest number of people locally; it would remove a large section of overflow land that is highly potential for extensive improvement; it would not add additional mileage to our highways and maintenance costs. We believe the cost would be less than that of a new highway construction along any other route.

E. E. KEPNER.

AN EDITORIAL ON HEALTH

By DR. MORRIS FISHER
 Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

WHEN the heat of summer spreads over the nation, physicians and the hospitals begin at once to receive their quota of persons who have been harmed by contact with the hazards of life associated with summer conditions.

Many times it has been emphasized in these columns that sunlight is beneficial. It aids the growth of the bones, tends to destroy bacteria and has certain invigorating qualities.

Sun baths are healthful because they are associated with life outdoors. They bring about a certain amount of rest in the open air. However, there are hazards associated with sun baths which should be borne in mind.

Exposure to the sun should be gradual. It is well to begin with not more than five minutes the first day and to increase this to the point where tanning takes place, rather than to attempt by two or three hours in the sun on the beach, or elsewhere, to blister the skin on the first exposure.

The amount of daily exposure to direct sunlight may be increased until it reaches one hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon. It should not, however, exceed these amounts.

It is advisable that those who are exposed to sunlight be sheltered from the wind and from dust which is blown by the wind. Such dusts often contain bacteria, pollen of plants, residue from manure and all sorts of filth.

Auto accidents constitute a major cause of summer hazards. Drivers are told again and again to keep their brakes, steering gear and lights to perfect condition, to change tires after they have run long enough to wear off the tread, to drive slowly, particularly on wet streets; never to pass anyone on a hill or on a curve, and to make safety rather than speed their primary object. Unfortunately, there are vast numbers of reckless drivers, and the number of injuries from this source constantly increases.

Responsibility also rests on the pedestrian. If pedestrians will walk facing the line of traffic instead of with the line of traffic, and if they will wait to cross the road until it is clear of motor cars, they will avoid many risks.

Motorists must remember not to stop too suddenly and always to indicate by holding out the hands that they are to slow down or stop. Many of the most serious accidents occur when a motor car stops too suddenly.

SIDE GLANCES



"That's a hot one, eh, darling? The boys thought they wouldn't see me any more, after we got married."

HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD ARTS

By SISTER MARY

ALTHOUGH mutton has long been very popular in England, comparatively few American families use it. Lamb is steadily gaining in favor, but is usually higher in price and not so practical for everyday family meals. Consequently, many home-makers limit their menu to beef, veal and pork and overlook mutton as an opportunity for a pleasant change.

Carefully prepared and cooked, mutton is a truly delicious dish, stronger flavored than lamb but tender and fine grained in texture. Since it is not expensive and is nourishing, it is excellent for family meals. The fat gives the strong flavor so many people dislike, so careful and thorough trimming is essential.

The trims of mutton are the same as of lamb. The leg, shoulder and the breast are all good for roasting or broiling. The chops are broiled, pan-fried or braised. The neck is excellent for making stew. The "shoulder" of mutton is the entire loin cut off before the carcass is divided, and of course is a large piece of meat. This cut is prepared at market with some of the bones removed and the flank ends rolled and tied in place. The kidneys are left clinging to the under side and are roasted with the saddle.

Casserole of Mutton
 One slice mutton cut 1 inch thick, 2 cups potato marbles, 2 cups diced carrots, 1 cup tiny onions, 2 table-spoons butter, 2 cups boiling water, 2 table-spoons salt, 1-3 teaspoon pepper, 1-2 teaspoon celery seed, 2 table-spoons flour.

Choose a slice of mutton from the upper part of the leg. Trim and pan broil until half done or broil six minutes under a flame, first on one side and then on the other. Put into a hot, well greased casserole and add vegetables, rub butter and flour together until perfectly blended. Add with seasoning to water and bring to the boiling point, stirring to make smooth. Pour over meat and vegetables in the casserole, cover and cook in a moderate oven until vegetables are tender, about one hour. Serve from casserole.

YOUR CHILDREN'S PROBLEMS

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

THE sooner we learn the word "must" the sooner we accept life without a murmur.

It would be foolish for instance to suppose that one-tenth of us would be educated if we were not "made" to go to school. I never have taken much stock in the pinning of the heart for the three "R's" or for a knowledge of maps or battles. Here and there we find a Lincoln or an Edison who would have educated himself if never a book had been written or a school house built, but the yearning for knowledge is absent in most people.

Probably they will grow up to regret not being able to read and write, and perhaps some thousands would make an effort to learn when they discovered what they had missed. But by that time it would be real work to learn. The time of adaptation and quick absorption is childhood.

The Lesson of Acceptance
 What children take for granted as necessary, they do. They know they must go to school and with few exceptions off they trot.

However, this is no dissertation on the merits of education, its advantages or disadvantages, or the extent to which it should be carried. Neither is it a discussion of how many children like it, or how many do not, for the fact remains that few children ever set up serious conflicts about school. They say they hate it but they don't actually. The big thing is that they "accept" it and in this very fact we have an enormous lesson.

The lesson is that what children learn to accept as a matter of course in childhood they do—and do it without any serious consequences.

What is true of school is true of home duties, of neatness about themselves, of obedience, of going to bed on time and other regular habits. It certainly is true of work.

Puppets, Not the Goal
 We don't wish to make them into mechanical puppets or block off their time by chart. They have so much supervision in school they need a little free-time and play-time out of it. They need, also hours in which they belong to themselves to work out their own ideas, or simply to relax.

But it is obvious that those things they learn must be done, will be done, without too much conflict later on. The habit of acceptance—making up one's mind to endure unpleasant things—grows with the years.

Who is it that suffers the nervous breakdown in maturity? The man or woman who has been taught to face things and do them without a murmur when they were children, or the indulged, lazy, petted ones who never knew what it was to have a responsibility? It answers itself. Too many such children cannot carry on happily and sanely when life's serious problems inevitably face them.

Constant Conflict Harmful
 They wear themselves out fighting to get away from them. Each day they have to jump the fence of their own desires and in time it wears them out. Conflict! Conflict with oneself. Trying each day to square up enough courage to go on—and losing.

Parents will do well, I think, to consider the years ahead. Will their children know how to meet real responsibility with courage and serene minds in the years to come? If it is to be so then they will have to learn that word "must" by heart before it is too late.

Cushman Notes

CUSHMAN, June 10.—(Special)—Miss Ellen Schaubel returned home last week from Ashland, accompanied by her little niece.

Larry Derrin is looking after Mr. Schaubel's work on the S. P. bridge while he is on his vacation.

Art Herman spent the week-end with friends at Corvallis.

After the business meeting of Sunset Rebekah lodge Thursday evening, Sisters Sweet, Jacobsen, and Peterson served ice cream and cake.

Wednesday evening after the Odd Fellows session they were hosts to the Rebekahs and all enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The hosts served strawberries and cream and cake and coffee.

The Rod and Gun club met Friday evening at the North Fork hall after the regular business session the evening was spent visiting and playing cards. Lunch was served.

There have been some fine Chinooks caught in the river here the past week.

The road work is progressing nicely this good weather. They are now making the fill through Acme.

Mr. Bulhofs of the S. P. bridge gang at Eugene came in Wednesday and with his usual good luck took such a nice lot of clams and flounders.

Mrs. Jeanie Lee, who was chosen delegate from Vesta chapter, left

MISS ZELDA MONROE WED MONDAY

Ceremony Held At Residence Of Pastor

By MARIAN LOWRY

IN an afternoon setting of summer flowers and palms, the marriage of Miss Zelda Monroe, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Monroe, to Gerald E. McPeak, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McPeak of Yakima, Wash., was solemnized Monday morning at eight o'clock at the home of the officiating pastor, Rev. Francis P. Leipzig. Palms and baskets of pink and white peonies and blue delphinium were arranged for the scene of the ceremony.

For the wedding music, Miss Irene Moore sang "Because," Miss Martha Moore, violinist, and Miss Cora Moore, pianist, played the Lohengrin wedding march, and Miss Martha Moore played "Ave Maria" on the violin.

The bride was charming in an Allée blue lace dress and a tucked turban of white organdie. For her flowers she carried a muff of pink roses, white sweet peas, and forget-me-nots. Miss Inez Moore was maid of honor for her sister and wore a dress of rose crepe and a gray turban. She wore a corsage with the costume.

Burt Johnson of Portland was best man for Mr. McPeak.

Following the ceremony, a breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents for a group of twenty relatives and friends. Misses Kathleen McNutt and Mary Margaret Lott, sorority sisters of the bride in Phi Mu, assisted in serving at the breakfast.

Mr. and Mrs. McPeak are to reside in Eugene at 30 Fifteenth avenue west.

LEAVING FOR MEETING

Among Eugene women away this week for the annual convention of the state P. E. O. Sisterhood group are Mrs. Percy W. Brown, Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. A. L. Lomax, Mrs. Harry G. Talbot, Mrs. A. F. Barnett, Mrs. Madge Calkins Hampton of this city is on the program, too, to act as one of the piano accompanists for the convention music.

TO MEET TUESDAY

Phi Mu alumnae are to meet Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. R. E. Hood at eight o'clock.

MEETING MONDAY

The Young Matrons' Home Missionary circle of the Methodist Episcopal church is to meet Monday evening at the home of Mrs. O. A. Lealey.

LODGE GROUP

Degree of Honor lodge members are to meet Monday evening at eight o'clock in the Moose hall.

PYTHIAN EVENT

Pythian Sisters are to meet for their monthly covered dish dinner Tuesday evening at six-thirty o'clock

Indian Pioneer of West Lane Section Dies at Age of 88

FLORENCE, June 10.—Jim Buchanan, full-blooded Coeur d'Alene Indian, and a resident of this section for 50 years, died Sunday morning following an illness of several weeks. He was about 88 years old.

To determine his age he referred to the treaty between the government and the Indians which was made at Empire City, Ore., in 1855. At that time he estimated he was ten years old.

By the terms of the treaty the Indians were moved to Fort Umpqua. A few years later they were removed to the Alsea reservation where they remained for about 20 years. It was here that Jim Buchanan married the sister of one of the chiefs, Jack Rodgers. Her name was Eliza. Jim had secured some education and being naturally fluent of tongue became the spokesman of his tribe. His tongue spoke only peace.

When the government gave the Indians equal permission to settle on the Sluslaw—equal permission we mean to the white man—Buchanan was the first Indian to take it up. He spotted a site on what is now a part of the well known Warner White place—one of the best on the river.

That was in 1877. Having no knowledge of the exact procedure but yet having faith in the Great Father of the government he took occasion, as there was no remuneration, to set the stakes of his lines a few rods wider week by week.

Eventually he came to grief. The white man had come. So he sold. He sold for \$250 or \$150. It's all the same, for such a site as he had picked out is worth times and times what he got. To add just a bit more to his activities: He picked the site where Acme was built. (Cushman we call it now.) Somebody bought that from him on what is pronounced one of the most beautiful spots on the Sluslaw, and where in later years the railroad came thundering by at his doorstep, and here he lived until he passed away.

Long since he lost his wife, and long before that his only son. He lived alone for years. Yet he had built a good home. One of the few two-story Indian homes in the valley. He cleared his land, planted and grew a fine orchard and took as keen an interest in the development of the country as any man, white or red, and maintained a friendship with all to the end.

Burial will occur Tuesday afternoon in a modest little Indian cemetery a mile or so above the North Fork bridge. Funeral services will be held at the Evangelical church with Rev. Paul D. Sider presiding. Pioneers of Bartholomew, with their local representative, will be in charge.

News of Drain

DRAIN, June 10.—(Special)—Miss Grace Olson, primary teacher for several years in the Drain grade school, was married recently to Mr. Manke of Medford. Mr. Manke graduated this year from Oregon State college in civil engineering.

Mrs. Blanche Van Kirk and Mrs. Lois Adkins are spending this week with Mrs. Margaret Adkins. Miss Stephenson will be remembered as having taught in the Alvord and Lower Fern Ridge schools. She is now teaching in the Eugene public schools.

Lois Adkins is spending this week with Jeanne Holcomb of Dexter, Ore.

Calendar

Monday
 8 p. m.—Meeting of Young Matrons' Missionary circle of M. E. church at the home of Mrs. O. A. Lealey.
 8 p. m.—Degree of Honor meeting, Moose hall.
Tuesday
 6:30 p. m.—Pythian Sisters supper and meeting, Knights of Pythias hall.
 8 p. m.—Phi Mu alumnae meeting, Knights of Pythias hall.
 8 p. m.—Phi Mu alumnae meeting at the home of Mrs. R. E. Hood.
 8 p. m.—Women of Moose meeting, Moose hall.
 8:30 p. m.—Informal reception for summer school students and faculty members at the university, Gerlinger hall.

Summer Session Reception is Tuesday

Dr. Dan E. Clark, director of the Eugene summer session of the university, and Mrs. Clark are to give their annual reception to all students and faculty members of the summer Tuesday evening at Gerlinger hall. The event will be at eight-thirty o'clock and is informal.

In the receiving line will be Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Jewell, Dean and Mrs. J. R. Jewell, and Dean and Mrs. George Reile. A group of faculty members will assist around the rooms.

Class Dinner

The Marie Fletcher class of the First Baptist church is to meet for its regular monthly session Wednesday evening, starting at six-thirty o'clock with a dinner in the park back of the church. Each one coming is asked to bring a covered dish and sandwiches. The dinner will be served at six-thirty o'clock. On Sunday a group of thirty from the class went to Dexter to put on the services held in the absence of the pastor, Walter Ransom, president of the class, gave the scripture lesson. Fred Hines played violin numbers for the special music, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Bouck.

Visitors Here

Mrs. Harry W. Killpack, Mrs. Red D. Porter, Mrs. Henry W. Edwards, and Mrs. R. F. Dark, all of Vancouver barracks, Washington, were here over the week-end to visit their husbands who are stationed here with the O. C. headquarters. Captain Porter, Captain Edwards, and Lieutenant Killpack are members of the Eugene headquarters staff, while Captain Dark is commander of the Oakridge camp.

Amaranth Picnic

Fifty-four attended the annual Amaranth picnic given Sunday at the Benton-Lane auto park. O. C. Deane and W. G. Klusman were committee chairmen in charge. The court is to have its regular meeting on the evening on June 26.

Charles Dickens' first book "Sketches by Boz" was published before his marriage in 1836; a few days before that event, announcement was made of the publication of the first part of the Pickwick Papers.

The great statue of Buddha at Kamakura, Japan, is over 500 years old and stands 42½ feet high. England's national anthem, "God

Miss Duke Goes To Italy For Summer

Miss Eula Duke left the past week-end for a trip to Italy, planning to be gone until the first of September. She will visit in Florence, among other places, with Miss Nella Roster, who attended the University of Oregon one year on a scholarship given by the Associated Women Students. Miss Duke is assistant in the office of Mrs. C. L. Schwerling, dean of women at the university.

at the Knights of Pythias hall, Mrs. Fred Ludford, Mrs. Harry F. Garrett, Mrs. Carrie Knight, Mrs. Theo Harris, and Mrs. May T. Moon are in charge.

TO INSTALL

The Women of the Moose are to meet Tuesday evening at eight o'clock in the Moose hall to install their new officers. All members of the Moose lodge and of the Women of Moose are invited to attend.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Fairmount Presbyterian Missionary society will meet Tuesday evening at seven-thirty o'clock at the home of Mrs. T. H. Garrett. Mrs. Mustoe is to speak on the work in the West Indies.

PARTY GIVEN

Mrs. Nell Sleeper entertained Saturday afternoon with a farewell party for Mrs. T. J. Gustafson and daughter, Betty, who are to leave this week for California.

BOOK GROUP MEETING

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