

GYMNASIUM AND POOL
arom our readers on the subject of a unified program in which would be included after careful planning, all the various items now proposed 0 meet school and other civic needs. As this is written th of the high school physical education department to be toun on this page today.
peak for or against our general proposal that the severa plans-sometning that we have urged as a means of givm the city a civic center and the taxpayers a benent in the torm or reauced construction and operating costs. its writer: ool and symnasium be associated. inerr argument gainst the proposal.
We are surprised that a physical education group is not
is the phrase nas it, "In there pitchung' for swimming a subject as a important in their portion of the school curriculum as, say, writing in the otner. Such pitcning,
our mind, wourd be urging that provision ior teaching swi ming be made in sucn scnool gymnasium as is planned. would recognke the opportunity, if there were a school pool to organize types of recreation, of competition and of spor not now avauable. None of these
curred to the writers of this letter.
Administrative and physical problems that might de velop were a public pool associated with the gymnasium are histed in the retter. These, however, are based on certain vald They are subjects to be explored in such a generai study as has been urged in this coiumn. In the hope tha local school districts given an opportunity to get for themselves the very best posside return on consideration in that
are contempiating we leave them for con study.

The controversy over the route to be selected as the interover into the historical misiniormation stage. That is unfortunate. With the exact record available it is to be re-
gretted that confusion over the facts should be permitted to

The misinformation to which we refer is presented in a
feature article in last Sunday's issue of the Oregon Journal's Pacific Parade magazine. In it Will Lindley, of years ago up with travel routes in Oregon. He makes the of that survey were independent of each other. He implies he has Williamson dong part of Abbot's work. vey, was all one undertaking with Williamson the chief and tion Williamson did not go to the Columbia nor did he see the
lower Deschutes. Indeed, all that he saw of the Dis lower Deschutes. Indeed, all that he saw of the Deschutes
river was an occasional piece of the Little Deschutes benorth of Spring river and at Benham falls, Sisters was Wil.
liamson's tartnest north. Each, with his party, followed Indian trails for almost the entire route examined except territorial road. astray on those Williamson-Abbot surveys. And, inciden-
ally, he even gets the year wrong writing it as 1858 when tally, he even gets the year wrong writing it as 1858 when
in fact the work was done in the summer of 1855 , Wayne Morse's idea that the little steel formula should apply to members of congress as well as to employes of pri-
vate institutions is logical. Now we suppose some impecunious cong
tal pay.

WLB Chairman Krug says that lumber is still one
most critical materials. You can't tell that to the Kla the most critical material.
$\square$ the united nation


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AMERICAN ADVENTURE EXPEDITION
By R. H. Fletcher
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| CHAPTER III (Continued) | sourl from the northeast. They named it Floyd's river. |
| :---: | :---: |
| neil Blutfs, as named by | The Captains had made |
| is and Clark, was about twen- |  |
| (y) miles upstream from Omaha | Indian tribes who ranged within |
| river from the site of the present | a reasonable distance of the river |
| city of Council Bluffs, Iowa | but someumes these copper- |
|  | They were about as stationary as |
| visitors. Some of the men under | a jitterbug. When they weren't |
| stress of physical exehtion, heat | off on a buffalo hunt they were |
| and aimost constant drenching, | on hair-raising forays against ent |
| their legs. They were poulticed | from the expedition did manage |
| with decoctions made from the | to induce a few to visit the main |
| meal, which seemed to bring re. | were recelved with suitable cere- |
| lief. In the two and a half years | monies and presents. They usual- |
| of the round trip they had recourse to many simple remedies. | ly departed with every appear- |
| They drank vile teas brewed from | However, the expedition |
| chokecherry twigs. They made a | camped September 24 at the |
| 'volatile' liniment with alcohol, | mouth of the Teton or Bad river |
| camphor, laudanum and castile | opposite the site of Pierre, South |
|  |  |
| tised medicine and surgery, and | Teton Sloux. The chiefs were |
| 'practised' is the right word, on | entertained aboard the batteau |
| grateful natives who were par | and seemed well pleased with |
| ticularly partial to | act, |

stand कus, whanever everything Clark and fo five men more finally taptan
eok
else falite were Dr. Scot's Pills them off in a pirogue. When they
and Rush's Pills.
reached shore they and thel
Despite privations, inevitable reached shore they and their
friends were reluctant to let the
accidents, fatigue, famine, unbal. whites return. A few intimated
anced diets and some of the he- as much by clinging to
roice treats and some of the he- as much by clinging to the mast
which they re- and cable others fitted arrow
ferred to as expering


Crom Kentucky died of what Cayd them there might have been a
distrus clash Three days later
ain Clark pronounced "Billose the explorers had a simila
 vere fast certain that their stens trouble with The The Seans. The weather was getting sharp
cant become overheated and laid tad the Captains were anxious to


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