# WHEAT CLIMBS HIGH ABOVE TWO DOLLAR LEVEL

## HIGHEST PRICE IN 58 YEARS EXCEPT IN WAR

Chicago, Jan. 28—May Wheat today went above the $2 mark shortly after the opening of the board of trade session here. General buying by commission houses took place after the opening and absorbed immense profit taking sales which quickly sent initial values upward.

Initial quotations on May delivery were $1.99 ¾ to $2.00, or a gain of ¼ to ⅞ over yesterday's finish. European news continued bullish today and with increased buying the May delivery went fractionally above the two dollar mark the outside figure made during the Hutchinson deal in 1888, when wheat for future delivery reached $2.00.

With the exception of 1916-21, the price attained during the war, early dealing today was the heaviest since 1858, when wheat for immediate delivery sold at $2.20 in November.

Immense trading in wheat continued with the same consistent run of buying orders which have been so much in evidence since the opening. An hour and a half after the market opened, May was up around 5 cents over yesterday's finish. Profit-taking on a big scale was absorbed readily.

After the May delivery had touched $2.05¾, a new high price record, the market eased off slightly, with the close showing a net advance of 2¾ to 5¾, with May $2.04¾ to $2.05 and July $1.72¾ to $1.72¾.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 28—May wheat was $2.20 a bushel at noon today on the Winnipeg grain exchange, and July had reached $2.17¾. Speculative buying was heavy.

## BUTTER EASIER EGGS TAKE DROP POULTRY LOWER

Portland, Jan. 28—The butter market is generally steady with a slightly easier undertone. Prints and fat bids are unchanged. Standard cubes are half cent lower on the exchange at 41 cents. All other grades steady.

Eggs are two to three and a half cents lower with the market very weak. Extras and firsts are 2 cents lower at 44 and 43 cents respectively, while pullets are 2 cents lower at 42 cents and current 4½ lower at 38 cents net. Receipts are good with the demand limited.

Country dressed meats and poultry are steady and unchanged.

**LIVESTOCK**

Portland, Jan. 28—Cattle market steady; receipts none; steers good $7.25@7.75; medium $6.25@7.25; common $5.25@6.25; canner and cutter steers $4.00@5.25; heifers, good ($50 pounds up) $6.00@6.50; common and medium, all weights $4.00@6.00; cows, good $5.25@5.75; common and medium $4.00@5.25; canners and cutters $1.50@4.00; bulls, good (beef yearlings excluded) $4.00@4.50; common to medium (canner and bologna) $3.00@4.00; calves medium to choice (190 lbs. down) $7.00@10.50; cull and common (190 lbs. down) $5.00@7.00; medium to choice (190 to 260 lbs.) $6.75@9.50; medium to choice (260 lbs. up) $5.50@7.25; cull and common (190 lbs. up) $4.00@5.50.

Hogs steady; receipts none; heavyweight (250 to 350 pounds) medium, good and choice $9.75@11.25; medium weight (200 to 300 lbs.) medium, good and choice $11.25@11.65; lightweight (160 to 200 lbs.) common, medium good and choice $11.25@11.60 light lights (130 to 160 lbs.) common, medium, good and choice $9.75@11.25; packing hogs, smooth $9.50@10.00; packing hogs rought $9.00@9.50; slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium, good and choice $9.50@10.50; feeder and stocker pigs (70 to 130 lbs.) common, medium, good and choice $8.00@9.50. Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded in above quotations.)

Sheep steady; receipts none; lambs, light and handyweight, medium to choice $15.00@17.00; heavyweight (92 pounds up) medium to prime $13.50@15.00; all weights, cull and common $11.50@15.00; yearling wethers, medium to prime $10.50@13.00; wethers (2 years old and over) medium to prime $9.00@11.00; ewes common to choice $8.00@11.00; canner and cull $5.00@8.00. (Above quotations except lambs on shorn basis.

**POTATOES**

Portland, Or., Jan. 28—Potatoes steady with $1.65@1.85 for Oregon stock; onions easier $3.75@4.00 paid in country.

**BUTTER AND BUTTERFAT**

Portland, Or., Jan. 28—Butter steady; extra cubes, city, 43c; standards 41c; prime firsts 40c; firsts 38½c; undergrade nominal; prints 45c; cartons 46c.

Butterfat steady, best churning cream 43c net shippers' track zone one; 45c delivered Portland.

**WHEAT**

Portland, Jan. 28—Wheat bids: baart hard white $2.20; soft white $1.98; western white $1.95; hard winter $1.96; northern spring $1.99; western red $1.93. Today's car receipts: wheat 10, flour 4, corn 4, hay 2.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

Portland, Jan. 28—Eggs lower; current receipts 37½c; pullets 36@36½c; firsts 37@37½c; henneries 38@38½c delivered Portland.

Portland, Or., Jan. 28—Poultry quiet; heavy hens 22@24c; light 16@17c; springs 21@23c; old roosters 10c; ducks white Pekin 20@21c; live turkeys 23c; dressed turkeys 32@34c; geese 16c.

Portland, Jan. 28—Hops firm; new clusters 16@17c; fuggles 15@18c; old crop nominal.

**Public Hearing Set.**

Public hearing on house bill 114, by Peirce of Coos and Curry, which would stop seine fishing in the Coquille river has been set for February 3 at 7:30 p. m., Chairman Mott of the house fisheries committee announces.

## HEARS HOLSTEIN BREEDER TALK ON LEGISLATION

Members from all over the state are here today attending the annual gathering of the Oregon State Association of Holstein Breeders at the chamber of commerce. F. W. Durbin of Salem is president of the organization and Paul Adams of Warren, secretary.

The principal feature of the gathering was the appearance of W. H. Barney, of the extension department of the National Holstein association with headquarters in Chicago, who is in the northwest for the purpose of promoting legislation in western states that is desired by the national organization. Mr. Barney has been a Holstein breeder since 1883, for 25 years a member of the board of directors of the national association, and for merly was dairy and food commissioner for the state of Iowa.

The principal legislation sought by the national association toward which Barney is directing his efforts, slaps at Oleomargerine as a competitor against the dairying industry, as well he declares, as a protection for the public.

One of the principal bills which he wants to see become a law in northwestern states is one he states has already been enacted by 25 states in the union, and that is a bill to prevent oleo people from using in their advertisements pictures of dairy cows, or any dairy terms to promote the sale of oleomargerine.

"We can't hope to eliminate oleo margerine," stated Mr. Barney. "All we are after is to require the oleo people to sell their products on its merits and not as a dairy product. In some states in the east a heavy license is imposed on Oleo to put it more on a price par with butter.

"We consider it unfortunate that Oregon and Washington defeated the oleo bill at the last election, as surely those states must consider the dairying industry as of greater value to them than the oleo industry. This is a wonderful section here. Mr. Durbin drove me about a portion of it this morning and what struck me is that it has so much land that can be used, while in many parts of the northwest there is so much totally waste land."

Mr. Barney declared he used to be in favor of the referendum but oleo bill have turned him against the results in connection with the it.

"A lot of money was used to convince people that if our oleo bill passed butter would go to a dollar a pound, which was far from the truth."

He intimated that the fight would be continued to bring about enactment of the oleo bill into a law.

W. E. Meyer, western field man for the national association with headquarters in Portland, also was here attending the meeting.

One resolution up for consideration indorsed the work of the state fair board and of Mrs. Ella Wilson, its secretary.

## FREEZE CAUSED PRUNES TO SHRINK AND BE REGRADED

Virtually all prune packers have had more or less trouble in being compelled to blend back prunes graded before the freeze, it has been learned, so as to make up new assortments because of the heavy shrinkage experienced by prunes, especially those in the growers hands where delivery was made after the cold weather.

Shrinkage it is estimated ran all the way from a point and a half to three points, on block bought by Paulus in Silverton and delivered after the freeze showing a shrinkage of a full three points over the grade test made before the freeze.

As a normal thing after prunes come out of the drier it begins to take on moisture until it reaches the saturation point which remains with it until the drier weather starts and ordinarily shrinkage does not begin until March or April, when sometimes during a dry season there will be as much as 10 points shrinkage during the summer on smaller sizes in particular.

Shrinkage in port shipments is realized, as overland English shipments take into account a normal 1 per cent shrinkage and the seller has to make good on any shrinkage in excess of 1 per cent. This excess generally reaches to another 1 per cent when grading is made on the other side, that is covering shipments straight through a season.

A letter from a Liverpool broker received here today states that Rosenberg's London broker is offering heavy quantities of Oregon prunes and that he is advising there will soon be large shipments from Rosenberg office for that port and that at the present time there is one shipment of 10,000 boxes of Rosenberg's prunes headed for that city. The Liverpool broker states that all sorts of stories are afloat on the other side relative to big consignments of Oregon prunes en route to England and as a result buyers are holding off.

The market has suddenly quieted down the past two or three days This is largely credited to the fact that the national food brokers are in convention at Cincinnatii and that wholesale grocers from all over the country are in attendance there. Naturally buying orders have dropped off as a result, but are expected to be resumed again when the Cincinnati flavor gets out of their mouth and business as usual resumes.

## BOX SHOOKS FROM BEND

A carload of box shooks has just been received here from Bend for prune packing at the Salem Fruit Union plant it being reported that southern Oregon box shooks so far received this year have been bad and very unsatisfactory.

A shipment of 450 cases of loganberries was made today from the fruit union plant to the Forest Grove plant to be consolidated with an order for the dried berries being made up there. Some of the shipment from here was in cartons, some in 25 pound boxes and some in bulk.

## ACTIVE MARKET FOR DRIED FRUITS IN GOLDEN STATE

An active market has been in progress during the past ten days in dried fruits, with first hand dealers in California. Domestic markets are evincing a material interest in prompt supplies, which is as has been expected, spot supplies in distributing channels throughout the country in dried fruits being small, says the California Fruit News.

Prunes, in particular, have attracted the interest of the trade, and since the announcement of the advance in prices by the California Prune and Apricot Growers association, the prune market has been especially active. The association tells us that it sold up the allotments assigned for sale between the announcement of the new prices and their taking effect. The New York market, in particular, has been most active in coming to the coast at present values, in this line.

**Low On 50s and 60s**

The prune association tells us that it is now getting low even on 50s and 60s, so far as boxed trade is concerned, as with the association's idea of what it will need for carton purposes in these sizes, it finds itself without any heavy surplus now. With these two sizes firm, the whole prune list is in good shape. The association has withdrawn on "Equality" brand 20-30s now, and having previously withdrawn on "Sunsweet" in this size is not quoting 20-30s at all at this time. As predicted in these columns last week, the carton prices have been advanced by the association, which is now quoting 2-pound medium "Sunsweet" cartons at $2.25 per dozen, an advance of 15c, and at the same time, the prune association advanced its list on canned "ready to serve" prunes 25c a dozen right through. Commercial packers are now quoting pretty close to association prices on prunes—some exactly the same and some ¼c under.

**Northwest Prunes**

Pacific Northwestern prunes show advances the same as in California, although there is current from time to time news of some seller cutting a fraction. The tendency of Oregon Italians, however, is upward, and substantial coast factors this week are quoting most sizes higher and the big ones in particular.

All of our other lines are steady and unchanged, with the exception of figs, which are showing some definite cuts, to clean up the unsold balances in Adriatics, which are now quoting by commercial operators from 6c to 6¼c in 25s for choice, with other grades and styles in proportion. There is a slight easiness in evaporated apples. Raisins are moving in a routine way and without market news of particular moment or change in values, this week.

In a just issued review of the past season in dried fruit lines by the Cal's American company, New York, the latter, among other things, says:

**Review of Season**

"1924 has been a big year for the dried fruit trade. We do not mean a boom year, but that 1924 saw the end of unsound conditions in the dried fruit trade. Germany came back in the first part of the year, and in addition to this, there were the crop failures in Europe the second part of the year. Nevertheless California did not lose its head in the face of these improved circumstances. Three years ago they would have boomed prices during this demand. This year, however, California remained a steady seller, keeping its products within the reach of every consumer. With the exception of raisins the surplus of all dried fruits in this country was distributed in Europe, and on account of the advantageous prices, was also consumed. At the close of 1924 the stocks of dried fruits in Europe were not larger than at the end of 1923, as they had no domestic fruits. Europe bought from this country during 1924, 100,000 tons of dried fruits more than in 1923 and ate up practically every pound of them. After the thorough liquidation of surplus stocks in 1924, California is perfectly justified in increasing prices for the remainder of the crop."

## Salem Markets

**Compiled from reports of salem dealers for the guidance of Capital Journal readers. (Revised daily.)**

Grain: No. 1 white wheat $1.83; No. 1 red wheat $1.81 (sacked.)

**Wholesale Prices**

Meat: Top hogs 10½c; sows 7@9c; dressed hogs 14c; top steers 6@7c; cows 4@5c; canner cows 1½ up; bulls 3½@5c; spring lambs up to 90 lbs., 14c; veal 9c; dressed veal 13c.

Poultry: Springers 16c; light hens 15@17c; heavy hens 20c; old roosters 8c; ducks 16@18c; turkeys 32c dressed; alive 23@25c; geese 18@20c dressed; live 12@14c white Pekin ducks, alive 16@18c; India Runner ducks alive 14@16c

Butterfat 44c; creamery butter 45@46c; eggs 33c; standards 36c; selects 38c; milk $1.80 cwt.

Vegetables: Potatoes $1.75@2.25 cwt, head lettuce $3.50@4.75 crate California cabbage 4@4½c; celery hearts 90c@$1.75 doz.; crate $6@7.00 cwt.; onions $3, No. 1; boilers $2.50 per cwt.; sweet potatoes, fancy, 8c; spinach greens 9c lb.; peppers 25c; green Hubbard squash $3.50 per cwt.; pumpkins 2c lb.; rutabagas 2½c; parsnips 3c sacked cauliflower $2.25 crate; sacked carrots $2.50; brussels local turnips 2½c pound; jumble oranges $2.00 California bunch vegetables; carrots, beets and turnips $1 dozen; parsley, radishes, green sprouts 16c; local turnips 2½c lb. jumble oranges $2.50 box; Japanese oranges $2.00; California bunch vegetables; carrots, beets and turnips $1 dozen; parsley, radishes, green onions 60c; celery 50c@$1.75 dozen.

Fruits: Apples $1.50 box, face and fill; fancy $2.00@2.50, extra fancy $2.50@3.50.

**Wheat $2.25, La Grande**

La Grande, Jan. 28—Hard federation wheat was selling here today at $2.25 a bushel, for seeding purposes, according to reports. There is a big demand for seed wheat because winter wheat has been damaged by cold weather in December in some eastern Oregon counties.

## BRITISH REVIEW OF PRUNE TRADE FOR PAST YEAR

J. C. Houghton & Co., brokers of Liverpool, England, in their dried fruit circular reviewing the 1924 season, have the following to say on prunes:

"Californian prunes—Undoubtedly the outstanding feature was the clearance of 1922, and the heavy sales of 1923 crop fruit. At the commencement of the year large quantities of the former remained unsold, and this considerably affected sales of 1923 pack, owing to the preceding year's offering being so much cheaper. 1922 crop sold freely during January, February March and April, but buyers were also purchasing fair quantities of 1923 during the two last named months. By the middle of the year the older fruit was practically cleared up, and buyers had to confine their attention to 1923 stocks. During August prices were quoted for 1924 crop, and considerable business was done in 30-40s and 40-50s; prices, however, gradually declined, especially on 30-40s.

"The rise in sterling exchange was mainly responsible for the decline in values. Buyers anticipated further monetary appreciation, and consequently, during November and December, buying eased off very considerably. Owing to the shortage of Oregon, French and Bosnian, fairly large quantities of small sized Californian, viz., 70-80, 80-90 and 90-100, were sold, and these descriptions advanced 2s to 3s per cwt.

"Oregon prunes—A steady trade has taken place throughout the year and such variation in prices as we have had is entirely due to exchange fluctuations. At the beginning of August opening prices were named for new crop, 30-40s at 52s, 40-50s at 42s, but quotations were quickly withdrawn. These sizes were next quoted at 58s and 48s respectively, and fair amount of business passed. Very few offers of small prunes have been made, and this is reflected in the heavy buying of Californian."

## BRIBERY PLOT BLAME PUT ON CLEAVER

(Continued from Page One)

J. A. Linville or any other federal official. He said the investigation concerned some of Linville's officers.

Barker's testimony indicated that this transaction resulted in his suspension from the service, though just how this was done was not shown by any of the witnesses.

**Tells of Bribe.**

Barker related his experience with Weinberg.

"The latter part of June, 1924," he said, "while I was in Klamath Falls I received a phone call from Portland, from Lee Potter, a former driver for the federal department. He said there was a man in Portland who had about 100 cases of liquor to sell. I told him to go ahead and get all the evidence he could. When I returned to Portland, Potter and I went to the Sovereign hotel where we met Weinberg. He said he had taken the liquor to Seattle, but wanted to bring it back to Portland and offered to pay me $5 a case to let him come in with it. Arrangements were discussed, and as Potter and I got ready to leave Weinberg tossed a $100 bill into my lap. 'Take this, boys, and buy cigars,' he said. Later I wrote up my report of this case and turned over the $100 bill to Dr. Linville."

"What was your game, to catch him?" asked Senator Hare.

"Absolutely," answered Barker.

"Where is the $100 now?"

"Judge Coke has it in Portland."

**Employed by State.**

Asked in whose employ Weinberg was, Barker said this was only hearsay with him, but he understood he was in the employ of the state. He also said he had heard that Weinberg took a large quantity of liquor somewhere on the Columbia river highway and stored it in a barn.

Barker told the committee that he was suspended from the federal service on December 19, and he thought the affair of the $100 had something to do with it. In reply to questions by Senator Eddy, Barker stated that several men came from Washington, D. C., to investigate him, and gave their names.

"Did that have anything to do with their $100?" asked Eddy.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness.

Questions asked by Senators Eddy and Garland brought replies from Barker indicating that while the federal department had cooperated fully with the Portland police department and the sheriffs of the state the federal officers had no instructions to co-operate with the state department.

**To Get McNary.**

"After Weinberg gave you this $100 don't you think you should have informed Mr. Herwig that he had a scoundrel in his employ?" asked Garland.

"Well, I was told that Weinberg was here to 'get' Senator Charles L. McNary and others on down the line."

Barker explained that this was only hearsay that he had gotten on the streets of Portland.

Senator Taylor presented to the committee affidavits and statements from Umatilla, Union and Morrow county officials purporting to show lack of co-operation of the state forces with the local officers and that the work of Cleaver and his men in those counties has not been successful. There has been a cross-fire all the time, according to Taylor.

Frank B. Mitchell, legal advisor for the federal prohibition offices, was questioned closely about co-operation between his department and the state department. He said there was no co-operation between the two departments and was asked by Senator Hare to explain why.

**No Co-operation.**

"Prior to the establishment of the state department," said Mitchell. "Mr. Herwig, the Anti-Saloon league superintendent, came often to our offices and conferred with Dr. Linville. At that time I was in favor of a state department and assisted in drafting the state prohibition act. After it was established I informed Cleaver and his deputy, Culbertson, of a system of exchanging information that is used among our department and other law enforcing agencies such as the police departments and the sheriffs' offices. What they did with the information I gave them at that time I don't know. Herwig quit coming to our offices and I was reliably informed that he was going to give his assistance to Cleaver. Later we decided, because of information reaching us about the class of work the state department was doing and the methods it was using that we couldn't cooperate with it for two reasons. The first reason was that we couldn't bother with 'hip-pocket' stuff, and the second was that, according to reports, Cleaver's men were making raids that they had no right under the law to make."

Mitchell explained that the federal department had instructions from Washington to the effect that enforcement of the prohibition law required that the department give its attention to big cases, such as smuggling and moonshining. "We were instructed not to waste our time on the bootlegger," he said. "When we get a moonshiner we cut off the supply from probably a dozen bootleggers in Portland."

**Condemns Agents.**

Mitchell said his department further objected to Cleaver's methods in his selection of men. He cited W. M. McMills. "This man," he said, "drove his automobile into a ditch near Milwaukie while he was intoxicated, and the girl who was with him had to go to the hospital."

Mitchell said he couldn't recall Cleaver ever asking co-operation from his office.

Asked about co-operation between the federal department and the sheriffs and district attorneys, Mitchell said:

"When we first started out we had to seek the co-operation of the county officers, and we called conferences of sheriffs in various places. We put our cards on the table. We asked the help of the sheriffs and told them that we never would send a man into their counties behind their backs, but would send our men directly to them."

Mitchell said that although he had recommended the passage of the state act, he believed the sheriffs took the measure as an intimation that they were not honest and not doing their duty.

**Thought Sheriffs Delinquent.**

"I think," he said, "that Cleaver and Herwig had an idea from the start that the sheriffs were not doing their duty. The state agents went into the counties behind the sheriffs' backs and talked about the local officers. If Cleaver's men had gone directly to the sheriffs and sought their assistance and offered assistance in return I believe there would have been no trouble. I am satisfied that both Cleaver and Governor Pierce think some of the sheriffs are crooked."

Mitchell described what he termed "a very unhappy conference" that took place in the governor's office between himself, Dr. Linville and the governor, following instructions from Washington to confer with the governor.

"In the course of our conversation," said Mitchell, "Governor Pierce slammed his fist on the table and declared, 'I'll teach these sheriffs to enforce the law. I'll make them toe the mark.'"

**Cleaver Questioned**

Mr. Cleaver was questioned about the operations of Weinberg. He said that he and District Attorney Stanley Myers of Multnomah county had encouraged Herwig to bring an operative from the east, but that Weinberg was here a month before he knew it. Cleaver said he had never heard the names of Senator McNary, Dr. McFarland or Dr. Linville mentioned in connection with a conspiracy to "get" them. He said that he had received verbal complaints about Senator McNary, but had never investigated him. Cleaver submitted letters from the governor authorizing him to advance $1500 to Herwig to be used in the law enforcement investigations of Weinberg, and that Herwig had been requested to return an itemized statement of the use of this money, but had never done so. The governor seemed to be satisfied to wait for this statement, he said, for the reason that Weinberg's investigations had not been completed when he was summoned to New York where he was under an indictment.

Herwig was called to the stand and questioned at length by a number of the committeemen, particularly about Weinberg.

**Herwig's Testimony.**

"The Anti-Saloon league," he said, "was interested in the larger operations of liquor coming in from Canada, and need a very able investigator. I knew of Weinberg, who had been an operative for the Anti-Saloon league for 14 year."

"Who paid him when he came to Oregon?" asked Eddy.

"He was paid from private sources."

"Was he paid any money by the state?"

"I furnished him $1500 of state money through Cleaver and the governor. The governor agreed that Weinberg would be valuable for an investigation in Canada and cities to the north to study the entire rum-running business. I receipted for the $1500 and it was turned directly over to Weinberg."

"Did Weinberg's operations cover the investigation of any federal officials?"

"No, sir."

Herwig declared that neither Cleaver nor the Anti-Saloon league were co-operating with Dr. Linville's department because "Linville has made co-operation impossible." This was due partially, he said, to the kind of men Linville employed, and named Marshall, McKnight and Barker.

"Did Weinberg ever give you a statement of the amount of money he spent in houses of prostitution in Astoria?" asked Lonergan.

"Yes. He bought liquor in houses of prostitution there," Herwig said this was not from the state fund, but from the $5000 otherwise furnished.

Senator Garland, general chairman of the special committee investigating the state prohibition department, announced a meeting to be held immediately after the afternon adjournment today. Victor Oliver, justice of the peace at Albany; District Attorney Lewelling of Linn county, and LaRondo M. Pierce will be the witnesses called. Their testimony, it is said, will be adverse to Prohibition Commissioner Cleaver.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Many years ago Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., originated her now famous Vegetable Compound for women by steeping roots and herbs on her kitchen stove. The fame of its success for overcoming some of the most stubborn ailments of women spread far and wide until today the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., of Lynn, Mass., is said to be the largest user of roots and herbs in the world. It operates a large laboratory at Lynn, Mass., others at Cobourg, Canada; Mexico City, Mexico; Barcelona, Spain, and Paris, France.—Adv.

## Society

(Continued from Page Three.)

grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Hobson, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Pugh.

Lovely spring flowers were combined on the table with golden candles. Covers were laid for twenty five at the long dining table. The huge wedding cake cut by the bride of fifty years ago was a delightful feature. Mary Jane Hobson, a granddaughter, made the presentation of gold watches, the gifts of their children, to Mr. and Mrs. Hobson.

Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. William Maag, F. T. Wrightman, Mattie Edmuneson of Portland, Henry J. Parker of Spokane, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Hobson and sons Robert and Leonard of Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hobson of Valsetz, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Greer of Aumsville, Lottie Hobson, Miss Mildred Pugh, Miss Katherine Pugh, Arthur Montgomery and the hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Pugh.

No definite date has been set for the marriage of Miss Pugh and Mr. Montgomery.

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Mrs. W. Al Jones entertained at a charming luncheon yesterday at her country home, "Jonesmere," honoring Mrs. J. E. Flanders of Portland. Quaint old candlebra centered the table with covers laid for Mrs. Flanders, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. L. F. Griffith, Mrs. H. H. Olinger, Mrs. W. H. Dancy, Mrs. O. C. Locke, Mrs. E. L. Baker, Mrs. Frank Meredith and the hostess, Mrs. Jones.

Mah Jongg was enjoyed during the afternoon. Prizes went to Albert Jones and the guest prize to Mrs. Flanders.

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Mrs. John Caughell and Mrs. John Evans returned Saturday evening from a four weeks' trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Tia Juana.

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Mrs. Franklin Price and small son of Panama, are the guests of Mrs. Price's mother, Mrs. Darcy Clark.

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The West Side circle of the Jason Lee aid society will hold a special meeting on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Richard Erickson, 1515 north Liberty street. At this time plans for the year will be discussed.

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Miss Florence Bone is visiting with relatives in Portland for a week.

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Mrs. Edwin L. Baker will have as her house guest during the remainder of the legislative session Miss Nean West of Portland.

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Of interest to Salem radio fans is the announcement that Miss Mabel Reigelman, Chicago Grand opera star, who will appear in Salem on February 25 under the auspices of the Apollo club, will sing tonight between eight and nine o'clock from station KPO. Miss Reigelman will sing in San Francisco for the benefit of the community chest.

Members of the Apollo club have made arrangements to hear Miss Reigelman from a receiving set that will be placed in St. Paul's parish house specially for the occasion.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Percy Stearns of Corvallis, were guests over the week end of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Stearns. With them also were their sons, Gerald and Lyle.


**Folly to Suffer With Piles**

Step into any drug store, get a 60-cent pkg. of Pyramid Pile Suppositories and stop the soreness, pain, itching and bleeding. Thousands declare it a wonder, many saved from operations. Entire families rely upon Pyramid and recommend them to their friends.

**At Death's Door**

"Ten years of stomach trouble reduced me to a living skeleton. I had attacks of pain that doubled me up like a jack knife and I was as yellow as a gold piece. No medicine or doctors helped me and was really at death's door. A lodge brother advised me to try Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, and I found it to be the only medicine to touch my case." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. J. C. Perry, D. J. Fry and druggists everywhere.—Adv.

**All Fat People Should Know This**

Fat people owe a debt of gratitude to the discoverer of the now famous Marmola Prescription. And they ought to be still more grateful because this effective obesity remedy is now prepared in tablet form. Marmola Prescription Tablets can be obtained at all drug stores the world over at the reasonable price of one dollar for a box. Or you can secure them direct by sending the price to the Marmola Co., General Motor Bldg., Detroit, Mich. This now leaves no excuse for dieting or violent exercise for the reduction of the overfat body to normal.—Adv.

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