

AFRICAN WARS LIKE ATHLETIC GAMES IN U. S.

Chicago (AP)—Among primitive African tribes war is not the serious business that it is among civilized nations. It would correspond to American athletic contests, according to two University of Chicago anthropologists recently returned after living a year in Nimrah, Liberia.

The men are Dr. George Herzog, research associate, and Charles G. Bloch, son of a Djaho chieftain, who ran away from his home 20 years ago and came to America to achieve a degree at the University. Their expedition was made to obtain an ethnological survey of the Djaho people.

"The native Africans play at war and become hostile when the fighting ceases," Dr. Herzog said. "Drums beat the war call and there is a great excitement as every member of the village marches off to war."

"The drummer serves as a cheer leader and talks to the men in their drum language as they march along. When the enemy is met, the players of both sides talk to each other, pretending complete ignorance as to the identity or intentions of the other tribe."

"Next the two armies mix informally, starting by arguing with each other, and then ending up by slaps and pious. When the horn blows, the two armies are well worked up, he blows the signal to reform and the two armies engage in earnest battle with their bush knives. Horn players report the progress of the battle and sing the praises of individuals who are performing deeds of valor and encouraging them to greater achievements."

"When one side decides it is beaten, it retreats to its village. The enemy does not pursue into the town, for it knows that the war will be very bloody if it forces its rival to fight in defense of its hearth and home."

"One thing that puzzled the Africans about our great war was our failure to run home when the

fighting became so terrible." Bloch said the primitive Africans still believe the white man a witch of great power but they have learned it is not safe to harm any European. They could not comprehend why the white man wants to live in huge cities where he can know only a few people and they were puzzled how we could get along with only one wife, the explorer said.

Bloch's return was widely heralded by his tribe because they were in need of an educated representative to carry on negotiations before the Liberian government in a land dispute with a neighboring tribe.

MAINTAIN PLANT TO CUT METEORS

Palmer Lake, Colo. (AP)—Built on the top of a divide in the Rockies, and numbering only 250 residents, Palmer Lake boasts the only meteor cutting plant on the western hemisphere.

In a large laboratory, scientists take meteorites apart to see what makes them go.

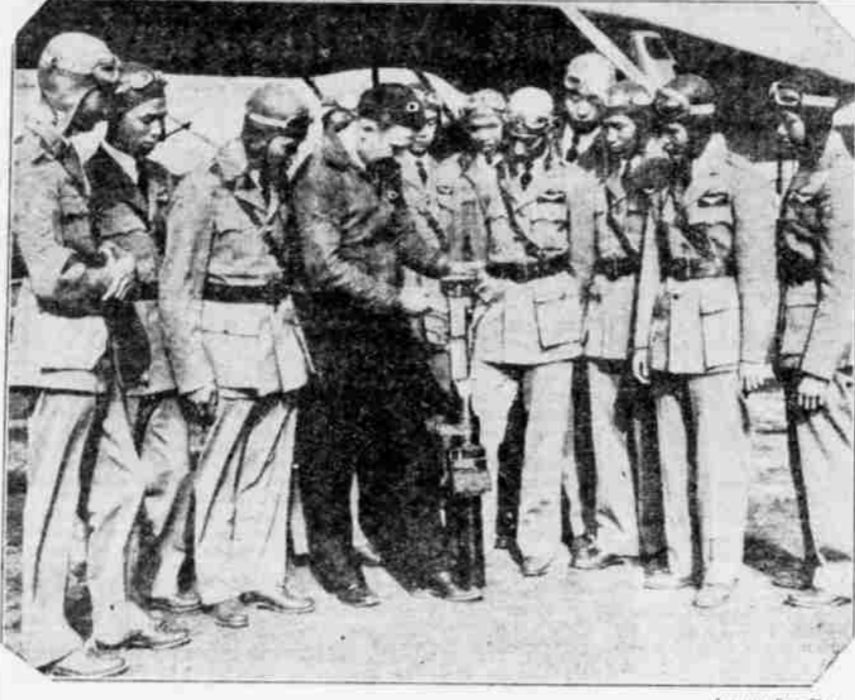
Established last September, the laboratory already has established a reputation in the scientific world. Its work is guided by Prof. H. H. Nininger, curator of meteorites of the Colorado museum of natural history.

Meteorites are sent to this tiny town from all parts of North and South America, to be cut and polished for study. The cutting is accomplished by carborundum, an abrasive, and the laboratory can polish a meteorite at the rate of about one square inch per hour. Once polished, the shiny surface of the celestial visitor shows its striations, and seams, caused by intrusions of the various materials which go to make it up.

Chemical analysis shows what these materials are, and in a short time a good portion of any given meteorite's past history can be determined.

They have determined that the speed of a meteorite in flight, before it hits the air strata surrounding the earth, is approximately 30 miles a second—108,000 miles an hour. Once the flying particle strikes the earth's air blanket, friction cuts the speed and the mete-

CHINESE AVIATORS TRAINED BY WAR VETERAN



Fifteen young Chinese are being taught military flying in Southern California by Jimmy Angell, one time aviator in the Orient. Their training is sponsored by the Chinese Nationalist government. They will become officers and instructors in their homeland army soon.

rite catches fire, falling flaming to the earth.

Coronado Beach, Cal. (AP)—A farewell tour of Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink? Unthinkable!

The world-renowned diva, now 70, but looking 15 years younger since she left her home here a year ago made this plain upon her return recently.

"There will never be any such thing as a farewell tour on my schedule," she said. "With all the world so wonderful and all the people so good to me, is there any wonder that I look on life as a beautiful song?"

ROADS CUT RATES TO DRAW TOURISTS

Kansas City (AP)—Competition has forced western railroads to adopt drastic measures to attract the summer tourist trade.

Several trunk lines have inaugurated the lowest rates in history, some of which are designed especially for vacation travelers. Friday and Saturday tickets on western lines will be cut to three-

fifths of the one-way fare for the round trip. It was said. Rates applicable to Pullman accommodations will be cut in half, the round trip fare being the same as the one way regular fare.

Rates to the popular Colorado playgrounds will be the lowest they ever have been. There will be a regular summer rate to Colorado of \$27.85 for the round trip from Kansas City. For the benefit of vacationists restricted to two weeks, a special rate of \$18.25 has been arranged for July and August.

Fare to the Minnesota lake region also will be pared. The price

of a ticket to California, however, will remain the same as last year. In the battle to regain transportation which has turned to other modes, the railroads are adding new equipment and modernized features. The Katy is preparing to install refrigerated dining cars into the southwest. The Burlington has shortened its night train schedule to Chicago two hours, leaving an exact dozen hours of travel between the two cities.

FARMERS NOW TERRACING SOIL

Omaha (AP)—Otoe (Neb.) county farmers have adopted terracing as a means of controlling erosion following the example of Carol Osborn, who built the first terraces here a year ago and who is already reaping the benefits of his policy.

Terraces are not expensive to build according to Osborn. Three men can do all the surveying necessary in a single day. Tractors and road graders are used in the work. His first terraces were built by Ivan Wood, extension engineer, Lincoln, but two others he built for him himself and a neighbor.

The terraces are low ridges which follow the contours of the hills and prevent rain water from running off fast enough to be destructive. It has been found in Otoe county that terraces should not fall more than five or six inches to the hundred feet lengthwise and should be located on the face of the hill with not more than five inches fall between them. They should be about eighteen inches in height.

In building the terrace a back-furrow is first turned with a plow toward the line of stakes set in to mark the height of the completed dike.

The back furrow is then plowed the width of the finished terrace about 30 feet. A road grader or terracing machine is then used to work the dirt into a ridge chiefly from the up-hill side.

The broad base terraces prevent erosion by draining the water off slowly and giving it plenty of opportunity to soak into the soil.

France has become one of Germany's best customers for construction machinery.

MOUNT VERNON REPLICA DRAWS EXHIBIT CROWDS

Paris (AP)—The American exhibit, housed in the replica of Washington's Mount Vernon domain, with its opportunity to take an educational tour of the world in a half dozen visits, proved one of the most successful features of the International Colonial exposition which President Demerutis opened in the Bois de Vincennes.

The exhibits of Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Samoa, Gums and Panama have been conceived to appeal to the sightseer. They all show the great progress that has been made in those overseas lands under American government in 30 years.

The main American building, as near like the Mount Vernon original as carpenters were able to build it, is one of the simplest of the national buildings. Its interior is filled with a collection of products from pineapples to pearl oysters and the process of pearl growing. It is regarded as the most interesting exhibit of the great exposition.

The Alaskan building houses three exhibits showing methods of mining, rail and water transportation and operations in the fur and timber industries. There is a collection of fishing implements which pictures the extent of the Alaskan salmon industry. There are totem poles, dog sleds and harness and outfit of explorers and seal hunters.

Strangely contrasting are the tropical exhibits, such as illustrations of the complete process of sugar making from the cane in the field to the coffee cup, which features the Hawaiian exhibit. This group also shows pearl oysters in process of pearl making. Coffee and pineapples are shown growing. Models of San Juan Gate, San Juan harbor and famed El Morro castle feature the exhibit of Porto Rico.

Blue Beard's castle is the feature of the Virgin Islands display. Guam shows a model native village

and native clothing, including the grass dresses. The effects of tropical sanitation are featured by Panama, which has been changed from a fever-stricken country during the French building of the canal, to the present-day healthy region.

The Philippines visualize the advance of civilization under the Spanish and Americans. There was much interest shown in the native hat industry and in the displays of copra, rare woods, rubber and other island products. Samoa shows ceremonial weapons, native canoes, mounds of native life and a decoration of coconuts and palm leaves.

INDIAN SILVER SOUGHT IN HUNT

Scottsboro, Ala. (AP)—Northern Alabama is joining in a search for silver, believed hidden under the hills of the district by Indians years ago, and to be obtainable if certain diamond mountain trails are followed carefully.

While residents of the surrounding counties have hunted the outlying sections of the John Wheeler farm near here in the hope they were in the vicinity of the treasure, a professional excavating company has come and set up its headquarters too.

The Indians, according to legends which antedate the Civil War, mined the silver, then buried it after failing to find but one use for the metal. That use, the graybeards say, was to decorate the interiors of totems.

Stories add that a faint trail on the farm, bordered by sandstone and limestone, leads to the silver. Searchers even claim to have found the trail and followed it up a mountain side, but here all traces ended. Caves in the vicinity have been explored, but it is feared that the treasure caverns themselves are hidden behind collapsed timbers.

Russia bought last year three times as much construction machinery in Germany as in 1929.

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY WEDNESDAY. LITERALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO SERVE THE MOB THAT ATTENDED THIS SALE OF SALES. TOO BUSY TO WRITE A BIG AD—BUT READ THESE FEW SLASHING PRICES THEN COME FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

MEN! What A Sale... This Great Close-out of FULOP'S Bankrupt Stock by Bishop's!

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE FROM ALL PARTS OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY EAGER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE MOST DRASTIC SAVINGS CRASHED AND JAMMED THIS STORE ALL DAY—FAR EXCEEDING ALL HIGHEST EXPECTATIONS. NEVER IN SALEM'S SALE HISTORY HAVE SUCH CROWDS BEEN TURNED AWAY.

SUITS
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\$14.85

NOTICE!
To the hundreds of customers who made purchases at this great sale the opening day: We wish to thank you for your patronage and appreciation of such wonderful values: Never before have you received such high grade merchandise at such drastic reductions. To the great many whom we were unable to serve Wednesday, owing to the enormous crowds and limited floor space we offer our apologies and assure you that the selections in every department is very complete and that these unheard of prices will continue until every garment is closed out.

BISHOP'S—R. H. Cooley, Mgr.

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