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"With or without offense to friends or foes I sketch your world exactly as it goes."
—Byron

Setting a Precedent

Three judges of the federal court in Minneapolis have upheld the legality of Governor Floyd B. Olson's military rule in the truck drivers' strike in refusing protesting groups of employers an injunction against continuance of the decree. The petitions protested that martial law was unwarranted and was paralyzing business, but the court ruled it necessary for preserving law and order and safeguarding life in the strike area.

Governors of many states have called out the national guard recently on many pretexts. The governors of Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, New Jersey and California to end strike violence, the governor of Oklahoma to curtail oil production and safeguard friends from attachments, the governor of Louisiana to control a New Orleans city election in the interest of Huey Long and the governor of Oregon for the troops to mark time far from the scene of strike turmoil.

The case of Governor Olson is unique for he is apparently using troops to support the strikers instead of to break the strike, which comes near to setting a precedent. A compromise proposed by federal mediators was accepted by the striking truckmen, and the employers accepted it all except the provision for re-employing 300 strike leaders. The governor then restricted military permits for truck operation to employers signing the compromise agreement, and since no truck can operate without such a permit, the governor is in effect putting the recalcitrant employers out of business.

Governor Olson was elected by the Farmer-Labor party and attained prominence as a labor attorney. When the troops were called he announced that he would not permit their use for strike breaking purposes but he apparently has but not in the orthodox manner of coercing strikers but of coercing employers. So the court's decision is held as a victory by union leaders while it opens the way to new mediation efforts.

Glass' Tribute

Senator Carter Glass in a recent speech in his home city of Lynchburg, Va., before a convention of democratic clubs, sharply criticized the New Deal and dwelt on federal expenditures and the taxes they necessitate. He advocated adherence to sound money and cracked the city of Lynchburg for accepting federal relief money when its credit was high.

These remarks were a repetition of those he has frequently uttered in the senate, for he is an old line gold democrat and one of the severest critics of the Roosevelt policies. So his remarks about the president were the interesting feature of his address. He paid Mr. Roosevelt the following tribute:

The president is not simple enough to object when we disagree. He is man enough and has sense enough to respect people who differ with him, rather than supine politicians who say yes, yes and nothing but yes. When I differ with the president I go to him first and tell him so. The public does not know what has been presented. Frequently that is more important than what has been done.

Here we have testimony from one of his chief critics that the president respects critics and criticism and is broad minded enough to be open to arguments and change his course when convinced of its error. In this the president differs from some of his subordinates like General Johnson, who seem to resent criticism of any kind. The Glass tribute is far better than those of the yes-yes-men. Yet it is doubtful whether the persuasiveness of the president has not modified the Glass opinions more than the latter's have those of Roosevelt.

A Spawning Spot

Governor Merriam of California is staging a state-wide campaign against communism and radicalism. He sees a red behind every tree and post and declares that the golden state was selected for a test of communism as the most vulnerable because of her large perishable fruit crops. He declares the leaders of strike violence were imported radicals financed by foreign money. And in speeches daily reported throughout the state he warns of the red menace.

The congressional hearing on communism, nazism, fascism, etc., being held at Los Angeles was closed to the public because the evidence was "so poisonous that international complications might result." Police intelligence officers testified that there are 4,500 dues paying members of the communist party in California, with 20,000 sympathizers, that the Moscow Internationale disbursed \$652,000 in the United States in 1930 to finance red propaganda. And other California officials quote communists as declaring the "next attempt will be more serious and violent than ever before."

It is questionable however, whether the communists constitute any greater menace than the Nazi and fascist movements, also financed from abroad. Testimony disclosed that the Silver Shirts drill with guns and actually plotted to seize San Diego's city hall.

Southern California with its mixed population seems a spawning spot for every kind of ism, shirk and cult from religion to economics and politics. Not only does communism and nazism flourish, but freak movements of all kinds have mushroom growths. There are the "Utopians," the \$200 a month pensioners, the technocrats and a dozen other flourishing economic cults of the half-baked with a much greater variety of religions in our Moronia.

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Minneapolis

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the acceptance of a settlement which they consider unreasonable and which they were under no legal obligation to accept. The decision said of the governor's action in limiting truck movements to those owners transporting necessities or those subscribing to the Haas-Dunnigan peace plan:

"We are of the opinion that there is substantial foundation for plaintiffs' belief the governor is using his powers for the purpose of coercing them into an acceptance of the Haas-Dunnigan proposal." However, the decision continued, "The duty of enforcing laws here under the circumstances was a duty which rested upon the governor and

not upon the courts." The employers, in attacking the legality of the governor's military rule, asserted he had no power to restrict the movement of trucks.

Union leaders hailed the verdict as a decisive victory. Employers would not comment. Their attorneys had not decided what further action would be taken. Federal mediators hoped the verdict, which will permit national guardmen to continue patrolling Minneapolis streets, would again open the way for negotiations leading toward strike settlement.

LONG IN OREGON
Hopmeyer—Mrs. M. LaFontaine is expecting to go soon to Altha, Wash., to visit her 88 year old brother, Mrs. LaFontaine herself is 83. Another brother is living at Grand Ronde, age 77. They were all born at St. Paul, Ore., and think perhaps they have lived as long as anyone in this state.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, Aug. 11 — The best monetary critics always laugh when Mr. Morgenthau sits down to play the silver lute. After hearing his technical rendition of "nationalization" they are still laughing. For many reasons, they stubbornly decline to take the administration very seriously on the silver question.

The reasons are not hard to find, no insider or outsider in Washington believes that Mr. Morgenthau (or, indeed, President Roosevelt, whom he accurately represents) is either a servile or an inflationist. Their hearts are usually lifted to meet some inflationary uprising in congress, and these moves have so far been wisely cautious. The latest one is also in that category.

Explanation—Three very natural reasons for the move are generally accepted in the Washington inner circle. One is the financial situation. There is nearly a billion and a half dollars in hoarding. The people who are hoarding it will rush to put it into circulation if they think monetary inflation is coming. The administration's silver move may encourage them to think so.

Another reason is Senator Thomas. He is the most persistent and annoying inflationist extant. A few days ago he conducted a poll of congress and announced that a majority of his colleagues have been disappointed with the administration silver policy. Nationalization of silver is supposed to make him and his weeping colleagues dry their eyes and keep quiet for at least a few more weeks.

Also, don't forget that a warm congressional election contest is afoot in western silver states. Thus, three very big problem birds are supposed to lie down and roll over at the one big silver blow.

Inflation—These are rather shallow reasons, but you will find no deeper ones in the nationalization policy. All it means now is that the government is going to buy about \$100,000,000 worth of silver in this country. The money is roughly between \$50,000,000 and \$200,000,000 ounces subject to seizure at 50.01 cents an ounce.

A hundred million will only be a ripple in the five billion dollar monetary bucket. If that much new currency is issued, it will not be inflation, or anything very near inflation.

Ms.—The nationalization program becomes important from a national monetary standpoint only when you get down to speculating about what Mr. Morgenthau will do next. If he goes out and tries to buy all the silver in the world at increasingly higher prices, he will reach inflation. Everyone here is certain he will not do that.

There is another way. His purchases are being made at 50 cents an ounce, but silver is carried on the treasury books at \$1.29 an ounce. (That book value has been kept since 1837 or thereabouts.) Thus he is accumulating a theoretical profit from his silver buying policy.

For instance, he buys three ounces of silver for \$1.50. They have a potential treasury book value of \$3.87, but Morgenthau has issued only \$1.50 in currency against them so far. He stores the surplus silver and carries it on his balance sheet as of no value. That is good common business sense.

Any day he could take this silver profit out and issue currency for \$1.29 an ounce. That would be inflation. However, the amount involved is so small, it really would not make much difference.

Conclusion—Add all this up and you find the nationalization song is not a song at all, but only a stop-gap, a prelude, a "vamp" till ready. The administration can string it out for years and even centuries before it accumulates enough silver to stabilize on a 25 per cent ratio with gold.

Everything depends on how much world silver Mr. Morgenthau buys and how fast he buys it. The good guessers are betting he will not buy enough to keep Senator Thomas quiet very long.

Cotton—It looks as if the AAA could take about 86 per cent of the credit for the low cotton crop. The drought accounts for about 14 per cent.

The yield per acre dropped 9 pounds below the average for the last ten years. Normally, you would not expect the yield to drop in the face of a crop reduction program. Last year, it went up. When a farmer plants fewer acres you can be sure he will raise all he can on the acres he does plant.

There were 27,371,000 acres in production this year. The normal crop from that would be 9,729,720 bales, or 3,319,000 bales less than last year. But the drought drove it down 533,000 bales more. The AAAs are now convinced calamity is in league with them.

is a question which is often asked. And this question generally invokes the answer that it will be found this way before any material amount of power will be thrown onto the market from those sources, and by that time there will be ample demand for it.

Washington, Aug. 11 (AP)—Secretary Ickes said today he looked forward to the time when a high dam would be built at Grand Coulee to irrigate 1,200,000 acres in eastern Washington.

Commenting upon the possibilities of constructing a high dam, the secretary of interior said it could not be undertaken in the immediate future. The low dam, on which work has just been begun, he said, could be used without waste in construction of the high dam later. The present plans call for construction of a power dam only.

"We can all look forward to the time when land as rich as that at Grand Coulee and so capable of producing such a wide diversity of crops will be a valuable asset," Ickes said. "There is no money to undertake construction of a high dam at this time, he said, even if it were not the policy of the public works administration to bring no new land into cultivation.

ERRORS MARR GAMES; WAIT'S IN THIRD PLACE

"Fumble night" was observed by players participating in the two football league games at Sweetland Thursday evening when Wait's beat Hogan Brothers 8 to 7 and Padé's retained their hold on first place by handing Master Bread a red hot 16 to 2 roasting. All told there were 20 misplays which were observed by the scorekeeper. A few others might have gone undetected while that gent was trying to keep a pulse on the affairs. Through their efforts Wait's hoisted themselves into undisputed possession of third place, a full game behind Parker's.

Although a lot of car springs were concealed in the gloves during the Wait-Hogg Brothers game, it was close enough to make it interesting. The winners more than battered around in the first inning to take a 6 to 0 lead. However Hogg Brothers tied it up by three runs scored in the second and fifth. Each side collected 9 hits, the seven errors the appliance men made being responsible for their defeat.

Steinbock was particularly effective for Padé's, just one hit being chalked up against him during the first five innings. After that he limited the doughboys to one hit an inning. The grocers pasted Joe Darby hard, although the latter's wiliness and the inability of the catcher to hang on to the ball aided materially in the run gathering.

Padé's tallied three in the first and then indulged in a track meet in the third to add eight more.

Scoreboard for baseball games: Hogg Bros. 8-7, Wait's 16-2, Steinbock 16-2, etc.

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GIRL FROM MISSOURI



In a scene from "The Girl from Missouri," is to be seen Franchot Tone, Jean Harlow and Lionel Barrymore. The film starts a three day run Sunday at the Elsinore theater. In addition there will be Bill Robinson in "King for a Day," a news reel and cartoon.

The Fireside Pulpit

REV. E. S. HAMMOND

Thou shalt not steal. Ex. 20:15.

This is a text that all will understand. When Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis spoke in Salem some years ago he told of a member of the Missouri legislature who had received three hundred dollars for his cooperation. On his way home he rode in the sleeper, and placed this roll of bills under his pillow. He forgot to take them out in the morning and the porter found and kept them. By the aid of the Pullman

conductor he made the porter confess and restore the money. Then he magnanimously informed the porter that he would not prosecute him, and read him a strong lecture on the beauties of honesty. This lawmaker would have voted for the enactment of this commandment.

But, in the Sermon on the Mount, our Lord makes it clear that sin has its root in the desire, the purpose. According to this burglar, or the hold-up man, is not the only thief. This lawmaker was a paragon of crime in the sin of robbing the public through that franchise.

Our president, in his speech at Glacier park, told of those who had "stolen" the public domain and public resources. Much of this "stealing" was done legally. In fact, great lawyers have been retained to show their clients how they could steal within the law.

The essence of stealing is the desire and the willingness to take from others their property without returning a fair equivalent. These New York bankers who sold doubtful South American bonds; Insull and his ilk who pyramided utilities, intending to make the public pay dividends on stock three-fourths or nine-tenths water—sure men have the burglar out-distanced in the face. Insull may be punished but it will be for some slip he made and not for his real crime, which was performed legally.

Then there is the employer who forces the workman to labor for less than his labor is worth to the employer. And there is the worker who loafs on the job and collects pay for work he has not done. There is the misrepresentation in business, which sells an inferior article for the price of the first-class product. And there is gambling in all its forms from "fan-lan," "shooting craps," "faro, poker, slot-machine" up to dog racing and stock market speculation. Whether the gambler wins or loses, he hopes to get the other person's money without giving anything in return.

And what shall we say of the good citizen whose railroad ticket is overlooked by the conductor, and who later uses that ticket for a ride he has not paid for? This is a civic-spirited commandment. I trust we shall all continue to endorse it.

"Bulldog" Jackson, the Grand avenue warrior who stalked from the ring a couple of weeks ago when he protested the tactics of Don Sugar, will return to the local arena next Tuesday night in an effort to settle his difficulties with the local Japanese flying tackle artist. Two grapplers will meet in a two-hour finish match. Because Jackson professes a dislike for Harry Elliott, the local commission has consented to bring in another referee and it is probably Vern Harrington of Portland will be the third man in the ring.

Antoine LaBlanc, a recent arrival in the northwest, of whom little is known here, has been engaged to mix with Pug Ryan in a 45 minute encounter. The first bout of the evening, a 30 minute battle, will be between a gent by the name of Sherman and a gladiator to be selected.

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Train Grinds
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on the trucks of a freight car. Virgil Golden, deputy coroner, was notified at 2 o'clock, shortly after the tragedy had been discovered, and with Officers Kaykendal and Reeves took charge of the remains. The largest piece found weighed about 10 pounds, they state. No inquest will be held and the remains will be interred in the county plot.

Springer claimed to have been born in Salem in 1908, but investigators failed to find any birth certificate. He had no criminal record as far as known, officers were informed by the state prison. No information is available as to his present home address or the address of relatives, space allotted for this purpose on "registrars" at the hotel having been left blank.

Stayton—Harold Murphy of Albany, Mrs. Edna Sloper and Mrs. Clara Thomas went to Portland to meet their sister, Mrs. Besse Meehan who arrived from Canada for an extended visit.

was virtually impossible in his plant. Ray Yocum, manager of the Bell, Murdoch plant here, said that while his plant, with a large receiving platform, was equipped to make such gradings, he confirmed statements of other canners and said he was familiar with their plants and in other plants such grading was highly impractical.

Incidentally, Yocum during the course of the meeting, made a statement of interest to Salem. He declared after he had submitted to his Chicago prunes estimates on possible costs of prunes for canning here this year, he received advices from his canned goods man that prunes could be bought cheaper through Chicago brokers than canned under the prices named. Furthermore, the letter said that the company maintains a plant in Salem and has paid taxes on it since 1929, and that in virtually all lines the concern could have purchased canned fruits in Chicago cheaper than it could can them here.

Denial that there was collusion among canneries in arriving at their posted prices which were put up at canneries doors after code prices became effective, was made by Bert Mailing, who told a meeting Thursday night at the Elks club at which the canners discussed all phases of the situation, and he was here in attendance. The night before, he said, he had worked out a schedule showing the cost of green prunes and if put on a basis comparable with the code price for dried prunes, and showed canners here what he had done. He said the next day canners here had virtually all accepted that basis but there was no concerted action, he said, and he denied that there was collusion at the meeting. This statement was confirmed by other canners.

G. W. Allen, in opening the session for the canners, asserted that the canners came to the meeting in a spirit of harmony and compromise and hoped the meeting would continue that way. He said the code was worked out with everyone at a high pressure and that under such circumstances irritations are apt to arise. He outlined the various points at issue.

"I deplore statements made that canners were fighting the code," he said. "That was not the case. Prices were posted to definitely take care of obligations entered into by canners on many tons of prunes that we had contracted to sell."

Bert Mailing also declared he was not fighting the marketing agreement, but he said prunes could be bought in Yakima and Walla Walla for \$8 a ton, all the prunes he wanted, and he declared "I think you make a mistake in making an arbitrary discrimination between dried and green prunes and fixing the price on prunes in competitive districts." He asserted that \$18.50 a ton left canners without a profit "and I consider your marketing agreement is causing us a direct loss and I consider it forces us to go into other districts to buy prunes and ship them in. I think this all started over competition and that I am the innocent cause of it."

W. G. Allen said that his information was that there were 1200 cars of green prunes in the Walla Walla district, and 600 cars were shipped and shipments were shown to him. He said that the prunes were in the red, and with the big balance on hand growers have become panicky and are offering out prunes just to get something out of them.

The question was raised as to the suitability of Yakima and Walla Walla prunes for canning. George Paulus, who said his plant had canned prunes from Yakima, had found them as good as the valley prunes, with possibly a little tougher skin. Mailing said that Yakima growers had been taught to pick prunes for fresh shipment and that the reason for this was for canning, possibly, but his laboratory tests showed ripe Yakima prunes were as good as can as the valley prunes.

Mailing also raised the point that the control board did not fix a price at all on green prunes sold by growers to dryermen and wanted to bring prices that left the shipper wiped by saying that the board had considered that point and it was the opinion of board members that prunes for canning were selected and the cream of the crop, while growers did not need to be nearly so particular in selling green prunes to the dryers. Mailing said that while the pure foods and drug administration had been picking on canners as to quality of the prunes, it now had money enough to also start after the dryers and that this fall dryers will have to be just as particular about the prunes they handle as the canners.

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Prune Board
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gate contracts entered into by canners. And third the disparity in prices between the green and dried prunes. John F. White, designated as spokesman for the board, said the first contention was wiped out by the fact of the hearing today, that the second contention was one not within the province of the board, but if decided must be decided by other means. This left the third point at issue and found it revolved much of the day's discussions.

Bert Mailing, one of the northwest's biggest operators, injected a new point in the discussion when he asserted green prunes could be bought in Yakima and Walla Walla districts for \$3 a ton and adding \$5 for shipping and handling could be imported under the code price. L. M. Jones, Vancouver, Wash., declared that Washington state is under a marketing agreement and that Yakima and Walla Walla cannot legally sell prunes at a lower price than that fixed in Oregon. Mailing countered by the assertion that any such shipments into Oregon would be interstate shipments not coming under state control.

Difficulty of grading out each grower's deliveries were also discussed at length by the canners. Mailing declared that in his Hillsboro plant this was extremely impractical and Grover Hillman of the West Salem cannery said it

was virtually impossible in his plant. Ray Yocum, manager of the Bell, Murdoch plant here, said that while his plant, with a large receiving platform, was equipped to make such gradings, he confirmed statements of other canners and said he was familiar with their plants and in other plants such grading was highly impractical.

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BAXTER STARS IN LOVE DRAMA GRAND THEATER

"Grand Canary" A. J. Cronin's best-selling novel, serves as Warner Baxter's second starring vehicle, opening today at the Grand theatre. Preview reports from the coast indicate that Baxter has the strongest dramatic and romantic role of his career. Madge Evans has the romantic part of the wreckage of his life. On board a ship bound for the Canary Islands, he meets beautiful Madge Evans and falls in love with her. When they reach the islands, a devastating plague of yellow fever threatens the inhabitants and Madge Evans falls victim to the plague.

Inspired by his great love for her, Baxter fights back and vindicates himself with the world by putting an end to the epidemic through the use of his serum.

The supporting cast of top-notch performers includes Marjorie Rambeau, Zita Johnson, Roger Imhof, H. B. Warner, Bess Norton, Juliette Compton, Gilbert Emery, John Rogers, Gerald Rogers, Desmond Roberts and Carrie Daumery.

Irving Cummings directed under the supervision of Jesse L. Lasky. Ernest Pascal wrote the screen play from A. J. Cronin's novel.

SEAL HURLERS RENEW GRASPS ON MOUND JOBS

Of the many surprises in the Coast league's spotty 1934 season, none is more startling than the sudden comeback of the San Francisco pitching staff.

Just five days ago after the Seals had dropped 12 of their last 14 games, there was talk of an entirely new mound corps next year. Now after Jimmy Zinn, Wm Ballou, LeRoy Herrmann and Sam Gibson have set the Los Angeles Angels down four times in a row with a total of four earned runs, the Seals hurlers seem to have a firm hold on their jobs.

Gibson followed up shutout performances by Ballou and Herrmann by stopping the Angels 7-3 with 7 hits. The victory cinched the series for San Francisco, the first the Seals have taken from the Angels all season and the first this year in which they have taken more than one game from the Lowell men. The defeat dropped the Angels into a tie for the lead with the Missions who upset Hollywood, 10-2.

The Seals did all their scoring in the third inning when they chased Fay Thomas, the league's top hurler, from the box. The San Francisco cans tallied their seven runs with five hits, three walks by Thomas and an error by Jimm Reese. Thomas tossed in a wild pitch for good measure.

Hollis Thurston hardly needed the help of four Hollywood errors in boosting the Missions into the first place tie. In addition to hitting the Stars to six hits, he walloped a homer and double. Seattle halted Sacramento's winning streak at seven games with a 12-0 trouncing. Herman Pilleto gave only four singles as the Tribe pounded Earlwig and Test for 16, including four bangers by Pilleto, Fred Berger and Joe Cozzaret.

Despite a four run Oakland rally that tied the count in the seventh inning, Portland went on to win 7-5, with Moose Clabaugh cracking a homer for the sixth Beaver run.

CHURCH SUNDAY NIGHT
Brooks—Church services will be held in the Brooks Methodist church Sunday night at 8 o'clock, Rev. Pickering of Salem will deliver the sermon. Everyone welcome.

Stayton—William Cooper has been painting the two new bridges recently put in near Gardner's mill and the county crew was here this week putting black top on them.

Wrestling Salem Armory Tues., Aug. 14

Bulldog Jackson vs. Don Sugai vs. Pug Ryan vs. Antone LaBlanc vs. Sherman vs. Good Opponent

PRICES
LOWER FLOOR ..... 75c
BALCONY ..... 50c
STUDENTS ..... 25c
LADIES 25c (No Tax)

One whole section and all front row ringside reserved. Tickets at Cliff Parkers Auspices American Legion Herb Owen Matchmaker

BRAND NEW Willys 77 Sedans \$590 HERE State Motors, Inc. 525 CHEMERETA

Old Reliable Method brings health to the sick Without Operation S. B. Fong, herb specialist, has had eight years' practice in China. No matter what you are suffering, our wonderful herbs will positively remedy disorders of the bladder, kidney, stomach, constipation, appendicitis, piles and throat, heart, lung, liver, asthma, catarrh, tumors, diabetes, rheumatism, headache and blood poison, skin diseases of children and male or female ailments. CHARLIE CHAN Chinese Medicine & Herb Co. 122 N. Commercial St. Salem Office Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sunday 9 to 11 a. m.

Shanghai Cafe Chinese and American Dishes Beer—Entertainment Open 11 to 3 a. m. 162 1/2 N. Commercial, Ph. 5747