

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Litvinov, Soviet Commissar, Bait Europe's Statesmen at Geneva—Secretary Doak Denounces Suggested Wage Reduction.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



M. Litvinov

SOVIET RUSSIA, as personified by Maxim Litvinov, its commissar of foreign affairs, had the time of its young life at Geneva where the international commission of inquiry into Briand's European bank project was sitting. Litvinov, as founded Arthur Henderson, Briand, Dino Grandi and the rest of the commissioners by the calm statement that their "capitalistic" governments were ruling themselves and the rest of the world by selling goods dear at home and cheap abroad—in other words, by dumping. And he then with equal calmness denied flatly that the Soviet government had been guilty of this pernicious practice, though generally accused of it. Russia, he asserted, had done just a little friendly exporting.

"It is perfectly obvious that low prices cannot be regarded as indicating dumping," he declared. "If, however, by dumping is understood a policy of high monopolist prices in the home markets and cut prices for export, it will be found precisely that it is the capitalistic countries which are guilty in this respect."

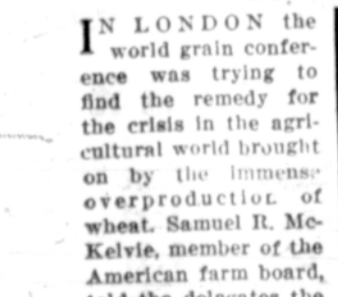
The Soviets, continued the commissar, are eager to help in bringing to an end the present economic depression, and on their behalf he offered two suggestions for the consideration of the commission. The first of these was that the European powers adopt a convention pledging themselves to compulsory sale in the home markets at prices no higher than on foreign markets. The Soviets, Litvinov said, would sign such a convention. He asserted that it would raise the buying power of the masses and help them absorb overproduction.

His second proposal was this: In order to remove the atmosphere of mistrust and jealousy that has been aggravating the crisis, all nations should sign a pact of "economic non-aggression" along the same lines as the Kellogg pact outlawing war. The draft of a protocol of such a pact was submitted to the delegates. It called for a general customs truce, among other things.

In the first sessions of the commission the question of the proposed Austro-German customs accord was brought up, and the pact was vigorously and skilfully defended by Dr. Julius Curtius, German foreign minister, and Johann Schober, Austrian vice-chancellor. The British and French insisted that the accord should be submitted to the World Court for an opinion as to whether it violated the post-war treaties, and the council of the League of Nations ordered this done. The council has selected Arthur Henderson as chairman of the 1932 disarmament conference.

THERE has been of late much discussion as to whether conditions in the United States justified a general cut in wages, and what the effect of such a move would be. Secretary of Labor Doak took a hand in the debate with a statement to the effect that any move on the part of industry to lower wages would be considered a violation of confidence by the administration because of the agreement to maintain wage scales which President Hoover obtained from the Industrial leaders late in 1929. In the event of wage reductions, he declared, organized labor would be justified in demanding higher pay and in opposing the move by strikes.

Mr. Doak added that so far as he knew, no leader of industry has proposed a reduction in wages. Such suggestions, he said, have come from bankers, and are based on the opinion that workers' pay should be lowered to conform to the low price levels which have resulted from the depression. He attributes the current controversies between workers and employers to the expiration of agreements, and added that in nearly every case the difficulties have been amicably settled. Six impending strikes, which were brought to the attention of the Labor department the previous week, were averted by the department's conciliation service, and in every case a return to the existing wage scale was effected.



S. R. McKelvie

IN LONDON the world grain conference was trying to find the remedy for the crisis in the agricultural world brought on by the immense overproduction of wheat. Samuel R. McKelvie, member of the American farm board, told the delegates the first thing was to slash acreage to combat the glut of wheat, and submitted the results of a study of the situation of increasing surpluses and falling prices. Speaking from the American standpoint, he said: "We see no possibility of a satisfactory solution of the world wheat problem which does not include, as the most important single element, curtailment of production in exporting countries, individually and as a whole, until a better adjustment between supply and disposition can be effected, and restraint upon fresh expansion of production thereafter."

As a material aid toward relieving overburdened markets McKelvie urged every possible means of consumption expansion and suggested abolition by European importing countries of their protective tariffs, milling regulations and preferential prices for domestic wheat.

WHEN the directors of the World Bank for International Settlements met in Basel, Switzerland, they heard from Gates W. McGarrath, its president, that the deposits of the institution have gone past the \$400,000,000 mark. This sum is far in excess of the expectations, and it clearly shows, according to the belief there, that the world bank is becoming something more than a mere depository for the central banks of various nations, so that even if the reparations payments should later be put on some other basis, or cease entirely, the bank would still be certain to continue to function.

The bank has consented to help in putting the Austrian bank, Creditanstalt, back on its feet but it was decided that the initiative must come from the League of Nations committee for control of Austrian loans.

AS WAS predicted, the War Department has decided to abandon wholly or in part 53 surplus forts, camps and reservations. In the list announced by Secretary Hurley are: Fort Lincoln, N. D.; Fort Missoula, Mont.; Fort Eustis, Va.; Fort D. A. Russell, Texas; Fort Brown, Texas; Fort Hunt, Va.; Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz.; Camp Garry J. Jones, Ariz.; Miller Field, N. Y.; and Chanute Field, Ill. Of course the abandonment of these posts may be prevented by indignant congressmen.

HOW the American army is to be reorganized, developed and modernized was described in an announcement by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff. The plans set forth include extension of mechanization and motorization throughout the army, the revamping of the cavalry arm by the substitution of fighting machines for horses, and the development of powerful tank forces to be attached to army corps or field armies, rather than the infantry, which remains the basic arm.

Some cavalry units with horses as mounts will be retained for use in rough country, but in general the horse as a war weapon is discarded. The mechanized force at Fort Eustis will be reorganized a reinforced cavalry regiment. Combat cars, equipped with machine guns and possibly heavier weapons, which can travel 70 miles an hour on hard roads, are contemplated to give the cavalry high mobility.

Despite the more extensive use of machines, the infantry will remain the backbone of the army according to General MacArthur's program.

HOOPER dam across Boulder canyon of the Colorado river is within the law and work on the huge project can go ahead. So ruled the Supreme court in the United States in deciding that the act of congress authorizing the construction was constitutional and dismissing the bill of complaint of the state of Arizona. The court, however, declared that Arizona had shown that it might be injured by the distribution of water from the reservoir to be created and that it therefore has the right to make further appeals for relief should its rights be impaired.

In another case, that of Yetta Stromberg, young communist, the Supreme court held invalid that clause of California's "red flag" law which makes it a felony to "display any red flag or other device in any public place or from any building as a sign, symbol or emblem of opposition to organized government or as an invitation or stimulus to anarchistic action, or as an aid to propaganda that is of a seditious character." The finding declared this clause was "repugnant to the guarantee of liberty contained in the Fourteenth amendment."

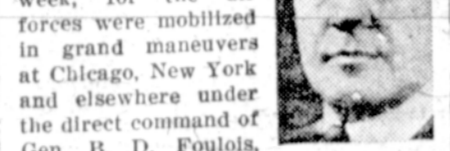
CELEBRATING the fiftieth anniversary of its birth, the American Red Cross staged on May 21 what it called "the world's greatest dinner party." Every one of its 3,500 chapters held an anniversary dinner in its community, and all of them were connected up by radio with the main dinner in Washington. At this feast President Hoover, who is also president of the Red Cross, was the principal speaker; and the guest of honor was Judge Max Huber of Geneva, Switzerland, president of the international committee of the Red Cross. With them sat cabinet officers and their wives and many other notables.

FOR many months the world has been reading about the first armored cruiser built by the German republic under the limits imposed by the Versailles treaty. It was described as a wonderful vessel of 10,000 tons so powerful that it was called the "vest pocket battleship." Well, it was launched the other day at Kiel in the presence of a huge crowd of officials and citizens, but the event was

marred by a conflict of orders that resulted in the ship's being loosed to slide down the ways before President Hindenburg had a chance to break the bottle of champagne on its bows and christen it Deutschland.

The new ship defies the Washington treaty classification. It is neither a capital ship nor a cruiser but is superior to both. Limited to 10,000 tons, it is both heavier armed than other ships of the same size. It is equipped with six 11-inch guns throwing projectiles weighing 650 pounds. In velocity, which is said to be as much as 26 knots, the new ship is superior to capital ships. The hull of the cruiser is of shallow draft and so minutely compartmented as to make it comparatively safe against torpedoes and mines. The usual heavy turbines have been replaced by Diesel motors, which give a radius of action of over 10,000 miles. The cost of the ship was \$20,000,000.

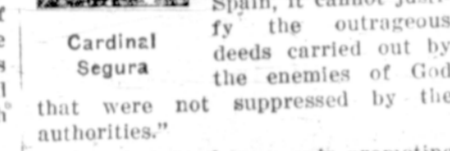
FLYING men of the United States army had a chance to show what they can do in mass during the week, for the air forces were mobilized in grand maneuvers at Chicago, New York and elsewhere under the direct command of Gen. B. D. Foulois, dean of the fighting air men. The planes, of all types, concentrated at Dayton, Ohio, and on Thursday put on a parade and exhibition at Chicago that was the closing feature of the city's jubilee. Then they descended on the Atlantic coast and displayed their ability to defend the metropolis and Boston from hostile attack. A night bombing raid on New York had been planned, but General MacArthur, chief of staff, vetoed this asserting that the maneuvers represented a real attempt to test out the defensive power of the air arm rather than the staging of a circus. Nearly seven hundred planes took part in the maneuvers, being gathered from all parts of the country.



General B. D. Foulois

MR. STRAWN when he addressed the delegates to the international meeting of the League of Nations in Chicago on the "jubilee" celebration of May 10 to 20, and he received assurance that many of them would attend. The Midwest metropolis had made most elaborate preparations for this affair, the program including festivals in the brightly decorated "loop" district, big parades, dedication of the replica of Fort Dearborn, first of the Century of Progress exposition buildings, and to wind up with the elaborate war game of the air force of the army.

POPE PIUS XI, addressing a group of Spanish pilgrims, described the burning of churches and other religious edifices in Spain as "sacrilegious against God and holy religion," and added: "While I recognize the abnormal situation in Spain, it cannot justify the outrageous deeds carried out by the enemies of God that were not suppressed by the authorities."



Cardinal Segura

The Vatican, however, is promoting a policy of conciliation and the papal nuncio, Tedeschini, has had friendly consultation with Minister of Justice, de los Rios who explains the arrest and expulsion of Bishop Mujica of Valencia. The nuncio has expressed sorrow over what has happened, and it is understood in Madrid that he places much of the blame for the riot on the attitude of Cardinal Segura, the former primate of Spain, who was forced to leave the country because he would not accept the republic without protest.

Cardinal Segura and Bishop Mujica got together at Lourdes, France, and proceeded to Rome for an indefinite stay. They will probably be told that the Vatican intends to drop the quarrel with the republic.

ALFONSO, the former king, celebrated his forty-fifth birthday with a private family luncheon in Fontainebleau. There was no observation of the anniversary in Madrid.

DESPITE the rebellious Cantonese, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is still the ruler of China, and when the people's convention in Nanking held an impressive session for unity and for co-operation with the government in suppressing banditry and communism.

The principal achievements of the convention were the adoption of a new constitution, which goes into effect on June 1, the declaration of the republic of China with its permanent capital at Nanking, and the mandate given the government to carry out the terms of the manifesto declaring all unequal treaties between China and foreign powers null and void.

WHAT all this is about, what are the causes of the ailments? What can be done about it? These were the questions asked and in various ways answered by scores of the leading men in finance and industry from 43 countries, assembled in Washington for the sessions of the International Chamber of Commerce. Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, formally opened the meeting and then Georges Theunis, former Belgian premier and retiring president of the international body, took the chair.

The first address was the speech of President Hoover welcoming the delegates, and the Chief Executive seized the occasion to take another hard wallop at the communists. He said he believed the certain way to restore prosperity was to lighten the burden of national defense which is now costing the nation more than \$5,000,000,000 a year and keeping nearly 5,000,000 men actively under arms. He urged the business men of the five continents to mobilize their influence upon their respective governments to join in the reduction of armament at the international conference to be held next year under the auspices of the League of Nations. "Of all proposals," said Mr. Hoover, "I know of none which compares in necessity or importance with the successful result of that conference."

M. Theunis submitted a long and

exhaustive report on world conditions. In the course of which he said: "I am personally convinced that the commercial policy and the customs tariff in force in most of the countries of the world constitute one of the fundamental causes of our actual economic troubles. A liberal customs policy might be expected to lead to better business conditions."

He thus showed he was in accord with certain prominent members of the United States Chamber of Commerce who at their meeting in Atlantic City called for a tariff revision downward.

Melvin A. Traylor, prominent Chicago banker, electrified his hearers by a scorching attack on commercial leaders and government executives of the latter including Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. John Stoen, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. E. Marshall Field, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Mrs. Samuel Schiffer, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Mabel Choate, and Miss Frances Perkins, New York state industrial commissioner.

PULITZER prize awards for literary excellence in 1930 have been announced, and there are few if any surprises in the list. The main awards are: Best novel, Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, for "Years of Grace"; best book dealing with the history of the United States, Prof. Bernadotte E. Schmitt of University of Chicago, for "The Coming of the War"; best play, Susan Glaspell, for "Alison's House"; best American biography, Henry James, for "Charles W. Eliot"; best volume of verse, Robert Frost, for "Collected Poems"; best piece of portraiture work, A. B. Macdonald, for the Kansas City Star; best example of foreign correspondence, H. R. Knickerbocker, of the Philadelphia Ledger; best editorial, C. S. Ryckman of the Fremont (Neb.) Tribune; best cartoon, Edmund Duffy of the Baltimore Sun. A gold medal was awarded the Constitution of Atlanta, Ga., for meritorious public service in exposing municipal graft. Several young men were given traveling scholarships in journalism.

CHINA has virtually abrogated the extraterritoriality treaties, with foreign powers, the abrogation to take effect January 1 next. Chinese jurisdiction over legal cases involving foreigners resident in China is to be established, but special courts for such cases will be created in certain areas, including Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden and Canton. The mandate to this effect was promulgated by President Chiang Kai-shek's government after negotiations with Sir Miles Lampson, British minister, for abolition of extraterritoriality had broken down. Foreign consuls in China feared that communists would find in the action excuse for attacks on foreigners in the interior, and the number of protecting warships at various ports was increased.

President Chiang Kai-shek is having his troubles with rebels in Canton and with some members of his own Nationalist party. The former are led by Chen Chi-tang, and both they and the conservative Nationalists declare that Chiang must resign the presidency, asserting that he is trying to make himself a dictator. The provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi declared their independence.

FRANCE'S international colonial exposition at Vincennes park on Tuesday, and it is expected that the big show will attract thousands of visitors until it closes at the end of October. In addition to all French colonies, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Holland, and Portugal are represented. Native life of Indo-China, equatorial Africa, and Madagascar has been reproduced even to the extent of importing 3,000 natives.

THE United States is represented by a copy of Washington's Mount Vernon home, and by pavilions for Hawaiian, Porto Rican, Alaskan, and Philippine exhibits.

PRESIDENT CALMONA of Portugal is comparatively happy now, for the rather serious revolt in Madeira island has been suppressed by the government forces under command of Magalhães Correia, minister of marine. The federal troops bombarded the rebels at Funchal by land, sea and air until they gave up the fight, the rebels taking refuge in the British legation. The casualties were not excessive, but the normal life of Madeira had been greatly disturbed for weeks and the government in Lisbon was really worried for a time.

MORE than once Mustapha Kemal Pasha has refused to let the Turks make him President for life, but they are doing it in effect anyway. The other day they elected him for his third term of four years, that action being taken by the national assembly in extraordinary session at Ankara, and the vote was unanimous. Ismet Fehmi and the cabinet resigned pro forma and the premier and other ministers were promptly reappointed.

JAPAN'S foremost aviator, young Seiji Yoshikawa, started his solo flight from Tokyo to Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Tokyo newspaper Hochi Shimbun. His route was to Japan, then along the Kuriles to Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, with two intermediate landings; from there across the Bering sea and along the Aleutian islands and the Alaskan shore, with stops at Seward, and then down to Vancouver and Seattle. At the latter city he will change his headquarters for landing gear and proceed to San Francisco, after which he hopes to fly to the National Capital to deliver President Hoover a message of good will from Japan. Yoshikawa's plane is a light all-metal Junkers with

open cockpit and no radio. The huge German seaplane DO-X, which started for South America months ago and was laid up by a ice, is on its way again and at last accounts had reached Bolama, Portuguese Guinea.

FULL recognition has been extended by the United States to the dual kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and its dependencies on the Arabian peninsula. After years of warfare, the entire kingdom is now ruled by Ibn Saud. It embraces an area of about 700,000 square miles with a population of less than 5,000,000.

EXTRACTION of ex-King Alfonso may be asked by the Spanish republic when he settles down somewhere; he is accused of grafting Spain. Damaso Berenguer, dictator of Genoa until two weeks ago, is in prison awaiting trial for the part he played in the Morocco military disaster of 1921 and for the execution of two officers after the revolt in Jaca last December.



Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt

Prominent physicians and health officers as well as many well known women were among the attendees, the latter including Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. John Stoen, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. E. Marshall Field, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Mrs. Samuel Schiffer, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Mabel Choate, and Miss Frances Perkins, New York state industrial commissioner.

THE Sherman Hotel dining room opened Sunday at five o'clock for dinner. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Riddell who have recently leased the Sherman hotel have been redecorating the hotel kitchen and dining room which have not been operated since last fall.

A farewell party was given by the members of the Epworth League for Miss Linnie Carney who is not returning to Wasco next year, Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Fortner. A gift was presented Miss Carney by the league members. Miss Carney has been in charge of the league this year.

The dry goods store operated by J. P. Yates in the Masonic building is now open for business. A large portion of the stock has arrived while other items will be ordered in the near future. Mr. Yates plans on offering standard goods in standard lines at low prices which will make it unnecessary for Sherman county people to go outside the county for their purchases in the dry goods field.

Class work in the high school closed Tuesday at noon with examinations beginning at one o'clock Tuesday and lasting throughout Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Linden Lucas entertained Saturday evening at dinner and bridge. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Beer and family of The Dalles spent Sunday afternoon in Wasco visiting friends.

Mrs. Eva Doone spent the week end visiting in Portland.

Mrs. L. E. Kaseberg entertained the young married women's club at bridge Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Grant Garland entertained with a surprise party Tuesday evening in honor of the birthday of her daughter, Myrtle. The sixteen guests played five hundred during the evening.

A. J. Smith, Harry Proudfoot, and Emil Anderson, directors of the Sherman Grain Growers, were in Spokane last week to attend the meeting of the Regional.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is given that Elva A. Bryant has been appointed administratrix of the estate of William C. Bryant deceased. All creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claim, with proper vouchers attached and properly verified, to said administratrix at her address, to-wit: Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, which said date is May 22nd, 1931. Elva A. Bryant, Administratrix.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR COUNTY OF SHERMAN

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE

The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Oregon, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Fred Mahrt, George Lorenzen and Henry Lorenzen, Defendants.

By virtue of the writ of execution and order of sale duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Sherman, on the 18th day of May, 1931, pursuant to a decree entered in said court May 18th, 1931 in a suit wherein The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Oregon, is plaintiff, and Fred Mahrt, George Lorenzen and Henry Lorenzen, are defendants, said writ being directed to me commanding me to make sale of real property hereinafter described, I will on Saturday the 20th day of June, 1931, at one o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house of Sherman County in the City of Moro, State of Oregon, offer for sale and proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property, situated in Sherman County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

The East Half (E 1/2) of Section Eleven (11); the North-west Quarter (NW 1/4) and the North Half (N 1/2) of the South-west Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Twenty (20) of Township One (1) South, Range Eighteen (18) East of the Willamette Meridian, containing 640 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof to satisfy the sum of Five Thousand Six Hundred Twenty and 80-100 Dollars (\$5,620.80) with interest thereon from May 18th, 1931, at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, and the further sum of Five Hundred Forty-two and 45-100 Dollars (\$542.45) with interest thereon from May 18th, 1931, at the rate of eight per cent (8%) per annum, together with the accruing costs of sale, said sale to be made subject to the confirmation of the Court. Date of 1st publication June 15, 1931. HUGH CHRISMAN, Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon.

and \$800.00 as attorney's fees, together with cost of said suit taxed at \$12.10, and the costs of ad and upon said writ.

HUGH CHRISMAN

Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE STATE OF OREGON—FOR SHERMAN COUNTY

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE

The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Oregon, a corporation, Plaintiff,

vs. Fred Mahrt, L. E. Wright, Flora B. Wright, Sherman Electric Company, a corporation, George Lorenzen, Henry Lorenzen, and Pacific Power & Light Company, a corporation, Defendants.

By virtue of the writ of execution and order of sale duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Sherman, on the 18th day of May, 1931, pursuant to a decree entered in said Court May 18, 1931, in a suit wherein The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Oregon, is plaintiff, and Fred Mahrt, L. E. Wright, Flora B. Wright, Sherman Electric Company, a corporation, George Lorenzen, Henry Lorenzen and Pacific Power & Light Company, a corporation, are defendants, said writ being directed to me commanding me to make sale of the real property hereinafter described, I will on Saturday, the 20th day of June, 1931, at one o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house of Sherman County in the City of Moro, State of Oregon, offer for sale and proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property, situated in Sherman County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

All of that portion of Section Thirty-one (31) lying East of the County Road down Hay Canyon containing twenty-one (21) acres, more or less, also the South Half (S 1/2) of Section Thirty-two (32) and the Southeast Quarter of the North-west Quarter (SE 1/4 of NW 1/4) of the North-west Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Thirty-two (32), also all of the North Half (N 1/2) of Section Thirty-three (33) and all of the South-west Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Thirty-three (33), all in Township One (1) North of Range Eighteen (18) East of the Willamette Meridian. Containing in all Eight Hundred Eighty-one (881) acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof to satisfy the sum of Nine Thousand Three Hundred Sixty Eight and 00-100 Dollars (\$9,368.00) with interest thereon from May 18, 1931, at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, and the further sum of One Thousand Two Hundred Seven and 13-100 Dollars (\$1,207.13) with interest thereon from May 18, 1931, at the rate of eight per cent (8%) per annum; and \$500.00 as attorney's fees, together with costs of said suit taxed at \$15.35, and the costs of ad and upon said writ.

HUGH CHRISMAN, Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon

NOTICE OF SHERIFFS SALE ON FORECLOSURE EXECUTION

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a foreclosure execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Gilliam date the 9th day of May 1931 upon judgment and decree of foreclosure made therein on the 4th day of April 1931 wherein The Federal Land Bank of Spokane a Corporation was Plaintiff and J. L. Beckley, Nell Beckley, who is now Nell Beckley McCullum, L. M. Davis, George A. Tillotson and Elsie Tillotson, husband and wife, W. W. Fordney and Jane Doe Fordney, husband and wife, F. C. Alten and Jane Doe Alten, husband and wife, Fred W. German Co, a corporation, R. C. Stakely, Butte Creek National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, D. E. Lamb and Marian W. Lamb, husband and wife were defendants and to me directed, I have duly levied upon and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand at the front door of the County Court House in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, on Saturday the 13th day of June, 1931, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day all of the right, title and interest of the said Defendants and each of them in and to the following described real property to-wit:

That portion of the west half of the south east Quarter, the south east Quarter of the south west Quarter of section five, the east half of the north west Quarter, the north east Quarter of the south west Quarter and the south east Quarter of section eight in Township five south of range nineteen East of the Willamette Meridian which lies within Sherman County, Oregon; together with the tenements heretofore and hereinafter thereunto belonging or in any way appertaining. Said sale to be of the whole of said lands or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment of the Court in said cause to-wit: the sum of Ten thousand and seventy eight and 45-100 Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of 8% per annum from the 4th day of April, 1931, the further sum of Six hundred dollars, attorney fees and the further sum of Forty nine and 30-100 dollars costs and disbursements, less the sum of Ninety five hundred Dollars paid on said judgment on the 9th day of May, 1931, together also with the accruing costs of sale, said sale to be made subject to the confirmation of the Court. Date of 1st publication June 15, 1931. HUGH CHRISMAN, Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon.

Class work in the high school closed Tuesday at noon with examinations beginning at one o'clock Tuesday and lasting throughout Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Linden Lucas entertained Saturday evening at dinner and bridge. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Beer and family of The Dalles spent Sunday afternoon in Wasco visiting friends.

Mrs. Eva Doone spent the week end visiting in Portland.

Mrs. L. E. Kaseberg entertained the young married women's club at bridge Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Grant Garland entertained with a surprise party Tuesday evening in honor of the birthday of her daughter, Myrtle. The sixteen guests played five hundred during the evening.

A. J. Smith, Harry Proudfoot, and Emil Anderson, directors of the Sherman Grain Growers, were in Spokane last week to attend the meeting of the Regional.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is given that Elva A. Bryant has been appointed administratrix of the estate of William C. Bryant deceased. All creditors of said deceased are hereby notified to present their claim, with proper vouchers attached and properly verified, to said administratrix at her address, to-wit: Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, which said date is May 22nd, 1931. Elva A. Bryant, Administratrix.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR COUNTY OF SHERMAN

SHERIFF'S NOTICE OF SALE

The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Oregon, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Fred Mahrt, George Lorenzen and Henry Lorenzen, Defendants.

By virtue of the writ of execution and order of sale duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Sherman, on the 18th day of May, 1931, pursuant to a decree entered in said court May 18th, 1931 in a suit wherein The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Oregon, is plaintiff, and Fred Mahrt, George Lorenzen and Henry Lorenzen, are defendants, said writ being directed to me commanding me to make sale of real property hereinafter described, I will on Saturday the 20th day of June, 1931, at one o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house of Sherman County in the City of Moro, State of Oregon, offer for sale and proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property, situated in Sherman County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

The East Half (E 1/2) of Section Eleven (11); the North-west Quarter (NW 1/4) and the North Half (N 1/2) of the South-west Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Twenty (20) of Township One (1) South, Range Eighteen (18) East of the Willamette Meridian, containing 640 acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof to satisfy the sum of Five Thousand Six Hundred Twenty and 80-100 Dollars (\$5,620.80) with interest thereon from May 18th, 1931, at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, and the further sum of Five Hundred Forty-two and 45-100 Dollars (\$542.45) with interest thereon from May 18th, 1931, at the rate of eight per cent (8%) per annum, together with the accruing costs of sale, said sale to be made subject to the confirmation of the Court. Date of 1st publication June 15, 1931. HUGH CHRISMAN, Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon.