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The brassiere takes care of the upper part of your figure, and eliminates the ugly projections at the top of the corset.

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334 West First St.

Notice Important.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons have been invited by the O. A. C. to attend in a body at the graduating exercises of said college on Tuesday the 6th day of June, 1916.

All persons who can furnish automobiles for the purpose of conveying the members of said chapter to Corvallis on said date will please be at the Masonic Temple on said date at the hour of 8:30 a. m. sharp.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.



Scene from "The Foundling," with Mary Pickford, at the Globe tonight.

CITY NEWS

Commencement at 10—

The commencement exercises at the O. A. C. will start promptly at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The class will consist of 337 students. The address will be delivered by Dr. Bryan, former president of Washington State College, and now a candidate for congress. The honor student in the engineering department is Jack Nash of this city, who made a record for fine grades.

Married—

Geo. H. Roy and Mrs. Anna Boyes were married Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Boyes in Hackleman's grove. The couple left for their home at Jordan on the afternoon train, where Mr. Roy operates a farm.

Weather Report—

Yesterday's temperature ranged between 67 and 46 degrees. The river stands at 4.1 feet.

Here from China—
Fred D. Fisher, U. S. consul gen-

RUBBER GLOVES

Protect your hands by using Rubber Gloves, only 35c

FRED DAWSON'S, The Store of Quality

eral at Tientsin, China, arrived in the city yesterday and is visiting at the home of his brother, Earl L. Fisher.

Stole Beef Hides—

Twelve beef hides were stolen last night from the M. B. Craft slaughter house. The tracks leading from the house go to the Calapooia where footprints show plainly. It is thought that a boat was taken up to that place and the hides floated down the river and to a point on the Willamette.

Girls' Long Walk—

Two Albany girls, Misses Mabel Holliday and Leona Mishel, yesterday took a twelve mile walk, going out to the Santiam.

Birth of a Nation Coming—

The contract has been signed for the presentation of the Birth of a Nation at the Albany opera house three days in August. Portland paid \$12,000 for the use of the films alone.

Jewelers Getting Ready—

Tonight at the home of F. M. French the jewelers of the city will meet and begin arrangements for the annual convention of the state association, of which Mr. French is president, here July 24-25. Mr. French has sent out 250 personal invitations. Thursday he will go to Portland to meet with the executive board.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned desire to express their sincere thanks for many acts of kindness and sympathy during the illness and after the death of their husband and father.

MRS. SYLVESTER JOHNSON
AND FAMILY.

FOR SALE—Household goods including bedroom sets, range, dining room chairs, rockers, sectional book cases, desk, rugs, etc. Furniture in excellent condition. 617 Walnut St., 349-J. j5-10*

FOR RENT—A furnished modern 6 room bungalow, for the summer. Apply to Ralph Knotts, First National Bank. Home phone 2332. j5-8

Notice for Bids.

Albany, Ore., June 5, 1916.—The board of directors of School Dist. No. 5, Linn county Oregon, will receive bids for the remodeling and building of a new addition to the Madison street school building, until Wednesday, June 14th at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. 1916, same to be built in accordance with the plans and specifications as compiled by Mr. E. A. Hudson, architect, and now on file in the clerk's office at the high school building, Albany, Ore.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will also be received for installing a complete heating and ventilating system, with or without boiler, in accordance with the plans and specifications and supervision furnished by Mr. H. K. Mead of the C. A. Dunham Co., of Portland, Ore. Same to be completed on or before Sept. 15th, 1916. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A certified check of 2 per cent of each bid must accompany each bid.

D. D. HACKLEMAN,
ALFRED C. SCHMITT, Clerk.
Chairman of the board.



Ford Sterling in "His Father's Footsteps," Triangle-Keystone Comedy.

MONEY IN SALONIKI.

Why the Marest Glimpse of it Will Produce a Near Riot.

In normal times, if Saloniki is ever normal, she has a population of 120,000, and every one of those 120,000 is personally interested in any one else who engages or may be about to engage in a money transaction. In New York if a horse falls down there is at once an audience of a dozen persons. In Saloniki the downfall of a horse is nobody's business, but a copper coin changing hands is everybody's. Of this local characteristic John T. McCutcheon and I made a careful study, and the result of our investigations produced certain statistics.

If in Saloniki you buy a newspaper from a newsboy, of the persons passing two will stop; if at an open shop you buy a package of cigarettes five people will look over your shoulders; if you pay your cab driver his fare you block the sidewalk, and if you try to change a 100 franc note you cause a riot. In each block there are nearly a half dozen money changers. They sit in little shops as narrow as a doorway, and in front of them is a showcase filled with all the moneys of the world.

It is not alone the sight of your 100 franc note that enchants the crowd. That attracts the crowd, but what holds the crowd is that it knows there are twenty different kinds of money, all current in Saloniki, into which your note can be changed. And they know the money changer knows that and that you do not. So each man advises you—not because he does not want to see you cheated (between you and the money changer he is neutral), but because he can no more keep out of a money deal than can a fly pass a sugar bowl.

The men on the outskirts of the crowd ask, "What does he offer?" The lucky ones in the front row seats call back, "A hundred and eighty drachmas." The rear ranks shout with indignation: "It is robbery!" "It is because he changes his money in Venizelos street!" "He is paying the money changer's rent!" "In the Jewish quarter they are giving nineteen!" "He is too lazy to walk two miles for a drachma!" "Then let him go to the Greek Papanastasiou!"—Richard Harding Davis in Scribner's.

FRANCE IS VERY GREEN.

Every Possible Shade is Shown in Its Amazing Vegetation.

It might fairly be said that the general impression France as a whole leaves upon the beholder is—green. Perpetually moist of climate—except in the south—endowed with heavy and continuous rainfalls and having a temperature which is astonishingly even year in and year out, the country is like an enormous dothouse.

The result is a study in greens of every conceivable and inconceivable shade. Verdure and foliage range from greens that are gray or black to greens that are hardly more than yellow. From the hardy pastures high upon the sides of the towering Pelvoux range, thousands of feet above the sea, to the cactus and agaves and olives that grow at the water's edge the verdant nuances are a revelation in rural coloring.

But France is not all green either. That is only the background, the filler, as it were, for a warm toned picture full of high lights, touched with the gold of grain, the ruddy tiles of ancient roofs, the fiery spatter of poppies, the tawny flood of a river or the steely thread of a brook, and on the glittering southern shore, with cliffs as red as any soil New Jersey boasts, water like melted sapphires, villas covered with majolica tiles that make the beholder rub his eyes and wonder if he is dreaming the amazing ineffectuality of style and color that strive to but cannot shatter the harmony of creation.—National Geographic Magazine.

A Miniature Holland.

England has a Holland in miniature near the mouth of the Thames. Canvey Island, beloved of holiday makers, was until three centuries ago almost submerged, but in 1623 a Dutch dyker named Croppenburg erected a high sea wall and cut drains, which converted it into rich and arable land. Many of the Dutch workmen engaged in the work settled on the reclaimed land, and the Dutch aspect of the island is preserved until this day.—London Chronicle.

So Shy!

"That's a nasty cut on your temple," an employer said to his clerk. "How did it happen?" "I had words with my wife," the clerk answered. "Your wife gave you that?" exclaimed the employer. "And she used to be such a shy girl!" "So she is now," said the clerk. "She's always shying, and she never misses."—Washington Star.

Set Her Thinking.

"I dress expensively. Do you think you could do as well for me in that respect as father does?" "Perhaps so," said the young man. "Still, I shouldn't like to go around looking as shabby as he does."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A WEATHER MYTH

The Idea That the Old Fashioned Winter Was a Fury.

FAMOUS FROSTS WERE RARE.

Records Show That Remarkable Snowstorms and Long Seasons of Hard Freezing Were Not All the Rule. Testimony of Pepys and Evelyn.

Perhaps the greatest of weather myths is the legend of the "old fashioned winter"—that prolonged season of ice and snow which is supposed to have held the land in its grip every year. So firmly has this idea been held for many years that it came as a shock when meteorologists first began to delve into the records of the past and prove its inaccuracy.

There can be no doubt that Charles Dickens, Washington Irving, artists who depicted winter scenes, and, in a later era, the Christmas number and the Christmas card are mainly responsible for the belief that up to about half a century ago the British winters were always extremely severe.

Such records as we possess prove the fallacy of the idea. No records of the weather were kept up to about fifty or sixty years ago, so that we have to rely on the statements of private diaries and old family records, and therefore it takes a lot of research to obtain any data at all.

In older times no one troubled to make note of average weather, for writing was an art possessed only by few, and writing materials were hard to obtain; hence it is that mention is made only of something unusual, some abnormally mild winter or heavy fall of snow or prolonged frosts.

And when all is said there are comparatively few of the latter, although they were likely to be recorded, while the milder ones would be passed over. A few years ago there were published in France some notes concerning very mild winters in early times. Gregory of Tours tells us that 584 was exceptionally mild, as were the winters of 808, 824, 841 and 1007, when influenza was rife.

Another mild season occurred in 1229, when the birds are said to have hatched their young by February, while the weather journal of the Rev. William Merle, which is in the Bodleian library at Oxford, shows us that during the middle of the fourteenth century the weather was very much as it is now and that mild winters were not uncommon.

There were one or two mild winters during the next hundred years, the most notable one being that of 1495, when barley and corn were in the ear at the end of January. Writings of the sixteenth century have similar testimony to offer, the one or two exceptions only going to prove the rule by cause they aroused so much comment.

Pepys and Evelyn come to our aid from the middle to the end of the seventeenth century and prove conclusively that the old fashioned winter is a myth. The diaries of these famous writers have been analyzed, and as a result it is found that falls of snow are mentioned only thirteen times over nearly sixty years, while exceptionally heavy storms are referred to only three times.

In the same period there were but six prolonged frosts, and apparently only the famous one of 1683-4 and another a few years later were so severe as the modern ones of 1890-1 and 1895. In January, 1661, Pepys comments on the mild winter, and in December of the following year he notes that he awoke to find the roofs covered with snow, which he had not seen for three years.

Evelyn has the same story to tell—a few hard winters and many mild ones. Such years were 1680-7, Dec. 29, "Little appearance of winter as yet," and 1692-3, Feb. 4, "Hitherto an exceedingly mild winter—an extraordinarily dry and warm season, without frost and like a new spring, such as has not been known for many years."

Here and there we come across references to the weather which are just like the letters written to modern newspapers informing readers that "roses and primroses were in bloom in my garden on Christmas day." Gilbert White's record of the weather between 1768 and 1798 helps to end the myth, for the same number of years at the present day would show pretty much the same sort of weather, as thirteen of the Decembers were mild and wet.

There were mild winters in the beginning of the nineteenth century, as well as one or two severe ones, so that we may rest assured that the "old fashioned winter" was just like the new fashioned ones.—Ernest C. Petherick in London Family Herald.

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Ladies' Middies	98c	Boys' Elk Shoes	\$1.98
Silk kimono	\$1.98	Youths' Elk Shoes	\$1.45
Voile and silk dresses	\$4.98, \$5.98	Boys' Mule Shoes	\$1.49
White Coats	\$12.50	Boys' Elk Shoes	\$1.98
Children's white leather hose	10c	Boys' Mule Shoes	\$1.69
Ladies' white leather hose	25c	Boys' Mule Shoes	69c, 75c
Silk boot hose	98c	Boys' Mule Shoes	98c
New house dresses	98c	Boys' Mule Shoes	98c

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