THE KLAMATH NEWS

KLAMATH NEWS PUB. CO., Publishers
FRANK JENKINS ..... Editor

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Necessity of Speed In Recovery Code

THE national recovery code, explained in these columns the other day, is oil to smooth the unrest and uneasiness spreading over all manner of industry in the United States. The walkout in one of Klamath county's largest lumber mills is but an expression of the general situation.

However grave this protest here, it cannot last. Lumber men from all sections of the nation have gathered at Washington, D. C., to rush through action on the industry's participation in the administration's huge program. Out of these meetings will come new regulations on the salary scale and the working hours.

Both the workmen and the industry itself have something to say on this code, for one will be as deeply affected as the other..

It is true, lumber had no great share in the boom years preceding the depression; and it is true lumber is by no means out of the era of trouble. While we are strong for the workman in any justifiable requests for wage increases, we also believe there was evidence of too much impatience. It will be but a matter of a few days until this national code is formulated. Had the workmen been content to wait, they would have quickly learned what or what not would be done for him. The unfortunate circumstances of a walkout should have been eliminated.

A Sea Tradition That Business Might Copy

A TANKER catches fire off the Carolina coast, turns for a few hours into a sea-borne torch, and then plunges to the bottom.

Other steamers stand by to rescue her crew. Lifeboats bob over the waves and take the men to safety. But the tanker's captain sticks to his post. When the ship goes down, he goes down with her.

Once more, graphically and unforgettable, is the splendid old tradition of the sea upheld.

And a landsman who looks with admiration on this remnant of nobility in a somewhat ignoble world is very apt to wish that the captains of business organizations ashore could occasionally imbibe a little of the spirit that animates captains of ships at sea.

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Right now there are few sections of the United States in which inquiries are not being made into closed banks. And from many of these inquiries there emerges unmistakably the conclusion that a lot of big-wig bankers worried a lot more, in those trying days of last winter, about saving their own precious hides than they did about the fate of their depositors and stockholders.

Over and over again, in city after city, we get reports of high bank officials who "bailed out" at the last minute—disposed of their stock, withdrew their own accounts, and otherwise made certain that whoever else went to the bottom they themselves would get nice seats in the lifeboats. Some of them, in fact, seem to have got into the lifeboats before the other folk aboard even suspected that the ship had sprung a leak.

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Nor is all of this confined to bankers—for bankers, after all, aren't any worse than other people. Study the accounts of the collapse of industrial concerns, of the looting of going businesses through holding companies, of the various brands of chicanery and self-seeking practiced by men in positions of trust, and you get the same sort of picture.

There have been many exceptions, to be sure. Many a business man, many a banker, has sacrificed his own fortune and his own career in an effort to save his firm. But all too many have done just the reverse.

The gallant tradition of the sea, by which a captain sticks to his post to the bitter end, could very profitably be copied on shore much more widely than has been the case in the recent past.

A Herald of Better Times

AN editorial in "The Rail," a magazine published by the Chesapeake & Ohio and Pere Marquette railway companies, points out that however much anti-inflationists may discount the current trend of prices, there remains the very solid fact that freight car loadings are steadily increasing.

"Generally speaking," remarks this magazine, "where a freight car is loaded it means that some one has been put to work to make an article that someone else has purchased, and the article has been shipped. All down the line it means that the wheels of industry are turning with increased tempo."

True enough. There are few better signs on the horizon today than those displayed in the car loading figures. If the railroads are getting busier, all of us are going to be busier along with them.

Editorials on News

(Continued from Page One)

tinues, we may not need any new tax program.

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HERE is a possibility:

If business conditions continue to improve, so that people are able to pay up their back taxes and begin to earn fair incomes again, against which the state income taxes will be levied, the state may have all the money a year or two hence that it has any real need for.

It might even have more than it ever had before.

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SO LET'S not become unduly excited. Let's not rush into new tax programs until we know what is going to happen. Waiting and watching is sometimes a mighty good policy.

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WILL business conditions continue to improve?

Well, one person knows as much about that as another. Some people are frightened by the recent crash of the stock market. But remember that the stock market had been GAMBLED UP. Values were exceedingly high on the basis of earnings.

Don't pay too much attention to the stock market as a barometer of business. Increase in purchasing power is what will count.

Wise Cracks

Soviet court sentenced five men to death for putting wire, nails and hair in restaurant soup in sabotage move. Had they put it in restaurant hash, perhaps nobody would have noticed it.

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"Money talks," goes the old saying. Yes, but it never gives itself away.

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News that longer dresses are again fashionable should please the average married man. He has always wanted his wife to wear her dresses longer—months longer.

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Reading that the Nazis are now marrying 50 couples at a time leads one to believe that there may be some truth in those German atrocity stories after all.

WASHINGTON

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

The Inside Story From The Capital

By PAUL MALLON
(Copyright, 1933, by Paul Mallon)

Signs

WASHINGTON, July 24—It is more than a social item that Bernard Baruch sailed for Europe the second day of the stock market decline. He said he wanted to take the cure at Vichy.

At the same time Prof. Moley was hanging around his club in New York instead of his office in Washington. His comments to pals indicated he would not mind a cure himself.

These twin facts aroused comment in the inner circle smoking room.

It was Baruch and Moley who helped Mr. Roosevelt to chart the last course we were sailing on. That was the course designed to restore price levels and wages, and later to reduce the gold content of the dollar.

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Re-Dealing

While the twin bulwarks were off gallivanting, Mr. Roosevelt was in his room for some days with a cold. Among his private callers were some who do not agree with the Baruch-Moley program, notably Budget Director Douglas. He favors a more conservative course. Also Prof. Tugwell. He likes bigger and better action.

These circumstances set the boys in the back room to betting pennies on the possibilities of new deals within the new deal. They speculated on getting dollar revaluation before fall, possibly at once. They pointed out that our outward trade was beginning to suffer from latest activities of the pound sterling. Stabilization was obviously more desirable than when we spurned it at London.

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Credit

Mr. Roosevelt may be anxious to repeal the law of circumstantial evidence when he hears what some of the scoffers are saying. They are trying to build up a case indicating the administration wanted to help the stock market down.

They point out that the federal reserve board recently eased up on its open market operations. The week ending July 12 it bought about twelve millions of government bonds. This past week it bought only ten millions. Earlier it had been buying twenty-five millions a week.

That had a tendency toward curtailment of credit.

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The first dip in the market came when New York banks curtailed credit on distilling stocks. It was the very day after Alabama and Arkansas went for repeal. The market was set for sky-high soaring. Instead it went for a swim.

Only a few know that the first bank to put restrictions on distilling stock loans was a large one which has been playing very close to the administration.

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Facts

Those who would know are placing little credence in hasty deductions from these facts. They insist the credit curtailment was infinitesimal. On July 19 the credit of reserve banks amounted to $2,196,000,000. That was $34,000,000 less than the week before and $242,000,000 less than the same week last year. The difference was hardly enough to matter.

Also the restrictions on distilling stock loans were not tricky, but just good banking. Speculation in them had gone too far.

None of these factors were sufficient to send the market as low as it went. They just happened to come when the market was in a weaker technical position than any one realized.

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Spats

President Roosevelt apparently denied the rumors of a rift between himself and Prof. Moley without a word. He sent a ship model to the Moley children.

There are as many rumors of rifts around town as there are officials. Even Postmaster General Farley is not immune. The clap-trap mongers would have you believe he and the president are tearing out each other's hair.

Differences of opinion develop in the best regulated official families. They rarely lead to resignations.

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Tone

The idea for the campaign to boost purchasing power came about as a compromise.

One faction of the president's advisers wanted him to swing a big stick. The others advised soft words. The result is that the stick is sheathed temporarily while the soft words are tried out.

The stick is still handy. It is the power to license industries. It will be used if words fail.

Officials believe there is little chance of that. They are counting on cooperation. They want everyone to know they can require it, if it is not freely given.

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Notes

A publicity man outside the government here is supposed to have made $37,000 in the wheat market recently.

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Prof. Tugwell is getting the current publicity spotlight instead of Prof. Moley because he wrote a newspaper article which indicated he knew more about the new deal than anyone else. The spotlight may be somewhere else tomorrow.

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The hi-wage drive ends the inside argument as to whether a blanket code would have been legal. Lawyers differ on it.

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One of Mr. Hoover's friends, leaving Palo Alto recently asked the former president if there was anything he could do for Mr. Hoover in Washington. Mr. Hoover replied: "I do not care WHOM you do in Washington."

To the Editor

MERRILL, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Not long ago I attended a meeting at which the principal subject of discussion was the introduction of a new industry, the raising of sugar beets. There were many interesting things said by ones who doubtless know more about this matter than do I, but I would like to say something about it.

It may have been 20 years ago that I was in a region where there was great need of some other industry. I believed that sugar beets could be raised and perhaps profitably, too. I began to make a study of the subject, and the more I studied it the more I felt that it was not wanted there, principally because of the great amount of child labor involved. At the recent meeting we were told that there have been advances which have done away with a large part of that difficulty; then there is not nearly so much crawling through the fields on hands and knees thinning the beets when they are very small. If that is correct, one objection to this industry is much lessened.

But there are other things to be taken into consideration. Two and one-half years ago I was for a little time in a beet-growing section, and did some questioning regarding it. Here are some of the things that I was told:

"During certain seasons of the year the schools run very low, in fact in many places have to close entirely. In the harvesting season every beet has to be picked up separately in one hand and the top cut off with a large knife held in the other hand, and a great deal of this work has to be done by the women and small children.

"Last year some of the men here lost everything. To sell their crop at all they must dig just at the time set by the mills, and it not infrequently happens that the mills say, 'you must not dig until a certain time,' and sometimes a frost comes before that time and the crop is ruined."

In another community I was told, "our community has not really benefitted at all by the sugar beets. This industry brings in a large amount of cheap labor and undesirable people. During a few months they make enough to live on, then they remain and the farmers of the community have to care for and support them the rest of the year."

I would like to see anything that will benefit the community, but I wonder if this would make us any happier or more prosperous. It may seem a splendid thing to make an extra $100, but if to make it a man must pay out $50 in raising and harvesting the crop, do $30 more work himself and his wife and children, and pay out $20 to support through the winter the indigents brought in by this crop, I do not feel that he is in reality any better off.

I know very little about the sugar beet industry, and it might be a good thing for this region. If so, by all means let us work for it, but let us consider it thoroughly before going into it.

I have seen something of the raising and canning of peas commercially, and as I have seen it I believe it would be a great thing for us, especially as I see how all legumes grow here. I saw a place where the farmers raised peas. At the right time they went in with a mowing machine, cut the peas, loaded them on a wagon or truck, drove to the cannery, pitched them in, waited a little while, perhaps an hour, until the vines and pods from which the peas had been separated were returned onto their wagon, and drove home with the check for the peas, and the roughage for feed. And there the season was as short and uncertain as it is here. This industry was a great benefit to that community.

The growing of seeds was spoken of. That might be good. We want whatever will be a real and lasting benefit and add to the comfort and happiness of the people as a whole. But let us take into consideration all that is involved and make sure that we shall benefit by any industry before we work to bring it in.

REV. S. H. JEWELL,
Merrill, Oregon.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (To The Editor)—Would you be so kind as to allow me a small space in your valuable paper to say a few words as to the way the county farm is being conducted. We visited the farm last Sunday and wish to congratulate Manager A. G. Morrison on the manner he is conducting the farm.

We were shown through the entire building and found many new improvements; also every thing neat and clean. Our attention was also called to the cost of operating the farm which is about half of what it was a year ago.

We visited the kitchen and found Mr. and Mrs. Lee Armstrong in charge, and while we did not partake of the excellent dinner that was prepared, we think we are a good judge of good cooking. Again we wish to congratulate the county judge and county commissioners on securing the services of a man like Mr. Morrison. And last, but not least, we wish also to congratulate Mr. Morrison on securing the services of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong as cooks.

One of the visitors.
A. J. HOWARD.

OLENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—In reading the article written by J. F. Leisinger of the account of the young Easterners at the Lake o' the Woods C. C. camp, sounds odd.

Note they awoke in Kansas and were off the train at Hosington. He stated that Kansas hasn't much for pleasure in the summer. It is warm, I'll admit, but it has swimming, fishing and hunting, although not the same game as Oregon. He also states that Kansas is covered with sage brush and jackrabbits. I would hate to have to pasture a flock of sheep on the sage brush in Kansas. I'm afraid the Thanksgiving dressing would be very flat if it depended on Kansas sage.

Hosington is very near the center of Kansas. From there west, on the line through the state, on the Rock Island; U. P., Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railroads, he sees wheat, wheat and then some more wheat, which was formerly in buffalo grass before it was plowed. East of Hosington are the corn and other grains, on account of more moisture.

Note also he says: "On the morning of June 24, we entered the state of Utah. One would find it difficult to find adequate words to describe the Royal Gorge." Since when did the Royal Gorge move from the eastern slope in Colorado over to Utah?

Seems to me that some one ought to set the boys right as to where they were and where what they saw was located.

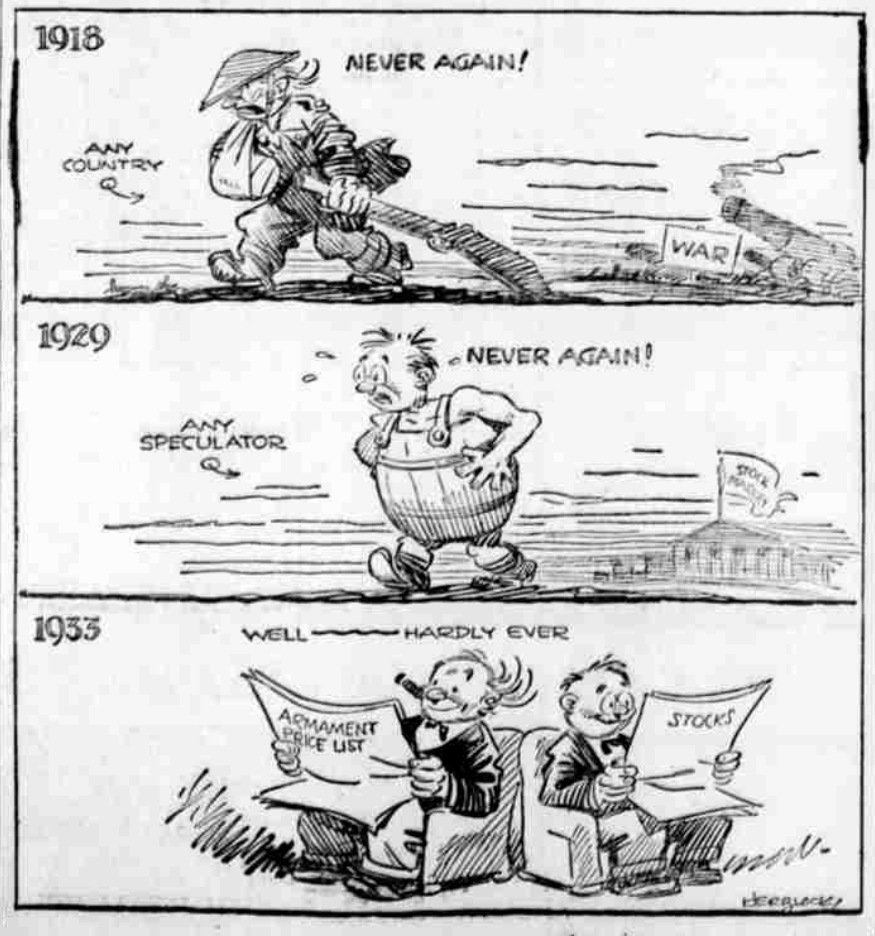
A Booming Jayhawker.

Villages Lost In Severe Quake

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 24, (AP)— Continuing earthquakes in Denizeli Province today destroyed fourteen villages, but there was no loss of life as the peasants were tilling the fields. The entire population is homeless and the government is sending aid.

The mayflower is the state flower of Massachusetts.

WHAT—NEVER?



SIDE GLANCES— *by George Clark*

"I'm worried about them. They don't get enough sun here in the city."

Some People Say

When the majority speaks, that is the end of it.—Al Smith.

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Legislation, like men, must be judged by the enemies it makes. — Paul C. Anderson, Washington journalist.

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Public hostility to banks and political attacks is one of the most ancient characteristics of American depressions.—John H. Puelicher, American Bankers' association.

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Art is emerging from a transition period just as the social order is taking on a new form. Painters will serve the public rather than cater to their own fastidious ideas.—Homer Saint-Gaudens, Carnegie Institute of Fine Arts.

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As the medieval man was great in the greatness of his lord, the typical man of today finds his greatness in the greatness of the corporation which he serves. —Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard law school.

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American leaders inherited too much of the spirit of their ancestors to sit idly by and watch their country overcome by economic factors that may be controlled by human forces.—Jesse I. Straus, U. S. ambassador to France.

Beauty Hints

A clear, flawless complexion is one of the first steps toward real charm. You must rid your skin of all blemishes such as blackheads and pimples if you would attain true beauty.

The nose and the crease in the chin are the first two places where blackheads appear. If you already have them, do something immediately to get rid of them. There are a few simple steps which, if followed closely, will do the trick.

Lather your face with soap and warm water each night before you go to bed. Use a rough wash cloth if you wish, but many skin specialists advocate the palms of the hands as agents for lathering the face. When every particle of dust is gone, rinse the skin thoroughly.

Now apply hot towels. Dip a bath towel into a bowl of very hot water, wring it out and cover your face with it. Do this two or three times.

When your skin has been steamed, cover your forefingers with pieces of clean gauze and gently press out all the blackheads which come out easily. Don't pinch your skin hard enough to break or injure the delicate tissues. You can't expect to get each blemish the first night so take plenty of time. When you have finished squeezing, apply a disinfectant.

Rinse your face with clear, ice cold water to close up the pores and then use an astringent to finish closing them. This last step is very important—there is no use opening the pores and then leaving them that way to catch more dust particles.

If your skin feels dry use a little tissue cream before you go to sleep.

Earlier Days

From Files of The Klamath Republican, July 1909

The wisdom of getting out a catalogue and holding a "bargain week" fiesta this fall is beginning to dawn upon the merchants of the city and the prospects for such an affair are very bright. Klamath is reaching after outside trade.

Included in the program will be a system that will confine the greatest benefits to the men who have had public spirit enough to back the bargain week. The old scheme of cutting rates afterwards will be found to be a loser this time, and those who engage in it are going to be sorry, too late. It is going to take a little money to meet the expense, and only the men who help will be rewarded.

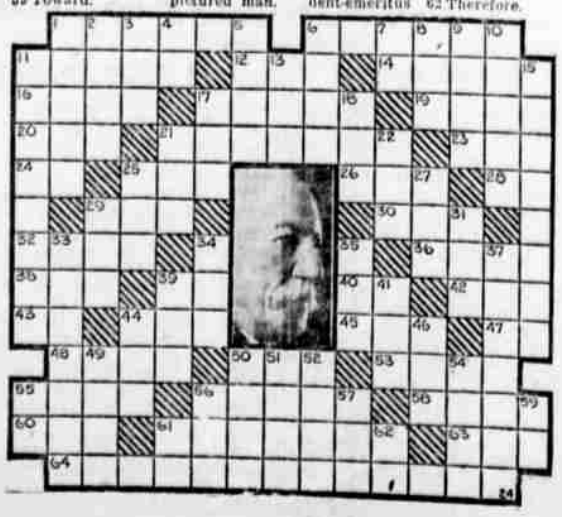
A public meeting of businessmen should be called by the chamber of commerce, and an agreement drawn up between them. If there are any who will not stand by a gentlemen's agreement, then a bond should be put up by each merchant, and anyone violating the contract forfeit the money on deposit.

A Biologist

Answer to Previous Puzzle

HORIZONTAL
1 Given names of man in the picture —— Tarr?
6 Surname of pictured man.
11 Impetuous.
12 Collection of facts.
14 The populace.
16 Prepared food list.
17 To conduct.
19 Herb of any kind.
20 Custom.
21 His life work was carried on in a ——?
23 Inlet.
24 Currency (abbr.).
25 To devour.
26 Eye.
28 Variant of "a."
29 High mountain.
30 Frost bite.
32 Cistern.
36 Knife.
38 Sash.
39 Toward.
40 Like.
42 By.
43 Railroad.
44 Cavity.
45 Witticism.
47 Paid publicity.
48 Verbal.
50 Shoemaker's tool.
53 Legal claim.
55 Ache.
56 To decay.
58 Small tablets.
60 To perform.
61 Penthouses.
63 Ocean.
64 Most famous pupil of pictured man.

VERTICAL
1 Flower.
2 Awry.
3 Veteran.
4 Ireland (abbr.).
5 First king of Israel.
6 Chinese gem.
7 Road.
8 Moisture.
9 Cupid.
10 Water wheel.
11 Pictured man is a famous ——?
13 Nothing.
15 He is President-emeritus of —— University?
17 Secured.
18 Self.
21 Tube cover.
22 Sea eagle.
25 Deer.
27 Child's napkin.
29 Blackbird.
31 Carbonated drink.
33 Afoot.
34 To spoil.
35 Eccentric wheel.
37 Hero and ——?
39 Sesame.
41 Sun.
44 Skillet.
46 Point.
49 Ceremony.
50 Armadillo.
51 Habit.
52 Joint.
54 To relieve.
56 Father.
56 To observe.
57 Card game.
59 South America.
61 Pound.
62 Therefore.



Labor Head Starts Long Jail Sentence

SALEM, July 24, (UP)—O. H. Goss, Medford labor leader, tonight began to serve his six months term in the county jail for vagrancy. Goss was convicted today by a justice court jury.

Goss was a leader of 300 unemployed who picketed Marion county courthouse several weeks ago.

Services Held At C. C. C. Camp

Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Baird conducted services at the Bly civilian conservation corps camp Sunday night. Monday night they will conduct services at the Winegiass camp at Crater Lake.

Of the female workers in Japan's factories, more than one-fifth are girls under 16.

Legal Notices

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KLAMATH.

Equity No. 3927
ALIAS SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION

The Federal Land Bank of Spokane, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. M. E. Latta; S. P. Latta; Frank Latta; Nellie Latta; Alfred Blaeser and Jane Doe Blaeser, husband and wife; E. L. Elliott, as administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Lizetta Blaeser Hague, deceased; Herbert F. Phillips; Edwin S. Phillips; E. B. Ayers and Mrs. E. B. Ayers, husband and wife; the unknown heirs of Lizetta B. Hague, deceased; and Klamath Falls National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, defendants.

To: Alfred Blaeser, Jane Doe Blaeser, Herbert F. Phillips, Edwin S. Phillips, and the unknown heirs of Lizetta B. Hague, deceased, of defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, You, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the amended complaint filed against you, in the above entitled suit, on or before August 8, 1933, that being the last day of the time you may appear in this suit under the order for publication of this summons. If you fail so to appear or answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in its amended complaint, on file herein, and will take judgment and decree as follows, to-wit:

For judgment against the defendants, M. E. Latta; S. P. Latta; Frank Latta, and Nellie Latta, and against each of them, for the sum of $139.88, with interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the 29th day of September, 1931; the sum of $182.00, with interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the 29th day of March, 1932; the sum of $182.00, with interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the 29th day of September, 1932; the sum of $182.00, with interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the 29th day of March, 1933; the sum of $2166.67, with interest at the rate of 5½% per annum from the 29th day of March, 1933; the sum of $254.66, with interest at the rate of 8% per annum from the 5th day of January, 1933; the sum of $3.99, insurance premium; and the sum of $34.00, abstract charges; the sum of $300.00, attorney fees; and for plaintiff's costs and disbursements in this suit; that it be decreed that the stock in The Federal Land Bank of Spokane owned by the Klamath Falls National Farm Loan Association and pledged as security for said loan be retired and the par value thereof applied upon the indebtedness secured by said mortgage.

For further judgment and decree of this Court decreeing foreclosure of the mortgage set out in plaintiff's amended complaint, and for the sale of the premises therein described, in the manner provided by law; that the proceeds of said sale be applied in payment of the above mentioned sums due plaintiff and that all defendants herein mentioned, and all persons claiming in any manner subsequent to the execution of the mortgage lien herein alleged, be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, interest and/or equity in and to said mortgaged premises, and every part thereof.

And the plaintiff prays for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem equitable.

Said mortgaged premises are described as follows:

All of Lots Two, Three and Four and the West Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section Thirty-one, Township Thirty-nine, South of Range Ten, East of the Willamette Meridian, not already conveyed to the United States, for canals and drains and which is situated North of a line beginning at a point on the center line of the County Road, and North 428.9 feet of the Quarter Corner of the West side of said Section Thirty-one, and running thence North 89° 45' East 1660 feet to the West edge of the U. S. R. S. Drain Ditch, thence South 300 feet; thence North 89°45' East 760 feet more or less, to the meander line of Lost River, containing 132.23 acres, more or less, Klamath County, State of Oregon.

This summons is served by publication thereof, in The Klamath News, a daily newspaper printed, published and of general circulation in Klamath County, Oregon, by order of the Honorable W. M. Duncan, Judge of the above entitled Court, made and entered on June 29, 1933, which said order requires that this summons be published once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks, and the first publication of this summons is July 11, 1933.

HENRY E. PERKINS,
Of Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Address: The First National Bank Building, Klamath Falls, Oregon.
(July 11, 18, 25; A. 1, 8.)
N—538