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"Serve" Krumbles, the Durum whole-wheat food, free from "faults". The flavor of Krumbles wins a "love game" with everyone who tries it.

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EXPEDITION BACK
(Continued from page one.)

penhagen, Captain Comer and A. W. Scott are at Etaw with MacMillan and Ekblaw is at Disco. The relief steamer Danmark wintered at North Star bay.

Pearly's Story of Land.

Existence of Crockerland, which Admiral Pearly said he saw in the distance while on one of his dashes to the north pole in 1906, will probably be decided by complete report of the now rescued explorers. On his return, Pearly described seeing what he thought was land from a point in the icy fastnesses of the north. In July, 1915, the American Museum of Natural History organized an expedition under MacMillan to search for and explore this unknown land. Two years later MacMillan reported to a civilized port that no trace of the supposed land could be found. MacMillan thought he saw the vanished continent

for two days, but he attributed Pearly's report and his first impressions as being due to a mirage.

In the original party were MacMillan, Professor Maurice Tanqueray of the Kansas State Agricultural college; Ensign Fitzhugh Green, Harrison J. Hunt, W. Elmer Ekblaw, J. C. Small and Jerome Lee Allen. Professor Hovey joined the expedition later.

The Diana was wrecked on the coast of Labrador on July 17, 1913. The Cluett later became jammed in the Arctic ice, transferring to the Erik, the trip was continued until that vessel became frozen in. The Cluett was sent from New York as a relief ship in December, 1915, and picked up the party. The Cluett later became jammed in the Arctic ice.

Professor Tanqueray left the party on a sled and after a trip via Copenhagen, reached New York June 20, 1916. Ensign Green also left the party and got to civilization. The fate of the remainder of the expedition has been in doubt since that time.

LIBERTY SOCIETY

By ALINE THOMPSON

JUNE holds out the promise of many attractions for the benefit of the Red Cross society, but none of them will be more delightful than the bridge tea planned for Wednesday, June the sixth, by the members of the Illhee auxiliary.

The function will be given at the Elks hall, and it is the expectation to make it one of the most elaborate things yet given this season.

About 150 prominent matrons will be asked for the affair, and in the evening the day will be topped off with a dance for which the club will sell tickets for a small sum.

The matrons who will sponsor this charming benefit are Mrs. Thomas A. Liveley, Mrs. George Palmer Putnam, Mrs. Chauncey Bishop, Mrs. W. Melvin Plimpton, Mrs. S. Guy Sargent, Mrs. Frederic D. Thielson, Mrs. John J. Roberts, Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Mrs. William H. Burghardt, Jr., Mrs. Thomas C. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Clifford Brown, Mrs. William Lytle, Mrs. Benard O. Schuckling, Mrs. Zadoc J. Riggs and Mrs. Robert McKinnie Hofer.

Mrs. E. A. Bamsey, the wife of Major Ramsey arrived in Salem from Southern California Sunday, and is the guest of her relatives—Judge and Mrs. Geo. G. Bingham.

She is accompanied by her two young sons, Frederick and Dilley, and they will be with the Bingham's the greater part of the summer.

Mrs. Bamsey with the children has been passing a year or more at Coronada Beach, as the torrid climate of San Domingo will not permit them being with Major Ramsey, who is now stationed there.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Albert have as their house guests, their relatives—Mrs. E. Jorgensen (Grace Dalrymple) and her mother, Mrs. Dalrymple of Portland. Mrs. Jorgensen is accompanied by her small daughter, Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Schmidt left Sunday for a motor trip to Olympia, Washington, and will be away for about a week.

Mrs. Chauncey Bishop and two small sons, Robert and Charles Kay Bishop, accompanied by Mrs. Bishop's mother, Mrs. C. D. Gabrielsen, have gone to Portland for the day.

Francis X. Arens, the prominent teacher and musical director, is about to discontinue his classes for the summer, and he will leave early in June for his Hood River home, where Mrs. Arens and a son are living.

Several Oregonians are numbered among the pupils of Mr. Arens, including Miss Evelyn Calbreath, who has made marked improvement in her work this past winter; Mrs. R. W. Boone, who has a rarely beautiful voice; Miss

Margery Hausman, who is about ready to make her public debut, and Tom Ordemann, of Salem, who has appeared twice at the Pupils' club, and each time had been received most enthusiastically. He has a bass baritone voice of great beauty.—Portland Oregonian.

Dr. and Mrs. William H. Lytle motored to Portland Sunday, returning today.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Jesse (Harriet Barker) are receiving the sympathy of their friends upon the loss of their baby son, Precemont Dudley Jesse, who died today at the Baby Hospital in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Busselle have visiting them Mr. Busselle's mother and sister, Mrs. Kate Busselle and Miss Ruby Busselle, of Indianapolis.

They arrived Saturday and will visit in Salem for several weeks, later going to California for a sojourn.

Mrs. Clyde C. Graham was hostess yesterday for a small informal luncheon, her guests being the members of the good cheer committee of the Congregational church.

Mrs. C. E. Brereton, who has been passing a few days in Salem, as the guest of Mrs. Paul V. Johnson, returned to her home in Portland, Monday.

Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson passed a few days in Portland last week having gone Wednesday to attend the meeting of Multnomah chapter of D. A. R.

Mrs. Patterson gave an interesting address at the meeting and urged every daughter to become a member of the Red Cross society.

The announcement of Miss Audrey Hicks engagement to A. E. Ewing was made known on Thursday night, a supper being given at the Y. W. C. A. by a group of the bride-elect's close friends.

Soft colored spring flowers adorned the supper table, and the places were marked with corsage bouquets tied with ribbons to which were attached tiny hearts bearing the name of Miss Hicks and her fiancé.

Miss Hicks is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Hicks of Silverton, and has been connected with the Capital National bank.

Mr. Ewing is the son of an old Oregon family and is foreman of the Wallace Fruit ranch, where the couple will make their home.

The wedding will take place in July. Those asked for the supper were Miss Ruby Wilson, Miss Agnes Bayne, Miss Ruby Woodward, Miss Gertrude Faerie, Miss Ethel Bronson, Miss Marion Tolman, Miss Alta Morley, Miss Ruby Brassfield and Miss Florence Cleveland.

After a couple of weeks enjoyable outing at their summer cottage in Nye Beach, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Dunsford returned home Saturday.

With them at the beach was Mrs. Dunsford's sister, Mrs. Mary Payne, of Portland.

Tonight the Willamette University School of Music will present the advanced students in recital at the First Methodist church.

Story of Liberty Loan Told In Five Chapters

By Frank E. Wilson. Of the Federal Loan Bureau, U. S. Treasury Department. (Written for the United Press.) From the Liberty Loan 1917 Publicity Bureau.

ARTICLE No. 1. The Liberty Loan of 1917, Its Terms and Its Objects.

Washington, May 29.—The big factors in modern warfare are men and money.

Most nations making ready for war first mobilize their man-power. The United States has reserved the usual order by first mobilizing its money-power. The reasons for this reversal are self evident. This country, not being a military power, did not have its men ready for immediate fighting. But, being the richest nation in the world, its wealth was ready for action. So, in its anxiety to make its might immediately felt in the greatest war of all times, it began by marshalling its dollars.

The Liberty Loan means just what its title implies. It is our first bid added to the joint activities of liberty loving nations to crush German autocracy and all that it stands for. It is our immediate substitute for an army. It is our offering to renew the credit of the fighting allies so they may not be hampered in their grim task, until we shall be able to place our army along side theirs in the trenches.

The Liberty Loan was authorized by congress within three weeks of the date of our recognition of a state of war with Germany. It outlined the greatest financial program ever undertaken by any nation on earth. It authorized the secretary of the treasury to use the credit of the nation to the extent of seven billions of dollars—five billions to be borrowed by the sale of bonds, and two billions to be raised by certificates of indebtedness. It provided that three billions of dollars of this money should be loaned to our European allies without profit to the United States. It fixed the interest rate at not to exceed 3-1/2 per cent and provided that, at any time during the war, the United States issued other loans at a higher rate, these bonds would be convertible at the higher rate.

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo immediately began to make available to the allies a portion of the credit represented by the certificates of indebtedness. Through the machinery of the Federal Reserve System banks were asked to subscribe two hundred million dollars of this amount. The response was overwhelming and the offering was almost immediately repeated with the same result. Secretary McAdoo made immediate loans to the allies as follows: Great Britain, \$225,000,000; France, \$100,000,000, and Italy

A NEW EXPLOSIVE
New York, May 29.—Discovery of "terrorell," an explosive so powerful that five grains would be sufficient to crumble the Woolworth building, was announced here by Dr. Dwayne B. Dewaltoff. The discovery was made public during a meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical League, at which Dr. Dewaltoff was a speaker.

Working to compound a chemical solution which would give a cheap substitute for gasoline, he said he and his son, Morton, accidentally discovered the new explosive mixture.

A program was outlined to extend additional credit at the rate of a hundred million dollars a week. This move for temporary relief completed, the secretary of the treasury set about the main task of war financing provided in the bond act. He announced the issue of two billions of dollars worth of bonds to be distributed June 15 and for which subscriptions would be received up to that date. The response was indicative of the patriotic spirit of the nation and its ability to pay.

Throughout the first day after this issue was offered to the public, subscriptions came by telegraph at the rate of a million dollars an hour. It was the plan of Secretary McAdoo to make this loan representative of the spirit of the people and to that end he decreed that the bonds should be issued in as small as \$5 denominations so that the laborer, the man in the street, and the shop girl might participate in it along with the banker, the broker and the merchant. In this particular it was kept true to its name—a loan in which all of the lovers of liberty could participate.

Offers to buy bonds did not constitute the only evidence of the nation's enthusiasm and loyalty. The offers to perform active service in making the loan a success were overwhelming. The law creating this loan provided that no commission for the sale of bonds should be paid, but this restriction was superfluous. Bond brokers, bankers, investment houses, merchants, express companies and others volunteered to act as agents without charge. Many large employers of labor even volunteered to buy the bonds outright and let their employees repurchase them on the installment plan. To further exemplify the popular character of the loan, Secretary McAdoo created a woman's committee to assist in the sale and distribution of the bonds. To add to the attractiveness of the bonds as an investment they were made tax free (except as to inheritance tax) and the interest is payable semi-annually, June 15 and December 15.

Federal Reserve banks were designated as fiscal agents and authorized to name committees in each Federal Reserve bank district to have charge of the distribution of the bonds.

Tomorrow's installment will tell all about Uncle Sam's credit, and a statement of the assets behind Liberty Loan bonds.

Southern Pacific company made \$1,207,907 more clear profit in April of this year than in the same month a year ago, according to the company's balance sheet made public today.

SPECIAL ELECTION
(Continued from page one.)

the state board of control in keeping experienced employees when the lure of higher wages in other lines and places is strong, so that the increased cost of living can be more adequately met. The city is finding that it cannot keep experienced men without an increase in salary under present conditions.

But when Councilman Ward moved that the fire chief be empowered to employ three more regular men in place of three call men, so as to make the fire department more efficient and get men who are experienced, there was immediate opposition from Councilmen Melson and Wilson, and Mayor Keyes.

It was not Child's Play Councilman Ward, in support of his motion, stated that it was not meant as child's play and that it was forced by the fact that at a recent fire the big auto pumper was compelled to race to the fire with only a driver and no men. This fire was just at the noon hour when several of the firemen were off duty for their meals. It was to minimize this danger that he proposed the increase in the department.

He stated there was provision for the three additional regular men in the budget and \$2700 appropriated. He declared the department needed the men and the city needed the department.

Councilman Melson said he could not see the need of the increase and Councilman Wilson wanted to know "who provided" for the three men.

Councilman Ward replied that it was the finance committee of the old council which consulted with the fire chief and made a survey of the needs of the department. He said it would be a shame if the proposition did not go through.

Council 7 to 4 Councilman Wilson cut in with the remark that it would be a shame if it did go through.

Councilman Ward then explained that several of the call men expected to leave soon if not elected to a regular job, and if they did leave the department would be out experienced men. He said two men, experienced, have left recently to accept positions where they can get better pay. The new men proposed to put in are an engineer and two hosemen.

It was the opinion of Councilman Jones, although he said he was not familiar with the matter, that if the committee went into the matter and saw the necessity of the additional men to the extent of providing \$2700 for them, that he was in favor of the report of the committee.

The matter finally carried by a vote of seven to four.

Deputy Health Officer When Councilman Ward asked that the council raise the salary of the deputy health officer from \$65 to \$70 a month so that he could have the use of a telephone and use the street cars, another small fight was precipitated.

Mayor Keyes began to warm up about this time and said he did not like to see so much increase in salaries.

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He thought the council ought to dispend with the office of deputy health officer altogether.

In reply Councilman Ward stated that the city of Salem spends less money than any city its size for health protection. He said that in all, the amount spent for medical inspection was only \$1500. He said in explanation that he and the committee in charge of this department had authorized the deputy health officer to install a telephone and to buy street car tickets so that he could get about the city quicker and so increase his efficiency instead of getting about on foot. The increase was not really an increase in salary but expense money limited to \$5.

Councilman Wilson declared that if the deputy health officer could not install a telephone and buy street car tickets on his \$65 a month, the council could accept his resignation.

It was stated by Councilman Melson that three men were waiting for the job at \$65 a month, and Mayor Keyes stated that if three men were willing to take the job at \$65 he did not see why the council should raise the incumbent's salary.

Councilman Elliott moved to amend the motion by allowing the city to pay the deputy's phone bill and street car tickets. This provoked considerable discussion and the councilmen got to quibbling over the extent of street car tickets the deputy health officer might buy in a month. A vote was asked and when it was six in favor of the amendment and five against, Mayor Keyes declared he was going to vote and make it a tie, which would kill the amendment.

Councilman Johnson then turned to the charter, because considerable surprise was expressed at the mayor attempting to vote when there was no tie, and read the provision which stated precisely that the mayor only voted when there was a tie. However, Mayor Keyes decided to do a little stum rolling on his own account and declared he would rule that he could vote.

At this time Councilman Johnson asked the opinion of City Attorney Macy on the subject and the attorney replied

that the charter provided that the mayor could only vote in case of a tie. That settled that question and the mayor did not vote.

Committee on Bridge Named Then it was moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment and it was moved that in lieu of the \$70 a month the deputy health officer should have a phone and street car tickets but that he should present receipts from the phone company and from the street car company for the amounts not to exceed \$5 a month. This carried and then the original motion carried.

It was Councilman Ward's night for business and he brought up the proposition of a new motorcycle for the police department on account of the fact that the old one had broken down. He said he had received a proposition from Watt Ship to take the old machine and \$100 for a new one, and he believed it ought to be done. With scarcely so debate this measure carried.

The salaries of the assistant recorder and the stenographer were adjusted at this meeting.

On motion of Councilman Ward, it was decided to appoint a committee to work in conjunction with the Marion county court and the Commercial club relative to the ferry across the Willamette river. Councilmen Ward, Melson and McClelland were appointed.



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Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo immediately began to make available to the allies a portion of the credit represented by the certificates of indebtedness. Through the machinery of the Federal Reserve System banks were asked to subscribe two hundred million dollars of this amount. The response was overwhelming and the offering was almost immediately repeated with the same result. Secretary McAdoo made immediate loans to the allies as follows: Great Britain, \$225,000,000; France, \$100,000,000, and Italy

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