



A "Mina Taylor" for Every Woman!

MANY of these Dresses have just been unpacked. They are as cool and colorful as an early Spring day—they are delightfully made in the very newest modes and are notable for their dainty trimmings and artistic combinations of material. Each tells a woman she can "look pretty all the time!"

We invite you to see the collection while it is at its freshest and best—while sizes and styles are here in complete assortment. The Wash Dress Section is gay with the Mina Taylor display and we are confident you will count your visit here time well spent.

For Home, for "Dress-up," for Slim Miss or Mature Matron

There is a Mina Taylor Dress for every woman and every occasion! There are particularly youthful styles, with ruffled sleeves and bouffant skirts that seem a-flutter with joyousness; made in sizes 16, 18, and 20 years.

There are Mina Taylors of equal levelness, cut in sizes 36 to 46; and larger sizes—most skilfully designed to give length of line and a slenderized silhouette—for women who wear the extra sizes to 52.

Lovely "Dress-Up" Mina Taylors

Made of the finest gingham, relieved with applique motifs, with novelty girdles, or with contrasting fabrics, pretty enough to wear anywhere!

Mina Taylor for "Home" Wear

The earliest breakfast takes on a gala air, the duller day starts cheerily, when the home-maker wears Mina Taylor "Home" Dresses.

SEE THEM ON DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS

HILL'S DEP'T STORE

NIGHTRIDERS CLUB CITIZENS

FRESNO, Cal., Mar. 7.—The federal government through agents of the postoffice department has begun an investigation of activities of groups of armed and hooded men who have attacked persons in the west side of Kern county. J. H. Dorsey, district attorney of Bakersfield, said today. Warnings of attack were sent through the mails.

Posing as members of the Ku Klux Klan, the gangs have within the last few weeks taken out, beaten and tarred or oiled and feathered three business men, forced others to leave the district and sent warnings to half a hundred others, including the mayor of Taft.

Activities of the night riders reached a climax in the last few days with the disappearance of Bill Andrews, Taft rent car driver who was taken out for a second time and beaten. George N. Bowman, Maricopa druggist, was compelled to sell his store and leave the city two weeks after he had been oiled and feathered. It was learned.

Dr. J. R. Mason, an osteopath, was taken out and beaten. The physician who examined him said he appeared to have been beaten with spiked clubs.

Falling to find at home one of their intended victims, who is said to have been a woman, another gang broke down the doors of a South Taft home last night, according to H. H. Higgins, acting city marshal, who was called to investigate the case.

Warnings to "lawbreakers, bootleggers and gamblers," which were first circulated here recently in the form of a printed page headed "K. K. K." have been sent with increasing frequency to citizens ranging from laborers to business men in person, and by letter, so that it has become necessary for the postal authorities to investigate.

"There is without any doubt a well-organized Ku Klux Klan in this district, comprising perhaps 100 members, and including all classes of citizens," Harry Morgan, Taft mayor, declared today.

After a ride of 20 minutes Bowman was taken from the car with a rope around his neck, still blindfolded and protesting, and a formal charge, said to have been signed by a Collins woman, was read. Bowman was asked to confess, but strongly denied the charge and continued to do so even after he was stripped, beaten to the ground with ropes, covered with oil and feathers, and returned to Maricopa with orders to leave town within two weeks.

A physician treated him for serious bruises. He sold out his business and departed for Los Angeles Wednesday, the last day of grace.

TRACK SEASON IS OPENED

About sixty boys turned out last night for track at the La Grande high school. The first night was spent in going over the lockers, arranging uniforms, and preparing for the coming season.

Coch Ledell announces that until the weather improves no outdoor practice will be held but he will expect to commence today with indoor practice in the gym.

The place for the Eastern Oregon track meet will be definitely decided at the meeting of Eastern Oregon superintendents and principals, to be held in La Grande on April 1.

Get your Zane Gray book, "To the Last Man," at Newlin Book & Stationery Co.

For Sale

6 room house, modern, full basement, plastered, good plumbing, built-in features. Everything in good condition for \$2250. Terms.

6 room house, modern, for \$3000. \$1000 cash and \$25 per month.

plant, wash trays, garage, located near main street, close in. \$4500.

Large well constructed 8 room house, lot 40x110, trees, garage, nicely located, well arranged for corners or light house keeping rooms. Owner will consider smaller property as part payment. Investigate this as either trade or purchase basis as the price is right and on easy terms.

Lots and small house on Madison avenue, adjoining railroad. Suitable for factory or certain lines of business. Owner will consider trade.

14 room house, 6 bedrooms, the entire place is in splendid condition, newly furnished, bath and toilet on both floors. Upstairs is now renting for \$40 per month.

5 room house in splendid condition. A most beautiful home, modern, three big lots, garage, chicken house and car. Price \$2500. Owner will consider soldier bonus.

Geo. H. Currey

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ATTACK ON TAXING POWER

Case Now Before Supreme Court of U. S. Has Vital Points Involved.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—The constitutional extent of the taxing power of the government is at issue in the supreme court in an attack brought by eight members of the Chicago board of trade upon the "Future Trading Act." The case, with three others involving the Child Labor law, presents, from the viewpoint of the government, one of the most vital constitutional questions to reach the court in recent years.

The government won the Future Trading case in the United States district court at Chicago before Judge Landis, but lost in the Child Labor cases in the lower federal courts in North Carolina. The two acts bring before the court, on somewhat different facts, substantially similar contentions. Opponents challenged the right of the federal government, in the exercise of its taxing power, to accomplish by what they term "subterfuge" regulatory control of matters within the police jurisdiction of the states. The government contended that the Future Trading Act imposed an excise tax which congress, under the constitution, is authorized to lay and collect not only "to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States," but also for the "future" delivery of grain to the world.

years, the government in the arguments before the supreme court asserted, to more than 20,000,000,000 bushels, or three times the quantity of grain produced in all countries although the amount of grain actually changing hands in Chicago, where five-sixths of the "future" trading is done, being a small fraction of one per cent of the total. "Future" transactions in Chicago in 1919 amounted to \$250,000,000, the amount of wheat produced in the United States.

The Future Trading Act imposes among other provisions a tax of 20 cents a bushel upon all transactions known as "puts" and "calls" wherever made, the object being to prohibit such trading, and a similar tax upon all contracts for "future" deliveries except those made upon a "contract" market or by the owner of grain. Certain administrative provisions for the keeping of records and for governmental supervision are also embodied in the law. Designated grain centers, to become "contract" markets, must, among other conditions, admit to membership representatives of agricultural cooperative associations.

The government in defending the act took the position that the only constitutional limitation upon the power of congress to levy excise taxes is their uniform distribution geographically, congress being free to select the subject for taxation. Congress may use the taxing power, the government further contended, for social, economic, and moral purposes. The purpose of the tax levied in the act in question, as explained by the government, was to protect grain markets from manipulation by large operators, conspicuous and unrestricted speculation in foodstuffs, dissemination of false crop information,

gambling in "puts" and "calls," and other arbitrary interference with the law of supply and demand. It was not punitive law, the solicitor general asserted, imposing a tax to enforce regulatory measure which congress could not legally control by fine and imprisonment, but was intended to terminate what he called "wild orgies" upon grain exchanges.

Among the objections urged by the members of the exchange bringing the case were that grain traded in upon the Chicago Board of Trade had lost its interstate character, and therefore was not within the control of federal legislation; that the government, through its taxing powers, was attempting to exercise police jurisdiction properly belonging to the states; that membership upon the exchange was a valuable property right, which could not legally be impaired by compelling the admission to membership of representatives of agricultural cooperative associations, and that the exchange rule prohibiting the rebating of commissions should not be abrogated by permitting agricultural cooperative associations represented upon the exchange to distribute among their members profits made upon the exchange transactions. It was also alleged that the keeping of records and the furnishing of reports, with Federal supervision required by law, would be unduly burdensome and invalid. The Chicago Board of Trade has valuable real estate belonging to its members, it was asserted, and to compel the exchange to admit representatives of cooperative associations to membership would be the taking of property without due process of law.

In replying to these objections, the government contended that an exchange which buys and sells more grain than the whole world produces

"must have a very real relation to interstate and foreign commerce," that the state is free to legislate with reference to "future" trading; that the tax was not prohibitive; that members of corporations heretofore admitted to membership upon the Chicago Board of Trade had distributed among the stockholders of such corporations profits derived from transactions upon the exchange, as it is proposed agricultural cooperative associations shall be permitted to do; that there is no compulsion upon the board to apply for designations as a "contract" market, except to enjoy exemptions provided for such markets; that representatives of agricultural cooperative associations admitted to membership upon the board presumably will be required to pay initiation fees or to purchase a seat and comply with all other terms and conditions and that there therefore was no taking of property in violation of law.

Counsel for the opponents, in a reply brief submitted after the case had been orally argued, asserted that the tax upon "future" trading is "prohibitive" as applied to such trades in corn and oats as well as wheat, and that the government's

objection that the tax should have been paid and suit instituted to recover it, would not have resulted in testing the constitutionality of the law because unless restrained the Chicago Board of Trade, under the "compulsion" of the law would accept designation as a "contract" market.

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3-1-2t

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Don't fail to visit our Millinery Dept. before purchasing your new bonnet. New Hats arriving every day.

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