

LUXOR AWAKES FROM A SLEEP OF MANY AGES

Valley of the Kings Beginning to Take on Characteristics of Modern City.

(By Associated Press)
VALLEY OF THE KINGS, Luxor, Egypt, Mar. 28.—Luxor, like King Tutankhamun, has been roused from its repose of 3,000 years and is taking on something of the habits and characteristics of a twentieth century town. For ages a conventional stopping place for Nile excursion steamers and tourists, it has lately become a center for people of all classes, including students, college professors, antiquarians, doctors, undertakers, dressmakers and souvenir hunters. The newly-found tomb of Tutankhamun is the magnet that draws them all. Tourists are attracted here out of curiosity, but professional men and women, under-takers, embalmers, dressmakers, and milliners, come in the hope of getting new ideas for their business from the mummy chamber of the ancient king.

To modern undertakers the skill of the ancient Egyptians in preserving their dead against the ravages of age is a source of amazement and mystery, and many of them have applied to Howard Carter, discoverer of Tutankhamun, for the privilege of examining the Pharaoh's body when it is divested of its garb of gold and its bituminized bandages.

Embalming in ancient times was a much more elaborate and expensive process than it is today. It required three months for its completion, and cost \$1,500. It was a luxury that could be afforded only by the rich. The ancients believed that mummification in this life was the only sure means of their resurrection in the next. Pictorial efforts were made by the poor to secure eternal life to their dead. American archaeologist sin Luxor have lately found skeletons of humble persons placed near the graves of the royal dead. Their relatives, it appears, too poor to pay for embalming, placed the bodies near the graves of the nobles in the hope that their poor frames would partake of the sacredness of the nobility and thus rise with them in the next life.

The first step in embalming a body in Pharaonic days was to place it in a powerful saline solution for three months. The intestines were then removed by means of a sharp-edged stone, the brain, heart and liver were taken out, and the body impregnated with myrrh, acacia, bitumen and aromatic oils. It was then wrapped in hundreds of yards of linen soaked in preservative. The amounting of the mummy was accompanied by prayers and incantations to the gods, led by the high priests.

Herbert E. Winlop, director of excavation at Thebes for the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, showed the correspondent a 4,200-year-old Egyptian princess that he unearthed last week in the Valley of the Queens. Allowing for natural emaciation and shrinkage, the body is amazingly well preserved. The teeth and hair are intact. The neck, wrists, and ankles bear a series of slight indentures, indicating, according to Mr. Winlop, that her highness wore a necklace, bracelets and anklets which undoubtedly had been stripped from her by tomb-robbers soon after her interment.

The royal mummy, Mr. Winlop said, was that of a woman or 22 or 23, who undoubtedly had been a favorite in the court of one of the Amenhotep kings. Her bosom and arms were delicately tattooed with heraldic figures, indicating her noble lineage. Over the lower part of the abdomen was a long scarred brand which the American expedition probably had been inflicted with a red-hot iron by the doctors of that time as a counter-irritant to relieve the pain due to an organic malady from which the princess suffered.

WOMEN'S CLUBS MEETING SET

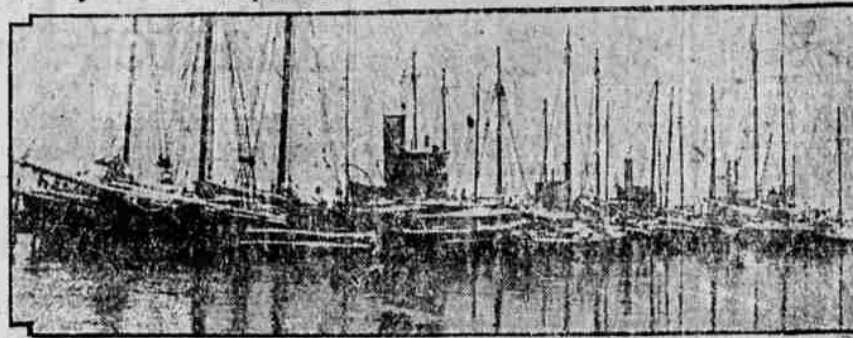
(By Associated Press)
SPOKANE, Wash., Mar. 28.—Between six and seven hundred Washington women will meet at Mount Vernon June 29 to 29 for the annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. They will be guests of the club women of Skagit county, marking the first time an entire county has acted as hostess to the federation.

Departmental conferences will hold an important place in the program. Boys and girls' work with discussion of district leagues in the state, will be stressed.

An extensive program for the entertainment of delegates and guests is being prepared by the women of the district. On Wednesday, June 27 a reception and entertainment will be given at the Mount Vernon County club. All convention meetings will be held in the new school house at Mount Vernon.

The election of president, vice-president, treasurer and first secretary and the appointment of parliamentarian and corresponding secretary will take place Friday, June 29. Slight changes in the constitution are to be proposed and voted upon by the delegates.

Dry Fleet Captured These Rum-Hounds of the Sea



Anchored in Newark Bay, N. J., are these prizes of the dry navy, ships captured during the past year while they were attempting to smuggle booze into dry America.

SHED LAMBING IS SUCCESSFUL

Ideal Conditions Prevailed in Idaho During February and March, Is Report.

(By Associated Press)
BOISE, Ida., Mar. 28.—"Almost ideal conditions have prevailed for early shed lambing in southern Idaho during February and March this year," according to a bulletin issued recently by Julius N. Jacobsen, Idaho statistician for the United States department of agriculture.

"It is expected that a crop of 100 per cent or better will be saved and that it will approximate 20 per cent greater than last year," the bulletin states.

"It is estimated that 70 per cent of the total number of ewes last fall were bred for lambing. Both ewes and lambs are in excellent condition. Last year circumstances were reversed, when it was cold and wet and considerable loss occurred. There has been ample food so far and an early range is indicated, as the grass is already coming on nicely."

"If the weather and feed continue favorable, marketings during April and early May will be much larger than for the three years past, according to Jacobsen. He reports that 40 cents for wool are reported, but the feeling prevails that higher prices will rule, especially for wool."

The bulletin also relates that cattlemen complain of losing money feeding present high priced hay for continued unsatisfactory cattle markets. There will be enough hay to carry through in southern Idaho, but northern Idaho and the central mountain counties have developed a shortage. In the former prices average \$20 per ton in the stock. The average for the state is \$11 per ton, or \$1 above last month. In southern Idaho, prices hold steady at from \$6 to \$9 a ton.

SECOND TRACK OVER SIERRA

COLFAX, Cal., Mar. 28.—The engineering and construction achievement of the 60's in the west, that of building a railroad over the Sierra from Colfax to Truckee, is today being duplicated with as little acclaim as would attend the building of a way station siding.

During the last few days double tracking operations have been started by the Southern Pacific railroad on both the east and west slopes of the Sierra along the line of the old Central Pacific. One unit is between the Canyon and Emigrant Gap and the other between Truckee and Anderson Station. About fifteen miles of track have been selected for double tracking, if possible, before the heavy fruit movement of 1923 gets under way.

Incident to the double tracking operations, the huge sheds which have protected the track from heavy snow for sixty years, are being removed. It having been demonstrated that by the use of modern equipment the line can be kept open at all times.

Whether or not the project of tunneling the summit, known to have been under investigation and consideration by the Southern Pacific for several years, will be carried out in connection with the double tracking is not known here. In the event that course is adopted the electrification of the mountain division is regarded as inevitable.

IDAHO MINERAL OUTPUT LARGE

BOISE, Ida., Mar. 28.—The total value of lead, silver, gold, copper and zinc mined and marketed in Idaho during 1922 was \$19,196,427.11, an increase of \$2,822,585.12 over the production of 1921, according to the annual report of the inspector of mines. More copper and zinc was produced last year but gold, silver and lead showed a decrease.

Lead produced in 1922 was 295,132,284 pounds, a decrease of 4,567,646 pounds over the preceding year. Higher market prices, however, made the value of the lead mined last year \$13,762,391.60 compared with \$2,555,358.85 in 1921.

BABYLON RELICS ARE GIVEN TO UNIVERSITY

(By Associated Press)
MOSCOW, Ida., Mar. 28.—A set of Babylonian tablets, perfectly preserved and containing records of business transactions before 2100 B. C., has been given to the museum of the University of Idaho here by Mrs. W. W. Woods, widow of the late District Judge of Shoshone county, in compliance with the wish of her husband.

WILDERNESS IN HEART OF CITY

Impenetrable Forest in the Heart of San Francisco Is One of City's Assets—And Liabilities.

(By Associated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 28.—An impenetrable forest in the geographical heart of the city, filled with many forms of predatory wild life and with hunting territory, although within the shadow of the great downtown skyscrapers, forms one of the assets, or as some would have it, one of the problems of San Francisco. Policemen have become lost in this forest. The men of the homes that ring it about, have formed shotgun squads to hunt against the wild animals, after their nocturnal raids on hen roosts and dove coots. Tired, weary and despondent mortals have gone into the heart of it violently to end their lives, and their bodies have remained there for years without being discovered.

Policemen, mounted and on foot, have plunged into the sabbie depths of old Suto forest in search of escaped criminals or lost persons, and have themselves become lost for such long periods that other policemen had to be sent in search of them. Sergeant Peter Cohen of the Golden Gate Park police station nearly said that on one occasion he went into the forest "on business" and, becoming hopelessly lost, beat around in the twilight of the strange fastness "until I could reach a small clearing and guide myself by the sun."

The tales of skeletons that have been found in the forest, with rusted pistols clutched in bony hands or with leaf or mud caked poison bottles lying nearby, form a striking note in San Francisco police history. The broken trails of many a man and many a woman noted in police records as "missing" led straight to the forest, only to be happened upon a year or two later by vigilant police or venturing "hikers" with all the harrowing evidence of the manner in which they came to their end.

A three-legged coyote, who came from no one knows where, has lived in the region for ten years, spending his time between Golden Gate Park and Suto Forest. The police sight him occasionally, but he always slinks away before they can trap him. A mountain lion coming from some unknown fair once made his way into the forest and created great havoc until hunted down and killed.

The police say that there are portions of the forest that have never been trodden by the foot of man since the trees reached a mature growth, although the city is closing in on its entire circumference. It is not known how the wild life entered the forest, but it is supposed that it came from the hill lands around Lake Merced, at the southern extremity of the city. The region of the lake has now been groomed into golf courses and villa sites, but the wild life remains in Suto Forest to prey occasionally upon the more isolated homes about it, and to take on the character of spectral bogoblins of the night for the children of the neighborhood.

The forest is a eucalyptus grove, planted between 1884 and 1886 by George Green, an agent of Adolph Sutro, former mayor and one of the earliest settlers of San Francisco. He believed that he could put the 2,000 acre grove of eucalyptus to some commercial use, and in supposed to have paid Green 25 cents for each tree planted. Judging by the results Green planted all of the trees he could in the 2,000 acres. The forest did not prove to be a paying proposition, but it did make a valuable addition to the picturesque of San Francisco. As some of the trees attained a fair height and the forest took on the character of a fastness, it began to fill with wild life and to breed out the birds to the broken in body and spirit to find what solace they could in its depths.

BALKAN QUEEN TO VISIT U. S.

Queen Marie of Roumania Hopes to Come to America for Few Months' Trip.

BUCHAREST, Mar. 28.—Queen Marie of Roumania hopes some time in the near future to realize her long-cherished wish to visit the United States. While political and economic conditions in Roumania are not so encouraging as they might be, the queen believes her people can spare her for a few months to enable her to accept the oft-tendered hospitality of the American people. Heretofore the marriage of her three eldest children, her own coronation and the continued settlement of internal affairs in Great-Roumania have kept the queen from crossing the Atlantic.

"I do not desire my visit to your country to be a hurried one," she said to the correspondent. "I want the Americans to feel I have come to see as many of them as possible, without distinction. And I want to see the United States from coast to coast. I have received hundreds of the most generous letters urging me to come. It is a journey upon which I have set my whole heart, and I hope before long that my ambition will be fulfilled."

"I have many American friends, and have kept in my heart an eternal gratitude for the way their Red Cross and other organizations helped us during and after the war. I learned through them to know America's great heart, her sympathy and her idealism. I have worked hand in hand with the devoted American women you have sent to Roumania, and the remembrance of their aid to my people is a blessed one."

The queen extended a warm invitation to Americans to visit her country, saying they would be given a most cordial welcome at her hands. She said the mutual interest which Americans and Roumanians feel in each other should be made a vital, living thing, and that she was eager to be the channel through which the sentiment of trust and affection between the two peoples should be maintained.

Samuel J. Hill, the road builder of the Pacific northwest and Colonel Henry W. Anderson of Minnond, Va., have offered to conduct the queen on a tour throughout the United States. Mr. Hill accompanied the king and queen of the Belgians on their journey to America, and also piloted Marshal Joffre around the world. Colonel Anderson is an old-time friend of Queen Marie, having been identified with her in Red Cross work in Roumania during and after the war.

SNOW IS CAUSE OF COAL FIRES

MILES CITY, Mont., Mar. 28.—Two hundred fires, one of which has been burning for more than half a century, are cutting their way to vast beds of lignite and bituminous coal in southeastern Montana, according to Thomas Edison Smith, former manager of a coal mining company in the Bear Creek field.

Snow blankets over surface deposits of coal have caused spontaneous combustion and originated the fires, according to Mr. Smith's theory. In substantiation of it he points to the fact that on southern slopes of the valleys, where the snow melts less readily, the area of burned surface coal beds extends farther back on the hill side.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TO HOLD CONFERENCE

SPOKANE, Wash., Mar. 28.—Reorganization will be recommended at the conference of the Inland Empire Sunday School association to be held in Spokane, Mar. 28 to 30. Organization in harmony with the international association is the suggestion of H. McFarhan, chairman of the committee that has been considering the matter.

Speakers who have been announced for the convention include: Dr. S. D. Price, of the World Sunday School association, N. Y.; Thomas S. Crockett, of the International Daily Vacation Bible School association, N. Y.; Dr. H. P. Cone, general secretary of the Religious Education association, Chicago; A. M. Locker, of the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, Chicago; Dr. A. M. Bailey, Seattle; Dr. J. J. Van Horn, Tacoma, and Miss Georgia Parker of Portland.

FEES UNFAIR, SAY JAPANESE

Nipponese Press Voices Protest Against Influx of Alleged Anti-Alien Bills.

(By Associated Press)

HONOLULU, T. H., Mar. 28.—Problems arising from the predominant alien population in Hawaii are occupying the attention of the twelfth biennial session of the territorial legislature, which is now in session.

The influx of alleged anti-alien bills has been so great that editorial protest has been voiced by the Nippon Jiji, influential Japanese language newspaper, and Keiichi Yamasaki, Japanese consul-general for the island, has issued a statement to the effect that at least one of the bills, which sets a fishing license of \$2 for resident citizens and \$10 for aliens and non-resident citizens, violates the provisions of the present commerce and navigation treaty between the United States and Japan, which was signed in 1911.

"This treaty makes it clear that the subjects or citizens of the contracting parties shall not be compelled to pay any charges or taxes, other or higher than those paid by native citizens," Consul General Yamasaki said.

"This bill fixes a license fee of \$3 for resident citizens and \$10 for aliens and non-resident citizens. Further discrimination is shown in the license fee for reef fishermen, the fee for resident citizens being \$1 and for aliens \$5.00."

The alien language school question, which has been aired already in the territorial courts and now is before the territorial supreme court on appeal, is the basis for several bills before the legislature.

A bill prepared by John Mathewman, attorney general, and presented in the house, amends the existing alien language school laws to permit the department of public instruction to enforce several of the provisions of the recent regulation which was declared invalid in the territorial courts. This regulation, against which an injunction was issued, provided that no pupil might attend a foreign language school until he had completed successfully the two first grades of the American public school, or their equivalent. The regulation was declared invalid by the courts on the ground that the department had exceeded its authority and that previous legislation had granted the department only the right to prescribe a course of study for the alien school.

The proposed amendment to the existing law provides that no permit to teach in a foreign language school shall be granted until the department is satisfied that the applicant in possession of the ideals of democracy; a knowledge of American history and institutions; and knows how to read, write and speak English. This provision does not go into effect until two years after the bill becomes a law, owing to the difficulty of obtaining fully qualified instructors.

The bill provides further that "the object of this act is to fully and effectively regulate the conducting of foreign language schools and the teaching of foreign languages that

the Americanism of the pupils may be promoted."

The bill grants the department the right to curtail "and otherwise regulate the full course and sub-courses in any foreign language school and to prescribe both the subjects to be taught and the textbooks to be used by the pupils."

Up to September 1, 1922, every student at a foreign language school must have completed the first grade of an American public school, and beginning September 1, 1923, every pupil must have completed the two first grades in the American public school before he is eligible to attend an alien school.

PRESIDENT NAMES FOREST PROTECTION WEEK, APRIL 22 TO 28

Efforts to save the forests of the country from fire will be commemorated during the week of April 22-28, in accordance with a proclamation issued by President Harding on Mar. 15 and just received in Portland. The idea of a special week to be devoted to forest fire prevention originated here in the Pacific Northwest in 1920, and the observance since become nation-wide. "Annation calls attention to the financial and commercial life of the nation and to individual welfare, and points out that fires which are the result of carelessness or thoughtlessness do great damage, seriously threatening the timber supply and endangering the cover of the watersheds of streams that are used for navigation and irrigation."

President Harding urges the governors of the various states to set the week apart and bring about its proper observance in the schools, through civic and other associations, by means of the press, and in all proper ways. In 1922 a large number of governors and mayors of many cities proclaimed the week. This is the third year that Forest Protection Week has been fixed by Presidential Proclamation, and its observance has been very general in the forested regions. Last year it was combined with the fifteenth anniversary of the first Arbor Day.

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