

BIGGER FLOOD IS HELD POSSIBILITY

Mississippi Overflow Higher Than in 1927 Is Not Greatly Feared

By Coleman B. Jones
(Associated Press Science Editor)
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29 (AP).—The possibility of Mississippi floods even greater than the one which swept down the river this year was explained today at a joint meeting of the American Meteorological society, the American Association of Geographers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science section on geology and geography.

Dr. Harry C. Frankfield, senior meteorologist of the United States weather bureau at Washington, asserted, however, that "the probability is extremely remote and the possibility hardly less so."

"Yet," he added, "granted a little more favorable association and synchronization of the necessary causative factors, one can conceive of a future flood from Cairo to the Passes with crests from two to four feet higher than those attained in 1927."

Although the 1927 flood was the greatest in history, its crest was reduced by levee crevasses to an extent ranging from less than a foot at Paducah, Ky., to eight or more feet at Natchez, Miss.

Combination of Factors
"In a very general way," Dr. Frankfield said, "a study of the precipitation data for the floods of 1882, 1903, 1912, 1913, 1922 and 1927 appears to indicate that a water cover of about 16 inches in three or four months from January to April will probably result in a great flood from Cairo southward."

Other elements, however, enter into determination of the magnitude of the floods in the lower Mississippi, he explained. "Comparison of the precipitation data as a whole does not disclose any particular reason why the flood of 1927 should have so far exceeded that of 1927," he declared. "The total water cover (in the Mississippi basin) in 1927 from January to April, inclusive, was 16.72 inches, whereas in 1922 it was 16.53, or only 0.21 inch less than in 1927."

"The behavior in both years was much the same. Both January and February were deficient and differed but little. March was in excess (or normal) in both 1922 and 1927, but more so in 1927, and the maximum flood occurred during that month. April was in excess in both 1922 and 1927, not so much so in 1922 as in March, while in 1927 the April excess was much greater, and the maximum flood occurred during that month."

"All of which appears to make it obvious that the distribution of rain has been of great concern to in-

ASK DAD—HE KNOWS



precipitation as to time, intensity and locality is almost as important as the amount thereof."

Ohio System Important

The Missouri river above the mouth of the Platte and the Mississippi above the mouth of the Wisconsin, he said, do not contribute materially to the lower Mississippi floods. They are caused, he asserted, by heavy rains properly distributed over the great central basins of Eastern Kansas, Eastern Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, the Ohio valley, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana. The Ohio river and its large southern tributaries are usually the dominating factors, although this year the Arkansas-White system was of equal importance.

Dr. Isaac Monroe, senior meteorologist and forecaster in charge of the New Orleans center of the western bureau, recalled the western flood in the Mississippi river.

habitants of the lower Mississippi valley since the settlement of New Orleans in 1718. He attributed the recent increase in flood stages to improvement in strength and height of levees and outlined the complex considerations involved in making forecasts of flood stages in the main channel which, since 1903 have been issued from three to four weeks in advance of the crest.

"Increase in the strength and height of levees has decreased the frequency of crevasses," he warned, "but has increased the danger of disastrous overland floods from such breaks as occur because of the increased head of water within the levees."

The year has seen quite a little flying by the ladies—both away from their husbands and at them.

The only thing Oklahoma needs to get pretty well mixed up these days is a couple of Burns detectives.

Bend Tax Rate Is 102.3 Mills 1928 Estimate

BEND, Ore., Dec. 29.—The 1928 tax levy in Bend probably will be 102.3 mills, according to estimates made by August A. Anderson, county assessor. This figure is based on the assumption that the Bend city budget will be approved by the voters at the election in January. The figures are only approximate, Anderson points out, since the exact figures will not be available until the settlement of the Western Union litigation concerning valuations, now before the courts.

The probable bend tax rate for 1928 will be 102.3 as against 105.5 for 1927, according to Anderson's figures. Reductions which make up this difference are shown in the school district 1 and union high school district 2 and a reduction of 5.24 mills in the city levy provided the city budget is adopted. The city levy in 1927 was 42.9 and will be 37.3 in 1928 as compiled on approximate valuations and the present proposed budget.

A slight increase is shown in the approximate figures for the county and state. A decrease in valuations in the county is responsible for the increased millage, officials point out.

The Redmond tax levy for 1928 will be approximately 21.4 mills, according to Anderson's estimate. This is a reduction of 2.4 mills from the 1927 levy. The Redmond city levy shows a reduction of 2.4 mills for 1928 while slight increases are shown by both the Redmond and school district number 2 and union high school district 1.

A straight line isn't the shortest distance between two points if it's a waist line.

Two Presidential Anniversaries, Wilson and Johnson, This Week

Two presidential birthday anniversaries occur this week—that of Woodrow Wilson was Dec. 28 and Andrew Johnson Dec. 29.

A brief sketch of the two follows: Woodrow Wilson, world war president of the United States, was born 71 years ago, December 28, 1856, in Staunton, Va. His two terms in the presidency embraced the entire period of the war, America's entrance and the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles.

Wilson, until his entry into politics in 1911 when he was elected governor of New Jersey, devoted his time to teaching, a profession he entered shortly after graduating from a law course at the University of Virginia.

His early schooling was at Davidson College in North Carolina and in 1882 he graduated from Princeton and finished his law course at the University of Virginia. After a few months of law practice in Atlanta and his marriage to Ellen Louise Axson in Savannah, Ga., he accepted the professorship of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr. In the course of the next 25 years he held chairs at Wesleyan University and Princeton, where he was professor of jurisprudence and politics. During these years he wrote treatises on politics, history, constitutional government, jurisprudence, and general literature.

He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1911, resigning in 1913 to become the Democratic candidate for the presidency. His wife died a year after his inauguration, and he later married Edith Bolling Galt of Washington.

As head of the American commission to negotiate peace Wilson went to France in December, 1918, spending two months there and in other European countries. A second trip in 1919 ended with the final drafting of the Treaty of Versailles, signed by Wilson as the representative of the people of the United States.

He collapsed soon after his return home while on a speaking tour in the interest of senate ratification of the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant. He had not wholly recovered when he retired from the presidency in 1921, at the expiration of his term. He was never in good health again, and died at his home in Washington on February 3, 1924.

Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson, seventeenth president of the United States, whose birthday anniversary is celebrated Dec. 29, started his career, which was destined to become one of political storm, as a tailor's apprentice.

He was born in 1808 in Raleigh, N. C., and at 16 was apprenticed to a tailor in his home town, but ran away from home to be a full-fledged tailor in Laurens Court House, S. C. He grew to young manhood and moved to Greenville, Tenn., where he got his first schooling under the tutelage of a young woman whom he later married.

It was after settling in Greenville as an educated and married man that he entered politics, a field that occupied him for the rest of his life. As alderman, mayor of Greenville, member of the state house of representatives, governor of the state, and finally a member of the United States senate, he progressed up the ladder of offices of the republican party.

He resigned from the senate in 1862 and was appointed by President Lincoln as military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier general. Elected vice president when Lincoln was chosen for a second term, he became president when Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

There followed three stormy years of administration the high point of which was his trial for impeachment by the house of representatives following a breach between Johnson and the republican congress, which resented his rash use of the veto. The trial lasted three months and ended with Johnson's acquittal, only one vote lacking of the two-thirds majority

necessary to convict.

After the expiration of his presidential term Johnson retired from politics for ten years. In 1875 he was reelected to the United States senate where he served until his death in the same year.

U. S. Death Rate Shows Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Special).—The department of commerce announces that 1,285,927 deaths occurred in 1926 within the death registration area of continental United States, representing a death rate of 12.2 per 1,000 population, a slight increase over the rate for 1925.

This area in 1926 comprised 41 states, the District of Columbia, and 25 cities in non-registration states, with a total estimated population on July 1, 1926, of 105,170,000, or 89.3 per cent of the estimated population of the United States.

The principal increases in death rates in 1926 were from diseases of the heart, from 136 to 139 per 100,000 population; influenza, from 30 to 41; pneumonia (all forms), from 24 to 28; measles, from 2 to 4; and whooping cough, from 7 to 9. Decreases in rates in 1926 were from diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years, from 32 to 27 per 100,000 population, and typhoid and paratyphoid fever, from 5 to 7.

A woman isn't satisfied to follow the fashions. She isn't happy unless she keeps a jump ahead of them.

Now for the jolly, old, companionate New Year's Eve!



Martha Meade SAYS

How many tests do you think the SPERRY FLOUR CO. makes to insure the uniformity of Drifted Snow Flour?

OVER 100,000 A YEAR

That means baking good luck for you

Sperry Flour Children's Hour, KEX

Look Over Our Want Ads for Bargains

SKAGGS SAFEWAY STORES

Distribution Without Waste



Nineteen twenty-seven was kind to us. Two more states, Kansas and New Mexico, were added to those we serve; nearly 200 new units opened; sales amounted to approximately 75 million dollars and hundred of earnest, ambitious men and women added to the organization. The public has shown marked appreciation of our efforts to serve efficiently and economically, and we enter 1928 with full confidence. We wish you a Happy New Year.

Features For Saturday And Tuesday

Candy Pure sugar. Hard sat-in mix. Lb. 10c	Pineapple Golden broken slices in heavy syrup. Highway brand. No. 2 1/2 cans. 3 Cans 49c	Tomatoes Standard pack tomatoes with puree in No. 2 1/2 cans. 3 Cans 35c
Cereal H-O Oats. Quick cooking. Large size packages. Each 39c	Margarine Tropic Nut. Butter from coconuts. An ideal spread for bread. 4 Lbs. 65c	Soup Campbell's brand. All varieties. 3 Cans 25c
Crisco The perfect shortening. Pure vegetable. 3 Lbs. 73c	Cheese Golden Rod. Full cream well cured. Lb. 29c	Washing Powder Peet's washing machine soap or White King. Large size. 2 Pkgs. 75c
Shrimp Serve shrimp salad for your midnight lunch. Dry pack. 5 oz. cans. 3 Cans 50c	Peaches Sliced or halves. Medium syrup. No. 2 1/2 cans. 6 Cans \$1.00	Macaroni From Durum Wheat. Elbow or Sea Shell style. 4 Lbs. 49c
Crab Meat Geisha Brand. Finest Japanese deep sea crab. 2 Large cans 75c	Prunes Large Sweet California Prunes. Fresh stock. 4 Lbs. 33c	

Both of Our Stores Will be Closed Monday, Jan. 2
Two stores in La Grande. Shop at your nearest store.

THRIFT GROCERS

How You Can Keep a "Thrift" Resolution in 1928



Starting out the New Year with a firm resolve to spend less is a difficult road unless you study how to make your dollar buy more as well as trying to do without. The THRIFT STORE idea means something in such a case. It isn't just "a store"—it's a food system organized for your money. A giant chain of wholesale grocery houses is behind and a part of the chain of retail THRIFT STORES. Buying advantages under such a plan are obvious—and especially so when you patronize a THRIFT STORE for the first time. Try making your dollars buy more and better foods in 1928 the THRIFT WAY.

Cream of Wheat
A HEALTHFUL BREAKFAST DISH

2 LARGE packages 47c

Thompson's Malted Milk
When your children come home from school make them a milk shake out of Thompson's Malted Milk.
ONE POUND CAN 50c
Shaker Free

FEATURES--Dec. 31--Jan. 4

DRIED PRUNES This Year's Pack OREGON PRUNES, 5 lbs. 49c

DUTCH CLEANSER Let OLD DUTCH do your cleaning—3 cans (limit) 19c

LAUNDRY SOAP P & G WHITE 10 BARS 38c

Crackers
SNOWFLAKES or GRAHAMS
In Wax Tight Family Caddies
EACH 42c

Lux Soap Flakes
CLEANSES THOROUGHLY WILL NOT HARM THE DAINTIEST FABRICS
LARGE package 25c

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE

Is outselling all other COFFEES
It has the STRENGTH—FLAVOR unsurpassed
Let your next order for COFFEE be MAXWELL HOUSE



GYPSIES MAY FOLLOW the road all their lives, but seldom do they venture on ocean highways. Princess Anita Zu of the Grecian gypsies and her daughter Mary, however, are working their way around the world by telling fortunes. Here they are shown as they reached Los Angeles on the last half of their tour