

THE TURNER TRIBUNE

VOL. IX.

TURNER, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1925.

NO. 25.

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest, and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Mrs. Fred Bodine, 28, and four small children of Williamsport, Ind., and Miss Hurd, 21, Marysville, O., were killed Friday. Their automobile was struck by a freight train.

Relief workers were busy over the week-end among the families of the 12,000 miners of district 26, United Mine Workers of America, who went on strike Friday night at Sydney, N. S.

By the explosion of a box of dynamite Sunday morning as a charge was being set under a stump, Percy Warner of Olympia, Wash., was instantly killed and Willard Alverson, also of Olympia, was perhaps fatally injured.

Postal employees throughout the country will receive in their pay envelopes March 14 an additional check covering the increased pay voted them in the new postal pay and rate bill. The pay increase was retroactive to January 1.

Ice, gorged in the Missouri river about Niobrara, Neb., was still holding fast Saturday night. The jam is said to extend 30 miles above Niobrara and bottom land on both sides of the river is inundated to an average depth of six to eight feet.

Suggestions made during the recent aircraft controversy that inadequate results have been obtained from the expenditure of \$423,000,000 on aviation in the last five years were declared in a statement by the National Aeronautic association to be "very unjust."

Chiefs Standing Bull, Antelope and Hollow Horn, Yankton Sioux Indians, held a council last Friday at the exclusive Metropolitan club, Washington, contending for rights in the Black Hills. The guests, who numbered a hundred or more, included many high officials.

The carcass of an elephant of unusual size was washed ashore on the ocean beach below the Cliff house in San Francisco Friday. Mystery is attached to the incident, as no reports have been received here from any elephants being lost from any vessel in the Pacific.

A Chicago robber attempting to hold up a drug store Sunday shot and fatally wounded Archibald F. Murchie, an art student and son of a wealthy tea merchant of Vancouver, B. C. The druggist said the same robber held up the store a week ago. Murchie died at a hospital.

The town of Lavoie, Wyo., was literally wiped off the map of Wyoming Friday and its 1500 residents deprived of their homes by a ruling of Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy, who ordered that the entire village and its populace must be moved in order to make a clear path for a giant of industry—petroleum.

Not a wheel was turning above or below ground Saturday night in the Cape Breton area, where 12,000 employees of the coal mines of the British Empire Steel corporation left the pits Friday night in conformity with a general strike order issued by the officers of district number 21, United Mine Workers of America.

With 13 cats grouped about him and Social Kid, his pet dog companion, Heking his cold hands, Joe Keesey, 48, was found dead in his home in Utica, N. Y., Sunday night. He was a victim of a heart attack. Whining of the dog and odd noises of the cats attracted the attention of relatives who discovered Keesey's lifeless body.

A publicly-owned giant power system, which, by an interlocking system of transmission lines will be able to bring the benefits of a cheap and plentiful supply of electricity into every city, town and hamlet in the United States, is proposed by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, as being inevitable and essential in the future.

The late United States Senator McCormick left his entire estate of more than \$2,000,000, according to the estimate of his attorneys, to his widow, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, for her lifetime. Mrs. McCormick was named sole executrix and co-trustee with Vice-President Dawes, the other trustee. It was disclosed at Chicago when the will was filed.

DRY AGENTS FREE TO SEARCH

Warrant Not Required in Stopping Autos Says Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C.—Federal prohibition agents may lawfully stop automobiles and other vehicles and search them for contraband liquor without a warrant, the supreme court decided Monday in a case from Michigan, brought by George Carroll and John Kiro.

In another liquor case decision, brought from Georgia by Sig Samuels, the court held that states may, under the constitution, make unlawful the possession of liquor acquired legally before enactment of the federal prohibition act.

Chief Justice Taft delivered the opinions in both cases. Justices McReynolds and Sutherland dissenting in the former, and Justice Butler in the latter.

Declaring that "it would be intolerable and unreasonable if a prohibition agent were authorized to stop every automobile on the chance of finding liquor, and thus subject all persons lawfully using the highways to the inconvenience and indignity of such a search," Chief Justice Taft asserted that "those lawfully within the country entitled to use the public highways have a right to free passage without interruption or search unless there is known to a competent official, authorized to search, probable cause for belief that vehicles are carrying contraband or illegal merchandise."

It was the intent of congress, however, to make a distinction between the necessity for a search warrant in the searching of private dwellings and of automobiles, the chief justice stated, and that distinction was constitutional. There is no provision in the constitution which denounces all searches or seizures without a warrant, he said, adding that it prohibits only "unreasonable searches or seizures."

"The guaranty of freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures has been construed practically since the beginning of the government," he explained, "as recognizing a necessary difference between a search of a store, dwelling house or other structure in respect of which a proper official warrant readily may be obtained, and a search of a ship, motorboat, wagon or automobile for contraband goods, where it is not practicable to secure a warrant because the vehicle can be quickly moved out of the locality or jurisdiction in which the warrant must be sought."

Pacific Trade Growing.

New York.—America's trade with Asia, Oceania and Latin-America has increased largely in the last 10 years, statistics compiled by the National City bank showing that imports from Asia and Oceania had expanded to \$980,000,000 in 1924 compared with \$325,000,000 in 1914 and from South America \$465,000,000 against \$223,000,000.

Exports to these countries also showed striking gains, those to Asia and Oceania being \$671,000,000 in 1924 in contrast to \$197,000,000 in 1914, and to South America \$315,000,000 against \$125,000,000. Demand for silk, wool, jute and hides swelled the imports.

Portland Gets Veterans' Hospital.

Washington, D. C.—A bill to appropriate an additional \$10,000,000 for hospital facilities for world war veterans was passed Monday by the house and sent to the senate, which later passed the measure.

In urging passage the house veterans' committee pointed out that approximately \$45,000,000 thus far had been expended for hospital facilities for veterans of the world war. Director Hines of the veterans' bureau requested an additional appropriation of \$14,887,500. Selection of sites would be left to the veterans' bureau director.

Linen Mill Contracted.

Salem, Or.—The contract for the construction of the new B. C. Miles linen mill to be located near the state fair grounds was awarded Monday to A. A. Stewart. The plant, upon completion, will represent an expenditure of \$125,000, and will be the first plant of its kind established west of Minneapolis.

Machinery for the plant has been ordered and is now en route to Salem from Liverpool, England.

Huge Meteor Reported.

San Francisco.—An enormous meteor was seen to fall north of this city Monday night. The distance could not be estimated. There was a flare of light similar to that of a skyrocket, but many times larger. Several persons reported seeing it.

667,000 CHILDREN WED IN AMERICA

Result of Marriage Survey Is Startling

SITUATION SERIOUS

Conditions Attributed in Part to Easy Laws for Weddings in Many States.

New York.—More than two-thirds of a million persons living in the United States today have been child brides who were less than 16 years of age when they married or have been married to brides under that age; the great majority of these, contrary to popular belief, are native white of native parentage. These are a few of the many startling facts revealed in an extended study of child marriages, a preliminary report on which was made public here Sunday by the Russell Sage foundation.

This situation is due in large measure to two causes, says the report: The fact that many states require no better evidence of age than the affidavit of one of the candidates for a marriage license and that the legal minimum marriageable age is still only 12 years for girls and 14 years for boys in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado, Idaho, Maine and Mississippi.

The seriousness of the situation becomes even more impressive when it is known that the foundation's report classes as child brides only those under 16 years old; that it does not take into account the many marriages of children over 16 but under 18, and that the total of 667,000 child brides and husbands of child brides is increased each year by thousands of additional child marriages. Nor have the foundation's investigations included in their estimates boys married at 17 or younger to girls or women older than 15, because the number of such marriages is relatively small.

The investigators, working under the direction of Mary E. Richmond, nationally known authority on family welfare work, have visited 90 cities in 28 states; their field work was followed by exhaustive statistical studies, library research and extended interviews and correspondence with representatives of social agencies, jurists, public officials, physiologists and other authorities on the many phases of the problem. The study, which is still under way, covers not only the child marriage problem but the whole subject of the administration of marriage laws.

Million Gift Reported.

New York.—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has given \$1,000,000 to the Hampton and Tuskegee institutes for negroes, it was announced by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund.

Mr. Rockefeller's donation was made unconditionally and brings the endowment fund now being raised to \$3,500,000.

Dr. Stokes characterized Mr. Rockefeller's gift as marking "the union of all those forces whose co-operation must be secured if the negro is to be given an adequate opportunity in our country and if we are to have increasingly interracial peace and good will."

Eighteen Robbers Shot.

Mexico City.—An order has been issued by the war department to treat all highwaymen and robbers operating in the interior as rebels. As such they are liable to execution immediately when captured in the act. In conformity with the decree 18 robbers were shot Saturday in Justitahuaca, state of Puebla, en masse as a warning to others in the town and neighboring towns suspected of protecting train holdups and highway robbers.

Insane to be Beautiful.

Chicago.—A beauty parlor, installed at a cost of \$2000, will be opened in the Elgin state hospital for the insane. Three beauty experts have been employed and they are to be assisted by a number of women patients. There will be no charge for services which will include hair bobbing, manicuring and facial treatment.

Plans for the funding of a national college of arts, with the expenditure of \$2,500,000 for buildings and an endowment fund of \$1,800,000 were announced by the council of the National Academy of Design after a special meeting in New York Sunday. Establishment of a \$700,000 fund to provide an income to enable 25 students of the school to go abroad annually for study also is planned.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Eugene.—Mrs. Jane Grant Rennie, 92, pioneer of Oregon and a resident of the Willamette valley for more than 50 years, died at the home of her son, John M. Rennie, here Friday.

Salem.—A total of \$107,924.35 was turned over to the state treasurer by the state land department during the month of February, according to a report prepared here by George G. Brown, clerk of the state land board.

Klamath Falls.—All lands within the Klamath irrigation district will be reclassified, according to a decision reached Saturday by the board. A classification committee will be named to undertake the work at an early date.

Hood River.—The busy season for orchardists has arrived and growers in all sections are engaged in pruning and making ready for application of early sprays. Robert Green, here from the upper valley, stated that pruning crews were noted in every orchard.

Salem.—The condition of Mrs. Walter M. Pierce, wife of Oregon's chief executive, was reported by physicians Sunday as slightly improved. The patient was only temporary and that the patient could not survive more than a few days.

Mill City.—At a recent meeting the Bohemian band, which has been practicing for about a year, formally organized, with the following officers: Vladic Dvorka, leader; Ed Drapala, president; Antone Morvarec, vice-president; Howard Penner, secretary; Frank Rada, treasurer.

Salem.—Hearing of the wool rate case has been set for March 23, according to announcement made at the offices of the public service commission Friday. The hearing will be conducted by representatives of the interstate commerce commission and will be held in Portland.

Sweet Home.—Gene Greene, 7, son of Charles Greene of Pleasant Valley, was pinned under a heavy log for one half hour Sunday before members of a crew could be summoned to release him. He suffered serious internal injuries, according to reports from the Lebanon hospital.

Salem.—Announcement was made here Saturday that the Mountain States Power company will start within the next few days construction of a line for heat, power and light from Independence along the county road to Brunks corner, and thence along the state highway to Salem.

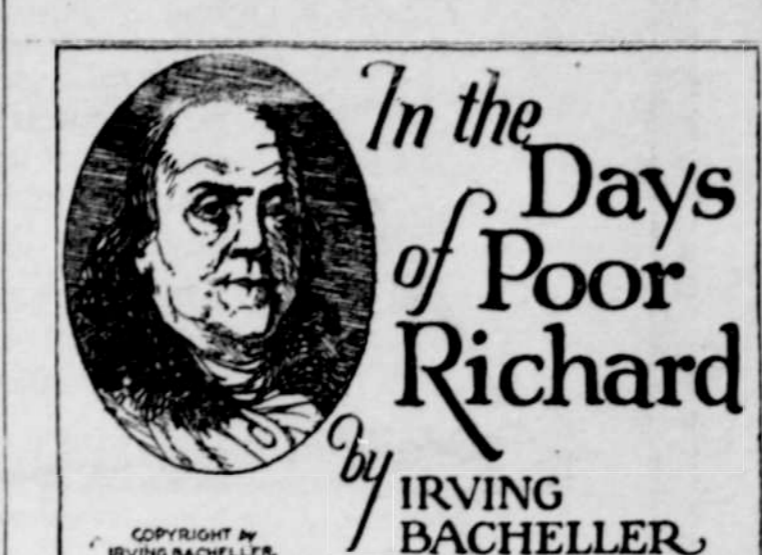
Salem.—Out of a total of 39,640 pupils in the high schools of Oregon 28,787 are studying English, 19,464 mathematics, 14,717 science and 19,675 history, according to a statement issued by the state superintendent of public instruction Saturday. A total of 6345 of these students have chosen American history.

Newport.—Frank C. Bramwell, superintendent of banks, has announced that the first dividend to the depositors of the Western State bank will be paid Wednesday—20 per cent on commercial deposits and 65 per cent on savings deposits, the total aggregating approximately \$75,000. The Western State bank closed its doors November 7, 1924.

Salem.—There will be no increase in federal grazing fees before 1927, according to a letter received at the state department here Saturday from Howard M. Gore, secretary of agriculture. The letter was in reply to a memorial approved by the legislature at its recent session urging congress not to enact any legislation which would tend to increase the grazing fees at this time.

Bend.—Hopes for the safety of Charlie George, trapper, who has been missing for five weeks, were virtually abandoned Sunday when three men, J. O. Gerking, C. A. Adams and Clyde Short, returned from a three-day search in the snow-covered Cascades of central Oregon. It is possible that the body of the missing trapper is in Crater creek cabin on the broken top plateau, but this cabin is buried under snow, which averages 30 feet in depth.

Salem.—Governor Pierce Sunday signed a bill introduced by the joint ways and means committee of the house and senate providing for a 10 per cent tax on cigarettes, smoking tobacco and snuff. The tax is based on the retail prices. This bill, as originally reported out by the ways and means committee, provided for the levying of a tax on all tobaccos, but this was amended in the senate by eliminating chewing tobaccos and cigars. It has been estimated that the new tax will return to the state approximately \$500,000 during the current biennium.



CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"The man has a great heart in him, as every great man must," he wrote to his father. "I am beginning to love him. I can see that these thousands in the army are going to be bound to him by an affection like that of a son for a father. With men like Washington and Franklin to lead us, how can we fail?"

The next night Sir Henry Clinton got around the Americans and turned their left flank. Smallwood's command and that of Colonel Jack Irons were almost destroyed, twenty-two hundred having been killed or taken. Jack had his left arm shot through and escaped only by the swift and effective use of his pistols and hanger, and by good luck, his horse having been "only slightly cut in the withers." The American line gave way. Its unseasoned troops fled into Brooklyn. There was the end of the island. They could go no farther without swimming. With a British fleet in the harbor under Admiral Lord Howe, the situation was desperate. Sir Henry had only to follow and pen them in and unlimber his guns. The surrender of more than half of Washington's army would have to follow. At headquarters, the most discerning minds saw that only a miracle could prevent it.

The miracle arrived. Next day a fog thicker than the darkness of a clouded night enveloped the island and lay upon the face of the waters. Calmly, quickly Washington got ready to move his troops. That night, under the friendly cover of the fog, they were quietly taken across to East river, with a regiment of Marlbled sea dogs, under Colonel Glover, manning the boats. Fortunately, the British army had halted, waiting for clear weather.

For nearly two weeks Jack was nursing his wound in Washington's army hospital, which consisted of a cabin, a tent, a number of cow stables and an old shed on the heights of Harlem. Jack had lain in a hospital, toward the end of his confinement, John Adams came to see him. "Were you badly hurt?" the great man asked. "Scratched a little, but I'll be back in the service tomorrow," Jack replied. "You do not look like yourself quite. I think that I will ask the commander in chief to let you go with me to Philadelphia. I have some business there and later Franklin and I are going to Staten Island to confer with Admiral Lord Howe. We are a pair of snaphook old dogs and need a young man like you to look after us. You would only have to keep out of our quarrels, attend to our luggage and make some notes in the conference."

So it happened that Jack went to Philadelphia with Mr. Adams and, after two days at the house of Doctor Franklin, set out with the two great men for the conference on Staten Island. He went in high hope that he was to witness the last scene of the war.

In Amboy he sent a letter to his father, which said: "Mr. Adams is a blunt, outspoken man. If things do not go to his liking, he is quick to tell you. Doctor Franklin is humorous and polite, but firm as a God-placed mountain. You may put your shoulder against the mountain and push and think it is moving, but it isn't. He is established. He has found his proper bearings and is done with moving. These two great men differ in little matters. They had a curious quarrel the other evening. We had reached New Brunswick on our way north. The taverns were crowded. I ran from one to another trying to find entertainment for my distinguished friends. At last I found a small chamber with one bed in it and a single window. The bed nearly filled the room. No better accommodation was to be had. I had left them sitting on a bench in a little grove near the large hotel, with the luggage near them. When I returned they were having a hot argument over the origin of the storm, the doctor asserting that he had learned by experiment that they began in the southwest and proceeded in a northeasterly direction. I had to wait ten minutes for a chance to speak to them. Mr. Adams was hot faced, the doctor calm and smiling. I imparted the news. "God of Israel! Mr. Adams exclaimed. "Is it not enough that I have to agree with you? Must I also sleep with you?"

"Sir, I hope that you must not, but if you must, I beg that you will sleep more gently than you talk," said Franklin.

"I went with them to their quarters carrying the luggage. On the way Mr. Adams complained that he had picked up a flea somewhere. "The flea, sir, is a small animal, but a big fact," said Franklin. "You alarm me. Two large men and a flea will be apt to crowd our quarters."

"In the room they argued with a depth of feeling which astonished me, as to whether the one window should be open or closed. Mr. Adams had closed it. "Please do not close the window," said Franklin. "We shall suffocate." "Sir, I am an invalid and afraid of the night air," said Adams rather testily. "The air of this room will be much worse for you than that out-of-doors," Franklin retorted. He was then between the covers. "I beg of you to open the window and get into bed and if I do not prove my case to your satisfaction, I will consent to its being closed."

"I lay down on a straw-filled mattress outside their door. I heard Mr. Adams open the window and get into bed. Then Doctor Franklin began to expound his theory of colds. He declared that cold air never gave any one a cold; that respiration destroyed a gallon of air a minute and that all the air in the room would be consumed in an hour. He went on and on and long before he had finished his argument, Mr. Adams was snoring, continued rather by the length than the cogency of the reasoning. Soon the two great men, whose fame may be said to fill the earth, were asleep in the same bed in that little box of a room and snoring in a way that suggested loud contention. I had to laugh as I listened. Mr. Adams would seem to have been defeated, for, by and by, I heard him muttering as he walked the floor. Howe's large met the party at Amboy and conveyed them to the landing near his headquarters. It was, however, a fruitless journey. Howe wished to negotiate on the old ground now abandoned forever. The people of America had spoken for independence—a new, irrevocable fact not to be put aside by ambassadors. The colonies were lost. The concessions which the wise Franklin had so urgently recommended to the government of England, Howe seemed now inclined to offer, but they could not be entertained. "Then my government can only maintain its dignity by fighting," said Howe. "That is a mistaken notion," Franklin answered. "It will be much more dignified for your government to acknowledge its error than to persist in it." "We shall fight," Howe declared. "And you will have more fighting to do than you anticipate," said Franklin. "Nature is our friend and ally. The Lord has prepared our defenses. They are the sea, the mountains, the forest and the character of our people. Consider what you have accomplished. At an expense of eight million pounds you have killed about eight hundred Yankees. They have cost you ten thousand pounds a head. Meanwhile, at least a hundred thousand children have been born in America. There are the factors in your problem. How much time and money will be required for the job of killing all of us?" The British admiral ignored the query. "My powers are limited," said he, "but I am authorized to grant pardons and in every way to exercise the king's paternal solicitude." "Such an offer shows that your proud nation has no flattering opinion of us," Franklin answered. "We, who are the injured parties, have not the baseness to entertain it. You will forgive me for reminding you that the king's paternal solicitude has been rather trying. It has burned our defenseless towns in midwinter; it has incited the savages to massacre our farmers in the back country; it has driven us to a declaration of independence. Britain and America are now distinct states. Peace can be considered only on that basis. You wish to prevent our trade from passing into foreign channels. Let me remind you, also, that the profit of no trade can ever be equal to the expense of holding it with fleets and armies." "On such a basis I am not empowered to treat with you," Howe answered. "We shall immediately move against your army." The conference ended. The ambassadors and their secretary shook hands with the British admiral. "Mr. Irons, I have heard much of you," said the latter as he held Jack's hand. "You are deeply attached to a young lady whom I admire and whose father is my friend. I offer you a chance to leave this troubled land and go to London and marry and lead a peaceable, Christian life. You may keep your principles, if you wish, as I have no use for them. You will find sympathizers in England." "Lord Howe, your kindness touches me," the young man answered. "What you propose is a great temptation. It is like Calypso's offer of immortal happiness to Ulysses. I love England. I love peace, and more than either, I

love the young lady, but I could not go and keep my principles. "Why not, sir?"

"Because we are all of a mind with our Mr. Patrick Henry. We put liberty above happiness and even above life. So I must stay and help fight her battles, and when I say it is my grinding my own heart under my heel. Don't think harshly of me. I cannot help it. The feeling is bred in my bones."

His lordship smiled politely and bowed as the three men withdrew. Franklin took the hand of the young man and pressed it affectionately as they were leaving the small house in which Howe had established himself.

Jack, who had been taking notes of the fruitless talk of these great men, was sorely disappointed. He could see no prospect now of peace. "My hopes are burned to the ground," he said to Doctor Franklin.

"It is a time of sacrifice," the good man answered. "You have the invincible spirit that looks into the future and gives all it has. You are America."

"I have been thinking too much of myself," Jack answered. "Now I am ready to lay down my life in this great cause of ours." "Boy, I like you," said Mr. Adams. "I have arranged to have you safely conveyed to New York. There an orderly will meet and conduct you to our headquarters."

"Thank you, sir," Jack replied. Turning to Doctor Franklin, he added: "One remark of yours to Lord Howe impressed me. You said that nature was our friend and ally. It put me in mind of the fog that helped us out of Brooklyn and of a little adventure of mine."

Then he told the story of the spider's web. "I repeat that all nature is with us," said Franklin. "It was a sense of injustice in human nature that sent us across the great barrier of the sea into conditions where only the strong could survive. Here we have raised up a sturdy people with 3,000 miles of water between them and tyranny. Armies cannot cross it and succeed long in a hostile land. They are too far from home. The expense of transporting and maintaining them will bleed our enemies until they are spent. The British king is powerful, but now he has picked a quarrel with Almighty God, and it will go hard with him."

CHAPTER XVII

How Solomon Shifted the Shear. In the spring news came of a great force of British which was being organized in Canada for a descent upon New York through Lake Champlain. Frontier settlers in Tryon county were being massacred by Indians.

General Herkimer and Schuyler had written to Washington asking for the services of the famous scout, Solomon Blinck, in that region. "He knows the Indian as no other man knows him and can speak his language and he also knows the bush," Schuyler had written. "If there is any place on earth where his help is needed just now, it is here."

"Got to leave ye, my son," Solomon said to Jack one evening soon after that. "How so?" the young man asked. "Goin' hum to fight Injuns. The Great Father has ordered it. I'll like it better. Gittin' lax here. Sumner's comin' an' I'm a born bush man. I'm kind of uneasy—like a deer in a doorway. I ain't had to run fer my life since we got here. My hoofs are complainin'. I ain't shot a gun in a month."

A look of sorrow spread over the face of Solomon. "I'm tired of this place," said Jack. "The British are scared of us and we're scared of the British. There's nothing goin' on. I'd love to go back to the big bush with you."

"I'll tell the Great Father that you're a born bush man. Maybe he'll let ye go. They'll need us both. Rum, Injuns an' the devil have fined hands. The Long house will be the center of all an' its line fences'll take in the bull big bush."

That day Jack's name was included in the order. "I'm sorry that it is not yet possible to pay you or any of the men who have served me so faithfully," said Washington. "If you need money I shall be glad to lend you a sum to help you through this journey."

"I ain't fightin' fer pay," Solomon answered. "I'll hoe an' dig, an' cook, an' guide fer money. But I won't fight no more fer money—partly 'cause I don't need it—partly 'cause I'm fightin' fer myself. I got a little left in my britches pocket, but if I hadn't, my ol' Marier wouldn't let me go hangry."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Serious Case

A notoriously absent-minded man was observed walking down the street with one foot continually in the gutter, the other on the pavement. A friend meeting him said: "Good evening. How are you?" "Well," replied the absent-minded one, "I thought I was very well when I left home, but now I don't know what's the matter with me. I've been limping for the last half hour."

Passing the Buck

The new cook gave some pork chops to a relative who called while the lady of the house was out paying a few calls. "The missus will miss them," warned the parlor maid. "Oh, I'll blame that on the cat." "We have no cat." "That be a good girl," urged the new cook earnestly, "and let the canary out of its cage."