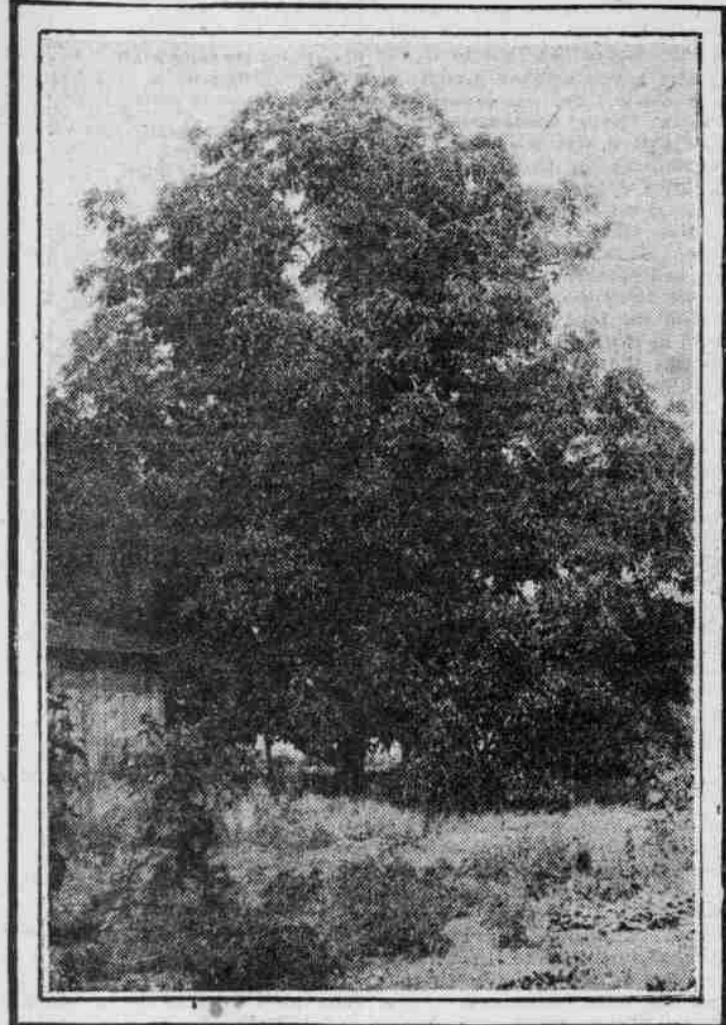


BIG, PROLIFIC WALNUT TREE IS PRIDE OF BROWNSVILLE

Horticulturists Journey From Far-Away Parts of World to View Unusual Tree on Kirk Place.



Kirk Walnut Tree, Brownsville

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Nov. 11.—(Special)—The Kirk walnut tree is the pride of Brownsville. Probably it is the most remarkable tree in the state of Oregon. Because of its prolific growth, tremendous size, wonderful and sustained yield and its power to transmit to its seedlings all of its own qualities, this tree is known to horticulturists far and wide. Men have journeyed from far parts of the world just to get a look at it, and a look at the trees on Kirk avenue raised as seedlings. The books on walnut culture invariably mention the Kirk tree at Brownsville as a variety and kind of its own, and one which is practically unobtainable. The Kirk walnut tree is now owned by Mrs. John Grose. It stands on her property on Kirk avenue, west of the house, back of a garden, in a spot where there are no other trees. This property is Riley Kirk's old place. Riley Kirk was a pioneer of 1848. He was an enthusiastic orchardist. He believed in the future of fruit trees in the Willamette valley. He planted a large orchard east of his house, and one walnut tree west of the house. As walnut raising was something which he had not done, he forgot all about the walnut tree, and lavished his time and labor on the fruit orchard. Neglect seemed to be just the thing this nut-tree desired, for like Finney's turnip, it grew and grew and grew. At the present day the fruit trees are practically all scrubbed up, but the walnut tree is bearing bushels upon bushels of delicious nuts. The Kirk family did not take any more of the nuts until one year it began to bear. Each year thereafter there was a wonderful nut harvest. Mr. Kirk died in 1860, but his widow continued to harvest the crop. It is said she more than paid the taxes on her place by the sale of walnuts. Johnny Moore, at Brownsville, has

once, his partner having failed to raise the bid, he, the partner, may raise on a subsequent round if this becomes necessary. If assured of three tricks, or the number the bidding player took into consideration when making his initial bid, if at the same time he holds the needed number of trumps, see the logic of it all? The bidding player has shown by a rebid that he is good for six tricks; the partner is good for three. Six tricks added to three will produce nine. Nine tricks, therefore, are seemingly assured, sufficient to make good a contract of three. If the initial bidder rebids his hand a second time, his partner having persistently passed, the partner may subsequently raise, though holding but two tricks, having at the same time the requisite number of trumps. The second rebid shows that the bidder has at least three supply two tricks, ten tricks, or the contract of four, should be easy of attainment. In line with this reasoning, if the partner of the bidding player raises the bid at the first opportunity, thereby showing four tricks, the initial bidder may raise to five, or if necessary to six, rather than simply four tricks in his hand. His five tricks added to his partner's four should easily produce a contract of three, or in all nine tricks. As is known, when third bidder becomes the original bidder, the hand is required for the initial bid of either the dealer or second player after a pass. To justify his bid, he should hold on 2 1/2 to three quick trick values—2 1/2 are considered sufficient, if they are distributed among three suits, and he is confined to two suits—and his hand should guarantee the probability of five tricks. His partner by his pass has denied a bid and cannot be depended upon for a definite amount of assistance. Third player's hand, therefore, must contain proportionately greater strength, sufficient to make up to a certain extent for the probable lack in the partner's hand. In the event, therefore, that third player becomes the original bidder of the hand, his partner, who has already passed, may raise the bid once, having the necessary number of trumps to do so, if holding 1 1/2 quick trick values, or three tricks, as three added to five, the number the bidding player shows, should produce eight tricks—a two bid contract. When, however, fourth player becomes the original bidder of the hand, his partner, the player to the left of the dealer, may not raise on two tricks only, notwithstanding that an original bid by the fourth player shows the probability of three tricks. This may seem somewhat strange and to a certain extent at variance with the principles as given which underlie the partner's system of bidding. That it is entirely logical, however, will be shown by the following brief explanation: The average expectancy of support in the hand of the partner of the original bidder, whether the original bidder be the dealer, the second, third or fourth player, is three tricks. If, therefore, the partner's hand contains less than the normal expectancy, say, one or two tricks, the estimated trick value of the initial bidding hand does not average to obtain. Fourth player's partner, therefore, shall have three tricks to justify a raise. This particular system of valuing hands and of enabling each of the two composing the partnership to infer as to the number of tricks at a given bid which the combined hands will or should produce so amply fills the requirements of bidding that, when correctly and intelligently applied a bid should seldom if ever go wrong. This brings to mind a question recently asked as to whether in considering the advisability of a bid a player was not entirely justifiable in taking a gambling chance in a bid did embody a gamble, as, for instance, a player bidding upon the probability of three tricks in his partner's hand is taking a gamble that he holds this number of tricks. The normal expectancy is that he will hold them, but he may or may not do so. Lacking this number, the bid generally will fall of fulfillment unless the bidding player himself holds a greater number than is necessary to the bid. However, the rules and valuations as given for bids, rebids, supporting bids, etc., do not take into account the factor of defense; that is, the fact that the opponents if permitted to win their bid, may go game, especially the rubber game, and that in the hope to avert this contingency players are often justified in going on with their bids with less than the normal requirements. Players, however, when the gambling instinct is so strongly developed as that they overlook all the recognized rules and principles governing correct bidding, and the partner or later have cause to regret their rashness and wish when too late that they, too, had followed a system, the value of which has been tested and found fully equal to all requirements. Thus far I have considered trump bids. A no-trump bid is for precisely the same number of quick trick values (two) and the same number of trumps (four) that a trump bid does. This is the minimum strength needed for the dealer or the second bidder after a pass. As in the case with the bid of one trump, third player's required values ranging from 2 1/2 to 3, or five tricks, and fourth player's values ranging from three to 3 1/2, or six tricks, to justify an original bid. At a trump bid the values may be confined to two suits, or even one. At a no-trump bid they must be distributed among at least two suits. In estimating the number of tricks one will win at a trump bid one takes into account a certain number of small trumps, and a trump bid one estimates the probable number of tricks the hand will produce by doubling the quick trick values of the hand. Thus a hand made up, say,

When we gave you this store—the finest millinery store in the land—we promised that we would give you better hats, better styles, for less money. We told you that by doing this we could sell thousands of hats and would be enabled to give you increasingly better hats for less money. We are very grateful to be able to say that this principle has proven wonderfully successful. We are selling thousands of hats—better hats—better styles—for less money. These hats are making thousands of friends for us in Portland. Because of the thousands of hats we sell we can buy better hats for less money. Manufacturers are making us drastic price reductions because of the phenomenal volume of business we are doing. And every day, every week, every month, we will be able to give you still greater and greater values—still better and better hats—and for less and less money. Every time you buy a hat at Proctor's it enables us to sell you a better hat—a better style—for less money the next time.

Selling Thousands of Hats

When we gave you this store—the finest millinery store in the land—we promised that we would give you better hats, better styles, for less money. We told you that by doing this we could sell thousands of hats and would be enabled to give you increasingly better hats for less money. We are very grateful to be able to say that this principle has proven wonderfully successful. We are selling thousands of hats—better hats—better styles—for less money. These hats are making thousands of friends for us in Portland. Because of the thousands of hats we sell we can buy better hats for less money. Manufacturers are making us drastic price reductions because of the phenomenal volume of business we are doing. And every day, every week, every month, we will be able to give you still greater and greater values—still better and better hats—and for less and less money. Every time you buy a hat at Proctor's it enables us to sell you a better hat—a better style—for less money the next time.

A Wonderful Variety of New Winter Hats. Real hats. Every one perfectly constructed of the best materials. The styles are all new—all have been bought in New York City within a month. They are hats that were bought to sell for much more money. Commencing Monday morning and all week they are on special sale for \$4.85. Small hats, large hats, medium-sized hats—all kinds of hats. No matter what your age or what your desire, we can fit you in one of these becoming hats.

PROCTOR'S 331 WASHINGTON STREET. The Store With a Principle Better Hats Better Styles For Less Money. Everything guaranteed to be as represented or your money back.

Auction Bridge

BY ANNIE BLANCHE SHELLEY. ORIGINAL BID, especially when made by the dealer or second player after a pass, takes into consideration that a certain help will be provided by the partner. The bidding player does not expect to make his contract on simply the number of tricks his hand guarantees, but upon this number plus the number he has a right to expect from his partner. As has been explained, the dealer and second player after a pass may expect greater help from their partners than can the third or fourth partner, when the other players having passed, their bid becomes the original bid of the hand. Necessarily, therefore, these players must be stronger themselves to justify a bid than either the dealer or second player after a pass. The "normal expectancy," that is, the number of tricks the dealer or second bidder after a pass has a right to expect from his partner, is three, which number (assuming the bidder himself is assured of four tricks) will generally enable him to make good his contract. Should the bidder's own hand not be good for four tricks, he should be good for four tricks, or the partner's hand not produce the expected number of tricks, or three, the contract, as a rule, will fall of fulfillment. While, as has been repeatedly stated, game is the goal of all players and a partial score is considered of negligible value, it is nevertheless important that a player who makes a bid have a reasonable assurance that at least he will make his contract, or at least that he will not contribute to the score of the adversaries. Fifty points a trick, what the adversaries receive when a contract fails of fulfillment, counts on pretty rapidly. As stated, the normal expectancy of the dealer or second player after the dealer has passed is that three tricks will be furnished by the partner; in other words, that the partner's hand will contain 1 1/2 quick trick values, which, added to the four, automatically double and produce double that number—seven, or three. This is the expectancy whether the bid be a trump or no trump. If the bid be a trump, three trumps or two with ace, king or queen at the top are expected from the partner. Stuffed up in a word, then, the normal expectancy of the dealer or second player after a pass is three trumps or two with ace, king or queen, and that the hand will contain 1 1/2 quick trick values, or three tricks, sufficient to enable the contract to be made good. It follows, then, that if the partner's hand contains just what the bidding player expects, and has taken into account in making his bid, he, the partner, should on no

BRITONS ALSO WRESTLING WITH MURDER MYSTERIES

Two Supposed Poison Killings Remarkable in Character and Thus Far Have Baffled Detectives and Police. BY NORMAN R. MATSON. (Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.) LONDON, Nov. 11.—(Special Cable)—The United States, surfeited apparently by murder mysteries of various character, is not alone in that field. Here in England we have some which have succeeded in pushing the political crisis from the most prominent position on the front page of the newspapers. Two are of a striking character. Both have to do with poison in some form. Nothing, not even horse racing, let alone national politics, interests your typical Britisher as a poison mystery does. We have had something dangerously close to an epidemic of poison killings during the last few months, but there are two, the Jelfe and Ilford cases, still remaining unsolved. Mrs. Jelfe, a wealthy widow of Chiswick, died August 18 last after a minor operation. She left an estate of \$100,000 to her physician, Dr. Bernard Hartshorne, a man of excellent reputation. He made out her death certificate. Somehow, after weeks of waiting, suspicion was aroused, the body assumed and the stomach taken out for analysis. Two days later Dr. Hartshorne was unconscious in a London hotel room, having taken poison. When he took his room he registered as "Mr. Armstrong."

PARROT CAUSE OF SUIT

Services of Slain Bird as Entertainer Valued at \$300. (By Chicago Tribune Leased Wire.) NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The value of a parrot's services, either as companion or entertainer, will have to be settled in the near future by the Hoboken, district court. The services of one particular bird are estimated to be worth \$300. That is the sum of damages claimed today by Carmine Tarantino of West Hoboken, in a suit against his next door neighbor, Charles W. Wyckoff. Wyckoff had killed the bird with a shotgun. The parrot, so tame that it was permitted to fly about the house and yard of Tarantino, broke up a pinocchle game Wyckoff and some friends were having last September in the Wyckoff back yard. Polly flew into a tree over the case. Wyckoff was taking a soggy cracker on Wyckoff's head.

Society

FRATERNAL NOTES. A pleasant social evening is anticipated next Wednesday evening, when a birthday dinner will be given to "Rose of Sharon, 261 L. O. L." by members of Rose's immediate family. "Rose" will be 6 years old on the date and is rapidly growing. There will be a birthday cake. BEATRICE BEECHER ARRESTED. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 11.—Beatrice Beecher, said to be a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, was taken into custody here last night at the request of the police of San Francisco, who telegraphed a warrant charging her with having issued a worthless check.

Get Rid of Fat Where It Shows

Do you realize that nothing but good substantial food and plenty of it will build muscular energy, and that you must eat and eat properly in order to remain your strength? Outside the establishment of the Irish nation. This was the breeding of his beloved "Kerry Blues," a type of dog that has become very popular in the past year or two. Even when on the run and later during his bitter fight with De Valera, Collins is said to have found time occasionally to attend to his hobby.

Idaho Man Tests Power of Medica

Uses Remedy on Chronic Sore. "It Healed and Took Inflammation Out," He Testifies. "With great pleasure I can speak well of and recommend Medica," writes Francis Threeshouse of Kamiah, Idaho, telling of experience with this potent mineral substance from the Bitter Root Mountains. "I had a bad and chronic sore caused by getting hurt. My limb became swollen and inflamed, it used other claimed remedies and they failed. Finally I used Medica, which healed and took inflammation out. Am well today." This is a type of case in which the use of Medica has been attended with remarkable success. The antiseptic qualities of this peculiar medicinal clay bring speedy results. Medica has many other important uses and should be in every family medicine chest. For sale at leading drug stores, or by mail from the Medica Products Co., Inc., Walla Walla, Wash. Price One Dollar the package.

Utah Cave National Monument

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 11.—Timpanogus cave and the "rail cave" in Utah county, have been proclaimed a national monument by executive order of President Harding, according to word received here. The cave was discovered some years ago but was opened only recently by the forest service. It is located 1500 feet up the side of a cliff and the trail reaching it is built zig-zag fashion. Michael Collins Fond of Dogs. BELFAST.—It is recorded that in the midst of all his pre-occupations and anxieties of the past six years, the late Michael Collins found time to keep up his one great interest.

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Pape's DIAPHRASIN FOR INDIGESTION. STOMACH BAD—CHEW A FEW! Instantly! End Indigestion, Gas, Sourness, Heartburn. Correct your digestion at once! The moment "Pape's Diaphrasin" reaches the stomach you never feel any more misery from indigestion, sourness, flatulence, gas, heartburn or acid stomach. Don't suffer! Correct your stomach for a few cents. All druggists recommend these pleasant, harmless stomach tablets.—Adv.

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