

## INJUNCTION ASKED AGAINST PINE BODY

Government Alleges Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade By Association.

Washington, D. C.—Injunction proceedings asking that the federal courts put an end to certain operations of the Western Pine Manufacturers' association, comprising about fifty corporations, were filed by the federal government in St. Paul, Minn., at the direction of Attorney-General Daugherty.

The petition charges that the association is a "combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce and trade" in lumber, operating by means of a basic price list arrangement which "never purported to reflect the actual market." The result, it is declared, is to eliminate competition and form a fictitious price level.

Eighty-six individuals are named as defendants in the case, which was submitted after long and careful investigation by the department of justice.

The petition states that many of the defendant manufacturers are incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, and maintain their principal offices within that state, although a large amount of the lumber manufactured by them is shipped in the course of interstate trade and commerce from the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, in which it is produced, into the Minnesota district, and there sold to wholesalers and retailers who in turn sell it to consumers within this district or again ship it into the neighboring states for sale to dealers or consumers.

## SOVIET CONFISCATES AMERICAN PROPERTY

Washington, D. C.—Confiscation by the soviet authorities of American property interests in Vladivostok has greatly complicated the situation with regard to the status of the American consulate in that port, according to official information disclosed here.

Property valued at several hundred thousand dollars belonging to American firms has been nationalized under the soviet law of 1917, which declares all private property to belong to the state and efforts of American officials thus far have proved unavailing in restoring this property to its owners.

The American government as yet has not actually ordered the consulate at Vladivostok closed, and the state department is at present without advice as to whether the consulate intend to leave.

The soviet government has given notice to the American officials that they have until May 20 in which to regulate their position and obtain new exequaturs recognized by the soviet government.

## FRENCH SEIZE RUHR COKE

Five Hundred Furnaces Close Down; Baths and Industries Affected.

Essen.—A sweeping order, providing for the confiscation of all coke in the Ruhr was issued by General de Goutte, head of the occupation forces.

All coke by-products are included in the order, which explains the action is taken because Germany refused to fulfill the clause of the treaty of Versailles providing for deliveries of coal and coke and because there are indications that the available coke supply is diminishing.

In consequence of this order, it was announced all public bathhouses in Essen, Bochum, Dortmund and other industrial cities in the Ruhr will be closed. About 500 furnaces already have been shut down and the Germans say it is only a question of time when others, along with big manufacturing plants, will also close.

## Mayor Sentenced for Liquor Violation.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Roswell O. Johnson, mayor of Gary, Ind., famous steel city, was sentenced to serve one year and six months at the federal penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., and fined \$2000 in federal court on a charge of conspiracy to violate the federal liquor laws. Fifty-one others convicted with Johnson and five who pleaded guilty were also sentenced.

U. S. Investigating Killing of Seaman. Washington, D. C.—Frederick M. Ryder, American consul at Vancouver, B. C., was instructed by Secretary Hughes to investigate the firing on the American schooner Siloam by a Canadian fisheries patrol, which resulted in the death of J. M. Yorke, a member of the Siloam's crew.

Turks and Allies Unable to Agree. Lausanne.—The Turks and allies were unable to agree on any major question before the economic commission at the Lausanne peace conference.

## FARM TOPICS

(Farm Notes from O. A. C. Experiment Station.)

The first drawn milk from the udder is very poor in fat, generally less than one per cent. The last drawn milk is very rich, often testing from 8 to 10 per cent or even higher.—O. A. C.

When the intervals of time between milkings are unequal, cows generally yield a smaller amount of milk after the shorter period, but this milk is slightly richer in fat and total solids.—O. A. C.

The annual yield of both milk and fat by a cow normally increases from the first lactation until she is mature. The maximum yield is usually reached at 7 to 9 years of age. A dairy cow on the average as a 2 year old may be expected to produce about 70 per cent; as a three year old around 80 per cent; and as a four year old about 90 per cent of the milk and butter fat she will produce under the same treatment when mature.—O. A. C.

More than 9,500 farmers since the last census have placed their breeding operations on a strictly purebred sire basis and are following the methods leading to further improvement, records of the United States Department of Agriculture show. This has been a development of approximately three years. At the present rate of enrollment the number will pass the 10,000 mark within the next three months. This number of livestock owners represents the ownership of more than one million head of stock, all of which is improving by the use of purebred sires. An additional requirement for enrollment in the campaign is that sires must be of good quality in addition to being pure-bred. The department issues an attractive emblem of recognition to live-stock owners who cooperate in this activity.

The Australian tomato weevil (*Desiantha notiva* Lea) has been found by the United States Department of Agriculture to be established at a number of points along the coast of Mississippi in addition to the previous inland infestation. It is now reported from five distinct places in Harrison county, and one in Jackson county. This indicates that the original introduction occurred presumably at an earlier date than was here before supposed.

As a prize for the township killing the largest number of gophers, Linden Township won a purebred Holstein bull given by Cavalier county, N. Dakota, in its 1922 gopher campaign, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. The gophers were well cleaned up, saving the county 410,000 bushels of grain on a conservative estimate, and every farmer in Linden Township has the privilege of breeding to the bull for a small fee charged to help defray the expense of keeping him. The prize promises to be of much benefit to the dairy industry of the township.

Control work against many insect pests centers about securing insect parasites which in themselves are not injurious. In the effort to obtain beneficial species of parasites to aid in the fight against the gipsy and brown-tail moths, the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture sends its scientific assistants to Europe to import, breed and colonize beneficial European parasites of these two insects in this country. Parasites of the gipsy moth are also obtained from Japan and shipped here to be propagated and distributed. Other parasites procured from Japan have been found useful in checking the Japanese beetle. The last shipment of these parasites arrived in December, 1922.

The spread of the Mexican bean beetle to higher altitudes is apparent to entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Three or four years ago the Mexican bean beetle was not found higher than 5,000 feet above sea level in Colorado and at elevations as high as 7,000 feet in New Mexico. Quite recently authentic reports have been received of the occurrence of this pest at altitudes above 7,000 feet in New Mexico and one of its occurrences at Chaffee, Buena Vista county, Colorado, at an elevation of 8,231 feet. In Mexico it is known to occur in Puebla, State of Puebla, at an elevation of 7,110 feet. The State entomologist of Colorado reports this species at Salida last summer, and says that it is spreading in Delta County on the western slope in the irrigated region.

## CROPS EARLIER THIS SPRING

"Our crops are quite a little earlier this spring than they were last season and they are all looking very promising," is the report made by H. A. Futrell, dairy man of Hermiston county. Mr. Futrell says that the alfalfa crop has already attained quite a growth, and prospects are that there will be an abundance of water. Farmers in this district have been irrigating for some time. Incidentally there are many ducks nesting on the government reservoir, he says, with prospects for a big crop for next fall's shooting.

If you do housework at \$6 a week, that is domestic service. If you do it for nothing, that is matrimony.—New Britain Herald.

## AMERICAN SHIPS MAY SELL LIQUOR AT SEA

Supreme Court Holds Dry Law Enforcement Ends at the Three-Mile Limit.

Washington, D. C.—Intoxicating liquors, even under seal, cannot lawfully be brought in American or foreign ships within three miles of the shores of the United States, the supreme court held in a decision which declared, however, that outside the three-mile limit American vessels can legally sell intoxicants to passengers. The right of foreign ships to do so had not been questioned.

The effect of the decision was to affirm that of Federal Judge Haul in New York insofar as it sustained the opinion of Attorney-General Daugherty that intoxicants could not legally be brought into American ports and to reverse it with regard to the right of American vessels to have liquor aboard on the high seas and in foreign ports.

The court pointed out specifically that congress has the power, if it sees fit to exercise it, to forbid all ships flying the American flag to carry and serve liquors outside the three-mile limit.

Although the question was not directly presented in any of the cases, the court completely interpreted that much-discussed question of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States: It distinctly confined such jurisdiction to three miles offshore, holding that the prohibition amendment and the enforcement could be forced to that extent and to that extent alone, except that congress could, as stated, make American ships dry at all times.

## NAVY MAY ASSIST TO HUNT BOOTLEGGERS

Washington, D. C.—Bootlegging and rum running shortly may be declared to constitute an "insurrection" against the United States government, and bootleggers and smugglers be classed as rebels against federal authority, it was learned here.

Such a step would permit the president to throw into action against violators of the prohibition law the entire military strength of this government. This would, in effect, constitute a declaration of martial law against such violators.

President Harding has asked for authority to declare a state of war against the rum set and employ the armed forces of the country to sweep them from American shores.

The executive so revealed in an announcement that he had asked the department of justice for a ruling on his powers under the constitution to proclaim the existence of a national emergency in the situation.

## KNUTE NELSON DIES

United States Senator From Minnesota Succumbs to Train.

Harrisburg, Pa.—United States Senator Knute Nelson died on a Pennsylvania railroad train on his way from Washington to Chicago, where he was to continue on his way to his home in Minnesota.

Death was due to heart disease. The train crew said that as the train was passing through Timonium, Md., 11 miles from Baltimore, the aged senator had an attack of angina pectoris and died in a few minutes.

With the senator at the time of his death were his niece, Mrs. Edith Truscott of Jennings Lodge, Or., George W. Wells, Jr., insurance commissioner of Minnesota, and Walter W. Bedford, deputy insurance commissioner.

## Rate Suit Lost By Phone Interests.

Tacoma, Wash.—Failure met attempts of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company to obtain through an injunction from the federal district court increased telephone rates denied it by the state department of public works. The memorandum decision was signed by all three judges, making the victory for the state department of public works and the cities of Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane a clean cut one.

## Bergdoll Reported in Lower California

Los Angeles, Cal.—Reports that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, sought by federal authorities for years as a draft dodger, is in the northern part of Lower California and spends his time between Ensenada and Tijuana, have been brought to Los Angeles by private individuals.

## Referendum on Oregon Tax Filed.

Salem, Or.—Petitions with enough signatures attached to invoke the referendum on the state income tax act passed by the 1923 legislature were filed with the secretary of state.

## Secretary Likes Plan

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has approved the divided-payment plan for the grazing fees on national forests where the amount due exceeds \$10. The stockmen of the west have been hard hit in the recent business depression and many have failed. The national forests support and 18 per cent of the cattle grazed in the eleven western range states. At a recent meeting of district foresters at Ogden measures of relief were considered, as a result of which Chief Forester Greeley recommended that the users of the national forest range be allowed to make their payments in two equal parts, with intervals of six months between. Secretary Wallace's approval of the measure is for the 1923 season.

## Indian Lodge Tales

By Ford C. Frick

### THE LEGEND OF THE BIRDS AND THE BEASTS

NOW when the Manitou had created the earth and the mountains by pouring dirt and rock through a hole in the sky, he was much pleased with his handiwork. So he rested for many days and lived on the earth, and rejoiced in the trees and the grass and the rivers and the lake which his strength had created.

But by and by he became lonely and wished for some living thing to enjoy the beauty with him, and his heart was sad, for there was none to share his treasure and none to whom he could turn for comfort and fellowship. So he set about to create living creatures who might inhabit the world and make it more beautiful with their presence.

He returned to Heaven and took his staff, and with his staff he went back again to the earth which he had formed. From the small end of his staff he fashioned the fishes—big ones and little ones, of various sizes and various shapes. And when he formed them he breathed upon them the breath of life and placed them in the streams; and when they were put in the water they swam away, and so were the fishes created.

Then the Manitou went to the forests, and here he picked from the round great handfuls of dry leaves which had been cast there by the wind. These he blew into the air and feathers came to them and from that time on the birds were made free upon the earth. And from the leaves of the oak were the large birds—the eagles, and the ravens, and the hawks—created; and from the aspen leaves came the red bird and the jay. And each leaf made its own bird, and each tree its own kind, and the woods were filled with the music of the birds when they sang.

From the middle of his staff the Manitou created the beasts—the antelope and the bison, the rabbits and the squirrels, the coyote and the wolf, and the sheep and the fox—and these he set down upon the earth also, and some went to the plains and some to the mountains, and some lived in the forests and some among the rocks, and so were the beasts created.

But when the Manitou had made all these and had passed to rest from his labors, they straightway fell to fighting and the big killed the little, and the strong attacked the weak, and the rivers and woods were red with the blood of the beasts which the Manitou had made. And the Manitou when he saw the battle and saw the creatures killing and being killed was sick at heart.

So he decided to create some other living creature, imbued with his own strength, and his own wisdom; and this creature he decided would be set down upon the earth to rule the others, and to make the laws and the rules, and to see that the beasts cease their killing and lived in peace and harmony together as he desired.

So from the big end of his staff he fashioned the grizzly, and him he set down at the foot of the great mountain, and gave to him strength and wisdom to govern the world. And the grizzly was master of all the others, and interpreted to them the word and the desires of the Manitou.

When the Manitou had created the grizzly then he returned again to his home in Heaven and left the beast behind to inhabit the world which he had created.

So was the creation of the beasts and the birds and the fishes and all living things except the red men who came later and who were born through the anger of the Manitou with the grizzly and his tribe. But that is another story of another time which is told by the wise men of the tribe, and which shall be told later.

Note—The material of this legend also comes from the Ute or Mohoch tribe, and is clearly connected with the legend of the creation of the world. It was obtained by the writer from Buckskin Charley, last of the great Ute chiefs and ward of the great Ouray, who was the ruling chief of the mountain tribes at the time of the white settlement of Colorado and New Mexico.

## INTERESTS OF U. S. WILL BE PROTECTED

Lausanne.—Safeguarding of the legitimate national interests of the United States and of the principle of commercial opportunity for all nations was officially set forth Monday as the guiding rule of the American representatives when the near east peace conference resumed its labors in an endeavor to restore peace between allied powers and Turkey and between Greece and Turkey.

Joseph C. Grew, American minister to Switzerland, and head of the delegation, made this clear in a brief inaugural speech following similar addresses by leaders of the other delegations. The conference then divided itself into three committees, each of which will take up disputes.

No mention was made at Monday's meeting of the concessions granted to Americans, but the Chester concession continued to be the great topic of private discussion.

## RECOGNITION OF MEXICO FORECAST

Washington, D. C.—The long controversy between the United States and the Obregon government in Mexico has reached a stage considered in official quarters forecasting an early and complete agreement.

Renewed assurances regarding the protection of the rights of foreigners in the southern republic, the chief stumbling block in the way of recognition of Obregon by this government, have been sent to Washington and apparently have been received by officials here as an important step in the right direction.

The views of Washington on the subject have been made known to Charge Summerlin of the American embassy in Mexico City, and discussions are in progress there which are expected to lead to a public announcement within a few days.

Ever since 1921, a draft treaty, proposing a renewal of good relations between Washington and Mexico and involving recognition of the Obregon regime by the United States, has been in Summerlin's hands awaiting signatures the moment satisfactory guarantees have been given in regard to American rights.

At the Washington conference the United States was at Salem at week to discuss the so-called market law chapter, at the last session of the legislature. Under this law dealers handling such goods must show by their wares they were manufactured, the ingredients and other information. Local furniture dealers have branded as law as freak legislation, and it is possible that a suit will be started to test its constitutionality.

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