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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.

Six persons were dead and ten others were suffering serious injuries Monday as a result of automobile accidents and shootings in and near Seattle.

The Hudson river Tuesday had risen 9 1/2 feet above normal at Albany, covering piers, streets and sections of the Delaware & Hudson and New York Central yards.

Favorable reports of a bill which would authorize the construction of a \$1,500,000 hospital at the national soldiers' home at Santa Monica, Cal., was ordered Tuesday by the house public buildings committee.

About 200,000 bushels of wheat has been sold by farmers during the last few days in Umatilla county, Oregon, according to a statement made by H. W. Collins, grain buyer and miller. The price paid ranged from \$1 to \$3 cents.

Officials of the state department of agriculture of California announced Monday that two new outbreaks in the Merced district were the principal developments in the foot and mouth epidemic situation since Saturday.

Jeremiah Smith Jr. of Boston has been appointed league of nations high commissioner for Hungary. He takes the position which W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Boston federal reserve bank, was unable to accept owing to ill health.

The interstate commerce commission has authorized the North & South Railway company to build a \$11,000,000 line from Miles City, Mont., to Ilco, Wyo., and from Mills to Casper, Wyo. The road will reach in to the Teapot Dome oil section.

A movement within the ranks of senate republican regulars for a compromise on the Mellon income tax plan developed Tuesday as the revenue bill, carrying the rates in this plan, was ordered sent to the senate by the finance committee.

George L. Berry, inmate of the Pressmen's home in Tennessee, has filed with the secretary of state of Oregon a request that his name be printed on the ballots of the democratic party for nomination for the office of vice-president of the United States.

President Coolidge has commuted to one month the prison sentences of one year imposed upon Edward A. Rumley, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, and Walter Kaufman and Norvin H. Lindheim, convicted for violating the trading with the enemy act.

Determination of a permanent immigration policy transcends in importance every problem now before congress, Senator Shortridge, republican, California, told the senate in urging adoption of his amendments to the pending immigration measure which would have the effect of excluding Asiatics.

As a result of experiments conducted by the General Motors Research corporation, builders of automobile engines will be able to construct motors capable of withstanding very high compression, and the car owners can get double the present amount of mileage out of gasoline, the American Chemical society announced Tuesday.

Postoffice authorities in San Francisco are investigating the story of Earl Hannan, driver of a mail truck, and Winfield J. Brown, guard, that two pedestrians accosted them on a well-traveled downtown street today, forced them to drive many blocks along business thoroughfares and then loaded eight pouches of registered mail into a waiting automobile.

An executive order has been issued by President Coolidge providing for establishment in the nation's foreign service of a means for a coordination of efforts in advancing American economic and commerce interests and eliminating duplication. The order affects all departments of the government having agents in foreign countries and provides that such agents shall meet in conference at least once every two weeks to exchange information bearing upon the promotion and protection of American interests.

VOTES JAPANESE EXCLUSION

Gentlemen's Agreement Defeated in Senate, 76 to 2.

Washington, D. C.—The senate answered Ambassador Hanihara's protest against Japanese exclusion legislation Monday by voting, 76 to 2, against recognition of the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan on the immigration question.

This action is preliminary to adoption by the senate by an overwhelming majority of the house Japanese exclusion provision.

Whatever the result would have been without the incident of the ambassador's letter, that communication served to change the votes of a number of administration leaders, including Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the foreign relations committee.

The republican leader informed the senate in open session that he regarded the Hanihara letter as a "veiled threat" and declared that in the face of that threat he could not support the immigration committee's proposal to recognize by law the "gentlemen's agreement."

A number of other senators took the same view and only one voice, that of Senator Sterling, republican, South Dakota, was raised in defense of the ambassador's action. Senator Colt, chairman of the immigration committee, joined Senator Sterling in the vote, but did not speak.

Senators generally threw off the usual restraints in dealing with international questions. They were blunt and outspoken in their declaration that in view of the "grave consequences" warning in the ambassador's letter, there was nothing for them to do but to make it clear for once and for all that immigration is a domestic question in the handling of which no independent power could have its sovereignty questioned.

While the debate proceeded, Secretary Hughes, who transmitted Mr. Hanihara's letter to the house and senate immigration committees last week, twice conferred with President Coolidge. He declined to say what the nature of the conversations had been and no information was forthcoming from the White House.

Soviet and Britain Open Trade

London.—The task of converting Great Britain's de jure recognition of Russia, which was accorded the union of soviet states February 1 in fulfillment of the labor party's campaign pledge, into a practical working arrangement, which it is hoped will settle all past differences and re-establish normal trade and political relations between the two countries began Monday, when the Russian mission, under Christian Rakovsky, met with the British delegates, headed by Premier MacDonald at the big horseshoe conference table in the ambassadors' room of the foreign office.

In his welcoming address, Premier MacDonald summed up the whole purpose of the conference in the sentence: "You want political countenance and financial assistance from us and we want neighborliness and recognition of international obligations."

The labor premier told the Russians that Great Britain, by according the soviet government full diplomatic status, had taken the first step, and added that it was a pretty big one.

"Let us together take the second step and justify the hopes of many millions who look upon this meeting with much expectation," he concluded.

Neither Premier MacDonald's nor M. Rakovsky's opening addresses before the delegates went beyond the broad generalities of the different problems to be settled. The British view is that the entire fate of the meeting depends upon the amount of confidence the soviet government representatives are able to create in the British and world public by their conduct here and their attitude toward the Russian debts and other international obligations which the British will insist that the soviet government recognize.

Daugherty To Aid Star.

Asheville, N. C.—Harry M. Daugherty, the ex-attorney-general, announced here Monday in an interview with the Asheville Citizen that he will appear as one of the counsel for the Marion Star in its libel suit against Frank A. Vanderlip growing out of the senate investigation of Teapot Dome. He declined to discuss the subject further than to say that he will confer with other attorneys in the case in a short while.

\$50,000 Given College.

Chicago.—Gifts of \$50,000 from Ben Selling of Portland, Or., and \$50,000 from Joseph Schonthal of Columbus, O., for the library of the Hebrew Union college of Cincinnati produced special enthusiasm Monday at the meeting of the special council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at the Congress hotel.

BAN ON JAPANESE VOTED BY HOUSE

Johnson Immigration Measure Is Passed.

DISCUSSION IS BRIEF

No Effort Made to Eliminate Opposed Clause—Percentage Based on 1890 Census.

Washington, D. C.—The Johnson immigration bill, carrying a Japanese exclusion provision against which the Japanese government has protested vigorously, was passed Saturday by the house, 322 to 71.

No effort was made to eliminate the Japanese section, which provoked only brief and perfunctory discussion. There was nothing to indicate that any of the opposition votes were directed at the Asiatic policy contained in the bill, but rather against the provision fixing the 1890 census as the basis of the 2 per cent quota, which was adopted.

The existing law, which expires on next June 30, fixed the quota at 3 per cent on the 1910 census and had no provisions relating to Japanese immigration which for years has been regulated by the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan. Secretary Hughes has urged that the American government continue to recognize this agreement and the Japanese placed on the same quota basis as the nationals of other countries.

Representative Johnson of Washington, chairman of the house immigration committee, announced that when the time comes for the house and senate to reconcile their differences on immigration legislation the managers on the part of the house will insist to the end on the retention of the Japanese exclusion provision.

Ambassador Hanihara's letter to Secretary Hughes, which was transmitted to congress, protesting against any exclusion feature, was not mentioned in house debate on the bill. When this proposal is reached in the senate, however, Senator Johnson, republican, California, and other senators from the Pacific coast plan to take formal cognizance of the letter and redouble their efforts to have an exclusion feature written into law.

There was no formal vote in the house on the exclusion features, as the failure of any member to offer an amendment resulted in automatic approval while the bill was being read for amendment. Only one address regarding this feature was delivered, that being by Representative Burton of Ohio, a republican member of the foreign affairs committee. He discussed the provision for five minutes, emphasizing what he regarded as the inadvisability of superceding the "gentlemen's agreement" by legislative enactment.

Farm Relief Bills Put up to Senate.

Washington, D. C.—The McNary-Haugen and Norris-Sinclair bills, designed for the relief of agricultural districts, were reported favorably Saturday by the senate agriculture committee. Several minor amendments were attached to the McNary-Haugen bill, but the Norris-Sinclair measure was reported without change.

Action on the McNary-Haugen bill is expected to be taken by the house before its consideration in the senate on account of its tariff provisions, which are required to originate in the house. The house agriculture committee is now engaged in redrafting passages of the bill.

The tariff features of the McNary-Haugen bill brought a communication from the tariff commission to the house ways and means committee, in which the committee contended if domestic prices of agricultural staples are raised substantially above world prices as a result of such legislation, the application by foreign nations of anti-dumping laws might prevent the sale in those countries of surplus American farm products. The commission further said that the foreign countries might also claim that the policy is inconsistent with the tariff act of 1922.

Boys Would Be Sporty.

Washington, D. C.—"Enormous numbers of young people in Washington are fascinated by the idea of drinking for the purpose of being a good sport," Sergeant Rhoda Milliken of the women's bureau of the police department told the women's national committee for law enforcement here Sunday. She added that even in high schools boys had been found to be selling liquor not only to their boy friends, but to girl classmates.



FOOLING REDDY FOX

MR. COON had many scores to settle with Reddy Fox, but as he was not as clever or sly as Reddy it was seldom he had a chance to play any tricks without getting the worst of it.

But one day as he was looking down from a tree where he was flattened along one of its branches he saw an old log and when he saw Mr. Rabbit run into one end and come out of the other he knew very well it was hollow without anyone telling him.

Then Mr. Coon began to think, and the more he thought the broader was his smile, until at last he laughed right out loud. "If I could get him in there I would give him one good beating," he said, and then Mr. Coon came down from the tree and went to the log.

"Yes, I do believe it can be done," he said, and off he ran for home, and when he returned he brought some hen feathers that came from the tail of one of Mr. Man's fat hens.

Mr. Coon tied a piece of twine to these feathers and laid them on the ground at one end of the hollow log, and with the other end in one paw he ran through the log and along the leaf-covered ground to a tree not far away, still carrying the twine in his paw.

Up the tree he climbed and fastened the twine to a branch; then down he came and went to the log again and, tucking the hen feathers in the opening so they could just be seen, he stood off a little distance and looked. "Yes, sir," he said, "I do believe I can fool him."

Mr. Coon was careful to see that the twine running from the log to the tree was hidden under bushes that grew close to the ground, that would keep it from being seen and yet did not hold it fast, so that he could pull it by the end he had fastened in the tree.

Reddy Fox could not resist chicken, and thinking he was going to have a fine dinner started to crawl into the hollow log, when he became fastened.

After a while down from the tree came Mr. Coon. Picking up a good strong stick, he ran to the end of the log where Reddy's legs were kicking and gave him two or three good hard cuts.

Mr. Reddy Fox howled and wriggled, but he could not get out, and, giving him one more thump for good measure, Mr. Coon dropped the stick and ran off into the woods.

In a few minutes he came down the path from the other direction, making all the noise possible as he shuffled along. When he came to the log where Reddy was a prisoner he stopped.

"Who's there?" asked Reddy in muffled tone. "Help! help! I can't get out."

"Well, if that isn't Reddy Fox," said Mr. Coon in a tone of great surprise. "What in the world are you doing there?" he asked. "Surely you did not let your head run away with your good sense, Mr. Fox? You are in a terrible plight, I must admit. Why, you might have died in there if I had not happened along."

"Mr. Coon, won't you please pull me out? I am smothering in here," said Reddy Fox, wondering if Mr. Coon was going to talk the rest of the day instead of helping him to get free.

"Why, of course, of course," said Mr. Coon, taking Reddy by the hind feet and pulling with all his might. Reddy wriggled and Mr. Coon pulled, and after a while out he came, looking very much the worse for the struggle.

As they sat on the ground getting their breath Reddy asked, as he rubbed his back, "Did you see any one running through the woods as you came along, Mr. Coon?"

Mr. Coon shook his head and looked very innocent. "No. Did you see any one?"

"No, but I felt—I mean, I thought I heard some one just before you came along. By the way, Mr. Coon, I want



He Made Straight for the Log.

to explain that I went in that log to get that hen for you. I always like to do a friend a good turn."

"That was very kind of you, I am sure," said Mr. Coon, "and I am glad I happened along to help you, for one good turn deserves another, Mr. Fox, that's my motto."

"I am sorry she got away," said Mr. Fox. "I certainly would enjoy getting her. I wonder you did not see her as you came along."

"She must have gone the other way," said Mr. Coon as he tucked the feathers and twine deeper into his coat pocket.

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The Why of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING

IVY

IN NEW ENGLAND there is a popular superstition that it is unlucky to keep ivy in the house and that ivy is unlucky as a gift. At first it seems strange to see the idea of bad luck associated with ivy, which plant decorated the thyrus of Bacchus and the leaves of which the Romans mingled with the laurel in their victors' crowns.

All popular superstitions have an origin, which origin must be searched for in remote past almost without exception. They are inheritances. Those which at first glance appear to be modern will, upon investigation, generally be found to be most ancient in their roots. Thus the idea that the eating of tomatoes produces cancer, a few years ago a most common superstition and one which would appear to date only from the comparatively recent time when tomatoes were first used as food, is, in reality, merely an application of one of man's earliest conceptions, that of the primitive magic which is known as homeopathic—like producing like.

So there is some ancient cause for the ivy superstition. It would appear to be a lingering echo of an historical incident which rendered at the time the generally esteemed and venerated ivy a most unsafe and unlucky plant to have in one's possession. About two hundred years before the Chris-

tian era the cult of Bacchus obtained a great vogue in the Roman world and degenerated into orgiastic rites of a most depraved and degenerate nature, not infrequently accompanied with the murder of secret votaries whose fidelity was suspected. All Rome and Italy were honeycombed with the debasing cult. An aroused government took action; many were put to death and many imprisoned until the scandal was stamped out. The ivy-wound rod, or thyrus, was carried by the votaries of Bacchus when celebrating the orgies. To have one of these in your house at the time the government was suppressing the Bacchic scandal, or to receive one as a gift, was decidedly unlucky. It was prima facie evidence of guilt.

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'What's in a Name?' By MILDRED MARSHALL
Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day, lucky jewel

DOLORES

LIKE Juanita, the Spanish Dolores has gained extraordinary vogue in this country. Indeed, it is now regarded as typically American, especially in the Southwest where the influence of the early Spanish settlers has been engrained for all time. Its unfortunate translation, "sorrow," has never checked its vogue; rather, the opposite emotion has seemed to invest its bearings. Most of the Dolores who have come to the writer's notice have been gay coquettes with laughing eyes and lips.

The name is one of Spanish Catholic growth, and was originally applied to express the mournful circumstances of some "child of misery, baptized in tears." The fashion for bestowing the name of the Holy Virgin upon several members of a Catholic family with a distinguishing phrase led to the frequent usage of Dolores. Parents, mindful of the Seven Sorrows supposed to have pierced the heart of the Holy Mother, would choose for one child the musical name of Maria de Dolores.

It is quite appropriate that Dolores' talismanic stone should be jet, the emblem of sorrow. But fortunately for her, to wear the stone insures the opposite emotion; it will protect her from sorrow, from danger and disease. Tuesday is her lucky day and 4 her lucky number.

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