

**LOCAL BREVITIES
AND NEWS ITEMS**

The merchants report a brisk holiday trade.

The postoffice employees are very thankful that "Christmas comes but once a year."

Paint your auto NOW. Auto enamels at Pointer's, Estacada. Miss Gertrude Fink came home for Christmas from Portland, where she is employed.

Some good Wall Papers left at 25c per double roll, at Pointer's, 11-29tf.

Mrs. C. C. Saling and sons, Neal and Fred, from Corvallis are here for the holidays.

Mrs. Harry Morgan and little daughter arrived Sunday afternoon, to spend Christmas with relatives.

See J. E. Gates and get that suit cleaned and pressed. I. O. O. F. Building. 10-11tf.

Mrs. Ted Ahlberg and son Ted Jr., Mrs. C. F. Howe, Miss Leila Howe, P. S. Stamp and A. H. Fraley were in Portland Sunday.

H. C. Stephens was busy Saturday with appraisal work, in connection with the soldiers' loan fund, in various parts of the county.

Just received a good line of Marswell Paints in the popular shades, at Pointer's, Estacada. 1f

WOOD For Sale—16 in. big fir, \$8.00 the cord delivered. Phone I. D. McCutchan, Upper Garfield, or leave orders at Peoples Store, Estacada. 12-13tf

When you need a watch, ring, etc., see A. N. Johnson. 5-10-1f

Joint Installation

Last Friday evening the Masons and the Eastern Stars held a joint installation of officers for the coming year. Ted Ahlberg was the installing officer for the former and the following were inducted into their respective chairs: H. C. Stephens, W. M.; Ray H. Keith, S. W.; C. S. Allen, J. W.; G. R. Ellis, Treas.; William Dale, Sec'y; Walter Scrutton, S. D.; F. C. Bartholomew, J. D.; G. E. Lawrence, S. S.; Verner Anderson, J. S.; B. R. Kimmel, Tyler.

Then followed the installation of the officers for the O. E. S. This was done by Worthy Grand Matron Stella K. Drake, Worthy Grand Marshal Mabelle Boone and Worthy Grand Organist Ruth Corson, who all came over from Portland for this purpose. The installed officers were: Mary Smith, W. M.; Ray Keith W. P.; Anna Dillon, Sec'y; Elizabeth Allen, Treas.; Ruth Keith, A. M.; Cordelia Carter, Conductress; Abbie Armstrong, Assistant Conductress.

Miss Maud Sturgeon, the retiring Worthy Matron was presented with the customary jewel.

After the ceremonies a banquet was held, with orchestra music and speeches. O. E. Smith was toastmaster and called upon H. C. Stephens, Mrs. Stella K. Drake, Rev. H. W. Mort, Rev. B. F. Clay and Ray Keith for short talks.

The dining room and tables were very tastefully decorated with Christmas greens and colors. About 130 were present including invited guests.

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THEM and leave no smell. Sold and guaranteed by ESTACADA PHARMACY.

**EVENTS OF 1923
PASS IN REVIEW**

(Concluded from first page)

with many conditions, and it was immediately rejected by France. England also declared the offer insufficient. Berlin then asked a new reparations conference on the total sum and offered annuities of 1,500,000,000 gold marks. Great Britain invited France and Italy to join her in a reply to this, and submitted a draft of her proposed answer, but this also fell through. The British government thereupon sent a note to France and Belgium declaring the Ruhr occupation illegal and a failure, insisting on an impartial reparations inquiry after the plan suggested by Secretary of State Hughes, and saying France must pay enough of the money lent her to enable Great Britain to pay America. Again no results, Premier Poincare declaring Germany must settle the reparations question before an economic accord could be reached. Chancellor Stresemann, who had succeeded Dr. Cuno, announced the abandonment of passive resistance and said no more reparations would be paid and the treaty of Versailles would be repudiated. He also put an end to the aid which the government had been giving the inhabitants of the occupied regions. Soon after this the industrial magnates of the Ruhr and Rhineland signed a pact with the French for the resumption of work and of payments of material.

In December the reparations commission decided to appoint two committees of experts, one to examine German money in foreign lands and the other to try to devise means by which Germany might balance her budget and stabilize her finances. Poincare now seemed in a yielding mood and President Coolidge announced he approved of unofficial American participation through the selection of Americans as members of those committees.

Turkey's diplomatic victory at Lausanne was not easily won. While the conference there was deadlocked in January Mustapha Kemal mobilized armies to move against Constantinople, Mosul and other points and called three classes to the colors to combat the Greeks in Thrace. The quarrelling in the peace conference was incessant. On January 31 the allies submitted a treaty to the Turks, demanding its acceptance within four days. The Turks agreed to sign it if the economic clauses were reserved for future settlement. Lord Curzon departed in a rage, and on February 6 the conference broke up. Diplomatic conversations continued, however; the British indicated they would make concessions, and the conference was resumed on April 23, Russia being excluded. On July 24 a treaty was signed which gave to Turkey nearly all she had demanded, the question of oil concessions being left for later consideration. A few days later the United States and Turkey signed treaties of amity and commerce and on extradition. By October 2 the allied military forces had evacuated Constantinople and the Turks soon after took formal possession of their old capital.

Warfare between Italy and Greece in the autumn was narrowly averted. An Italian military commissioner and his aids were murdered in Albania and on August 28 Italy demanded that Greece apologize abjectly and pay reparations. The Greek reply being unsatisfactory, the Italians promptly bombarded and occupied the island of Corfu. Greece appealed to the League of Nations, which was disposed to take up the affair; but Premier Mussolini declared Italy would withdraw from the league and ignore its decision if it insisted on arbitrating the dispute. The situation was most embarrassing for the league, but the allied council of ambassadors rescued it by assuming jurisdiction and ordering Greece to comply with Italy's demands almost in their entirety. Greece gave in, apologized and paid 50,000,000 lire indemnity, and on September 27 Italy evacuated Corfu.

Mussolini achieved another triumph by an agreement with Jugo-Slavia whereby Italy obtained possession of Fiume.

In January American and British commissions met in Washington to negotiate the refunding of the British war debt to America, and their task was soon completed to the apparent satisfaction of both nations. The Washington treaties on reduction of armament and concerning the Pacific were ratified by Italy in February and by France in July. Through the efforts of an American commission sent

to Mexico, the government of our neighbor was finally brought to amicable terms and the long-withheld recognition was accorded by Washington on August 31.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Overshadowing all other events in the United States was the death of President Warren G. Harding. He had long planned a trip through the Middle and Far West and to Alaska in order to talk with the people and get their reactions. Though tired out and far from well, he started on June 20, accompanied by Mrs. Harding and several members of his cabinet. After delivering several important addresses, notably one advocating American membership in the World court, he sailed to Alaska. Returning thence to San Francisco, he fell ill there on July 28. Four days later, on August 2, he passed away. The taking of his body back to Washington, the services there, the trip to Marion, Ohio, and the interment there of the little town's distinguished citizen on August 10 gave the people of the country ample opportunity to show in what high esteem and affection they held Mr. Harding. Literally the entire nation mourned sincerely, and all the other nations gave expression to their grief.

Vice President Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as President at his father's home in Plymouth, Vt., and assumed his new duties at once, retaining the entire Harding cabinet and announcing that he would carry out the Harding policies where possible. It had been taken for granted that the Republican party would nominate Mr. Harding in 1924, and Mr. Coolidge immediately became a probable nominee. However, before the year closed other candidates came forward, notably Senator Hiram Johnson of California, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin. For the Democratic nomination there were several probabilities, including Senator Underwood and William G. McAdoo, avowed candidates, and Senator Ralston of Indiana, Gov. Al Smith of New York and Governor Silzer of New Jersey. There was much talk of the possible nomination of Henry Ford by one of the old parties or by a third party, and his admirers were exceedingly active.

The Republican national committee, according to the wishes of the President, selected Cleveland as the place for the national convention of 1924, and set June 10 as the date for its opening. Previous action by which the representation of the southern states was reduced was rescinded by the committee.

Secretary of the Interior Fall retired from President Harding's cabinet on March 4 and was succeeded by Hubert Work, the latter's place as postmaster general being filled by the appointment of Harry S. New. Attorney General Daugherty, against whom impeachment charges had been made the previous year, was fully exonerated by the house judiciary committee, the report being adopted by the house on January 25. Among the appointments made by President Harding were Robert Woods Bliss as minister to Sweden; Miles Poindexter as ambassador to Peru; R. M. Tobin as minister to the Netherlands; E. T. Sanborn as associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and Gen. Frank T. Hines as director of the veterans' bureau. The latter appointment was followed by charges of mismanagement, waste, etc., against the former director, Colonel Forbes, which were investigated by a senate committee.

Having passed the agricultural credits bill and many acts of lesser importance, and killing the ship-subsidy bill, the Sixty-seventh congress came to an end on March 4. The Sixty-eighth congress met on December 3 and the Republican majority was so slender that a bloc of so-called progressives held the balance of power. Speaker Gillett was re-elected and President Coolidge then delivered his first message, in which he declared himself in favor of American membership in the World court, advocated reduction of taxes and opposed the soldiers' bonus.

Two governors got into serious trouble. Walton of Oklahoma, who said he was fighting the Ku Klux Klan, came into conflict with the state legislature and assumed virtually dictatorial powers. Despite his efforts to prevent it, the legislature met in special session, the house impeached him on numerous charges and the senate, sitting as a trial court, found him guilty and removed him from his office. Walton was then indicted by a grand jury. The other state executive in trouble was Gov. W. T. McCray of Indiana, who got into deep financial entanglements and also was indicted.

The Supreme court on April 30 decided that foreign vessels could not bring liquor into American ports, even though sealed, and later the liquor stores of several liners were seized at New York. Foreign nations protested but could not well take any action. However, late in the year the government negotiated an agreement with Great Britain whereby the right of search was extended to about twelve miles from shore, and in return it was expected the ship liquor regulation would be modified. The extension of the search limit was made necessary by the activities of the smuggling fleets which kept the country well supplied with wretched liquor. On May 4 the New York legislature repealed the state prohibition law. In October a conference of governors on law enforcement was held in Washington, and President Coolidge pledged the full aid of the government machinery, but insisted each state must assume its own share of the burden.

President Coolidge had the appointment of one ambassador last year. Col. George Harvey resigned his post

at the court of St. James on October 4 and Frank B. Kellogg was selected for the place.

Immediately after its summer vacation the Supreme court rendered an important decision upholding the laws of the Pacific coast states which prohibit aliens from owning land. These laws, of course, are directed against the Japanese especially.

DISASTERS

Unequaled in modern times was the disaster that befell Japan on September 1 when violent earthquake shocks and resultant fires destroyed Yokohama entirely and about two-thirds of Tokyo and ruined many smaller towns. The number of killed was estimated at 225,000, and the injured at more than half that number. Though many of the houses were flimsy, the property loss was enormous. The hundreds of thousands of refugees suffered severely, but the American government and the American Red Cross were swift with relief measures, and other nations joined in the work. Shiploads of food and millions of dollars were rushed to the stricken land, and the Japanese government was materially aided in its task of rebuilding the ruined cities.

Among other serious disasters of the year were: January 3, twenty persons killed by collapse of a bridge at Kelso, Wash.; February 8, mine explosion at Dawson killed 120, and one at Cumberland, B. C., killed 30; February 18, twenty-two patients and three attendants were killed in insane asylum fire on Ward's island, New York; March 10, Greek transport sank with 150 soldiers; April 6, tidal waves in Korea and Japan killed 600; May 14, Hot Springs, Ark., partly destroyed by flood and fire; May 17, seventy-three killed in burning of a schoolhouse at Cleveland, S. C.; June 10, disastrous floods in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado; June 15, thousands of Persians killed by earthquakes; June 18, several towns destroyed by eruption of Mt. Etna; August 14, coal mine explosion at Kem-

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merer, Wyo., killed 98; August 18, Hongkong badly damaged by typhoon; August 22, million-dollar flood in Arkansas valley, Colorado; September 8, nine U. S. destroyers wrecked on California coast, 23 lives being lost; September 15, typhoon and floods killed 5,000 in Japan; September 17, large part of Berkeley, Cal., destroyed by flames; September 27, forty killed in Burlington train wreck at Lockett, Wyo.; November 13, earthquake in Shansi province, China, killed 1,500; December 1, nearly 600 killed by bursting of dam near Bergamo, Italy; December 9, nine killed and many injured in wreck of the Twentieth Century train at Forsythe, N. Y.; December 15, destructive earthquake in Colombia and Ecuador.

(Continued next week)

Mr. and Mrs. John Petersen, (Anita Kopp) from The Dalles, are visiting here.

Job printing at the News office

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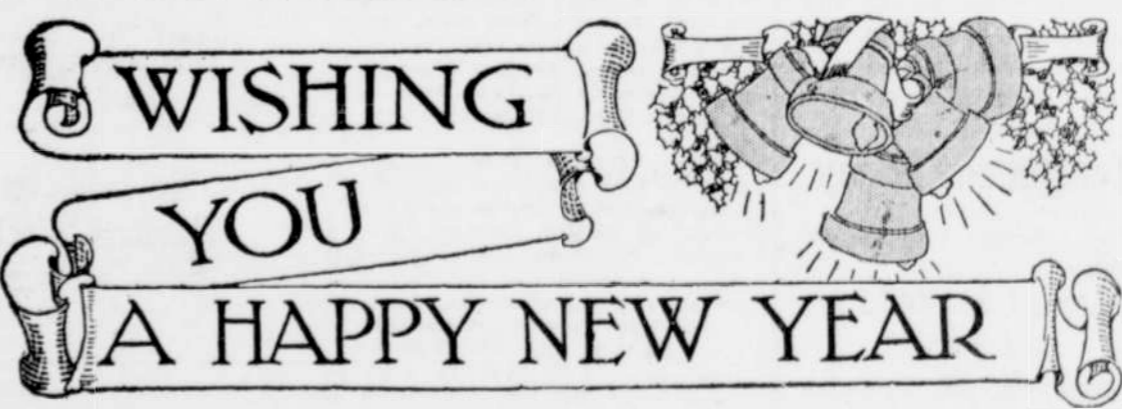
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