

COIN WON'T BUY LOVE

Woman Turns Down Husband Who Deserted Her.

Prefers Work in Department Store to Life of Ease With Father of Her Children.

Chicago.—Mrs. Margaret Reeves, mother of 11 children, can leave her work in a loop department store and have servants and a thousand other things she has craved—if she wants them.

She doesn't want to. She's decided to keep plugging along at her grocery counter until she dies.

The reason for Mrs. Reeves' choice is that if she leaves her job for the ranch she will be compelled to live with her husband, James Reeves, who deserted her eight years ago.

Her children were small then, and Mr. and Mrs. Reeves were having a hard time of it, but Mrs. Reeves always managed, some way, somehow, until her husband slid out with every cent in the house—\$100 and a few cents.

Thereafter, Mrs. Reeves continued to manage, but not so well. She went to work. The children—those who were old enough—worked, too. Then one by one they died, until only four were left.

A week ago Reeves experienced a change of heart and wired Chief of Detectives Hughes that out in Pocatello, Idaho, where he had gone, he had been lucky. He said he had a ranch, all paid for, a lot of money and two kittens for the twins.

By the time Mrs. Reeves gets around to write her husband he will know the twins are dead. And she'll tell him her love died with the twins and with the other five children who are gone.

But she will add, on second thought, that they are still in poverty, although happy without him, and some of the money he has been bragging about can be used.

MADE OF VEGETABLES



It would need the discerning eye of a flower lover to tell at first glance that the specimens pictured here are not flowers. They are samples of the wizardry of M. Leopold Leone, an Italian ex-soldier and chef, whose converting of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables into beautiful "flowers" is at present the talk of London.

WHISPERS; FINED IN WHISPER

St. Louis Judge Objects to Confidential Conversation of Speeder Defendant.

St. Louis.—Charles W. de Lary, a real estate dealer, appeared in police court to answer to a charge of speeding, and attempted to whisper to Judge Mix, but the judge whispered back at him in a staccato voice: "830 and costs."

A policeman had testified that De Lary was going 30 miles an hour. Then De Lary leaned forward and whispered something which Judge Mix could not understand. The judge's repeated requests that De Lary talk louder had no effect, and finally the judge asserted "there would be no whispering in his court" and assessed the fine.

De Lary explained later that he did not like to hurt the feelings of the policeman by contradicting him.

With \$26,000 in Bank, Man Lived in Poverty

William Girth, an inventor of New York city, suffered partial loss of memory in 1912, after placing \$26,000 in a savings bank. He had since lived in destitute circumstances until Ralph Kutz, an employee of the bank, located Girth. He asked the inventor if he was in need of money, and received the reply: "My God, yes; I am nearly starving."

Seeks Seaplane to Fly From Deck. Washington.—The Navy department has inaugurated a competition for aircraft designers in an effort to obtain an airplane not only capable of starting from the deck of a ship, but also equipped to land in the water.

Interned Sinn Feiners Try to Foil the Cameraman



What at first sight appears to be a band of Hindus, is actually a body of Sinn Fein prisoners marching to dinner at the internment camp at Ballykinaler, County Down. They covered their heads with towels so as to elude the camera man.

TO WASH DELICATE FABRICS

Soapbark, Starch Water or Bran Water Advised by Government Home Economics Specialists.

When the action of soap is likely to injure a delicate color, use soapbark, starch water, or bran water, advise home economics specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Soapbark, although not a soap, when heated in water will form suds. To prepare it for use, boil for ten minutes a cup of the bark with 1 quart of water; then cool and strain the liquid. The "soapy" water may be used full strength for the sponging, or diluted for washing; half of this amount is enough for 1/2 tub of water. Since the liquid is brownish, it should be used only on dark colored goods. Starch water is especially good for cleaning delicate cotton fabrics. This is usually made by adding thin starch paste to the wash water. Water in which rice has been boiled, if it is not discolored, may be used instead. If it is not desirable to have the material starched slightly, it must be rinsed in salt water.

Bran water, made in the same way as soapbark solution, is useful with colors that are likely to fade. It does not give suds, but cleans like starch water.

PLUSH USED INSTEAD OF FUR

Material Affords Most Unusual Effects in Trimming for Suits, Dresses, Skirts.

In trimmings we have as great a latitude as in materials. Plush-like fabrics are profusely used in lieu of fur. Most unusual are the effects obtained by the application of huge plush flowers to suits and dresses. They may cover an entire suit skirt and reappear on the jacket at the hips, collar and cuffs. Enormous puffs of plush are used to form large collars as well as to edge the bottoms of coats.

In contrast to these heavy trimmings are the airy French flower girdles that young girls are wearing on their party frocks. They are seen on silver or delicately tinted ribbons, and the most exquisite color effects are obtained through their use. The flowers may be strewn along the edge of a ribbon girdle which is little more than a thread of color. Small, dainty flowers such as moss rose buds and marguerites are chosen for these girdles. The silver ribbons with pleat edges in color make attractive girdles of this sort. The color of the edge is brought out again in the flowers scattered over the ribbon.

KNOW MONEY BY PICTURES

How Those Who Handle Many Bills Find It Comparatively Easy to Tell Bad Ones.

It is a comparatively easy matter to become an expert in the quick handling of money and also to detect bills that have been raised, according to those who have tried. A large proportion of the bills now in circulation are federal reserve notes. Those in common use have identification characteristics, in addition to the numerals, easy to memorize. Cashiers who handle large and small bills rapidly usually memorize the portrait on the bills, which are large enough to be unmistakable as the major mark of identification, with the numerals as the minor aid. The two combined are well-nigh infallible, save in the case of clever counterfeiters.

As the raising of bills is accomplished with the numerals, familiarity with the portraits, and comparison, will verify the proper denomination of the bills. The portraits on the federal reserve bills in everyday use are as follows:

- One-dollar notes, portrait of George Washington.
- Two-dollar notes, portrait of Thomas Jefferson.
- Five-dollar notes, portrait of Abraham Lincoln.
- Ten-dollar notes, portrait of Andrew Jackson.
- Twenty-dollar notes, portrait of Grover Cleveland.
- Fifty-dollar notes, portrait of U. S. Grant.
- Hundred-dollar notes, portrait of Benjamin Franklin.

U. S. TO HANDLE FOOD MARKETING

Federal Trade Commission Favorable Supervision by Government Authorities.

WOULD ELIMINATE HOARDING

Establishment of Central Markets for Perishable Food Products and Creation of Licensing System Urged by Board.

Washington.—Establishment of central markets for perishable food products in all large cities and the setting up of a federal licensing system applicable to all dealers in such foods at those markets are proposed by the federal trade commission in its annual report to congress.

The commission's conclusions are based on an investigation covering many months, and it declares that federal action is necessary to obtain effective regulation and to avoid unfair and wasteful practices with the consequent effect on prices.

In the present system the commission sees as a hindrance to the proper passage of perishables from the producer to the consumer certain interstate dealings which it believes should be eliminated, and it suggests that the handling of these products be surrounded by numerous regulations and restrictions such as the recording of available supplies and the dating of cold-storage periods and provisions for auction marketing.

Would Eliminate Hoarding.

Facilities should be made adequate, the commission says, to enable the producer to ship freely into the central markets and "with proper protection of his interests." The marketing system should be so covered that objectionable hoarding would be eliminated and proper co-ordination of transportation facilities should be accomplished to make deliveries certain when required.

The commission says that "the needed reforms can hardly be expected to be accomplished by the initiative of the dealers," and asserts that state and municipal authorities lack adequate power to effectively regulate the handling of the food supplies.

Big Jump in Flour Profits.

Turning to wheat products, the commission says it has found that concentration of the milling industry has progressed far enough so that "probably ten of the largest milling concerns could supply the demand of the country for flour." The commission mentions incidentally that its figures from 37 milling corporations showed that their sales had increased from \$100,000,000 to \$254,000,000 between 1914 and 1918, while their annual profits had grown from \$5,500,000 to \$20,000,000 in the same period.

Reporting on the operation of the Webb-Pomerene act, permitting formation of associations for export trade, the commission informs congress that this act has served as "a decided factor" in promoting the progress of American manufacturers in foreign markets. The commission says that during the year 43 associations, comprising approximately 732 concerns, whose offices and plants were distributed over 43 states, reported to it as operating under the export act.

The commission says also that the law, instead of increasing the strength of the already great American industrial establishments, has enabled the smaller concerns to band together in a fashion to push fully organized export trade in a keenly competitive manner, which they are not able to do at home. To this extent, the commission believes, the law has worked to the great advantage of the small firms.

BUYS WATCHES FOR SUBJECTS

Indian Princess Wants Her People Not to Rely on Sun for Time of Day.

Governor.—The begum (princess) of Bhopal, India, who bought 4,000 silver watches to take back to her peo-

ple in the central Indian state when she visited Switzerland in 1911, has just sent for another lot of 2,500 timepieces. She wants her subjects to be punctual and not rely on the sun for the time of day.

The Mohammed princess of Bhopal probably is the only female ruler of a state in India, and is also called sultan. The throne of Bhopal has descended in a female line for more than 75 years and many of the begums have displayed modern tendencies in looking after the welfare of their subjects, who number 635,000. Sultan Jaham bogum succeeded to the throne in 1901.

Bhopal is the principal province of central India and its capital, the city of Bhopal, has about 75,000 population.

Marriage and Divorce Popular.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Representatives of the Russell Sage foundation have been here to make an investigation of the flood of marriages and divorces in Clarke county. More than 3,000 persons were married in this county in the last year, though the county has a population of but 30,000. Out of a total of 237 suits filed in local courts since November 28, 1919, 143 have been for divorce.

MEASURES THE STARS



Final tests have been completed successfully on an astronomical device, perfected by Prof. A. A. Michelson, noted scientist of the University of Chicago, whereby the exact dimensions of stars may be determined. This is hailed as an event of stupendous importance in this phase of scientific progress. Experts experimenting under direction of Professor Michelson, have computed the diameter of Alpha Orionis, one of the stars in the constellation of Orion, and found it to be 230 million miles in diameter, making it 300 times as large as the sun in diameter.

WASHINGTON D. VANDERLIP



Washington D. Vanderlip, the Los Angeles engineer and promoter who says he has acquired great concessions in Siberia from the Russian soviet government.



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