

**BLOUSE IS USEFUL ADD BIT OF COLOR**

Costume Garment Most Woefully Abused, Writer Declares.

Brilliance Plays Important Part in Small Accessories.

Prominent Part of Outfit Seldom Worn Properly—So That It Looks Entirely Right.

Wardrobe Should Include Articles That Can Be Changed at Comparatively Little Expense.

One of the most useful garments under the sun is the costume blouse, and one of the most woefully abused, says a fashion correspondent. Do you often see it worn properly? Few are so times when it looks entirely right of the same family as the rest of the costume of which it has become a part.

A great many tragedies are sure to follow in a season where color in dress is as riotous as it is this year, asserts a fashion writer in the Philadelphia Record. Temptations to buy the henna velours with the silver gray trimming. Instead of the more sensible navy tricotine will lead many women to rue an impulsive choice. One is going to get very tired of the paprika-colored top coat and the jade evening gown, except where the wardrobe is so extensive that one has plenty of changes. But aren't the colors beautiful?

It will be a dreadful blow to some women to be told that the costume blouse is not really smart when it is worn with a suit skirt. It is all right when the coat is buttoned in place, but when that outer covering is removed, how different! This costume blouse has its place, to be sure, but it is not with the tailored or even the semi-tailored suit. There only the tailored blouse or the soft, hand-made French blouse has a rightful place and a sufficient reason to call itself a part of the whole.

And you can give way to these color longings, too, if you are wise and do it in the small accessories of the wardrobe, where they can be easily changed at comparatively little expense. A navy tricotine chemise dress, just for instance, can be made to do duty for two entirely different dresses if a change of girdles and vests is provided. Girdles were never more colorful or unique. They can be the striking note of a plain frock. Let's suppose you have chosen a very plain navy dress on the simplest kind of lines. You can choose to wear with it one of the wampum girdles of leather patches strung together with beads, and showing bead and straw embroidery. These are very modish and can be bought or copied at home. There are some other new leather girdles of bright red, blue or purple, slashed and threaded with iridescent beads, and having long bead fringes. These, combined with a vestie to match, can make the navy frock almost "loud," at least they will brighten it up to better advantage than a lot of tinsel or bead embroidery that could not be changed.

There is the blouse made of an all-over brocade or of an all-over piece of embroidery. It is one of the handiest that has been produced in this most prolific season, and it is apt to be made over quite plain and simple lines, with no added trimming. It comes in the most beautiful and rich colors, and it should most properly be worn with a skirt that is low in tone, soft in texture and full enough in width to make it a graceful foundation for the brilliance of the waist.

There is no question that the blouse type of frock is one of the most economical of the varieties of costumes.

There are jade gabath girdles, suede belts, stitched in brilliant colors; bright striped cotton braids, trimmed with painted wooden ornaments; brilliant red and orange buckles, and all sorts of metal belts to live up dull frocks. And then, as a dressier touch, there are the ribbon girdles, wide sashes of moire tying on the side or in the middle of the front or back. Gray seems to be a favorite color, and then, of course, all the tans and hennas. Plain navy and black satin frocks are livened up with soft sashes of colored chiffon, tying with long ends at the sides. Evening gowns, too, use these soft sashes, and vary them with bunches of tulle in one, two or three shades, at the hip and trailing on the floor.



All-Over Pattern in Costume Blouse.

that can be gained by the aid of one simple skirt. But that is no reason, surely, why the thing should be done badly and why the wrong blouse should be combined with the wrong skirt. The blouse, in other words, should be used to the full value of its design and should never be allowed to be that thing which is just thrown on to make something that "will do."

**CARE OF HAIR IS IMPORTANT**

Avoid Drying Quickly With Artificial Heat; Good Soap, Brush and Comb Necessary.

To prevent the hair from splitting, here are a few things to remember, says the Woman's Home Companion. Avoid drying the hair quickly with artificial heat. Don't use hot curling irons too often. Consider carefully what soap you use. Never use one with drying qualities. See that your hair brush is in good condition. Worn bristles and combs with broken teeth are one cause of split hairs. The best brush to use, whether your hair is dry, oily or normal, is one not always so easy to get. It has the bristles arranged in bunches, with the middle bristles the longest. Don't brush your hair while it is damp, and don't use too soft a brush. For general use, have a brush with moderately stiff bristles. To give luster to the hair a soft brush is all right, but for daily cleansing use avoid it.

**THIS TO BE SPRING FASHION**



Delightfully springlike in suggestion is this trimmed tailored hat with its loosely draped veil.

**FASHIONS IN BRIEF**

Elaborate tuckings adorn the long spring gloves.

There is a vogue for high colors in draped veils.

The upturned brim of a black velvet hat is of black lace, banded with jade green ribbon.

It is a compromise between a comfortable low neck and a modish high one, for a short collar across the back is wired to stand up.

Some green is worn—the mysterious olive tones which are so delightful, or a rather bright, yellowish green—trimmed with gray squirrel, chinchilla or gazelle.

From Paris comes the ruche of velvet or moire ribbon arranged in loops. A long end hangs down at one side and at the other is placed a large millinery rose in natural color.

A rival of the wool jersey over-bonnet, cut to fit the figure very snugly and trimmed usually with bands of angora in contrasting colors and possibly a touch of wool or chenille embroidery.

To Protect Sleeves.

A very nice little thing to protect your long sleeves can be made from a large size and fancy bordered handkerchief. This is the way it is done: Cut diagonally across from corner to corner. Make a narrow band along the edge just large enough to slip the hand through. Now gather the bias edge of the cut handkerchief into the band. Make a seam four inches long connecting the inner edges. Adjust over the sleeves and fasten with a small fancy pin.

**The District of Columbia Should Vote and Be Represented in Congress.**

By ARTHUR BRAMWELL, Washington Visitor.

One of the chief reasons for the failure of the District of Columbia to obtain the electoral franchise is the large number of residents who wish to retain their ballots in their home states and do not want to vote here. I have been coming to Washington for many years and have been interested in the refusal of congress to bestow the ballot on the district. Like any other real American, I think the people of the capital should have a voice in the government under which they live, but I am afraid it will never be granted them until the thousands of workers who vote in other states relinquish their home vote for a vote here and urge their congressmen to grant the district the franchise.

There is no doubt in my mind that the district should vote and that it should have representation in congress as well as the power of choosing its own municipal officers and public servants. The school situation in Washington has never been entirely satisfactory, simply because the people have had no voice in the selection of their school officials. No city can succeed as well under a paternalistic government as under its own rule.

Politics is necessary in any city, as it keeps some factions actively watching every movement made by the party in power, and the officials know that they must satisfy the public if they wish to be returned.

The District of Columbia cast about 60,000 votes in the recent election, all of them in other states.

**LEGAL NOTICES**

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon, December 15, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that

WILLIAM H. HUCKABY, of Echo, Oregon, who, on November 21, 1917, made homestead entry, No. 018638, for NE 1/4 and SE 1/4, Section 12, Township 1 South, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Clerk of Circuit Court, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 15th day of February, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses:

W. E. Wigglesworth, of Echo, Oregon.  
J. W. Wheeler, of Heppner, Oregon.

Fay Pettjohn, of Echo, Oregon.  
F. K. Payne, of Echo, Oregon.  
C. S. DUNN, Register.  
First publication, Jan. 4, 1921.  
Last publication, Feb. 8, 1921.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, December 29, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ida L. Dykstra, whose post-office address is Heppner, Morrow Co., Oregon, did, on the 26th day of February, 1920, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No.

020358, to purchase the NE 1/4, Section 32, Township 4 South, Range 28 East, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised at \$445.00, the timber estimated 285,000 board feet at \$1.00 per M, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of March, 1921, before the United States Commissioner, at his office, at Heppner, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

(Signed) C. S. DUNN, Register.  
Date of First Publication, January 11, 1921.  
Date of Last Publication, March 15, 1921.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, December 29, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Alice Pearl Dykstra, whose post-office address is Heppner, Morrow Co., Oregon, did, on the 18th day of February, 1920, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020331, to purchase the SE 1/4, SE 1/4, sec-

tion 25, Township 4 South, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised at \$150.00, the timber estimated 120,000 board feet at \$5.50 and \$1.00 per M, and the land 40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of March, 1921, before the United States Commissioner, at his office, at Heppner, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

(Signed) C. S. DUNN, Register.  
Date of First Publication, January 11, 1921.  
Date of Last Publication, March 15, 1921.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, December 27, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that William A. Carner, whose post-office address is Spray, Oregon, did, on the 24th day of February, 1920, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 021455, to purchase the NW 1/4 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 19, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 30, Township 6 - South, Range 26 - East, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, six hundred fifty dollars, the timber estimated 120 M Bd. Ft. at 75c and 290 M board feet at \$1.00 per M, and the land \$170; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 17th day of March, 1921, before David E. Baxter, U. S. Commissioner, at Spray, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

(Signed) H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.  
37-46.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, January 15, 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that Eddle A. Hammer, of Gardane, Oregon, who, on January 3, 1921, made additional homestead entry, No. 017192,

# Your Telephone

**WHAT** does your telephone service mean to you?  
In the successful operation of your business is your telephone necessary?

Does the telephone in your residence prove more than a convenience and perform an important part in the management of your affairs?

In fact, don't you find good telephone service essential in both your office and home?

The Telephone Company believes you do, and wants to supply that service to you.

Telephone properties are now operated at a loss in the state of Oregon.

Increased rates are necessary to continue present service and attract capital for building new plants needed. Can investors be expected to furnish funds for extensions when the present plant does not pay its way?

Is not the Telephone Company entitled to rates which will enable them to continue to furnish good telephone service to the people of Oregon, and without which they cannot carry out their plans for development?

These are questions of importance, and should interest every telephone user.

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**THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.**

for w 1-2 nw 1-4, ne 1-4 sw 1-4, section 22, nw 1-4 nw 1-4 and nw 1-4 se 1-4, section 27, township 3 south, range 29 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 10th day of March, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses: David W. Pearson, Howard E. Pearson, Jacob H. Pearson, Marshall Ross Brown, all of Lena, Oregon.  
C. S. DUNN, Register.  
Last publication March 8.

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, under the laws of the State of Oregon, have taken up the animals hereinafter described, while running at large on my premises nine and one-half miles southeast of Heppner, in Morrow county, Oregon, to-wit:

One brown gelding about three years old, weight about 100 pounds, no visible brands.

One black horse mule, about three years old, weight about 650 pounds, no visible brand.

That I will on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1921, at the hour of 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless the same shall have been redeemed, at my ranch, nine and one-half miles southeast of Heppner, in said county and state, sell said animals to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying the costs of taking up, holding and selling said animals, together with reasonable damages for injury caused by said animals running at large on said premises.

W.P. COX.  
Dated and first published this 25th day of January, 1921.

**DOG OWNERS LIABLE**

Owners of stock damaged by dogs may submit a verified statement of damages to the board of county commissioners within 10 days after injury, and may be awarded just compensation out of the fund created from dog license fees. The statutes governing such cases are found in 9369 and 9370, Oregon Laws, according to R. R. Hewitt, of the O. A. C. political science department.

**CHURCH NOTICES**

The First Christian Church.

The usual services of the Church will be held on Sunday, consisting of the Bible School at ten o'clock, followed by Communion Service and Preaching at eleven o'clock.

The evening Services will consist of the Christian Endeavor Service at seven o'clock and song Service and Preaching at eight o'clock. Everyone is cordially invited to attend these services.

W. O. Livingstone, Minister.

**Christian Science**  
Christian Science services are held every Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Testimony meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Eugene Slocum. All interested are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

**Chess vs. Checkers.**  
Chess appeals to mature minds, and wood supplies most of the accommodations with which it is played. Some of the best are of ebony and boxwood, but very satisfactory games may be played with yellow poplar, bass wood, walnut, maple and birch outfits, says the American Forestry Magazine. The same holds true on checkers, but that game usually is rated a little lower than chess in scientific points, though no less an authority than Edgar Allan Poe holds that as a mental exercise of the highest and purest sort checkers surpass chess.

**The Deadly Arrow.**  
A mounted Indian or white man with bow and arrows sometimes could kill more buffaloes than a man could kill with a rifle, says the American Forestry Magazine. At close range the arrow was as deadly as the bullet. It made less noise, and arrows could be discharged four times as rapidly as bullets from muzzle-loading guns.

**New Fishing Methods.**  
A Lamont man who is charged with having taken a fish from a private fish pond declares the fish were so tame that one of them was eating out of his hand, and he simply closed his fingers on it and carried it away. Our own method has always been to whistle to the creatures from across the fence, and walk away, innocent-like, while they trot down the road after us.—Detroit News.

**Black Dog's Most Edible.**  
Among the Chinese a particular species of dog is reared for the table. The flesh of black dogs is preferred to that of animals of another color, on account of nutriment it is supposed to possess.