



Typical Honduran Family.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

British Honduras, often known as "Belize," from the name of its capital city, is one of the least known and one of the most neglected patches of the British empire.

British Honduras is a part of Central America, and its real bid to fame has been that it was 100 per cent revolutionless. Though in many ways it is neglected, British law and order hover over it; and it has been, to a certain extent, like the Dutch West Indian colony of Curacao, an asylum for political leaders of neighboring lands who were more revolutionary than successful.

The country's 45,000 inhabitants include probably less than 1,000 whites. The remainder of the population is made up of negroes and mulattos and Spanish Indians, the latter living chiefly in the back country. But in the capital, Belize, throughout the whole coast country, and wherever governmental machinery has been set up, the atmosphere, whether it be made up of business, government, or sport, is unmistakably British.

Few concessions have been made to the climate, which may be described as tropical, tempered by rather steady sea breezes. The two and three-story houses that line the main residence street of Belize are of accepted British architecture. Coal-black policemen are clothed much like the London "Bobby," and bewigged and begowned judges sit in the courts. In the open spaces cricket matches will often be found in progress, and boxing bouts are preferred by the broad-shouldered negroes to the cock-fights and bull-fights of their Latinized neighbors.

Geographic names tell of the sudden transition from the lands of Spanish culture to this little patch of the Spanish Main that has been Anglicized. One leaves Puerto Cortez, Honduras, or Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, to sail a few miles farther on past the Coxcomb mountains, All Pines, and Stamm creek. Inland are Middlesex and Orange Walk. Belize is one of the few exceptions, and even that is said to be a corruption of the surname of an early Scotch settler, Wallis. Direct English nomenclature reaches its apex in Belize where the ferry is called "the haul-over."

British Honduras, a trifle larger than Massachusetts or New Jersey, is wedged in between the Mexican states of the Yucatan peninsula on the north and Guatemala on the west and south, while Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica are near by. It is due west of Jamaica, some 600 miles across the Caribbean, and has always been, to a certain extent, under the wing of that British island.

Mahogany Industry Important The mahogany industry is justly commemorated on the flag of British Honduras by the representation there of the tools of the trade. Mahogany lured early settlers to the coast; put money in their purses; furnished something for them and their backs. Great Britain, to fight the Spaniards about; and has always been chiefly responsible for the land's main industry, lumbering.

The people of the colony even tell solemnly how the lowest portions of the city of Belize, once a seemingly bottomless swamp, have been filled in and made usable by the millions of mahogany chips backed there from logs which must be roughly squared before they are ready for market. Assisting the chips in the work of stabilization—they tell with equal solemnity—were the thousands of empty rum bottles thrown aside by the axemen.

timber has been cut now and transportation is more of a problem. Some tremendous logs are handled weighing 20 to 30 tons each. A unique scene is the "snaking out" of these logs from the forests by ox-teams in the cool of the night by the light of torches. After the logs reach the coast they are squared and lashed together into huge rafts. There is a great coral barrier reef about ten miles off the coast of British Honduras outside which the largest ships must anchor. The great rafts are towed out to the ships by steel cables and winches. They are then broken up and the separate timbers hoisted aboard by cranes.

Spain Tried to Take It. British Honduras came under the British flag largely through the well-known "squatters' rights," grown to international stature. Spain claimed the entire "Main," or mainland, from the time of the earliest explorers. But she was interested chiefly in gold and silver; mere trees seemed beneath notice. So British and other adventurers who cut timber on the eastern coast of Yucatan, the present British Honduras, and the Mosquito country, farther south, were not molested at first.

When the settlers were seen to be making a good thing of their mahogany trade, the Spanish changed their policy and began harassing them. A series of wars and treaties between Spain and Great Britain followed. In 1788 the Spanish made a supreme effort to drive what they considered the "squatters" out of Belize. But the settlers, with cannon mounted on rafts and flat-boats, had the best of the strategic situation and won a signal victory. From that time the British claim to the territory rested on conquest as well as settlement. In 1862 the "settlement" was declared a "colony" and was given a lieutenant governor acting under the governor of Jamaica. In 1884 it was made a separate crown colony.

Belize, like the other countries along the east side of Central America, has a low-lying region along the coast with highlands farther inland. Its dense tropical forests have discouraged agriculture. Growth is so rapid that it is a task of the utmost difficulty to keep trails open. Most travel is along rivers, and little is known of the interior away from the streams. There are rumors, however, of the existence near the western boundary of extensive Maya ruins like those of Yucatan and Guatemala. The one important exception in the matter of inland development is the southern region tapped by the only railroad, along which thousands of acres of banana plantations have been established to supply a part of the market in the United States.

There is much tropical scenic beauty in Belize. Its coast region is a maze of intensely blue lagoons and channels of calm water—a paradise for the yachtsman and pleasure-boatman. Everywhere are gem-like coral islands covered with coconut trees which in many cases grow to their very edges and hang mirrored in the surrounding waters.

Down the rivers of British Honduras millions of dollars' worth of mahogany and log-wood have been floated during the life of the colony. In late years tens of thousands of bales of chicle, the raw material of chewing-gum, have joined the stream, to be shipped north to keep busy the restless jaws of America.

For this outflow to America there is an inflow not wholly confined to money and goods. Some British leaders complain that the colony is becoming "Americanized." Newspapers and magazines from the United States far outnumber those from England. American agents gain much business in competition with the more leisurely methods of the British; and a number of representatives of the younger generation, going to America for their higher education, tend on their return to look to America for their intellectual leadership. The official money unit of the colony is the American gold dollar.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County R. L. Bengtson—Plaintiff vs.

The unknown heirs at law of Henry I. Schaeffer, deceased, Louis J. Schewrich and Mrs. Louis J. Schewrich, his wife, the unknown heirs at law of Louis J. Schewrich, and also all other persons claiming any interest in the real property hereinafter described—

Defendants. To the unknown heirs at law of Henry I. Schaeffer, deceased, Louis J. Schewrich and Mrs. Louis J. Schewrich, his wife, the unknown heirs at law of Louis J. Schewrich, and also all other persons claiming any interest in the real property hereinafter described, defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint filed against you herein, on or before six weeks from the date of first publication of this summons, to-wit: on or before the 22nd day of September, 1923, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit: For a decree of the court that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described real property, to-wit:

The Southwest quarter of Section 28, and the Northwest quarter of Section 32 in Township 2 South, Range 25 E. W.M.

That the defendants be decreed to have no right, title or interest in or to said real property and that the plaintiff's title be forever quieted against said defendants and each of them and that the defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them or any of them, be forever enjoined from asserting any right, title or interest in or to said real property or any part thereof.

This summons is served upon you by publication in the Heppner Herald, a weekly newspaper published at Heppner, Oregon, once a week for six consecutive weeks, by order of the Hon. William T. Campbell, County Judge of Morrow County, State of Oregon, Made and entered on the 6th day of August, 1923, and the date of first publication of this summons is August 7, 1923.

WOODSON & SWECK, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Postoffice address: Heppner, Oregon. 15-21

SUMMONS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Morrow County The First National Bank of Heppner, Oregon, a Corporation— Plaintiff.

vs. Ida Thompson Catlin, Seth Catlin, Harriet Thompson Burke, Edward Burke, Edna Thompson Nelson, Clark Nelson, Sadie Weller Routh, Albert Routh, Eva Weller Flynn, P. C. Cresswell, Mary M. Cresswell, James L. Cresswell, Martha J. Cresswell, Mary E. Cresswell, Ellis, M. Bell Thompson, Ralph Thompson and Helen Thompson— Defendants.

To P. C. Cresswell, Mary M. Cresswell, Sadie Weller Routh and Albert Routh, of the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, filed against you in the above entitled cause and court, on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, on or before Wednesday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1923, and if you fail so to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit, that you, and each of you, be decreed to have no estate, right, title or interest in or to the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots numbered Seven (7) and Eight (8) and all of that portion of Lot numbered One (1) lying on the west side of Willow Creek in Block numbered Eight (8) in Standsbury's Addition to the Town of Heppner, in Morrow County, State of Oregon, or any part thereof, and that it be decreed that the plaintiff is the owner in fee of all of said described real property, and that you, and each of you, be forever enjoined and barred from asserting any claim in or to said premises, or any part thereof, adverse to the plaintiff herein, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable and just.

This Summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Heppner Herald, a weekly newspaper of general circulation in Morrow County, Oregon, once each week for six

successive weeks, under and by virtue of an order duly made and entered in the above entitled Court and cause on the 27th day of July, 1923, by the Honorable W. L. Campbell, County Judge of Morrow County, Oregon, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 31st day of July, 1923, and the date of the last publication hereof will be on the 11th day of September, 1923. Done and dated and first published this the 31st day of July, A. D. 1923.

VAN VACTOR & BUTLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Postoffice and residence address: The Dalles, Wasco County, Ore. 14-20

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon. August 4, 1923.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Kenny, one of the heirs and for the heirs of James T. Kenny, deceased, of Heppner, Oregon, who, on December 23, 1919, made Homestead Entry (Act 12-29-16 and 9-5-14), No. 017986, for N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 34, SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 35, 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 United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 21st day of September, 1923.

Claimant names as witnesses: O. A. Devin, J. F. Kenny, James Farley, M. J. Devin, all of Heppner, Oregon.

CARL G. HELM, Register. 15-21

NOTICE OF TAKING UP AND SALE OF HORSES

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, under the laws of the State of Oregon, having taken up the animal hereinafter described while running at large on my premises in Morrow county, Oregon, about two miles from Irrigon, Oregon, to-wit: One sorrel mare, about 9 years old, weight about 1300 pounds, star on forehead, branded 77P on left stifle.

That I will, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1923, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, unless the same shall have been redeemed, at my ranch near Irrigon, Oregon, sell said animal for cash in hand to the highest bidder, for the purpose of paying charges incident to taking up, holding and selling such animal together with reasonable damages for the injury caused by said animal running at large on said premises. OSCAR R. OTTO. Dated and first published this 7th day of August, 1923.

Lovely Garden but Ugly Home.

The most beautiful garden in America, according to one of the most famous living art critics, is the masterpiece of John D. Rockefeller in the Pocantico hills near Tarrytown, N. Y. He calls it "Kijhuit," the old Dutch name. It contains some beautiful statuary, including the famous chocolate-colored Venus, believed to be the work of Praxiteles. It used to be the custom to paint statuary in Greece. In boiling the marble to remove the paint, the wrong chemicals were used and the statue assumed a dark brown hue. The oil king has published a beautiful booklet describing this garden. Ten years ago he published his "Random Reminiscences of Men and Events." The same critic who praises his garden calls Mr. Rockefeller's home one of the most atrocious examples of modern architecture.

Long and Full Skirt Not Liked in Paris

The moderately short skirt for the street has taken firm hold of feminine affections, observes a fashion correspondent in the Boston Globe. It has been found impossible to de throne it. Many of the smartest and most distinguished Parisiennes have steadily refused to accept long and full skirts for the street. They reserve models of this order for garden parties, dance teas, and of course, for the evening. Very determined efforts have been made in Paris to bring in full skirts which passed the ankles—and this for walking. A good many foreign buyers snapped up these models because they were "something new," but the really well-dressed women in Paris, and on the Riviera, refused to wear them.

And now, at the opening of the summer season, one prominent designer is showing walking skirts which freely display the ankles and which are notably tight. Some of the latest models are cut with straight side seams, the hem measuring about one yard and a half, even less, and the fullness at the waist gathered into tiny folds. Some of the smartest of these models are cleverly slit up at one side, the material running under the "slit" a little way. All the street models were worn by very young and slender girls, who wore no corset of any kind, and who, I suspect, were clad in tricot combinations. Certainly there was no sign of a petticoat.

Thomson Bros. NEW SUMMER SHIRTS of silky, serviceable Soiesette, Poplin, Silk and Cotton Pongee. Broadcloth with collar attached. Sizes 14 to 18. Prices range \$1.25 to \$5.00 Work Shirts in sizes 14 to 20 Priced at \$1 - \$1.25 - \$1.50

Milk Delivered at 10c a Quart Anyone wishing to engage milk to be delivered at their home in Heppner at 10c a quart, service to begin August 1, are requested to leave orders at the Herald office.

POULTRY Supplies We are fully stocked with all kinds of chicken feed from baby chicks to laying hens. Don't overlook the fact that your poultry needs shell and grit as well as food. Supply Your Poultry at Our Store Peoples Hdw. Co. Heppner, Oregon

Ice Cream Season NORMAN'S ICE CREAM Place advance orders for Brick Ice Cream for Sunday McAtee & Aiken

FORD REPAIR PRICES Transmission and motor overhauled.....\$22.50 Transmission (Starter type) 5.00 Transmission (Crank type) 3.75 Other repair work in proportion. We give our Customers the benefit M. R. FELL

Heppner Herald \$2.00 per Year