

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.

John Lovandowsky, said to be nearly 103 years old, the county's oldest resident, committed suicide at a hospital in Manitowoc, Wis.

Disaffection long smoldering in Santa Clara province, Cuba, came to a head Tuesday when a detachment of the rural guard revolted and fled from their post near Santa Clara.

The house has adopted the conference report on the bill which would authorize deferment of reclamation charges. The senate must concur before the measure can go to the president.

Lieutenant E. A. Musk, aviator attached to the North Island naval air squadron at San Diego, Cal., was killed Tuesday when the plane he was piloting tumbled 2300 feet into San Diego bay.

Communist hecklers broke up a political meeting addressed by Andre Tardieu, deputy, in a Paris suburb Monday night after repeatedly dragging him off the platform. M. Tardieu was badly bruised.

Trustees of the Spokane chamber of commerce have adopted a resolution to be forwarded to members of the Washington delegation in congress opposing the change in name of Mount Rainier to Mount Tacoma.

Flotation of a \$40,000,000 loan to the Kingdom of Netherlands has been arranged by an American banking syndicate, it was learned Tuesday. Offering of the bonds, which will bear 6 per cent interest is expected soon.

One hundred thousand persons, high and low, rich and poor, Monday paid their final tribute of respect to Charles F. Murphy, for two decades chief-tain of Tammany Hall. Not in many years has New York witnessed a funeral of such magnitude.

General Julian S. Carr, ex-commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, died in Chicago Tuesday. He contracted pneumonia as the result of an illness suffered while on his way to Chicago from his home at Durham, N. C., last Saturday.

The first budget ever prepared for the government of Great Britain by a socialist was presented in the house of commons Tuesday afternoon by Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer. There was very little obvious socialism in it, if any.

The annual naval supply bill, carrying \$275,000,000, was passed Tuesday by the senate without a record vote. The senate added about \$700,000 to the bill as it came from the house. The bill was sent to conference with the house but with few major differences to be ironed out.

Governor Warren T. McCray of Indiana was found guilty late Tuesday of using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud by a jury in federal court after less than 15 minutes' deliberation and was placed in the Marion county jail to await sentence by United States District Judge A. B. Anderson.

A five year moratorium in the payments of constructive charges for all settlers on western reclamation projects with 25 years thereafter in which to liquidate all indebtedness is proposed in a bill introduced jointly in the senate and house by Senator Jones and Representative Summers of Washington. The bill amends the reclamation law of August 13, 1913.

The war department has made answer to numerous inquiries from Oregon and Washington as to conditions under which copra and coconut oil were prepared in the Philippine islands. The inquiries were instigated by voters in the two states by whom it will be decided in forthcoming elections whether coconut oil may be utilized in the preparation of certain food products.

Postponement of operation of the Japanese exclusion provision of the immigration bill until July 1 is understood to have been suggested by President Coolidge to senate and house conferees on the measure. This suggestion was said to have been considered by the conferees at a meeting Tuesday and afterwards word was sent to the White House that an agreement on this basis might be reached within 24 hours.

REJECTS MELLON TAX PLAN

Entire Democratic Substitute Adopted—Smoot Plans Compromise.

Washington, D. C.—The much-discussed Mellon tax plan was laid to rest Monday with adoption by the senate of the entire democratic income tax substitute.

The minority's schedule of surtax rates was approved, 43 to 40, and its revision of normal rates was adopted, 44 to 37. The republican insurgents joined with the democrats in supporting the entire program.

Chairman Smoot of the finance committee said that when the bill came up on final passage he would propose a compromise as was done in the house after the democratic program had been approved there. He is hopeful that the senate will accept the compromise as the house did.

The surtax rates written into the bill provided for a reduction of the present maximum of 50 per cent to 40 per cent and for corresponding revisions all along the line. They are almost similar to those adopted by the house.

The normal rates accepted were 2 per cent on the first \$4000 of income, 4 per cent on the second \$4000 and 6 per cent on all above \$8000. This compares with the present rates of 4 per cent on the first \$4000 and 5 per cent above that amount.

In adopting the democratic substitute, which was offered by Senator Simmons, North Carolina, the senate moved with startling rapidity. The first vote came within a little more than an hour after consideration of the tax bill had been resumed. The others followed rapidly.

Discussion of this, the heart of the bill, had proceeded in only desultory fashion for about an hour, when Senator Jones, democrat, New Mexico, demanded a vote. There were less than a score of senators present and leaders on both sides held hurried conferences. Announcement then was made that both sides were ready for the test of strength.

TRUST CHARGED TO DOOR FIRMS

Portland—Seven door manufacturing companies were named in a suit filed Monday by John S. Coke, United States attorney, to break up an alleged trust, which the government charged had been operating in Oregon and Washington and suggests has been holding up prices for their products.

The defendants were: The Wheeler-Osgood company, Tacoma; Henry McCleary Timber company, McCleary, Wash.; Nicolai Door Manufacturing company, Portland; Buffelen Manufacturing company, Tacoma; Robinson Manufacturing company, Everett; American Door & Manufacturing company, Hoquiam; Peterman Manufacturing company, Tacoma.

The complaint was filed in the federal court by Judge Coke at the direction of Harlan P. Stone, attorney-general; A. T. Seymour, assistant to the attorney-general; J. A. Fowler, Henry A. Guller, C. Stanley Thompson, special assistants, all of whom appear with Judge Coke as attorneys for the government.

The government asked that the companies and their employees be permanently enjoined from any acts that were charged in the petition to have been committed under the alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade.

It was charged that the companies named produce more than 90 per cent of the doors manufactured in the United States and that more than 70 per cent of them were produced by the Wheeler, McCleary, Buffelen and Nicolai companies. The government further charged that the companies have operated under a common price list "pursuant to an agreement between them to establish and maintain a uniform system for the conduct of their individual business and to eliminate competition among themselves as to grades, as to sizes, as to terms and conditions of sales, as to freight charges and as to prices."

The government contended that on August 15, 1916, the defendant companies caused the door and factory products committee of the West Coast Lumbermen's association to adopt an official west coast door list known as "the single list." It was held that the purpose of this list was to establish a uniform price on all doors of a given size, regardless of the kind, style and grade, leaving those matters to be determined by a group of fixed discount differentials.

Fat Men Hold Up Best.

Washington, D. C.—Fat men stand the heat better than lean ones, the bureau of mines has established. Fat men, lost more weight when subjected to uncomfortably hot temperatures, but they were less exhausted when they were relieved. In a state of rest and in still air, the human body cannot endure indefinitely a temperature higher than 90 degrees Fahrenheit with 100 per cent relative humidity.

NEW AIR SERVICE TO SPEED MAILS

New York-San Francisco Transit Starts July 1.

35 HOURS FOR TRIP

Every Twenty-five Miles to Have Emergency Landing Field With Powerful Searchlight.

Washington, D. C.—Daily air mail service between New York and San Francisco, with deliveries within 35 hours, or from one morning to the following evening, will begin July 1, it was announced Sunday by Postmaster-General New. The time of transit will be cut to 24 hours probably within a few months, the postmaster-general believes.

Not only will people on the two coasts benefit by the rapid deliveries, but those of the country generally will be enabled to transmit their letters more swiftly, as special air mail stamps will carry them from any city for transmission from coast to coast or from intermediate cities for further despatch by train.

Special air mail postage has been arranged and special stamps in three denominations, 8-cent, 16-cent and 24-cent, will be distributed to the principal cities of the country for use in specially designating letters to go by plane. Three zones have been designated for postage purposes; New York and Chicago; Chicago and Cheyenne, and Cheyenne and San Francisco. An 8-cent air mail stamp will carry an ounce letter anywhere within one zone, a 16-cent stamp anywhere within two adjoining zones, and a 24-cent stamp anywhere within the three zones.

Letters from points not on the air mail route, if bearing proper air mail stamps, will be transmitted to the nearest air mail field for dispatch without additional postage. Any class of mail, including parcel post packages, may be sent by air mail but only at regular air mail rates. Special air mail letter boxes are being installed in the larger cities along the route to expedite handling.

Regular landing fields, where changes of planes will be made on both eastbound and westbound trips, are located at New York, Belmont, Pa.; Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, North Platte, Neb.; Cheyenne, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Elko, Nev.; Reno, Nev., and San Francisco. Eleven planes will be required for the single trip each way. New planes, with slower landing speeds, deemed necessary for night flying, have been advertised for and bids will be opened June 10.

The mail planes will fly by night over 1000 miles of lighted airway between Chicago and Cheyenne, the pilots being guided by automatic acetylene lights placed every three miles. Every 25 miles of the night air lane has an emergency landing field provided with powerful searchlights, and at about every 250 miles there is a regular landing field with searchlights visible from 100 to 150 miles when flashed in the air. The existing daylight coast to coast air mail, which has been in operation six years and which has been merely an advancing service to speed up letter mail, will be merged with the new service. After July 1, no mail will be carried on planes except that bearing special air mail postage stamps.

Potato Gas is Fatal.

Chicago.—Carbon monoxide, generated by burning potatoes, was declared by a coroner's jury to have caused the death of Mrs. Caroline Showerman, 75 years old, who was found dead in the kitchen of her home. Neighbors who discovered the body said a pot of potatoes which had boiled dry was burning on the stove. At the inquest it was explained that, ordinarily, potatoes in carbonizing would give off carbon dioxide gas, but if the oxygen in a tightly closed room had been greatly exhausted this gas would be changed to carbon monoxide. The room was tightly closed and it was decided this was what had happened to the aged woman.

Bogus Bills Destroyed.

Washington, D. C.—The handwork of a thousand counterfeiters went up in smoke Saturday at the treasury. Treasury officials, following the regular procedure, solemnly carried bundle after bundle of bogus bills to the great macerators and incinerators of the treasury. The fact value of the paper amounted to about \$250,000, but its worth was nil in the eyes of the law. It was the day for the annual destruction of all counterfeit money.

Elinor Fair



Handsome Elinor Fair, the screen star, was brought up in the midst of motion-picture production. Although born in Richmond, Va., she went to the coast when but a small child. She studied the violin in Germany until the war broke out, when she returned to this country. Her first theatrical work was in a Los Angeles theater. Her beauty and talents brought her a good opportunity to enter the "movies," in which she has been seen to good advantage. Miss Fair's favorite hobbies are dancing and playing the piano.

Have You This Habit?

By Margaret Morison

JOHN STARK

"THE habit of regret is four-fifths laziness and one-fifth self-indulgence," was John Stark's slogan. John knew something about the habit of regret. Up to the time he was twenty-two years old, he had lived at home in his father's house. His father's regret was the good old times. John was brought up to feel that the best things the world would know had passed before he was born. With them lived a maiden aunt who kept house. She was a kind of personification of regret, but what she had lost John never knew until he was a big boy of sixteen or so. Then he learned that she had been disappointed in love. Finally it turned out that Mr. Smith, who lived in the next town and had ten children, was the living symbol of this regret.

Then the boy's father died, and he started in upon his career as an underclerk in the big real estate company where, had his father lived, he would have begun as a junior partner. Some one remarked one day that it was a shame he should have to regret all this when he was so young, and John replied that he had no time to regret it. Eventually he worked up very near to the top and then he was taken into the firm. A month later the firm failed. Other big companies had no interest in John Stark, and he could find no opening with any one of them. Then John Stark decided to make his own opening. It was about this time that some one suggested that life had dealt him a very hard hand; his answer was that he couldn't be bothered about that because he had a job to put through. In his real estate experience he had noticed the need for a firm to handle small and inexpensive, but up-to-date, dwellings, and such a company he now started out to organize.

Little by little he not only increased his own income, but also was granted the realization that he had made a crowded city more liveable for hundreds of families. On the day when he was fifty years of age, a group of very old acquaintances had dinner with him. Naturally they talked of the past. One was sure that if he had had the money to go to college he would have achieved his ambition to become a doctor. If another had been one inch taller he would have gone to West Point and risen in the army; barred that career, the world held nothing for him. So one after another round the circle presented his excuses and his regrets. But all the time John Stark knew that, if the would-be doctor had been endowed, or if the would-be general had been a giant, the one would never have been awarded the Nobel prize nor the other the Congressional medal. For the man who has the habit of regret is not the stuff of which heroes are made.

HAVE YOU THIS HABIT?

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