

UNWELCOME GUEST

By JACK LAWTON.

The married life of Beatrice and Billy had been ideally happy. But when he entered the little flat one day and gave to Beatrice a letter, Billy's manner was constrained.

"It's from aunt," he explained tersely, "wants to come and visit us."

"Not," Beatrice said, "your Aunt Drusilla, Billy?"

"Being that Aunt Drusilla is the only aunt I possess, it is naturally herself." His tone was peevish.

Beatrice's soft eyes filled with tears.

"But Billy," she protested, "we just can't have her. We've been so blissful alone. Your father has always held up this sister of his as a paragon housekeeper. You know how very particular your mother says she was about—everything. She's unmarried, of course, and will criticize me, and my lack of system, and oh! you needn't tell me—"

as Billy ventured a remonstrance—"I know that exemplary kind of woman. She will be the snake in our Eden."

Beatrice caught herself up. "How long is she going to stay, Billy?"

The young husband avoided his wife's aggrieved eyes.

"About a month, she says," he replied.

Beatrice stiffened defiantly.

"Well, she won't stay a month here," she said.

"Aunt Drusilla writes," Billy suggested, "that she is longing to meet her new niece. She hasn't seen me since I was almost a kid. She was going to be married then, I remember, but something broke it off."

"Her own exacting disposition probably," Beatrice spitefully remarked.

"That's not quite fair of you," Billy defended. His wife smiled.

"You see," she said, "she's beginning to make trouble between us already."

Trouble indeed seemed to fall to Billy's lot. Mentally he blamed the aunt who insisted upon thrusting her presence where the presence of two, was all sufficient. And upon the day of Aunt Drusilla's arrival Beatrice fell ill.

In vain Billy telephoned various women helpers. The helpers were busy. As a last resort, and though his pocketbook could ill afford it, Billy sought a nurse's agency. No nurse could be promised within three days at least. And though the malady from which Beatrice suffered was not necessarily serious, the doctor assured him that she must have immediate care.

Billy himself prepared his wife's breakfast coffee before he went to meet the inevitable Aunt Drusilla, and Beatrice made a face over the coffee.

"It's horrid," she said, ungraciously, "and you must insist upon taking your aunt to a hotel. She can't stay here now. You see that?"

The voice ended in an invalid's wail. Billy hurriedly beat a retreat.

Billy considered his problems as he hurried his little car toward the station, and when he saw his waiting and half-forgotten aunt, his perplexity grew.

Here was not a quiet old body to be lightly disposed of, but a smiling and assured person in pleasing attire, her shrewd eyes twinkling at him from beneath waving hair.

"My dear boy!" she cried, putting forth her gloved hand in greeting. Then, after his very brief response, an awful thing happened to Billy. Stooping in hurried embarrassment to start the car's engine, the handle wrenched itself suddenly free from his grasp to deal him a terrible blow.

Billy, white with pain, knew what afterward proved to be true—that his arm was broken.

It was Aunt Drusilla who gently forced him into the car, and her competent self at the wheel, took him where prompt aid could be found. When the doctor had bandaged Billy into relief, Aunt Drusilla continued to drive the car home.

White lipped and weak, Billy managed to tell his aunt of his young wife's illness and of their now helpless plight. Apologetically he suggested a hotel as her own temporary refuge.

Aunt Drusilla good humoredly waved his suggestion aside.

"I wondered," she said laughingly, "why it was borne forcibly upon me that I must spend a month with you; now I know!"

Beatrice's first intimation of her unwelcome guest was when a sweet-faced woman bent sympathetically over her bed, proffering, as she introduced herself, an invitingly arranged luncheon tray.

"Billy has had an injury to his arm," the new aunt informed her, "and I have made him comfortable upon the couch."

"Now, sit up dearie, and let us get acquainted while you sample my cooking. I am so glad that I happened to come where I'm needed." The blue eyes twinkled through their glasses. "I'm going to have such a lovely time," Aunt Drusilla said, "fixing you and Billy up."

"Oh! we must not impose—" began Beatrice. But the little aunt silenced her with a smile.

"My dear!" she exclaimed, "this little service will be my pleasure. I am so glad that I came."

Impulsively Beatrice held out her arms.

"I am glad, too," she said, her eyes met the older woman's honestly.

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WILSON INVADERS HOUSE OF FOES

CARRIES HIS BATTLE FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTO HOME OF HIS ENEMIES.

GIVES COST OF GREAT WAR

Informers Them of Lives and Treasure Poured Out to Save Civilization.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau)

Aboard President Wilson's Special train—carrying his war against those who oppose the adoption by the United States of the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations into their households, President Wilson last week invaded California.

And there, where the question on which league opponents have hammered the hardest, that of Shan Tung—is of most interest, the president found the same enthusiasm among the people for peace and for insurance against future wars. The people want the long controversy ended. They want this country to be able to again turn its undivided attention to social, economic and industrial development. Their leaders may not feel this way, but judging from the expressions which met the president on every side. The leaders have overstepped the limits of the peoples patience in their stubborn determination to force a change in the great document.

Must Take This League.

"We must take this League of Nations," said the president, "for there is no way in which another can be obtained without compelling reconsideration by the powers. And it would sit very ill upon my stomach to take it back to Germany for consideration."

"All over the world people are looking to us with confidence our rivals along with the weaker nations. I pray God that the gentlemen who are delaying this thing may presently see it in a different light."

Germany, the president declared, is taking new courage from our delay in ratifying the treaty and her newspapers and public men were again becoming arrogantly out-spoken.

Deeply impressive were the figures of the cost of the late war, in lives and dollars. It was the first time that the official statistics have been made public and the tremendous totals shocked the president's audiences.

Shows Cost of World War.

"The war," said President Wilson, cost Great Britain and her Dominions \$38,000,000,000; France \$26,000,000,000; the United States \$22,000,000,000; Russia \$18,000,000,000; Italy \$13,000,000,000 and a total, including the expenditures of Japan, Belgium and other small countries, of \$123,000,000,000.

"It cost the Central Powers as follows: Germany \$39,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$21,000,000,000; Turkey and Bulgaria \$3,000,000,000.

"The United States," the president said, "spent one million dollars an hour night and day for two years in its struggle to save civilization. All this, however, fades into insignificance when the deaths by battle are considered," declared the president. Russia gave 1,700,000 men; Germany 1,600,000; France 1,350,000; Great Britain 900,000; Italy 364,000; the United States 30,300. In all, almost 7,500,000 men perished in the great struggle, or 1,500,000 more men than died in all of the wars of the previous 100 years.

Should Remember Recent Horrors.

"These are terrible facts, and we ought never to forget them. We went into this war to do a thing that was fundamental for the world and what I have come out on this journey for is to determine whether the country has forgotten or not. I have found out. The country has not forgotten and it will never permit any who stands in the way of the fulfillment of our great pledges, ever to forget the sorrowful day he made the attempt."

Arbitration and discussion, the president pointed out, must replace force of arms in the settlement of world controversies. Constantly he dwells upon the fact that all the nations in the League agree to do one of two things, first to submit their differences to arbitration, in which case they agree to abide by the decision rendered, or, if unwilling to arbitrate, to have their case discussed by the Council of the League, in which case six months is granted for discussion. Three months must elapse following the result of this last step in arbitration before the nation concerned can declare war.

Holds Out Hope for Ireland.

The president took advantage of questions propounded by the San Francisco Labor Council to give the inference that he believes Ireland can bring her case before the League of Nations for settlement when the League is actually in existence.

Shan Tung, he declared, will be returned to China. Japan, he said, had given her solemn pledge to that effect. And with the League of Nations in force, said the president, we can, if occasion arises, stand forth and say, "This shall be done."

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the West Extension Irrigation District in Morrow and Umatilla Counties did on the first Tuesday in September, 1919, at a meeting of said Board, held at the offices of The United States Reclamation Service in Hermiston, Oregon, made a computation of the whole amount of money necessary to be raised by said District for the ensuing year for any and all purposes whatsoever in carrying out the provisions of the irrigation district law of the State of Oregon; which computation includes the following items, to-wit: Operation and Maintenance, \$15,000 Construction, \$12,000. Organization and Maintenance of District, \$2,825.

Which amounts shall be and constitute an assessment upon all the land included in said District as provided for in said irrigation district law.

Notice is further given that said Board of Directors acting as a Board of Equalization will meet for the purpose of reviewing and correcting the assessments and apportionment of taxes as in said law provided on the first Tuesday in October, 1919, at the U. S. Reclamation office in Hermiston, Oregon, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., and continue in session from day to day as long as may be necessary to hear and determine any objections by any interested persons to the assessments and apportionment thereof and any other matters connected therewith that may come before them, and the Board shall change its assessment and the apportionment thereof and the list and the record of the same as to irrigable acreage, description, etc., in any respect and in such manner as may be necessary to make the same just and in accordance with the facts. A duplicate list or record of said assessments and apportionments giving the description of the ownerships or holdings of each person, firm or corporation therein assessed or apportioned has been prepared, one of which is a permanent record in the office of said Board at Hermiston, Oregon, and may be seen upon inquiry of the Project Manager of the Umatilla Project at said office.

Done and dated at Hermiston, Oregon, by order of the Board of Directors of said District this Second day of September, 1919.

13-20-27 J. G. CAMP, Secretary.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, Sept. 17, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Henry M. Hubbard, of Echo, Oregon, who on May 3rd, 1916, made Homestead Entry, No. 015830, for E½ Section 20, Township 3 N., Range 27 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before W. J. Warner, U. S. Land Commissioner, at Hermiston, Oregon, on the 3rd day of November, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: George Pullar, John Pullar, Sherman Nelson, S. C. Cummings, all of Echo, Oregon.

C. S. DUNN, Register.

Unique Philippine Fruits.

There have been found in the Philippines two fruits entirely unknown to Europe, and even to America. One of these is the durian, which grows on a lofty tree somewhat resembling an elm, is about as large as a coconut, has a shiny shell and contains a creamy pulp which combines some of the flavors of delicious custard with those of a fine cheese. American soldiers in the Philippines dubbed the durian the "vegetable limburger." The other rare fruit is the mangosteen, but the exquisitely flavored liquid it contains has not yet been successfully preserved for shipping.

What They Sigh For.

There are many busy women in the world who sigh to themselves and say, "I know I could do great things if I only had leisure." The truth is that real talent generally finds a way to express itself whether its possessor has leisure or whether she is worried and harassed by the many small duties that of necessity fill many a woman's life. It should be a consolation to most of us, therefore, to know that if we really have a talent worth giving to the world at large, it will find time for development.—Exchange.

MICKIE SAYS

SAY, LOOKIT HERE, JERRY! YOU'VE ME IS GOIN' TO MIX IT THE VERY NEXT TIME YOU WADE 'ROUND IN THE INK FOUNTAIN AN' THEN GO FER A STROLL ON THE BOSS'S DESK. I'VE STOOD FER A LOT FROM YOU, BUT THERE'S A LIMIT, CAT!



Did It Up in Curl Papers.

The young woman was wearing a peculiar do-funny feather on her hat. It was something like a peacock's plume and it was something like an egret. "I like that contrivance on your hat," said her friend, "but how does it keep itself so nicely curled? If I tried to wear a feather like that, it would be uncurled and straggly all the time." "I'll tell you a secret," replied the young woman. "I do it in curl papers every night. Honest and true I take each little flexible spiral and do it up as carefully in curl papers as if it were my own hair. The next day I remove the papers and it is the fluffiest, prettiest thing imaginable. Work? O, yes, but you have to take pains if you want to keep presentable all the time, you know."—Springfield Union.

Snakes Prolific Breeders.

An infant snake emerges into the world a complete snake, however small in size. His growth in size begins immediately and he is able to take care of himself upon birth, although, if his mother be viviparous, he may run in and out of her pouch for a few days while getting acquainted with his surroundings. Snake mothers, however affectionate, are unable to show affection long, as her young soon scatter, either to be seized and eaten by other animals or to escape all hazards and live long on the fat of the land. If snake conservation could be carried out fully, that is, if all snakes born hereafter could be free from all enemies, in 20 years America would be one vast snake den, with some six to ten trillion snakes to its credit, and there would arise long calls for a St. Patrick.

Lafayette Worthy Honored.

In 1777, on July 31, the Marquis de Lafayette received by a vote of congress the appointment of major general in the American army. Lafayette was the most eminent of the young Frenchmen who volunteered their services to the cause of American liberty. With a vessel fitted out at his own expense he arrived in America in the spring of 1777 and enlisted as a volunteer in Washington's army, declining all pay for his services. It was only a few months later that he was appointed major general in recognition of his military ability. He was then but twenty years of age.

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REASON FOR INCREASED TELEPHONE RATES

- 1 A dollar in the hands of the telephone company has no greater purchasing power in the labor and material market than has a dollar in the hands of the individual.
- 2 Increases in wages and prices of materials cannot be paid without money and the telephone company is no more capable of paying out money it hasn't got than is the individual.
- 3 The telephone company must be provided with means to meet the demands made upon it for increased wages and increased cost of materials. As these increased costs are obviously reflected in the cost of rendering telephone service, the telephone company must ask the telephone using public to pay for the service it receives.
- 4 Higher wages can be paid, increased costs of materials met, and satisfactory and improved service can be furnished, only when the rates are sufficient to meet the costs of rendering the service with a sufficient margin for a reasonable return upon the investment.
- 5 A large territory served by a utility with many patrons may produce large gross receipts, but not necessarily huge profits. The State of Oregon is a large territory and the telephone company serves a large number of patrons conditions it will earn less than 3 per cent on the value of its property in the state. The idea that a large corporation doing a large business must necessarily be accumulating great wealth is a prevalent fallacy which the public must get away from.
- 6 Telephone rates in the State of Oregon have remained practically the same for the last fifteen years or more. There have been a few adjustments in various classes to meet demands of the service, with a corresponding adjustment in rates. Increases in rates are now made because of absolute necessity which made it imperative. Make your own comparison of your telephone rate with the increased cost of shoes, clothing, food products and all other necessities. Is not the increased telephone rate reasonable and consistent in comparison?

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company