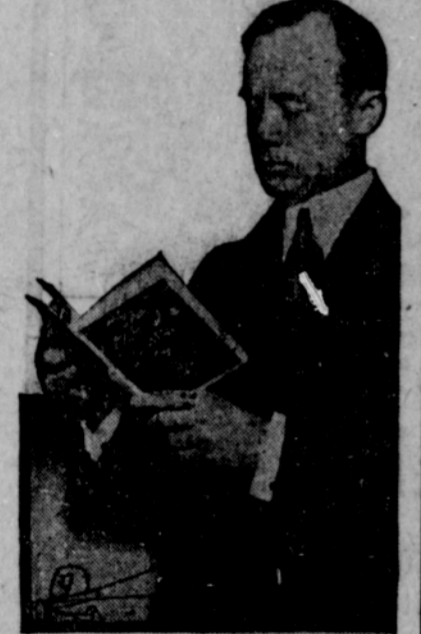


"AMERICANS SHOULD BE PROUD OF WORK BY NEAR EAST RELIEF"

Says American High Commissioner. Congress Is Told of Great Accomplishment

Washington.—The annual report of the activities of the Near East Relief organization, filed with Congress by Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary, constitutes the modest history of one of the greatest pieces of philanthropic work ever undertaken and carried through by American men and women, according to well-informed persons in the capital. Ad-



CHARLES V. VICKREY

miral Mark L. Bristol, United States High Commissioner to Turkey, for example, declares:

"I have been closely associated with the work of the Near East Relief committee for about 22 months. On the whole the work of this relief committee has been such that Americans should be proud of this great humane effort. The Near East Relief here in Constantinople is run more like a business organization than any relief organization with which I have ever come into contact."

Charles V. Vickrey's summary of the activities of the Near East Relief shows the disbursement of over \$60,000,000.00 in cash and supplies, contributed by the American people to the salvaging of the Christian populations of the Near East. 711 American and Canadian men and women relief workers have been engaged in this huge task on little more than a volunteer basis. 63 hospitals, with 6,522 beds, and 123 clinics; 11 rescue homes, where young girls rescued from lives of shame in Turkish harems are taught to forget their sufferings, and to begin life anew, self-supporting and independent, are maintained.

110,000 Little Children

The most remarkable feature of the work of the Near East Relief is, however, the salvation of tens of thousands of children who have lost parents and relatives during the past six years. For these little ones American generosity has provided, through the Near East Relief, 299 homes—one, in Alexandropol, Armenia, housing 18,000 children—where, last year, 54,500 children were housed, clothed, fed and taught, while an additional 56,039, outside the Near East Relief orphanages, were saved from starvation and death by food and clothing sent them from the United States.

Mr. Vickrey's report states that approximately 2,790,490 Armenians are still living in the Near East, out of a pre-war population of over 4,000,000 and estimates that had it not been for the aid given by the American people through the Near East Relief, fully half of those now living would have perished. Food was furnished to 561,970 homeless refugees during a large part of 1920, while 300,000 garments, comprising 1,500,000 pounds of clothing sent out from the United States were distributed to barefoot and rag-clad wanderers, all the way from the Mediterranean to the Caucasus mountains.

Work Must Continue

Commenting on these figures Mr. Vickrey stated that "this distinctive humanitarian relief work, as an expression of brotherhood, should help to mark the beginning of a new era of peace and inter-racial good will in the Near East."

"The tremendous task undertaken by the American people in saving the children of the Near East is one which cannot be left unfinished. We have an investment of over \$60,000,000 in human life, that America has saved. If we falter or pause now, that investment is imperiled, or may even be lost altogether. Most of the children we have saved from death are still too little to take care of themselves, and conditions throughout the Near East are still too uncertain to let them shift for themselves. It is morally sure that for at least five years, and until these little ones that we have snatched from a terrible fate are able to support themselves and enjoy an even chance of life as useful citizens, the American people who have rescued them must see them through."

"It is the purpose of the Near East Relief to do just this, and we appeal to the generosity of the American people to see this noble work carried out in the spirit of mutual helpfulness and Christian charity which is so essentially characteristic of the American ideal."

Contributions to the work of the Near East Relief may be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Subscribe For The Herald

SOME OLD LONDON THEATERS

District of Shoreditch Had the First Building Erected for Purely Dramatic Purposes.

There was a time, shortly after the first theater was opened in London, when the opposition to the new form of entertainment was so great that an ordinance was passed by parliament for the compulsory closing of these "palaces of amusement," and making it a crime to present as a spectator at a play.

This was in 1642, when only two theaters existed in London. The first building specially erected for dramatic purposes was built by an actor, James Burbage, at Shoreditch, in 1576, and called the Theater. A year or so later a second theater known as the Swan was opened, also at Shoreditch, and these two playhouses catered to London audiences until the suppression of the theaters.

When plays were once more permitted several new theaters opened. Including the Globe, at Southwark, which was built by James Burbage, the Rose and the Blackfriars and Whitefriars theaters.

Probably the most luxurious of these early theaters was the Fortune, built by Edward Alleyn, an actor, in 1599, and so christened because it cost its owner the then fabulous sum, including the ground it stood on, of £1,320. The only illumination, during the performance was that afforded by candlelight, gas being unknown until 1817, when the first performance by gaslight was given at Drury Lane.

DOCTOR SERVED COSTLY DISH

Unexpected Guests Caused Sacrifice of Blooded Pigeons to Set Forth Required Meal.

The favorite avocation of a widely known surgeon is his model farm near Chicago. It pays no profit except great pleasure. He is hospitable, always asking friends to dinner. One Sunday about noon 14 unexpected guests arrived. His wife was aghast. "My goodness," she said, "we haven't a thing to give them."

"Oh, anything will do," said the doctor.

So the lady of the house consulted the cook.

"What about that crate of pigeons out in the barn?" asked the cook.

"How many are there?" asked the lady.

"About eighteen," was the answer.

"Well, wring their necks and fix them up."

"Dinner was served and the large platter of squabs was brought to the table.

"What's that?" exclaimed the doctor.

"Now, Fred, just go ahead and serve," said his wife.

"But what are these?" he expostulated.

"Just some pigeons we found in the barn," she answered.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed, "those pigeons cost \$25 apiece!"—Journal of the American Medical Association.

San Franklin Took Poker Into Paris.

In Paris poker was first introduced by Benjamin Franklin, first United States ambassador, who taught members of the court that poker had dominions beat a mile. To this day a group of white-haired Frenchmen, descendants of the club Franklin founded, meet every night at six o'clock on the first floor of the Tavern Royale and play poker, with many ejaculations and the most absorbed seriousness until it is time for dinner. They number among them two millionaires, the head of a famous dressmaking firm, a senator and a famous Socialist author, and they play with sous and chips and a limit of 50 centimes—about 7 cents at present rate of exchange—on the game.

One of Franklin's peculiarities was a contention that a flush beat a full house, and even now the majority of Frenchmen play that way.

Wood That Does Not Rot.

The wood of the mangrove tree, which is found in French Guiana, is considered by the French as a wood that will not rot. All exposure and efforts to break down its fiber in four years' experiments by the French railway service have been useless.

The grain of the wood is so close as practically to exclude all moisture. Its density is placed at 110, as against 40 for fir and 70 for oak. In addition to this closeness of fiber the mangrove has a large amount of tanning in its composition. This protects it from insects and such blights as mold and damp. While not as brittle as oak, it has twice the resistance to flexion and has about the same potency against crushing and twisting.

No Exchange.

"There's one thing about selling postage stamps," said the tired druggist.

"What is it?" asked the customer.

"There's no profit in the deal, of course, but it's one thing I sell that my customers don't bring back and want to exchange for something else."

—Detroit Free Press.

Embarrassment.

"Of course," remarked Senator Sorghum, "I was proud to have a vote so overwhelmingly in my favor. And yet it has its disadvantages."

"In what way?"

"I am compelled to feel a sense of obligation toward everybody who votes for me; and a landslide makes the number so great that I can scarcely keep up with the responsibilities."

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE XLVII.—ARIZONA



HISTORICALLY, ARIZONA is both the youngest and probably the oldest of our states. While it is the last of the states to be admitted to the Union and as such dates its existence only from 1910, its history before the advent of white men dates back into the dim past. Here were located those interesting people, the Cliff Dwellers, and the ruins of their cities high up in inaccessible places have caused much speculation as to these ancient people. It is supposed that these Cliff Dwellers were the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians and were decidedly more advanced in civilization than their neighbors. They were probably of the same race as the Aztecs of Mexico and understood irrigation, agriculture and the building arts.

It was rumors of the great Pueblos that instigated the first visit of the white men. Padre Nizan in 1539 explored this territory and he was followed by Coronado in search of the mythical wealth of the Indian cities. Coronado, though failing to find the reputed gold, did discover the Grand Canon of the Colorado with its wonderful scenic beauty, which has become one of the great assets of the state.

This region was considered part of Spanish territory and when Mexico declared its independence it became a Mexican province. After the Mexican war the section north of the Gila river was ceded to the United States and the southern portion was acquired through the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. In 1863 Arizona was separated from New Mexico and made a territory.

The derivation of the name Arizona is uncertain, but it possibly came from the Spanish, meaning "dry belt."

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The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE XLVIII.—TERRITORIES



THE STORY of our States would not be complete without a brief mention of the other territory of the United States, which is not included in the actual forty-eight states. The biggest of these territories is Alaska, with an area of 590,884 square miles. This huge region was under Russian domination until 1867 when the United States purchased it for \$7,200,000, or less than two cents an acre. There was some grumbling at the time by a few congressmen over "adding a refrigerator to the United States." But the refrigerator has been found to be well stocked with gold, coal, forests and fisheries, so that Alaska has proven a profitable investment.

Hawaii, like Alaska, is a regular territory. In 1893 there was a successful revolution against the Hawaiian queen, and a provisional government was formed under American protection. In 1898, at the request of the population, Hawaii was annexed to the United States. Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines were ceded to the United States in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American war. Porto Rico and the Philippines are dependencies and not territories. Their local affairs are administered by a legislature of two houses and they are represented in the United States by resident commissioners elected by the legislatures. Guam is under the control of naval officers in command of naval stations. Under similar naval control are the Tutuila group and Samoa, which were ceded in 1899 by Great Britain and Germany.

Then there is the Panama Canal Zone, which was purchased from Panama in 1904 for \$10,000,000. This is governed by the Isthmian Canal commission.

The year 1917 saw the purchase from Denmark of the Virgin Islands, for \$25,000,000. These aggregate only 150 square miles and are temporarily governed by a naval officer.

Finally, there is the District of Columbia, which was organized in 1791, as the seat of our federal government. The residents have no vote for either local or national officials, nor are they represented in congress.

Grain and Hay Show This Month

PENDLETON TO HOLD EXHIBIT DURING ROUND-UP WEEK

Hermiston Country Should Take a Few of the Hay Prizes; Whole Northwest to be There

A big grain and hay show is to be held in Pendleton during round-up week and entries are coming in from all over the northwest.

Unique Building Planned The show will be located on East Railroad St. between Main and Cottonwood which street will be closed September 19 to 24. The building, 70 feet wide and 200 feet long, will be constructed chiefly of baled hay and roofed over with canvas. Four car loads of baled alfalfa will be used for the sides and ends and sixteen thousand feet of canvas is being purchased for the roof. In order to take care of the competitive grain exhibits 600 linear feet of exhibit space is being provided while an equal amount will be used for educational exhibits.

In one end of the hall there will be an open area 35 by 60 feet which will be used for the educational program which will be put on during the first three days of the show and for band concerts during the Round-Up. The show building will be well lighted during the evenings as well as the day and big crowds are expected.

Oregon Counties Will Show Oregon counties exhibiting will make a specialty of certified seed. The Morrow County Farm Bureau has agreed to send sufficient number of entries from their inspected fields to show that that county has the largest supply of certified seed of different varieties in the Northwest.

Wasco County has reserved space for 17 entries and has requested, through County Agent Jackman, that the exhibits be preserved for the Wasco county booth at the State Fair.

Sherman county, the center of Turkey Red production in the northwest will send sufficient number of entries to do credit to the state.

Union and Wallowa have accepted the invitation to exhibit at the Northwest Grain and Hay Show. Other counties will undoubtedly display their best grain and galed alfalfa.

Several Willamette Valley county agents have requested premium list and promise to send some of their best grain. Willamette Valley is noted for its fine oats and should make some of the other Northwest states go in the competition.

Naturally, Umatilla county will have a large number of entries. It would not do at all for outside competition to take away all of the \$1500 in prize money which is being offered. Frank Groves, Assistant County Agent, is helping wheat farmers in this locality to select their best sack.

Hay Prizes Worth While

While the Hermiston country will not expect much in the grain contests, it ought to walk away with at least some of the hay prizes. The hay association will help any grower select his hay stock for exhibit and many from here should enter.

The prizes are worth going after and the prestige that will come to us if we can take some prizes against the competition of the whole north west will be worth even more.

Of the four cars of baled hay used in building the home of the big exhibit one car load will be shipped from Boardman, one from Hermiston, one from Butter Creek and the other will be furnished by the Washington association.

Entries are coming in from all over. One has been received from Glasgow in eastern Montana, one from Valier, Montana and some from the Gallatin valley in southern Montana. Any of the 705 growers who belong to the two states associations and who own 23,000 acres of hay may compete and many will, but the competition is open to any grower anywhere, so the show is attracting a lot of attention.

For the best bale of hay 10 prizes are offered, one for \$40, one each of \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10 and there will be five prizes of \$5 each.

The Key that Unlocks the Door to Long Living

The men of eighty-five and ninety years of age are not the rotund, well-fed, but thin, spare men, who live on a slender diet. Be as careful as he will, however, a man past middle age will occasionally eat too much or of some article of food not suited to his constitution, causing indigestion or constipation and will need a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets to move his bowels and invigorate his stomach. When this is done, there is no reason why the average man should not live to a ripe old age.

C. B. WILLIAMS IS HOST TO MASONS AND THEIR FAMILIES

C. B. Williams the watermelon king of Umatilla county entertained the members of the local Masonic lodge and their families Thursday evening at his home in the Columbia district.

A watermelon feed was the big attraction and nearly every Mason was present. A hundred melons were cut and nobody complained about not having enough. All report a good time and thanks to Mr. Williams for the feed.

What a wonderful thing it is to go to bed these cool evenings, knowing that you will awake in the morning thoroughly refreshed. We pity those people in the east and middle west who must retire with mid day heat still in the air and whose rest is only that of complete exhaustion.—Newberg Graphic.

ARE YOU GUILTY?

A FARMER carrying an express package from a big mail-order house was accosted by a local dealer.

"Why didn't you buy that bill of goods from me? I could have saved you the express, and besides you would have been patronizing a home store, which helps pay the taxes and builds up this locality."

The farmer looked at the merchant a moment and then said:

"Why don't you patronize your home paper and advertise? I read it and didn't know that you had the stuff I have here."

MORAL—ADVERTISE

Editorial Appearing in The Morning Oregonian of Aug. 5, 1921

When a Contract is a Contract

Des Moines, Iowa, is strong for the principal that "a contract is a contract." Years ago, when a street railway company of that city obtained its franchise, it contracted to transport passengers for five cents each, like all other traction companies. The Des Moines corporation found that the world war had brought about conditions that prohibited profitable operation at the five-cent fare. The laws of Iowa, it appears, did not give regulatory commission power to set aside the terms of a franchise. Appeal was therefore made to the people for relief. They voted on higher fares and voted them down. A contract was a contract.

But there came a time when stockholders could not or would not meet further losses. The system went into the hands of a receiver appointed by the court. The receiver was powerless to raise fares and he too discovered the inadequacy of the five-cent fare. Being no longer able to continue operations, he sought the court and the court ordered him to discontinue service. Now the people of Des Moines are walking to work, or crowding into inadequate busses or obtaining rides with accommodating automobile owners. It is doubtless very inconvenient, but what is inconvenience when a great principle is at stake? We can ask that question with gusto inasmuch as it is somebody else who is suffering the inconvenience.

Seattle attacked the problem in another way. Rather than pay a corporation more than five-cents a ride, it bought the car lines and then found itself forced to raise the fare to ten-cents or twenty-five cents for three rides. This stimulated jitney competition, which has taken away traffic to such a degree that the city has shut out jitneys except as feeders to street cars in order to preserve the business of its cars.

We cannot get car rides for any length of time less than cost, whether they are provided by a utility corporation or by a city or a receivership. Portland has adequate service maintained on the principal that the company is entitled to the cost of service if it renders plus a return on its investment. Seattle, under municipal ownership, complains of service and pays more for it. In Des Moines, under receivership, the people have no service at all.

Paid Advertisement

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12 Head Jersey Heifers

Wagon and Household Goods, Some Second Hand Wire and other Farm Implements

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