

The Hermiston Herald

HERMISTON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1925

No. 10

COL. J. F. McNAUGHT ELECTED DIRECTOR

WIDE VOTE CAST IN ELECTION HERE TUESDAY

Colonel McNaught Has Served for a Number of Years as Director and Knows Settlers Needs.

Colonel McNaught of this city was elected last Tuesday at an election held by the Hermiston Irrigation district to succeed himself as one of the board for the district. Colonel McNaught's name was the only one on the ballot and the lack of opposition was no doubt responsible for the light vote cast.

Mr. McNaught has served for a number of years as director and perhaps there is no one on the project better acquainted with the problems and needs of settlers than he is. He has a number of times represented the project at various conferences with reclamation officials and has performed this duty in a manner that has demonstrated ability and knowledge of reclamation affairs.

The voters are to be congratulated in electing to keep Mr. McNaught on the board.

A FEW THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

Here are a few things to think about. A column might be written on any one of them. Each is a part of the present and future of the Umatilla project and each helps each farmer. Few localities can boast of so many features that contribute to their general welfare. The period of depression is over or passing, and the future offers much better circumstances if the following are well considered:

- The new water contract.
- The new Farm Leader.
- New Experiment Farm.
- McKay creek water for new lands.
- Umatilla Rapids power project.
- More and better roads.
- Better conditions for farmers.
- Established results of Experiment station.
- Economic conference.
- Assistance of O. A. C.
- Great Northwest Development.
- Farm Bureau Co-operative.
- Better Farming.
- More fertilization.
- More Cows.
- More Hens.
- More Asparagus.
- More Melons.
- More Home Gardens.
- More Hogs and Sheep.
- Better Marketing.
- Cow Testing Association.
- More Bearly Potatoes.
- More Berries.
- More Co-operation.
- More Boosting.
- More Confidence.

COLD SPRINGS ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Templeton and Frank Rack were Cold Springs visitors Sunday.

E. E. Shaw was a Pendleton visitor Monday and Tuesday of this week.

The play apparatus for the school ground have come and are being erected by Harla Taera. A new flag pole with a new flag also constitutes the improvement of the ground and building.

Superintendent J. A. Yeager visited the Cold Springs school one day last week.

"Little Bird Told Me."

In early days superstitious people paid considerable attention to the birds and their different cries, which were believed to foretell events. Thus comes the old saying, "A little bird told me," says the London Daily Mail.

Traces of this belief are to be found in our own Old Testament, where verse 20 of chapter 10 of Ecclesiastes speaks of "for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter." It is generally agreed that it is from this belief in the universal knowledge of birds—which, of course, are supposed to see everything from the sky—that we get this saying.

Clergyman Harness Maker

An Anglican clergyman, Rev. Canon Charles Griffiths of Bristol, England, was the proprietor of a prosperous manufacturing business in the East end of London, the publication of his will discloses, the New York Times says. The business, the setting up of harness for tradesmen's harness, was established in 1750, and was left to the canon by the will of a relative 12 years ago. The canon is said to have been a generous employer, and the business grew to large proportions under his supervision.

RED CROSS FINANCES SHOW WIDE SERVICES

Past Year Cost \$10,321,679.80; Duty to Ex-Service Men Paramount.

Washington.—The national and international services of the American Red Cross are portrayed graphically in a statement of the Red Cross finances for the past fiscal year ended June 30, 1925. Expenditures by the Red Cross (including both the National Organization and the Chapters) during this period aggregated \$10,321,679.80.

The obligation of the American Red Cross to the ex-service and service men is represented in this sum by a total expenditure of \$4,225,292.61. In the interests of disabled veterans, the Red Cross expended \$2,577,916.42, of which \$1,677,916.42 came from the National Organization, and \$1,900,000 from the more than 3,000 Chapters and local branches of the society. Red Cross services to the men of the Regular Army and Navy the past year called for \$847,376.19, of which the National Organization furnished \$310,376.19, and the Chapters, \$537,000.

Sharing in importance with this responsibility was the Red Cross work of disaster relief during the year. In these operations there was absorbed a total of \$1,922,752.90 up to June 30, this year. This represented \$1,622,782.90 of National Organization funds and \$300,000 from the Chapters. Relief in foreign disasters amounted to \$285,579.35. This sum was appropriated altogether by the National Organization.

Insular and foreign operations of the American Red Cross during the year included relief in foreign disasters, the League of Red Cross Societies, Junior Red Cross Foreign Projects, assistance to insular Chapters and similar functions. Besides its disaster relief, the National Organization financed these other branches of foreign work also, including \$110,233.72 for assistance to insular chapters, \$177,450 for the League of Red Cross Societies, \$84,384.43 for Junior projects abroad, and \$80,057.62 for other insular and foreign operations.

In addition to its paramount duty to assist veterans and other service men and their families, and its disaster relief, the Red Cross expended at home through its national and chapter funds, a total of \$1,029,516.95 for its Public Health Nursing Service; \$154,135.00 for nutrition instruction; \$314,422.76 for First Aid and Life Savings; \$445,707.34 for Junior Red Cross; \$132,759.88 for instruction in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick; and carried on similarly important home duties. Included in the latter were such valuable services as the Enrolled Nurses' Reserve, for which the National Organization expended \$45,562.64; while other national operations at home amounted to \$302,957.64.

The chapters, in addition to the large part they played in all Red Cross activity, spent \$678,000 of their own funds on general chapter services. The broad humanity of the American Red Cross can never be measured by the money it costs, but even in bare terms of dollars and cents, the scope of its work is indicated. A study of these facts also shows the necessity for the largest possible enrollment, since Red Cross service is maintained almost entirely by its membership. The annual invitation to participate in this work through membership in the American Red Cross, is extended from Armistice Day, November 11, to Thanksgiving, November 26.

Red Cross First Aid Popular in America As Accidents Gain

The rapidly mounting toll from traffic accidents has brought home to the public the necessity of being prepared to render prompt assistance while awaiting the doctor. During the past year 352 chapters of the American Red Cross were instructing classes in First Aid, and in the same period certificates were issued to 26,601 persons qualified by Red Cross experts.

Many cities throughout the United States are showing interest in securing first aid instruction for their police and fire department personnel, and through the work of local chapters, practical results have been obtained in such cities as Washington, D. C.; Toledo, O.; Boston, Mass.; South Bend and Indianapolis, Ind.; Fort Arthur, Texas, and other communities. In co-operation with the State authorities, intensive training in first aid and rescue methods has been given to State police and constabulary members at four State training schools.

Instruction in these subjects in public and private schools, colleges and universities has increased during the year. Attention has been given to training teachers at institutes and summer schools.

The Red Cross first aid railroad car has been in continuous operation throughout the year. It covered 10,340 miles, visiting 137 cities, where 1,200 meetings were conducted by the surgeons, with a total of 146,827 people. Industries particularly have availed themselves of the instruction afforded by the Red Cross. The Western Electric Company, for example, reports a reduction of the accident rate per 1,000 employees.

L. H. Berry went to Yakima on Tuesday returning Wednesday.

FROM GRANDMOTHER TO YOU AND ME

The following paper was read by Mrs. Rena Waterman at the last meeting of the Community club:

In the first place we shall consider three facts; but in reality they are but three manifestations of one fact, viz.:

Women have ceased to exist as a subsidiary class in the community. They are no longer wholly dependent economically, intellectually and spiritually on a ruling class of men. They look on life with the eyes of reasoning adults, where once they regarded it as trusting children. Women now form a new social group separate and to a degree homogeneous. Already they have evolved a group opinion and a group ideal.

Back of the differences between masculine and feminine ideal lies the different habits, different duties, different ambitions, different opportunities and different rewards.

Men, accustomed to habits of strife, pursuit of material gains, immediate and tangible rewards, have come to think in terms of money, and loss. Try as he will he cannot think in any other terms, while women since society became an organized body, have been engaged in the rearing as well as the bearing of children. They have made the home, they have cared for the sick, ministered to the aged and given to the poor. The unusual destiny of the mass of women trained them to feed and clothe, to invent, manufacture, build, repair, contrive, conserve, economize. They lived lives of constant service within the narrow confines of the home. Their labor was given for those they loved and the reward they looked for was purely a spiritual reward. Thus we find the sphere of our grandmothers.

A thousand questions of service, unpaid, loving, intimate, must have left the strongest kind of mental habit in its wake. When women emerged from the seclusion of their homes, when their responsibilities ceased to be entirely domestic, and became somewhat social, in a word, when they began to think, they naturally thought in human terms. They couldn't have thought otherwise if they tried. When she came into a generation which is reaching passionate hands toward democracy she accepted these new ideals. When men could do little more than theorize women were able easily and effectively to act. That the mass of women are invariably found on the side of new ideals, is no evidence of their moral superiority to men, it is merely evidence of their intellectual youth.

New social ideals are different for men to acquire in a practical way, because their minds are filled with old traditions, inherited memories, outworn theories of law, government and social control. They cannot get rid of these at once. Women, on the other hand, have few antiques to get rid of. Until recently their minds, scantily furnished with a few personal prejudices and preferences, were bare of community ideals or any social theory. When they awoke and found themselves in need of a social theory it was only natural that they should choose the most modern, the most progressive, the most idealistic. They made their choice unconsciously, and they began the application of their new found theory, almost automatically. The machinery that they employed

was the long divided, misconceived and unappreciated woman's club.

The immediate need of women's souls at the beginning of the club movement was education. The higher education that they had missed by not going to college, and they formed their clubs with the sole object of self culture. The study period did not last very long. In fact it was doomed from the beginning, for it is not the nature of women or at least it is not in the habit of women to do things for themselves alone. They have served so long that they learned to like the serving better than anything else. In the world, and they added service to the pursuit of culture just as some of them add an important P. S. to an important letter.

The International Council of Women discussed every important question presented, but makes no decision until the opinion of delegates is practically unanimous. It commits itself to no opinion, lends itself to no movement, until the movement has passed the controversial stage. In the course of twenty years the I. C. W. agreed to support four movements. Peace and arbitration, social purity, removing legal disabilities of women and women's suffrage. The women of every state in the union fought harmoniously against child labor and for compulsory education because they are unhampered by tradition and the gloriously illogical sincerity of women, is concerned only about the thing itself: Bettering conditions for children year after year. This forging ahead from grandmother till now.

In 1906 in the U. S. a woman candidate for mayor in a small town would have been considered a joke. Such unimportant things as this however is not the reason why we wanted suffrage and got it. Here is one of many why we needed a hand in law making.

A little girl sat in the corner of her father's law library watching with wide serious eyes a scene the like of which was common a generation ago. The weeping old woman told a story of a dissipated son, a shrewish daughter in law and a state of servitude on her part—a story pitifully sordid in its detail. The farm had come to her from her father's estate. For forty years she had toiled side by side with her husband getting a simple but comfortable living from the soil. Then the husband died. Under the will the son inherited the farm and everything on it—house, furniture, barn, cattle, tools, etc. Even the money in the bank was his. A clause in the will provided that the son should give his mother a home during her lifetime. So here she was after a life of hard work and loving service, shorn of everything, a pauper, an unpaid servant in the house of another woman—her son's wife. Was it true that the law took her home away from her, the farm that descended to her from her father? The house she had lived in since childhood? Could nothing be done.

The aged judge shook his head sadly. "You see Mrs. Grant," he explained, "the farm has never really been yours since your marriage, for then it became by law your husband's property precisely as if he had bought it. He had a right to leave it to whom he would. No doubt he did what he thought was for your own good. I wish I could help you but I cannot, the law is incorable in these matters.

That child was Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She lived to do her part toward revising many of the laws under which women of her day suffered, and her sisters, the organized women of the United States, are busy with their scissors revising the rest.

Only a few women want to hold office or engage in professional work. Every woman hopes to be a mother. What then was the legal status of a mother. When the club women began to study their position before the law they found that in all but ten states and territories they had absolutely no control over the destinies of their children. In those states and in the District of Columbia women were co-guardians with their husbands, of their children. There is one thing that never fails however, and that is righteous protest. Clearly something stronger than moral suasion was called for. Nothing in the woman movement is more significant, certainly nothing was more unexpected, than the voluntary abandonment on the part of women, of class prejudice and class distinction. Where formerly the interest of the leisure woman in her wage earning sisters was of a sentimental or philanthropic character it has become practical and democratic. Instead of handing a tract to sick worker in the mills, she would enquire whether the girl's illness was caused by conditions under which she worked and she would know if it were possible to have these conditions changed.

It would seem as if in the newer generations the average housekeeper is not in the professional class at all. Usually she lacks professional training. Even when she has some instruction in household tasks she almost never connects cooking with chemistry, food with dietetics, cleanliness with sanitation, buying with book keeping. She is an amateur and she takes to her home an amateur to help who could do so well if the housekeeper herself were a capable commander. Instead she is helplessly at sea when expected to evolve a system of housekeeping all by herself. This irregular state of affairs has been carefully studied and is being well organized for our present help. Woman's place is in the home. This is a platitude which no woman will ever dissent from provided two words are dropped out of it. Woman's place is home. Her task is home making. But home is not contained in four walls of an individual house. Home is the community. The city full of people is the family.

The public school is the real nursery and badly do home and family and the nursery need their mother. We think of a community where men and women divide the work of governing and administering, each according to his special capacity and natural abilities. The division of labor between them is on natural and not conventional lines. Note the inventiveness of women, most of which goes to waste because they lack the wonderful constructive ability of men.

Women invented spinning. They could never have harnessed the lightning to their wheels. Women established the first public playground. Men extended the playgrounds across the country. Women established the juvenile court. Men took it over and worked out a new system of criminal juris-

(Continued on page four)

RED CROSS YEAR A RELIEF RECORD

Huge Relief Work After Midwest Tornado the Greatest in American Annals.

DISASTERS DROP IN 1925

Ranged From Fire to Earthquake and Covered Wide Area at Home and Abroad.

Virtual completion of the largest peace-time project of post-disaster rehabilitation ever known has been accomplished by the American Red Cross in less than a year, as a part of its relief work in the more than 90 disasters in which it served in the past year.

This great program was undertaken following the tornado which struck five mid-western States last spring, killing 796 people, injuring 2,339 more, and causing inestimable property loss. It left a huge area of devastation in its wake, presenting a real problem. The Red Cross, however, went to work on the heels of the storm, caring for the injured, sheltering and feeding whole communities, and helping every individual sufferer from the destruction back to normal.

The magnitude of the problem is indicated by comparison of its huge casualty list with that of the entire preceding year, whose combined losses were 735 dead and not quite 2,000 injured, as a result of the record number of 192 catastrophes.

The story of the Red Cross service in the past year, recounted by the report, ranges from fires heading the list of destructive forces with 29 disasters, to mine explosions, tornadoes, typhoons, floods and earthquakes.

The Santa Barbara earthquake was among the outstanding events recorded in the report. The Red Cross had completed its relief organization on the scene within a few hours of the disaster, and in addition had launched a program designed to permanently restore every person affected by it, to his former status once more.

The Red Cross service in the period following the wreck of the Navy ship "Shenandoah" was typical of its promptness and effectiveness. Service in this instance was afforded by Red Cross chapters in the vicinity of the wreck, and by representatives of the national organization. It demonstrates graphically the value of each of the more than 3,000 chapters of the society which are at work in virtually every part of the country, in the facility they afford the national organization in emergencies.

There were 61 domestic disaster operations reported in which the Red Cross rendered service either through chapter or national staff personnel during the year. In 34 of these the national organization appropriated a total of \$3,047,256.49, the greater portion of which was received as direct contributions for the relief of specified disasters. The relief operations following the northern Ohio tornado of June, 1924, were brought to a close in May, 1925, after an arrangement had been made with the Lorain chapter to provide expert services to the families of any tornado sufferers who required such assistance in the next two years. In this single disaster the relief work, as finally accounted, reached a total of \$1,019,751.23.

The mid-western tornado of this year, covering a strip of territory 400 miles long involved an expenditure up to June 30 of \$774,000, while the total amount turned in to the fund through the agency of the Red Cross was \$2,645,000. In addition to this sum specifically collected for the purpose, the Red Cross had expended from its regular reserves \$124,000.

In all these disasters, Red Cross workers have been impressed by the spirit of determination and helpfulness shown by the people. Once they recovered from their grief and bewilderment, they began at once to rebuild, materially and otherwise, and always on a better scale where possible. Another significant feature of these occurrences, as noted in the report of the Red Cross, was the promptness with which the local chapters organized emergency relief before help could be received from outside sources. A direct effect of their example has been to stimulate disaster relief preparedness among chapters all over the country.

The services of the American Red Cross are performed invariably in the name of the American people. On the effectiveness of this representation during the past year, it will launch the ninth annual roll call this year on November 11, to continue until Thanksgiving, November 26, during which support through membership will be invited for 1926.

What becomes of Red Cross sweaters which the American Red Cross has asked for? In the first place, they are needed for the 30,000 disabled veterans still in hospitals this winter, the garments being in great demand. The surplus left from the war has been exhausted since the Armistice, hence the new call for the sweater-knitters to resume their needles, a call already being met.

The American Red Cross serves in your name; you can make it more effective by adding your name to its membership during the Roll Call, Nov. 11-25.

COMMUNITY CLUB LUNCHEON NOV. 16

MRS. CALLAHAN TO READ PAPER ON THE HISTORY OF THE DANCE

A Concert By the New Orthophonic Victor Phonograph Will be Feature of Program.

The next meeting of the Community club will be a luncheon given at the Hermiston hotel November 16 at 1 o'clock. The program will consist of a paper by Mrs. Callahan on the history of the dance.

Those present will have a chance to hear the new Orthophonic Victrolas that is creating a sensation in musical circles. Some of the latest records will be played and description of the artist and explanation of the piece will be given. The price of the luncheon will be sixty cents. All members are requested to notify the committee if they intend to be present.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD FRIDAY

FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATIVE REPORT GIVEN

Organization Does a Gross Business of \$75,740 for Year Ending October 31, 1925.

That the Hermiston Farm Bureau Co-operative did a gross business amounting to \$75,740 for the year ending October 31, 1925, was the statement made by Sidney Barnard, manager, at the annual meeting of the Co-op, held at the Columbia school house last Friday evening. The report shows the business to be in excellent condition, the building and equipment being valued at \$2175 with a balance of \$339 being due on the building. The net assets or profits including the 2 per cent returnable to members totals \$2419, according to the report. C. M. Jackson and Henry Sommerer were re-elected directors for a two year term on the board of directors.

The regular meeting of the Farm Bureau followed the meeting of the Co-op and H. K. Dean of the experimental farm spoke on the relative value of different varieties of alfalfa on the project. He said Grimm showed highest yield with 6.94 tons per acre with a one per cent kill last winter. Some of the tender varieties showed a kill of 80 to 83 per cent. Principal Hough spoke on the matter of free text books in the schools, stating that after investigating, the books would cost less than half the present price. The meeting passed resolutions to be submitted to legislators favoring the free text book idea. Mr. Jackson told of meeting with some of the association member growers of irrigation on a proposition of going in with that organization in the raising and marketing melons, on the advice of the county agent action in the matter was deferred until the arrival of the project leader in December. A committee was appointed in the matter. Mr. Jackson stated that perhaps the irrigation people would hesitate to join with Hermiston growers unless assured of the growers here producing stock of the same quality as theirs. A resolution was offered and passed petitioning the county court to resurface the Diagonal road leading out of Hermiston to the east. Henry Ott spoke on the advisability of putting up silos and offered figures and facts in favor of concrete silos as being the best adapted for this part of the country. The Bureau voted to purchase forms which cost in the neighborhood of \$50 each for both 10 and 12 foot silos which members may procure in putting up their silos. There is a good interest in the meeting of the Farm Bureau held of late and much good is expected to be accomplished the coming year.

The local Rebekah lodge journeyed to Boardman Wednesday night where they installed a lodge of the order in that town. The local degree team put on the work in a creditable manner.

LOCAL REBEKAH INSTALL LODGE

The local Rebekah lodge journeyed to Boardman Wednesday night where they installed a lodge of the order in that town. The local degree team put on the work in a creditable manner.

HERMISTON LOSES TO ATHENA

Hermiston high foot ball team lost the foot ball game Armistice Day to Athena high by a score of 6 to 0.

Snow is reported in the Blue mountains at Meacham by tourists. 6 to 0.

