

"The Chair Recognizes the Gentlewoman from —"



SPEAKER LONGWORTH OPENS CONGRESS



MRS. W. A. OLDFIELD

DEBATE IN PROSPECT ON BILLS IN SENATE

Approval of Cruiser Bill Expected; House Will Vote on Dry Fund.

Washington, D. C.—Another debate on prohibition and the conclusion of the discussion of the naval construction bill were in store for congress this week with leaders hopeful that neither would be so extended as to disturb the program of work that remains for the current session to dispose of before the March 4 adjournment.

The house will take up the senate amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill to increase the prohibition enforcement fund by \$24,000,000, while the senate will go forward to a final vote on the 15-warship bill, the controversial sections of which promise to be smoothed over without extended argument.

With insufficient support from administration senators, it appeared probable that the senate will stand by the decision of the house in requiring that the cruisers be laid down before July 1, 1931. Once this section of the bill has been decided, leaders look for the senate to move swiftly toward a final vote.

With the cruiser bill out of the way, the senate will turn to the bill of Senator Caraway, democrat, Arkansas, to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in future markets and then on to the proposal of Senator Jones, republican, Washington, to increase the penalties for violation of the prohibition laws.

Except for the expected prohibition flare up, the house promises to move along smoothly this week as is its custom, with the consideration of District of Columbia affairs, sundry bills on the calendar and the navy department appropriations bill. Had a different sentiment grown up in the senate regarding construction of the cruisers, the house might have seen some fireworks over a threat of Representative Britton, republican, Illinois, to propose an addition to the navy appropriations bill for the immediate construction of several cruisers. This proposal, however, undoubtedly will not be offered in view of the senate situation.

FARM SURVEY IS MADE

Growers Warned Not to Expand Sheep, Dairy Cattle and Hogs.

Washington, D. C.—American farmers were urged to continue their efforts to adjust production to demand by the bureau of agricultural economics in its outlook report for 1929. The bureau also advocated that the farmers avoid increasing production of those articles which are in ample supply if the present level of gross agricultural income is to be maintained.

"The agricultural outlook for 1929 is for some improvement in the mid-west and east," the bureau's survey declared, "offset by conditions in other regions possibly not quite so good as in 1928. For agriculture as a whole, total gross income will probably be maintained near its present level of around \$12,000,000,000 to \$12,500,000,000."

The domestic demand for farm products, the bureau said, is expected to be maintained during the early part of the year, with foreign demand continuing about the same as last year. Some expansion in beef cattle may be warranted, the report said, but farmers were cautioned against too rapid expansion of sheep, dairy cattle, hogs and fruits. Some reduction was recommended for potatoes and feed crops.

Night Rainbow Seen at Hood River.

Hood River, Or.—The unusual phenomena of the perfect rainbow made by the light of the moon, was viewed by scores of families here Saturday night. The night time arch which lacked the brilliant colors of day rainbows, spanned the Columbia gorge west of here like a silvery ribbon.

Bathtubs Not So Common as Thought.

Washington, D. C.—One-third of the homes surveyed by the General Federation of Women's clubs had no bathtubs; one-fifth had no kitchen sinks. The federation's deduction is that the home is lagging far behind the progress in every other field of American life.

Canadian Wheat Crop Is Record.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's yield of wheat for the year 1929 amounted to 533,571,700 bushels, the crop report issued by the bureau of statistics revealed. This is the first time Canada has harvested a crop of more than 500,000,000 bushels.

Question Mark Finishes Flight East.

Washington, D. C.—The Question Mark, the army's endurance record-breaking airplane, arrived at Bolling field here Saturday afternoon. The plane came from Greensboro, N. C., completing the last lap of its continental flight.

EX-SEN. UNDERWOOD



Ex-Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, who died at his home in Woodlawn, Va., after a long illness.

INCOME TAX REPORTS SHOW LESS RECEIPTS

Washington, D. C.—A decrease of \$43,782,717 in the total taxes collected by the government in the calendar year 1928 was shown in figures issued by the internal revenue bureau, which placed the year's collections at \$2,775,276,956.23.

North Carolina with a total tax of \$236,642,927 went into second place behind New York among the states which return the greatest amount of taxes of the federal government, replacing Pennsylvania which showed a decrease. Pennsylvania's tax amounted to \$232,417,910, a drop of \$24,805,000 as compared with last year, while North Carolina showed an increase of \$19,415,000. New York's gross collections moved up from \$751,804,048 in 1927 to \$759,122,485 last year.

The total income taxes collected throughout the country decreased \$26,089,767.32 in the year, totaling only \$2,169,417,231.64. Miscellaneous taxes dropped \$17,692,549.95 to \$605,859,724.59. Of the income taxes corporations paid \$1,234,366,865.98 and individuals \$935,050,365.66. It was a decrease of \$102,000,000 in corporation payments and an increase of \$75,812,600 in the individual tax.

JAPANESE PRINCE IS DEAD

Father of Empress Nagako Was Long a Prominent Figure.

Tokio.—Prince Kuni, father of Empress Nagako, died Sunday afternoon here. The empress was at the bedside when her father succumbed to intestinal ulcer and hemorrhages, having reached Atami, where the family home is located, an hour previous.

In recognition of his lifelong devotion to the army Prince Kuni, who was a general, was posthumously promoted to a field marshal and invested with the grand necklace of the Order of Chrysanthemum.

The prince was the second of his line and was born on July 23, 1873. He was made a full general in the army in 1923 and at the time of his death was a member of the supreme war council.

Prize Bull Killed by Needle.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Princeton Fascinator, grand champion short horn bull, bred on the prince of Wales' ranch at Calgary, Alberta, died here with a needle through his heart. The bull swallowed a sacking needle which had fallen into some hay.

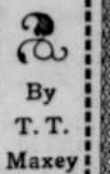
Berlin Council O. K.'s Kellogg Pact.

Berlin.—The federal council has approved the bill ratifying the Kellogg anti-war pact. The bill now goes to the reichstag.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, hard white, \$1.52; soft white, western white, \$1.20; hard winter, northern spring, \$1.16; western red, \$1.17½.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$22.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$17.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$21.50; clover, \$17.50; oat, \$16.17; oats and vetch hay, \$18.50.
Butterfat—48¢50c.
Eggs—Ranch, 29¢33c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$11.17.50.
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$8.75@10.00.
Lamb—Good to choice, \$13.50@16.
Seattle
Wheat—Soft white, \$1.20; western white, \$1.19; hard winter, northern spring, \$1.16; western red, \$1.17; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.52; bulk Montana, No. 1, \$1.18.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$22; timothy, \$28.
Eggs—Ranch, 21¢32c.
Butterfat—50c.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$11.11.50.
Hogs—Prime, \$9.85@10.
Lamb—Choice, \$12.50@14.75.
Spokane
Hogs—Good and choice, \$10.00.
Cattle—Good, \$11@12.
Lamb—Medium to good, \$12@13.

NEARBY AND YONDER



By T. T. Maxey

Big Water

THE largest body of fresh water in the world—Lake Superior, is about 380 miles long, 160 miles wide in places, has a maximum depth of a little more than 1,000 feet and is 600 feet above sea level. Some lake!

It receives water from some 200 streams, the largest of which is the St. Mary's river at the rate of about 75,000 cubic feet per second. The temperature of its water, even in hottest summer, seldom rises above the freezing point and yet this lake never freezes over, even in the coldest weather.

The surrounding country is rich in minerals, especially copper and iron ores, while the northern shore, in particular, is high and wild, rocky and densely forested.

Back and forth across its expansive bosom moves a tremendous commerce during the open season for navigation—mainly grain and flour, east-bound; chiefly coal, for distribution throughout the northwest, west-bound. Meanwhile, from out of its almost bottomless depths come great quantities of fresh fish—nearly 11,000,000 pounds, largely ciscoes, trout and whitefish, during one recent year.

Originally the hunting grounds of nomadic Indian tribes, the Lake Superior country was penetrated, some two hundred years ago, by bands of sturdy and picturesque Canadian voyageurs, who brought to the shores of this northland lake a flavor of adventure and romance which was somewhat unlike that brought to any other section of these United States, reflections of which continue to linger in this great northern land.

Greenwich Village

THAT section of New York city now known as Greenwich village which spreads out fan-wise from the foot of Christopher street was one of the earliest settlements on the island of Manhattan. Prior to 1640 it was an Indian village, known as Sapokanikan. Later a tobacco plantation was started in the neighborhood and the name changed to Bossen Bouwerie (Dutch for farm in the woods). Some twenty-five years later, English colonists came along and christened it Green Wich, which later became Greenwich and finally Greenwich village.

As time passed the great city of New York grew up to, around and beyond this ancient settlement, but, seemingly, this meant nothing to Greenwich village. This city within a city continued to maintain its individuality, in form as well as in spirit.

The dove-tailing of the new with the old city plan during the early part of the eighteenth century brought about such a jumbling of thoroughfares that Fourth street and Tenth street cross at right angles. More recently, the extension of other streets has left a maze of isolated triangles and odd-shaped blocks. Street cars, the elevated and the boulevard now run through it and the subway burrows under it, but "the village" continues very definitely and complacently in its own way.

Of recent years, Greenwich has become famous as a sort of "Bohemian" section—its quaint, venerable and picturesque houses, with their curious wrought-iron banisters, balustrades tending to promote such an atmosphere—a center for authors, journalists, artists and visitors.

The Last of Its Kind

WHAT undoubtedly is one of the most unique of the many thousands of churches in all America is the Huguenot (French Protestant) church in Charleston, South Carolina—said to be the only one of that faith still standing in this country.

The congregation of this church was organized soon after the arrival in South Carolina of the French refugees who departed from that country when the edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685. They constructed a church at the corner of Church and Queen streets in the city of Charleston about 1702, and in that and succeeding structures have since held services on this identical spot.

During the centuries of its existence this church has retained its self-government and identity unchanged, despite the fact that its history has been a hectic one. Its records are known to have been lost in a fire in 1740 and again during the Civil war. In 1700, during a great fire, the church was blown up in an unsuccessful attempt to arrest the flames. In addition, it also has survived flood, invasion and an earthquake, but "by the mercy of God and the earnest, faithful devotion of its founders it yet lives and speaks even though faintly." The present church was built in 1845.

History records that these French refugees were martyrs of conscience—a people of whom "the welfare of all was the care of each." In the genealogy of most of the really old families there was, it is claimed, at least one Huguenot ancestor.

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Uncle Eben

"Nobody denies," said Uncle Eben "dat de women kin work jes as well as de men. But dat ain' no sense for a loafin' husband."—Washington Star.

Semi-Precious Stone

Lapis lazuli is a stone whose characteristic color is a rich azure blue, occurring usually in small, rounded masses and frequently showing spangles of iron pyrites. Lapis lazuli is probably the sapphires of the ancients, and is still much valued for ornamental purposes.

When Youth Needs Aid

From twelve to seventeen the young folks often have a hard time. Emotionally they are all mixed up. Take them into your confidence. Give them a full measure of your understanding. You may be surprised what a few sympathetic words will do.—Exchange.

And How We Squawk

It's one thing to be a good father and an abundant provider, and it's another thing to refrain from squawking when the family makes a concerted effort to run you into debt as a means toward advancement of culture.—Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.

Difficult for Stout Sisters

A beauty expert says one should walk in such a way that one seems to float. Well, we saw one of the super-stout old girls in our neighborhood trying to do it and she looked like a barge making headway in a ground swell.—New Orleans States.

Founded by Tipplers

Phi Beta Kappa, membership in which is now an honorary distinction, once was a secret society composed of gay tipplers, according to historians of secret orders. It was founded in 1776, and secrecy was abandoned in 1830.

Immense Fishing Ground

More than 100,000 American, Canadian and French craft brave storms, icebergs and fog on the Grand banks, submerged banks of sand and rock stretching 200 miles off the Newfoundland coast in quest of fish.

Thought for the Day

Courage is a virtue that the young cannot spare. To lose it is to grow old before the time; it is better to make a thousand mistakes and suffer a thousand reverses than to run away from battle.—Henry Van Dyke.

No Likeness of Williams

There is no authentic portrait, marble or bronze, of Roger Williams extant. When in 1872 the state of Rhode Island presented his statue to the nation the artist had to make it from an ideal conception.

Beyond Power of Proof

"There is gold at the end of the rainbow," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "Like other beliefs, this persists because no traveler has been able to say it is untrue."—Washington Star.

Won Fame as Architect

The first professional architect in America was Peter Harrison. He drew the plans for the Redwood library, King's chapel, the Jewish synagogue, and Brick market at Newport.

First American Theaters

The first permanent theater in America was built on South street, Philadelphia, in 1768. The following year New York's first permanent theater was opened on John street.

Stamp Production

There are practically 16,000,000,000 stamps made each year. About 75 per cent of this number are 2-cent stamps. The approximate annual cost of making these stamps is \$1,500,000.

Ancient Roman Religion

The religion of the Romans at the time that Jesus Christ lived was pagan. Jove, or Jupiter, was the supreme god and there were innumerable lesser gods.

Wood Expansion

A wooden ruler will expand and contract with change of temperature. The expansion of pine wood is 0.00000276 for each degree Fahrenheit.

Use Your Reason

He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool; and he that dares not reason is a slave.—Sir W. Drummond.

Steam and Water

Steam at atmospheric pressure will occupy nearly 1,700 times the space of the same weight of water at that pressure.

Mental Strength

The man who can stop a lie is a greater man than a tackle who can stop a half back.—Aitchison Globe.



WELL OR MONEY BACK

Your Piles eliminated or fee refunded—Is the WRITTEN ASSURANCE we give in administering the Dr. C. J. Dean famous non-surgical method of treatment. (Used by us exclusively.) Remarkable success also with hemorrhoids and Colitis. Send TODAY for FREE 100-page book giving details and hundreds of testimonials.

DEAN RECTAL & COLON CLINIC
PORTLAND SEATTLE
BOSTON PHOENIX
MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
WHEN the Seventy-first congress opens, Speaker Nicholas Longworth probably will have frequent occasion to say "The chair recognizes the gentlewoman from —," and Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey or New York, may be the state which he will name to complete that statement. For the new congress will have in its membership no less than eight women members of the house of representatives, the largest number in its history.

In 1917 Jeannette Rankin of Montana attracted nationwide attention as the first woman to be elected to congress, as did Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma when she was sent to Washington by the voters of the Sooner state in 1921. But so accustomed have we become to the idea of women in high public office that the seating of eight women in congress this year will not cause as much comment as the seating of but one odd twelve years ago.

To five of the congresswomen, answering the roll call in the house of representatives will be no special novelty, for all of them served in the Seventieth congress. In fact that congress represented the second term for three of them—Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn of California, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey. Mrs. Katherine Langley of Kentucky was elected to the Seventieth congress and Mrs. William A. Oldfield of Arkansas was appointed to that body to fill the unexpired term of her husband who had died.

All five of these congresswomen were re-elected to the Seventy-first congress last November and the new congress will see the sisterhood in the house augmented by "the three Ruths"—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida,

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick of Illinois, and Mrs. Ruth Pratt of New York. "What's in a name?" was asked once more when they were candidates in the last election, and there was evidently something in the name Ruth, for all three were elected. Or if you prefer a Biblical figure to a Shakespearean, it might be said that these three modern Ruths were successful gleaners of votes in the political field of 1928.

Of the group of five congresswomen who have served previous terms, Mrs. Norton is the only one who may be said to have come to congress "in her own right." All of the others, in a fashion, inherited their congressional mantles from their husbands. Mrs. Kahn, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Oldfield, are widows who were appointed or elected after the deaths of their husbands. Mrs. Langley was elected by the people of her state as a "vindication" of her husband, formerly a representative, who had been convicted of violation of the prohibition laws.

Of the three new congresswomen, two may also be said to have "inherited" their mantles in a different fashion. Mrs. McCormick is the daughter of the late Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio and the widow of the late Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois. Mrs. Owen is the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, once a member of congress but more famous as a candidate for President in 1896, 1900 and 1908 and secretary of state under President Wilson. Mrs. Owen has another distinction—that of being the only former British subject, since the early days of the republic, to be elected to a seat in congress. She is the widow of Maj. Reginald Owen of the British army who died in 1927 from wounds received in campaigns against the Turks during the World war.

Although Mrs. Pratt has no such political heritage as the other two Ruths, she had achieved distinction in her own state before she entered the national arena. As a member of the

board of aldermen of New York city, she enjoyed more than local fame as the "Lady Astor of Manhattan Politics" and as the "principal balancer of the Tammany Tiger" on many civic problems.

In fact, all of the congresswomen have had political experience which fits them for the roles they are to play in the new congress with its record number of women members. Mrs. McCormick's introduction to public life was as secretary to her father, Senator Mark Hanna, during the second McKinley campaign. As a helpmate for her husband during his career in Washington, her knowledge of politics increased.

Although Mrs. Langley was her husband's successor in congress, she had had political experience of her own before that time. She was the first woman member of the Republican state central committee in Kentucky and served as vice chairman. She was the first chairman of the state organization of Republican women, an alternate to the national Republican convention in 1920 and a delegate in 1924.

Mrs. Norton's distinction lies in the fact that she was the first Democratic woman to be elected to congress. She has been a social service worker in the day nurseries in Jersey City, had served on the Democratic state committee, was delegate at large to the Democratic national committee and has been a member of the New Jersey state legislature.

Except as "congressional wives," Mrs. Kahn and Mrs. Rogers had had no political experience previous to their election to congress. Neither had Mrs. Oldfield, but as the wife of the Democratic "whip" in the house, who was always successful in lining up members of his party in critical measures, she always manifested a keen interest in the work of that body and thus was amply educated for her duties when she was elected to congress herself.

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the girl put one hand over the side and dangled it in the water. The canoe gave an unpleasant wobble.

"Dearest," said Horace in alarm, "you'll have us over! We must keep the boat well balanced."

She nodded, a little frightened. For some time they drifted along without stirring. Then Margot addressed her swan.

"Horace," she said, in a timid voice, "would it be safe if I shifted my caramel over to the other side of my mouth?"—London Answers.

Tricky Japanese Art

Japanese screens picturing the gnarled Japanese pine tree seldom show the whole tree. Usually only the huge trunk is shown, with the rest of the tree appearing to go out at the top of the screen. This is because the artists wish to give an impression of the size of the tree, and is typical of the imaginative quality of Japanese art.

In the same way the sacred moon