

Sherman County Journal

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Forty Fourth Year

Moro, Oregon, January 1, 1932

No. 8

Chronological Account of 1931 News Prepared For Readers

Divided Into Seven Sections For Convenience and Listing All Important Events of the Year Just Ended

FOREIGN

Jan. 2—Government of Panama overthrown by revolutionists and President Afanador captured. Ricardo Arias, minister to the United States, accepted offer of the presidency.

Jan. 4—Dr. Daniel Salinas elected president of Bolivia.

Jan. 12—Round table conference on India closed in London.

Jan. 13—French cabinet headed by Riegel resigned.

Jan. 14—Pierre Laval formed new ministry for France.

Jan. 15—King of Spain restored constitutional rights and called an election.

Feb. 3—Earl of Bessborough appointed governor general of Canada.

Feb. 14—Berguier cabinet of Spain resigned and king cancelled call for parliamentary elections.

Feb. 15—Fehr Svinbuvud elected president of Finland.

Feb. 18—New Spanish government formed by Admiral Juan Aznar, monarchist.

Feb. 19—Attempt to assassinate King Zog of Albania in Vienna failed.

Feb. 20—Peruvian counter revolution suppressed with bloodshed at Callao but continued at Arequipa.

March 1—Navy Junta in Peru forced Provisional President Cerro to resign and put Chief Justice Ricardo Elias at head of government.

March 2—Gabriel Terra inaugurated as president of Uruguay, and Arturo Araya as president of Salvador.

March 5—Army Junta in Peru ousted Elias.

March 19—Lieut. Col. David Ocampo became provisional president of Peru.

April 4—Mutinous troops seized Madeira Island; Portugal rushed warships to crush rebellion.

April 13—King Alfonso's enemies triumphed as Spain voted; Republicans routed monarchists in municipal elections.

April 14—King Alfonso abdicated and sailed for exile; republic set up headed by Alicia Zamora.

April 15—Civil war broke out in Honduras; royal troops defeated rebels in three battles.

April 20—Honduras insurgents captured and looted Progresso.

April 22—Honduras rebel forces routed by royal government.

May 2—Rebels in Madeira Island surrendered to Portuguese forces.

May 11—Aristide Briand defeated for presidency of France; Paul Doumer elected.

May 22—Spanish republic decreed absolute freedom for all religions.

May 23—Premier Mussolini ordered dissolution of all Catholic action youth organizations in Italy; Pope Pius responded by placing the Catholic Action in control of the bishops.

June 2—Great Britain awarded ownership of Jerusalem waiting wall to Moslems, with free access for Jews at all times.

June 13—Paul Doumer inaugurated president of France.

June 15—Feres resigned presidency of Venezuela; Lin Sen elected president.

June 16—Government of Austria resigned.

June 19—Juan Vicente Gomez elected president of Venezuela.

June 20—Pope Pius denounced the Fascist government of Italy.

June 23—Republic formed new government for Austria and many phases of modern life.

July 3—Mussolini barred all Fascists from joining Catholic Action.

July 11—Financial crisis of Germany due to failure to get loan from Reichsbank.

July 12—Carlos Ibanes, president-elect of Chile, resigned and fled.

July 13—Princess Ileana of Rumania and Archduke Anton of Austria were married at Sinigaglia.

July 17—Juan Esteban Montero became acting president of Chile.

Aug. 3—Fleischette failed to overthrow Premier Gaston Doumergue and radicals staged fatal riots.

Aug. 14—Cuban army captured Gen. Mario Menocal and other revolutionary leaders.

Aug. 17—President Machado announced the Cuban revolt was suppressed.

Aug. 19—Count Bethlen resigned as premier of Hungary and was succeeded by Count Karolyi.

Aug. 24—British labor cabinet resigned and Premier Ramsay MacDonald was asked to form a coalition ministry to balance the budget.

Aug. 25—Aristide Briand resigned, and Isidro Ayza, president of Ecuador, resigned.

Aug. 25—British national government formed with MacDonald as prime minister.

Sept. 1—Mullin in Chilean navy threatened government.

Sept. 3—Italy and the pope reached an accord on Catholic Action societies. Chilean cabinet resigned.

Sept. 6—Chilean government planes bombed wrecks held by mulliners.

DOMESTIC

Sept. 7—Cuban minister arrested.

Sept. 8—British parliament met and national government won vote of confidence.

Sept. 10—House of Commons accepted Snowden's budget, increasing taxes and cutting the debt and pay of government employees.

Sept. 14—Round table conference on India opened in London with Gandhi present.

Sept. 21—British parliament passed measure suspending gold standard act for six months.

Sept. 23—Norway and Sweden suspended gold standard.

Oct. 4—Juan Esteban Montero elected president of Chile.

Oct. 13—Spanish cortes voted separation of church and state.

Oct. 14—Zamorra resigned as president of Spain and was succeeded by Emanuel Azaña.

Oct. 22—People of Cyprus revolted against British rule, burning the government building in Nicosia.

Oct. 23—Cyprus revolt suppressed by troops.

Oct. 24—Sanchez Cerro elected president of Peru.

Oct. 25—President Guggiari of Paraguay handed over the presidential powers to Vice President Naveiro, because of disorders.

Oct. 27—MacDonald's National government won a sweeping victory in the British elections.

Nov. 2—Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain announced new cabinet.

Nov. 15—Philip Snowden was created a viscount and elevated to house of lords.

Nov. 19—Spanish national assembly declared former King Alfonso an outlaw.

Nov. 25—Labor cabinet of Australia was defeated and resigned.

Dec. 11—Round table conference on India ended without result.

Dec. 12—Moderate coalition won New Zealand election over radicals.

Dec. 13—President Arturo Araya of Salvador ousted by military revolution.

Dec. 14—Wages of Canadian railway workers cut 10 per cent.

Dec. 15—German government decreed reductions in wages, salaries, and nearly all costs of living.

Dec. 16—Zamorra was elected constitutional president of Spain.

Dec. 11—Japanese cabinet resigned.

Dec. 11—Stonetta re-elected president of Lithuania.

Dec. 12—Tsuoyoshi Inukai, head of Seiyukai party, made premier of Japan.

Dec. 13—Japan suspended the gold standard.

Dec. 13—Chiang Kai-shek resigned as president of China. Lin Sen succeeded him.

Dec. 13—Giuseppe Motta elected president of Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—Pope Pius XI issued an encyclical condemning divorce, birth control, and many phases of modern life.

Jan. 23—League of Nations council decided to convene world disarmament conference Feb. 2, 1932.

July 15—French and Italian reached an accord on naval strength.

March 27—International wheat conference opened in Rome.

April 17—New commercial accord signed by Italy and Russia.

May 4—China abrogated all extraterritorial treaties, effective Jan. 1, 1932.

July 14—Commission on proposed European union met in Geneva, and Anglo-German customs union was debated.

June 26—President Hoover proposed one year suspension of German reparations and payments on war debts.

June 23—Rotary International met in Vienna and elected S. W. Pascall of London president.

July 4—France and United States agreed on moratorium plan and it became effective as of date of July 1.

July 15—World bankers at Basel extended \$200,000,000 credit to Germany.

July 15—International conference on German crisis opened in London.

July 23—London conference adjourned after adopting recommendations that short term credits to Germany be renewed.

Aug. 11—Protocol coordinating moratorium plan with Young plan signed by international experts in London.

Aug. 12—American and French bankers arranged for \$400,000,000 loan to Great Britain.

American Baseball Players at the Meiji Shrine



Members of the squad of American baseball stars, including Lou Gehrig, Al Simmons, Lefty Grove and Lefty O'Doul, walking from the Meiji shrine at Tokyo, which they visited during their barnstorming tour of Japan.

Lawrence Rakes Has Interview in Journal

While in Portland attending the mid winter meeting of the Oregon State Teachers Association, Lawrence W. Rakes, was written up in the Oregon Journal by the Veteran Journal man, Fred Lockley.

Mr. Rakes has had a varied life since his birth in Tarpon, Va., in 1891 having attended three universities, one world war and lived in several of the states of the Union.

To quote from the Journal, "I made my first money growing tobacco in the Cumberland mountains of Virginia." said Professor Rakes. "I was brought up in a feud country, where you had to be either 'fur or agin.' If a boy reflected on the ancestry of your mother you had to lick him, or try your best to do so or be branded 'yellow.' I had to walk six miles to a rural school and most of us were barefoot till Christmas time, for Father made the shoes for us children and he rarely got round to make them till Christmas. Mother made all our clothes from homespun flax and wool. Father and I made the loom and we helped weave the cloth.

"When I was 16 years old I had my first store clothes. They cost me \$4. When I was in my teens I hired out hoeing corn and tobacco and was paid 25 cents a day. Later I landed a job teaching school in Virginia at \$27.50 a month, later I secured another school, where I was paid \$37.50 a month.

"From Virginia I went to Texas, where I punched cattle for \$25 a mo. From Texas I went to Western Wash and went back to teaching. I enlisted in the World War and spent two years overseas. I was at the front for a year, I never got wounded or promoted. I was a buck private straight through, and I have no alibi to offer.

3000 Pared From City Budget at Meeting

The city council met Tuesday night and accepted the suggestion of the budget committee to cut \$300, from the amount proposed to be spent for electric power at the pumping plant during 1932.

The amount originally put in the budget was \$1,000 but after investigation it was found that a greater reduction could be made because the plant at the new well was much cheaper in operation than were the old wells and pumps. The estimated expenditure is now set at \$700 which represents a saving of over \$400 from other years.

The total amount of money to be raised for the city of Moro in 1932 will be \$7785, instead of \$8085, as the other items were left as in the published budget.

The millage for the city will be \$0.7 for this year and the total millage will be 47.7. This is divided 7.9 mills for county and state, 1.1 for roads and 8.6 school district 17.

The valuation for the city is \$253,724 for 1932 which is a reduction of \$9,160 from the 1931 figure of \$262,884. This reduction in valuation keeps the millage high.

Government Reports On Wheat and Hogs

"In Oregon during the past season the aggregate value of the principal crops listed amounted to \$46,698,000 compared to \$56,355,000 in 1930 and the total of the same group of crops in 1929 of \$84,857,000," says the Department of Agriculture in issuing the December crop summary.

WEATHER REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 30

DATE	MAX.	MIN.	PRECIP.
Dec. 24	46	33	.00
" 25	43	30	.00
" 26	45	26	.03
" 27	42	34	.00
" 28	36	29	.19
" 29	34	17	.00
" 30	37	24	.56
Total for week			.78

The Hog As A Weather Prophet Doubted by Uncle Emmett

"Wal, Uncle Emmett, I butchered last week en we ain't got to have much more winter," reported Wabash as he dropped a package of sausage and spare ribs on the old man's kitchen table.

"You're an expert on hogeterology?" suggested Uncle Emmett.

"That's the big part of the milt was showin' that the worst of the winter comin' early," answered Wabash.

"I reckon the winter ain't never so put off as a feller has butchered five or six fat hogs, whether the hog is a weather prophet or not. You know, Wabash, I've always wondered what a hog was thinkin' about when it stands with its head stuck to one side with an expression of intense mental exertion on its thoughtful face. Wasn't I foolish, now, not to remember that he was considerin' the weather an' comparin' it to the winters when he was a pig?"

"Don't you never can tell the winter by a hog?" asked Wabash.

"Sure, I do, son ain't a hog one of the most thoughtful animals we got? But it never occurred to me till just now that swine might have given their entire life to preparin' weather data for farmers. You wouldn't take him to be a scientist, but when you hear him squealing in the shed at night, he ain't cold. No, sir; he's just puttin' a few scallops on his spleen in a noble effort at self expression. He's preparin' to inform poor ignorant humanity about the winter."

"Mebbe, though, he don't aim to let humans in on the secret. He sure keeps it dark as long as he can, that is, Wabash, I reckon the inside of a hog is dark even though there is lights in it. That thoughtful, serious, interested look that is common to all hogs must be for some purpose. No animal could be expected to undergo that pained expression for a whole life time without some thing comin' from it, so I reckon you're right; the hog is a weather prophet."

Another Year, Another Picture



SNOW BRINGS JOY TO WHEAT FARMER

Eight inches of heavy snow adds to chances for crop

GROUND FROZEN BUT LITTLE REMAINING. TEMPERATURE 34

Snow, long prayed for, finally fell on the wheat fields of Sherman county in sufficient quantities to raise the prospects for a wheat crop in 1932 higher than they have been for three years.

After two weeks of comparatively warm weather, and occasional rains that began falling Wednesday morning and continued throughout the day. Thursday morning there was approximately 8 inches of snow, the greatest depth the county has seen for three years.

Our average moisture between the first of September and the first of the year has been 5.06 inches for the last twenty years. This year, according to the weather reports published in the Journal we have had 5.28 inches of moisture during that time.

Another advantage of this snow is that it came with practically no frost in the ground a condition that has not prevailed for three or four years. Unless we have some very cold weather or other extraordinary conditions all the moisture in the snow will go into the ground to be available for the 1932 wheat crop.

In high and open places the snow drifted some filling roads west of summer-fallow fields but there are no bare places left in the fields and drifting is less than common with eight inches of snow.

The highway crew found three feet of snow at the top of Demoss hill that made them shove their way out. Several country roads running north and south will be blocked until farmers break through with teams or snow plows.

Civil Service Offers Opportunity To Men

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

Teacher, intermediate (grades 4-6) \$1,680 a year; teacher, primary (grade 1-3) \$1,580 a year, Indian Service. Closing date, January 26, 1932.

Automobile engineer, \$5,900 to \$4,600 a year, War Department. Closing date, January 19, 1932.

Junior medical officer (interns) \$2,000 a year, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington D. C. Closing date Jan. 19th, 1932.

License Examines To Be Here January 6

The examiner of operators' and chauffeurs' will be in Moro again on the 6th of January, Wednesday, between 9 a. m. and 12 a. m. at the court house for the purpose of receiving applications and conducting examinations for licenses to operate automobiles. This is a change from Monday which has been the day Mr. Bentley spent in Moro.

Old Time News For Old Time Readers From Old Files

December, 29th, 1932
It is calculated to start the flouring mill at Grants, on or about the 10th of January.

It looks as if the prayer of the people was answered last week—snow to the depth of about two feet fell which melted and nearly all soaked into the ground.

Carson C. Mansker, one of Sherman county's highly respected citizens returned from Minnesota last week, whither he went for the purpose of selling horses for Messrs. West and Davenport.

Moore and Rollins, General Merchandise, advertise their business at No. 3, 4 and 5 Front St., Grass Valley, Ore.

A meeting of the Sherman County Musical Association was held Dec. 28th, at Moro with a fine program of music and recitations. Master Roy Powell sang a comic song that captivated the audience.

January 2, 1903
Father Isaac Thompson sold some of the finest fat ducks in Moro yesterday that ever were seen in the city at ten cents a pound. Families should encourage the farmers thus to diversify farming.

Haydt Brothers now have all the machinery necessary to complete a harness loops, boxes and all. This is Moro becoming a self sustaining city.

January 3, 1913
Married at Grass Valley, Del Olds and Miss Ella Walkenshaw. The happy couple were passengers on the north bound train New Year's Eve.

Sixty numbers were sold at the New Year dance given in the opera hall, devotees of the light fantastic kept the musicians busy until 5 o'clock in the morning.

Wasco has been working on her streets and will soon have them in fine condition.

Robert Newton and family are now at home on their new ranch four miles from Laird, Washington.

Martin Hansen left Saturday for Portland in charge of a car of stock; 33 hogs owned by himself and 40 lambs shipped by T. B. Seary.