

FRIDAY August 22, 1924

There is surely no reason why the American designer and craftsman should be original at the expense of immemorial convention. That way there often lies nothing but strained fancifully, writes Royal Cortissoz in Scribner's. I remember the splash that was made in the salon by the French craftsman, Carabin. No wonder he got himself noticed! He would carve a goblin atop a chairback or reveal him climbing up over the edge of a table. Then the craze for l'art nouveau set in and furniture abroad looked more or less like the notorious "Nude Descending a Staircase." In the earlier exhibitions at the Metropolitan museum there were repetitions, as I have said, of established motives, but thank heaven, there were no freaks. There wasn't even the ghost of one in the eighth show, the show this winter. It was sane, conservative, a model of good taste.

Fines assessed in cases resulting from the activities of the state prohibition department during the six months ending July 1, 1924, aggregated \$77,607.49, while the expenses of conducting the department were \$15,451.37, according to a report prepared by George L. Cleaver, state prohibition director.

Two young girls have been admitted to a high school in Copenhagen who are perhaps the first of their race to receive a European higher education. They are Eskimo girls and were adopted by the Arctic explorer, Amundsen, on his last trip to the polar regions. The girls have only one name, which sounds somewhat barbaric, but for the moment they are Kooka and Carmita. First thing they did after arriving in Copenhagen and after having looked around a little was to have their hair bobbed. That's an important step on the road to civilization. There's hope for the Eskimo race yet.

Now that Paris has decided to banish American jazz, London is setting about a crusade on American cowboy steer-roping exhibitions. Between them, France and Britain may wipe out the exportable surplus of American civilization.

An astronomer tells us that the sun is splitting into two parts. Well, we don't mind that as long as the two parts agree to keep traveling in the same direction.

This generation can drive automobiles, fly airplanes, talk by radio and do many other things, but it is not quite so sure that it knows how to bring up children.

What substitute has the old-fashioned superstitious fellow found for the cast horseshoe he used to pick up on the streets?

BILL BARBER SAYS
A DOLLAR IN THE BANK IS WORTH FIFTY IN THE BUCKET SHOP.

Federation Wheat Varieties Proven Best Yielder of Spring Wheats

Federation wheat was the highest yielding variety of wheat grown in Umatilla county this last crop year. It sometimes is planted in the fall as winter wheat, although G. R. Hyslop, professor of farm crops, says it is unsafe for fall planting except where the winters are mild.

The three federation spring wheat varieties—federation, hard federation and white federation—are of Australian origin. The first sowing of these varieties in the United States was made at the branch experiment station at Moro in 1916 from small quantities of seed supplied by the department of agriculture of New South Wales, Australia.

Because of their high yields in the season in 1918, a limited quantity of seed of hard federation and federation was distributed in 1919 to farmers for further trial. The result obtained by the farmers in 1919 and the result on the station justified a further distribution of these two varieties to different parts of the state.

Hard federation is a good milling wheat and is coming into demand by the millers. Federation usually grades soft white and except where rainfall is light and growing season hot usually outyields hard federation.

The hard federation yield in Umatilla county this year will not be heavy because of unusual drought, but its growth, the county agent reports, is remarkable. Indeed it is the only spring wheat to be harvested.

Local Man Member of Party to Collect Oregon Historical Data

An excursion to the lava beds near Klamath Falls, where the Indians made their last stand in the Modoc war more than half a century ago, will be made August 21st by a party of prominent Oregonians. The trip will be made by auto, the round trip from Klamath Falls made in one day. All who may wish to join the party will be welcomed. Some of the excursionists will continue their quest into Lake county where they will visit the geysers.

Among the party will be Captain O. C. Applegate, who fought in the Modoc war and knew the contestants intimately; Jeff C. Riddle, author of a popular illustrated history of the Modoc war and son of Winema, the Pocahontas of the Modocs; the Rev. C. Hulet, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Merrill; A. M. Zevely of Moro, assistant county school superintendent of Sherman county; and Dr. John B. Horner, professor of history at Oregon Agricultural college.

All cereal grain and fruit crops in eastern Oregon were far below the normal yield this year, according to a report just sent out by F. L. Kent, statistician of the bureau of economics in the federal department of agriculture. A near failure of spring grain and clover seed, and the smallest prospective potato yield in many years, are outstanding features of the present situation, the report states. Unprecedented drought is given as the reason for this condition. The Oregon 1924 winter harvest was nearly two weeks earlier than usual, hence numerous figures on winter wheat and winter oats were available by August 1. It appears, continued Mr. Kent, that the acreage which was seeded rather early and which made a good winter growth, made up the higher producing fields.

A large elk, one of the four sent from Okanogan county last winter to roam in the Lake Chelan region, was shot by the game commission after permission had been granted from Olympia. The elk has been going on rampages near the Williams ranch at Twenty-five Mile creek, chasing every one who showed up.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS A. CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois
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MODERN INCONVENIENCES

I HAVE just had a letter from Watson, a rural friend of mine who contemplates moving to town, and, knowing as he does that I am an old settler in my community, he asks me to help him find a suitable place in which to live. He wishes, he says, "a medium-sized house with all the modern conveniences." Perhaps it is only a slip of the pen for he is none too erudite; possibly he was serious in what he said; in either case I understand him.

There is a good deal said on occasion concerning the discomforts and privations which our pioneer ancestors suffered—the meagerness of heat and light and means of communication with the outside world with which they had to put up, and the almost complete lack of modern machinery.

I am not at all sure that the hardships of modern life are any less severe than those my grandfather suffered.

No man who has a telephone in his house has any chance for uninterrupted leisure, day or night. It was raining this afternoon; I could not go out. I was alone, so I decided to do a little construction work in the basement. I had only settled down to business when I heard the telephone's bell jangling. At first I decided to ignore it, but then it might be important so I rushed upstairs almost breaking my neck in an attempt to get there before the caller rang off, only to find that the operator had called the wrong number. I am not at all convinced that the man who invented the telephone conferred an unalloyed blessing upon humanity.

Electric lights are wonderful, but we had to resort to the old-time candles the other night while the local dynamo were being repaired. Water pipes and automobiles and oil heating plants bring their inconveniences which sometimes outnumber their comforts.

I recently looked through a modern kitchen and laundry in a friend's home, equipped with every sort of labor-saving device. It would take a graduate of an engineering college to operate the machinery intelligently. The ordinary maid would electrocute herself the first day she were turned loose in such a machine shop.

I believe Watson was right when he referred to the house filled with "all modern inconveniences."

Oregon Highways Return Good Big Dividends to Their Owners

A clever statistician has estimated that the state highways of Oregon, which represent a total state investment of about \$70,000,000, besides the county roads that feed and serve them, actually return the state a fair interest of \$800,000,000. This return comes in the way of tourist revenues, that without the comprehensive system of state roads would never reach the state. Investments that pay a profit on four times their normal capitalization ought to be safe anywhere. A good roads policy that is beyond the reach of the stamper makes such returns possible.

Oregon in the past has built paved roads of a quality comparable to city streets. By recognizing the advantage and necessity of shock absorbing qualities in a pavement it has not only held down first costs but it has reduced maintenance costs to a minimum. This latter item has wrecked many a good roads program due to the useless drain it entails on tax funds.

Complete filings of candidates for state offices, as certified for the ballot by J. Grant Hinkle, secretary of state, show 47 candidates for the nine elective positions. The field includes 25 republicans, nine farmer-laborites and 13 democrats.

New Methods Discovered for the Effective Killing of Morning Glory

Wild morning glory is considerable of a curse in the wheat fields of eastern Oregon, but experiments launched by Fred Bannion, county agent of Umatilla county, and Professor George R. Hyslop of O. A. C., may find an economical and easy way to rid the land of these clinging and vegetation choking vines. The two farm experts sprayed in various fashions patches of land infested with morning glory on the Frank Geer place near Weston with sodium arsenite.

In the first attempt the chemical was sprayed straight, in another it was mixed with soap suds to secure a more uniform spread over the leaves. In the third it was sprayed and then covered over with dry straw. On the fourth the solution was sprayed on wet straw placed atop and dry straw over that.

Experiments with the sodium arsenite treatment in California, where fog and rain prevail to a great extent have resulted in a wholesale killing out of the pest, and the wet straw was resorted to to make conditions conform with those in California.

The decision to use sodium arsenite was made after an analysis of the commercial spray disclosed the fact that the contents of it was between 10 and 15 per cent sodium arsenite. The sodium arsenite is three times as effective when used alone as when used with other combinations, according to Professor Hyslop.

The ordinary method of getting rid of the morning glory is constant cultivation for about two years. One man trouble with this treatment is, however, aside from the long time it takes, in the fact that the morning glory plants must be killed and not allowed to be above ground, or they will not be killed but merely weakened.

Farmers Warned Against Patronizing Defunct Portland Concern

D. N. MacKay, secretary of the Condon Commercial club, has published a warning to farmers and stockmen, in the last Globe-Times, not to give orders to a traveling salesman claiming to represent the Consumers General Supply company, which is supposed to have an office in Portland. The company is said to have collected money from farmers on orders for goods to be shipped immediately, as long as three months from date of the order the merchandise had not been received. The district attorney for Multnomah county has notified the Condon commercial club that the Consumers General Supply company has been put out of business and is now a defunct corporation. The warning was published in the belief that salesmen were continuing to take orders for the company.

Items of Interest From Every where

Rainfall in various parts of the Inland Empire extinguished a number of forest fires. Precipitation amounted to more than half an inch.

Mrs. Robert Leid was killed near Watsburg when the automobile she was driving went into a ditch. Her husband was seriously injured.

Between 500 and 600 Kiwanians and between 750 and 1000 members of the American Legion will attend conventions in Walla Walla the last of this month.

Fire destroyed the building on Produce row in Yakima occupied by the Pacific Fruit & Produce company. Estimates of the damage place it at \$100,000.

Quinalt residents will celebrate the completion of the new North Shore highway Sunday with a barbecue and special entertainment at the Antoine Kestner ranch.

Fairfield is the center of the seed pea industry of the Inland Empire. There are 15,000 acres in the crop and last year the growers received more than \$700,000.

An investigation of the price of wheat being 10 to 15 cents lower at Davenport than at Creston and other Lincoln county towns will be made by the Davenport commercial club.

Congress will be asked to appropriate an additional sum at the coming session of congress to provide for the completion of the report on the Umatilla rapids irrigation project.

An estimated saving to the farmers of Washington of \$488,550 was accomplished during 12 months from July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, by the efforts of the rodent control work supervised by the United States biological survey, according to Lee H. Couch, in charge of rodent control of this state. A tremendous quantity of poison was used by the farmers of the state in rodent control. Mr. Couch has estimated more than 102,147 pounds of poisoned grain, 148,075 ounces of calcium cyanide and 9724 ounces of strychnine were used.

Proposing one of the biggest hydroelectric power schemes of the state, application was received by Marvin Chase, state supervisor of hydraulics, for water rights to divert the entire flow of the Columbia river, with a dam site located half a mile upstream from Starr on the Great Northern railroad in Okanogan county. Applicant is George Adams Shamberger of Oroville. The dam would be of concrete, 46 feet high and 1150 feet long. The project would develop 110,000 horsepower, it is estimated, and would cost between four and five million dollars to build.

Oregon Pioneer Called Home

William W. Masiker, pioneer of 1853, died last week in Spokane. Mr. Masiker was a half brother of A. J. Price and an uncle of L. Barnum and E. E. Barnum of The Dalles, A. H. Barnum and Mrs. L. L. Peetz of this city. He has numerous other relatives in Wasco and Sherman counties, and is survived, also, by two brothers, Carson C. Masiker of Maryhill, Washington and M. J. Masiker of Grants Pass, Oregon. His wife survives also, as does his son, Walter Masiker of Spokane, and one daughter, Mrs. Frank Phelps of Los Angeles. Mr. Masiker was born 76 years ago in King county, Ill., started across the plains in 1852, arriving in Oregon the following year. He lived for a number of years on Fifteen Mile creek near Dufur, following his coming to Wasco county in 1862. In 1870, he went to Grant county, and later to Columbus, Washington, now Maryhill, where he was married, in 1877, to Miss Laura Henderson. Funeral services for Mr. Masiker were held at Maryhill, Washington, last Sunday, A. H. Barnum and wife attending the services from this city.

Members of the Every-Day Highway association from Washington and Oregon gathered at Wenatchee to talk good roads and discuss the feasibility of an all-year road east of the Cascades from British Columbia to the Mexican border. Samuel Hill, Seattle, is president. About 75 were present.

High officials of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic church in America filed a suit in the United States district court for western Washington at Seattle, involving ownership and control of \$360,000 worth of church property in Seattle and Alaska, against the Russian-American Greek Catholic church.

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