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**Sherman County Winter Wheat
Fields Not Badly Hurt by Freeze**

The sudden drop of forty degrees in temperature on December 17th and the continuing extreme cold weather for the ensuing two weeks caused a feeling of apprehension to exist among farmers of Sherman county that the winter sown wheat fields were frozen out and that extensive reseeded with spring wheat would be necessary. This feeling was intensified by the knowledge that suitable spring seed wheat was not in the market with which to supply the demand if needed.

After a great deal of investigation by numerous parties the consensus of opinion is that fields of turkey red wheat have been partly injured by the extreme sudden change of temperature, but that in very few, if any, individual instances will reseed be necessary. At the present time it is conceded that weak plants and the usual percentage of poor germinated seed will be frozen out, but this will not materially affect the remainder of the fields unless the conditions of last December are repeated. At seeding time, farmers always seed heavier than good number one seed demands; if all their seed were of usual quality this season, the percentage of poor seed that will be lost will be slightly larger, but not to any great extent.

Investigation of wheat fields of other varieties than turkey red show them to be in much better condition than was first considered possible and, at this time, these wheat fields will most likely come through the winter in approximately as good relative condition as the turkey red variety.

**Federation Wheat Makes Superior
Grade High Class Family Flour**

Flour mills in Union county are producing a superior hard wheat flour from hard federation wheat, a new variety grown in larger acreage there than in any other county in the United States.

Hard federation is proving one of the highest yielding spring wheats in the entire west, and its excellent milling qualities, as demonstrated by the La Grande millers, add to its value. This variety has captured the prizes for hard white wheat at most of the grain shows of the United States in the past three or four years in Oregon it first became prominent when a bushel grown by T. A. Sammis of The Dalles took first prize at the international grain show at Chicago.

Fourteen thousand acres of the new wheat were harvested in Union county in 1924. The first acreage was grown in 1921 by Frank McKennon, who sowed nine acres, and found it yielded ten bushels per acre more than his red chaff club, the most widely accepted spring wheat of that district at that time.

In his annual report for 1924, the county agent relates that hard federation was grown on 28 farms in 1922, as a result of a large acreage on the McKennon ranch. Avery also discusses the increased average of hybrid 128, a winter wheat, which yields around six bushels per acre more than other winter varieties in Union county. Last year there were fifteen thousand acres, he states, compared with sixteen hundred in 1921.

A number of British scientists are now making investigations to discover what the weather was like in prehistoric times. It's no use asking the Oldest Inhabitant, because he always lies about it.

Cash turnovers to the state treasurer by the state land board during December aggregated \$91,375.13, according to a statement issued by George G. Brown, clerk of the state land office.

A log raft of the Multnomah Lumber & Box company, which was in Yaquina bay waiting to be towed to Astoria, broke adrift and under the influence of a strong ebb tide was carried out to sea. The raft contained 750,000 feet of logs.

The office of city ticket agent has been created in Eugene by the Southern Pacific company and Frank G. Lewis, who for the past five years has been located there as traveling freight and passenger agent for the company, has been promoted to the position.

BILL THE BARBER SAYS
THE OPPORTUNIST IS THE MAN WHO FINDS THE WOLF AT THE DOOR AND APPEARS IN THE STREET NEXT DAY WITH A NEW FUR COAT



**Wrong Use of Court Seal Cannot
Be Corrected Says Judge Parker**

At the last term of the circuit court for Sherman county, held in November, the case that attracted most legal attention was the suit brought by the McCoy-Atwood Co. against Lena Andrews in their effort to collect from Miss Andrews on a judgment and execution issued some months prior to the date of the case now pending.

Because of fire destroying a residence in Wasco on which Miss Andrews held an insurance policy, McCoy-Atwood Co. attempted to transfer the execution to Multnomah county and collect the face of their judgment, held against Miss Andrews, from the insurance company paying the insurance.

When the attorneys for Miss Andrews were served by the Multnomah sheriff with the transfer of judgment and execution from the circuit court for Sherman county they refused to accept the papers as legal because the seal of the county court for Sherman county had been placed upon the transfer in place of the seal of the circuit court for Sherman county. As we understand the status of the case, then Miss Andrews assigned her interest in the insurance to other parties.

The attorneys for McCoy-Atwood next applied to the circuit court for permission to amend the transfer by affixing the seal of the circuit court for Sherman county onto the same instrument that contains the seal of the county court for Sherman county. The matter was argued by attorneys for both sides and submitted to Judge D. R. Parker, judge of the circuit court for Sherman county, to be taken under advisement, reviewed, authorities looked up, and decision to be rendered later.

The attorneys for McCoy-Atwood Co., in their brief, contended that section 1386 of the Oregon laws provides that "all process authorized by this code to be issued by any court or officer thereof shall be signed by the officer issuing the same; and if such process is issued by a clerk of a court, he shall affix thereon his seal of office."

The attorneys for McCoy-Atwood had a lengthy brief in which they quoted authorities to uphold the foregoing contention, claiming by possible inference, that inasmuch as the county clerk for Sherman county is also the clerk of the circuit court for Sherman county and also the clerk of the county court for Sherman county, that either seal used would be sufficient to be considered "his seal of office."

The attorneys for Miss Andrews, in their brief submitted at the same time, took the position that only the seal of the circuit court could be used on documents pertaining to that court and that only the seal of the county court could be used on documents pertaining to the documents of the county court.

To uphold their contention they quoted that "sections 963 to 966 of the Oregon laws provide for the seals of the several courts of record in this case, provide for the forms thereof respectively and provide for affixing the same to any process etc. required by the code." That section 1386 Oregon laws "REQUIRES that the clerk of the court, when issuing process, SHALL affix thereto his seal of office." Further, that the "Oregon supreme court has held, directly, that the clerk's omission to attach his seal to a writ renders it void; and that since we have no statute authorizing the amendment of process from which the seal has been omitted, no amendment thereof can be allowed."

In his decision, Judge Parker upholds the contention of the attorneys for Miss Andrews and, among other things contained in his written opinion filed with the clerk of the court for Sherman county states "The question seems to be settled in this state (Oregon) by the decision in the case of Starkey vs. Lunz, 57 Oregon 147. This ruling is conclusive and controlling until overruled, or until the legislative assembly sees fit to amend the statute authorizing such amendments. The motion to amend will, therefore, be denied."

The next probable procedure will be an appeal to the Oregon supreme court by McCoy-Atwood.

The government of the Punjab, India, is seriously attacking the colossal problem of illiteracy. Seven thousand boys were added to the school enrollment in 1921-22 and 500,000 in 1922-23, but it is exceedingly difficult to keep them in school, says the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., according to the New York Times. Three-fifths of them drop out before entering the second class, and fewer than one-fourth continue to the fourth class. Even of those who remain long enough to be classed as literate, many soon retrace after leaving school into the mass of illiterates about them.

A beginning has been made in adult education, and adult pupils who show competency and enthusiasm often attain literacy after six months' tuition.

A medical adviser counsels walking on all-fours to remain healthy. If you find difficulty in getting down on all-fours, try crossing a busy intersection with your face buried in a newspaper.

The Russian government has ordered that Lenin's name shall not be used to advertise cigars, confections and other similar articles, but maybe they would allow a manufacturer of dynamite bombs the privilege.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL
By THOMAS A. CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.
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THE BARBER SHOP

If I were asked to name the great moral and educational influences of the country I should, of course, begin with the home, the church and the public schools, but I should add to these the barber shop. What bridge whist or a tea party is to a woman, the barber shop is to a man.

It is, of course, first of all a center of recreation and rejuvenation. One man enters all raveled and ragged around the edges and makes his exit looking like a hundred thousand dollars; another comes in a rough-neck and goes out with a hair-cut and a 25-cent face massage and smelling of bay rum and sweet herbs. For 50 cents a tramp can easily be metamorphosed into a Beau Brummel. One gets more for his money in a barber shop than at any bargain counter in a department store.

If the shop is on the front street, as it usually is, one may sit or lie in the chair while the barber gives him a shampoo—"Will you have oil or egg-salt?"—or softens up his beard preparatory to a shave and see the world pass by—young and old, rich and poor, society favorites and street Arabs all playing their parts upon the little stage that lies in front of the barber shop window.

And within there is constant comment and criticism—frank comment and franker criticism. I always have a self-conscious feeling when I pass the window; I wonder what they are saying about me, though I am usually sure that I should not feel flattered if I knew.

There is nothing too sacred or too private to be discussed in a barber shop; there is no problem of society or athletics or politics or religion or education too difficult or too complicated for immediate and final settlement by any tonsorial tyro.

If the barber is ethically of a liberal mind, sometimes, in his shop, one can pick up the latest scandal or the last snappy story, or discover the best chance to place a bet on the coming game, or the safest back-door entrance to a third parlor—it all depends on the barber. If he is straight-laced he has his victim at a disadvantage when he is all lathered and swathed with towels and can drive home some pretty telling advice.

Any way of looking at him, the barber is a great institution. He is an analyzer of character, he is a character model, he is a purveyor of useful and useless information. The man who invented the barber shop is entitled to a Carnegie medal.

If I had to make a choice between being a missionary or being a barber, I should reach for the razor.



Miss Julia S. Groo, an 18-year old Portland, Oregon, high school girl is the winner of the fifteen thousand dollar modern electrically equipped home in the national lighting contest in which more than one million school children participated. Miss Groo also won the two hundred dollar cash prize in the Portland lighting contest. Her essay of six hundred words was worth over \$25 a word to her.

In addition to the money prizes received by Miss Groo, she has been offered and has accepted the position of Lighting Expert with the General Electric Company of the United States. The electric company will pay part of the expense of her education and after her graduation will pay her a large salary, one of the largest received by any woman in the United States.

There is abiding integrity in American public and private life. Dishonesty in either is only a skin disease no more significant of a decay of the economic structure of the United States than is a case of measles on an American child the precursor of an epidemic threatening extermination of the population of the United States.

The National Geographic society reports the discovery of a tribe in Asia whose women keep no track of their ages. One might suspect civilized women of similar forgetfulness if he regarded their statements on the same subject as perfectly sincere.

That scientist who stated a few days ago that the sun's rays are not as hot as they used to be is either suffering from cold feet or entitled to the championship in the national liar's club.

Perhaps when they license the chauffeurs it would be a good scheme to have them wear license plates front and aft, so that they can be readily identified in an emergency, as is so often desirable.

**The Ford Motor Company Makes
Millions From Waste Products**

The Ford motor company has developed a by-products business which during 1924 will bring in more than thirteen million dollars. This is entirely aside from its enormous motor vehicle business and is the result of the company's activities in lines generally not associated with the manufacture of automobile.

The most remarkable feature of this division, however, is that nearly four million dollars of the business comes from the sales of by-products reclaimed from waste. What the average large manufacturer considers as waste materials, the Ford motor company is not only turning into profits but in so doing is contributing a large measure to the conservation of natural resources.

Production of cars, trucks and tractors has grown so great that the company has gradually taken over control of sources of raw materials in order to insure constant production. This has led to the development of coal and iron mining, logging operations, glass manufacturing and similar basic industries, surplus materials from which are dispensed through a new department and find ready sale in the public markets.

Coal brought into the river Rouge plant from the Ford mines goes into the coke ovens, yielding coke, most of which the company uses, and such by-products as gas, benzol and ammonium sulphate, which are sold and bring in more than one million one hundred fifty thousand dollars annually.

Slag from the blast furnaces at river Rouge is transformed into Portland cement at a new plant having a capacity of a thousand barrels a day.

At Iron Mountain, Michigan, now the center of the company's body parts industry, the largest wood distillation plant in the world is recovering from the hardwood scrap a number of valuable by-products. These include charcoal, pitch, creosote, ethyl acetate, refined wood alcohol, methyl acetone and acetate of lime. A number of these by-products are used by the company, but all in excess of its requirements are sold and will bring an estimated return of more than two million five hundred thousand dollars annually. Charcoal, principal of these products, is made into briquets and as a clean, hot fuel sells readily for use in dining car and hotel kitchens and in households. Another source of revenue at this plant is the sale of surplus lumber.

Plate glass is made at the company's three glass plants. Grades not suitable for Ford cars and glass in small sizes, is sold to mirror companies and various other concerns. At Hamilton, Ohio, there is a twelve hundred acre experimental farm adjoining the Ford wheel factory. Farm products and livestock can, therefore, be added to the list, along with electric power, which the company also sells.

The sales of surplus factory scrap metal and non-metallic material reaches enormous proportions. From these items alone the company realizes more than four million dollars yearly.

Though the by-products department is considered more or less as a side line by the Ford motor company, it alone compares favorably in annual volume of business with many of the country's larger concerns.

Paragraphs of State News

The new \$25,000 clubhouse for employees of the Pelican Bay Lumber company at Klamath Falls has been opened.

During 1924 the city of Salem laid pavement aggregating a cost of \$188,870. A total of \$15,650.76 was expended for sewers.

Postal receipts at Portland for 1924 were \$2,763,418.21, a gain of \$177,687.62 over the total receipts for 1923 or 6.86 per cent.

The tax levy on property in Lake county has been fixed by the county court at 20.2 mills, a reduction from last year of 1.1 mills.

Members of the Salem Kiwanis club have decided to erect a modern greeting sign on the Pacific highway five miles north of Salem.

The body of Ilene Briggs, 10, daughter of Mrs. Rose M. Briggs of Sardine Creek, was found in Rogge river near Medford by a searching party.

William E. Johnson, 49, editor of the Madras Pioneer and first clerk of Jefferson county, died in Portland of pneumonia. He was a native of Nebraska.

An appropriation of \$500,000 to be used in beginning the development of the Vale irrigation project in Oregon was requested of congress by the budget bureau.

Lumber shipments from the Columbia river for the year 1924 totaled \$69,326,374 feet, according to figures issued by Ralph Lamb, deputy collector of customs at Astoria.

Building permits aggregating \$1,702,598 were granted by the Klamath Falls city council during the past year. It was shown in the annual report. The permits totaled 557.

Announcement was made at Salem by Senator Joseph of Multnomah county that he would introduce in the next session of the legislature a resolution submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment authorizing the state to engage in water-power development.

**Work on Lone Rock Market Road
Scheduled to Get Started in March**

County Roadmaster Wall is now making the final survey of the first unit on the Lone Rock market road east of Moro. If the preliminary survey stands as surveyed the road will start from the east city limits at the top of the hill near the west fence line of the experiment station, continue along the fence and then swing into the Ragsdale field on the south side of the draw, then swing onto the old road at the turn facing the county fair grounds entrance, then along the old road to within a short distance of the south line of the Chris Anderson farm, where it cuts off about four acres, then cutting off about ten acres from the W. B. Johnston field and crosses the road into the Huls field and continues through the E. O. L. Co. lands to Grass Valley canyon and up that canyon to a junction with the present road at Lone Rock.

Survey of the second unit of the Lone Rock road has not been made, but the approximate route will be up the canyon from Lone Rock, on the west side, to a location in front of the Brackett farm house and then southeast through the Damon farm, in front of the farm buildings, to a junction with the present road about half mile north of the Boardman school. It is expected that active work will begin on unit one about the first of March and that the entire unit will be finished by county fair time, including the ditching and surfacing of the hill out of Moro to where the market road begins from funds other than market road monies.

The route as surveyed is a six per cent grade to the fair grounds. A substitute route, at one time considered by the court, was to have the road continue down Grass Valley canyon from Lone Rock, pass close to the Huls farm buildings and then hit the present road at the fair grounds by construction northwest through the Douma farm. This last survey, although a better grade could be secured, was not adopted because of sacrifice of too much good farming property in contrast with the first survey which is practically all along the edge of farm lands.

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Dairy Manufacturing— January 6-31	Farm Mechanics: 1. Farm Power and Power Equipment, January 6 to March 10
Dairy herd management— January 5 to March 20	II. Gas Engines, Tractors, and Equipment, January 19-23
Fourth Annual Cannery School— February 2-20	III. General Farm Repair, January 26-30
Poultry Husbandry— February 2 to March 4	IV. Farm Water supply and Sanitation, February 2-6
Land Classification and Appraisal— February 2-7	V. Gas and Electric Light and Power, February 9-13
	VI. Farm Concrete construction, February 16-20.

For full information address
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