

Send Your
Jewelry Repair Work
to
Pound's Jewelry Store
GUY A. POUND
Remodeling of old Jewelry
A Specialty
Careful Attention Given To
WATCH REPAIRING
The Dalles, Oregon

When in The Dalles
HAVE YOUR
Lunch or Dinner **35c**
(Full Course)
at the
White Restaurant
408 E. 2nd St.
The Dalles, Oregon

D. Lindquist
JEWELER
Repairing a Specialty.
502 E. Second St.
2 Doors East of Skaggs Store
The Dalles, Oregon

Portland Painless DENTIST
Painless Extraction
\$1.00

W. T. Slatten, D. D. S.
Over Wasco County Bank
The Dalles, Oregon
305 2nd St.

BIGGS SERVICE STATION
Lunch Goods
Bottled Drinks on Ice
Quaker State Oils
Union Gas Ajax Tires
The Patronage
of my Sherman County Neighbors
Will be Appreciated

ZELL FUNERAL HOME
THE DALLES, OREGON
Phone 345 The Dalles
A. M. Wright
Representative at Moro
MORO, OREGON

Model Laundry
THE DALLES
Calls for and Delivers
in Moro Wasco
and Grass Valley
Mondays and Thursdays

Westinghouse MAZDA LAMPS
FOR SALE
BY
Sherman Electric Co.

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Funeral Directors
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The Dalles, Ore.

FINNEY OF THE FORCE



TAX RELIEF DELUSIONS

National and State Taxation Absorb Half the National Surplus
James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, says there is no greater popular delusion than the belief that tax relief is an accomplished fact. "We save at Washington, and waste in the state capitals."

"Our tax situation cries for reform and demand permanent and enduring leadership, unless we are willing to permit the vast proportion of our hard-won surplus to be taken from private administration and expenditure, and to be spent by and for government."

"Taxation is indispensable to government, and government is indispensable to individual and collective security. It is not the fact of taxation, but its form and amount which menace our progress."

"Government in all its forms is plainly consuming 12 per cent of our gross national income. Startling as that may be, it is not the whole truth, for we are told that three-fourths of the national income is consumed, socially and individually, in the productive effort. It is that surplus over and above what we socially and individually consume that provides the funds of progress. It is not the product of the farmer's fields which measure his prosperity. It is what he has over and above operation and living that permits him to improve his tools, enlarge his acreage, better his stock, and enlarge his family life and their opportunities. We move forward, individually and collectively, from the margins above consumption."

"It is important to reflect upon the stunning fact, not that government is taking one-seventh or one-eighth of our income, but is absorbing one-half of our national surplus."

"The remedy is with the citizen. It calls for individual and collective action. We must awaken a tax-consciousness which makes each realize that the cost of government is a vital part of his own cost of living, wherever its charge primarily falls."

PROTECTION FROM MEASLES

Rapid advances are being made in the campaign for communicable disease prevention. In every state where they are immunizing children against diphtheria, there is a great reduction in the number of cases and deaths from diphtheria. The task of preventing scarlet fever is also receiving increasing attention.

It was recently predicted that measles would soon fall under the head of the controllable diseases. This prediction seems about to be fulfilled. The claim is now made that measles is caused by the streptococcus viridans morbilli. This means that a chain-like organism producing green growth on culture media is the cause of one of the most communicable diseases, measles. The germ has been isolated in a pure culture from the blood of patients in the early stages of the disease. It is a small green-producing streptococcus which forms a soluble toxin or toxin specific to measles. The toxin was found in broth filtrates of the organism. Proof of the germ being the cause of measles has been demonstrated by experiments on persons susceptible and those immune to measles as well as on persons suffering with the disease, also on rabbits and other animals.

Small doses of this poison applied to the skin of persons who have not had measles give a characteristic skin reaction. Persons who have had the disease or have been immunized against measles, give no reaction. If his is confirmed this will give a test for susceptibility to measles the same as tests for scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The poison or toxin when injected in increasing doses in certain animals produces an antitoxin which neutralizes this poison or toxin and cures the disease. All this work is still in the experimental stage. Tests are now being made to determine the smallest dose of the toxin necessary to produce the skin reaction.

There is now a record of 20,000 injections and devices up to date, in the electrical industry. The electric wire reaches to every point of civilization and carries its ray to the most remote mountain fastnesses by the pocket flashlight. The house-keeper has a home electrically lighted, possibly heated or fanned by electric current. She may wash, iron, cook and sew off the electric wire. Electric refrigeration and house cleaning have become a matter of pressing a labor-saving button.

OUR INVENTIVE AGE

Pictures Sent 3000 Miles on Wires in Seven Minutes

Transmission of pictures by telephone between Boston and San Francisco in seven minutes is a reality. The rate is \$50. How the work is actually done was demonstrated at a public exhibition held at the telephone company office in Boston recently, when pictures that were first sent by mail to San Francisco were again received in Boston over the wires in seven minutes from the time they were put on the wires at San Francisco.

The film upon which the original picture has been transferred, at the transmitting station, is inserted in a transmitter by rolling it about a cylinder upon which a small, intense light beam shines through onto a photo-electric cell within the cylinder. The film is rotated and at the same time moves sideways so that the motion of the light beam-acts the same as a phonograph needle or the old-fashioned cylindrical record.

Each minute part of the picture in the film thus successively affects the intensity of the light reaching the photo-electric cell. Variations in the amount of light striking the sensitive surface of that cell as the film moves on regulates a current which controls that flowing through the telephone line. An unexposed photographic film is rotated at the receiving end in front of a beam of light similar to that described above. Both films are rotated at exactly the same speed.

By means of a new device called a light-valve, the impulses starting at the sending end are controlled at the receiving end. The result is a picture in black, white and the intermediate shading, instead of dots and dashes. Shading is transmitted from the film at the transmitter to that at the receiving end by the impulse, which vary in strength according to the density of the spot from which they emanate, and register the same density on the corresponding spot on the receiving film. So continuously are these impulses leaving the transmitter and following each other through the wire to receiver that they cause almost unbroken lines to be drawn across the new picture, making these lines finer or heavier, which means lighter or darker, according to the density of the shade they are recording.

Wet films may be used for transmission, thus eliminating the delay otherwise caused by drying. The cylinder of the receiving apparatus can take a piece of film or a strip of sensitized paper, and the emulsion of either can be of such speed as to take care of the rate of operation.

As soon as the film is removed from the cylinder at the receiving end, photographs are printed from the film in the dark room adjoining the transmitting and receiving apparatus, just as is done in regular photography. The total time elapsed necessary for preparing a regulation size five-by-seven photograph, is seven minutes. Each picture is accompanied by a telegram carrying a description and complete disposition to be made of the same at the receiving end. The telegram takes only three minutes to send.

Earlier in the application of transmission of pictures by telephone, a system was used which made the lines wider as well as heavier to build up the shades in the picture, and the objection was that the lines had to be wider apart in order to permit of widening for shading purposes, and this did not make a smooth picture. The lines were too visible and some of the finest details were necessarily lost. The new method is to draw lines heavier where the shading is to be, but not wider, so that these lines can be so close together and so fine as to be practically invisible. The picture comes out as smooth as the original photograph.

Photographs sent by wire cover a variety of subjects including United States weather maps, finger prints, x-rays, copies of handwriting, checks for money, trial balance sheets, advertising layouts, pictures of lace and embroidery, portraits of persons, cartoons, scenes of events, such as Gertrude Ederle's arrival in New York, baseball games and other subjects. Possibilities for use of telephone pictures are innumerable in commercial lines.

Natural scientists were astonished six years ago when a picture of Swedish women athletes marching in the Olympic Stadium was flashed to Paris from Antwerp, but pictures were not sent in the United States by telephone until the Republican National Convention in Cleveland in 1924.

SHOW FAITH IN OREGON

Expenditures totaling nearly six and one-half million dollars in major improvements and betterments have been made during the year just ended by eight public utility companies distributing light and power in Oregon. In addition to this large sum two projects are actually under way involving an expenditure of five million dollars more, one of these being a 13,333 horsepower plant, including a dam near Lewiston at the eastern border of this state and a 60,000 volt transmission line at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000, and the other a 40,000 horsepower plant at Prospect for the California Oregon Power Co., requiring an expenditure of \$3,000,000.

During 1926 the Eastern Oregon Light & Power Co. has constructed a new flume on Rock Creek, costing \$50,000; increase in steam plant capacity has cost \$35,000, and \$65,000 has been spent in general extensions and improvements and upon sub-stations.

The Northwestern Electric Co. has expended \$1,000,000 on improvements and betterments in steam and hydro plants and increasing the capacities of line and sub-stations, while the Mountain States Power Co. has expended \$90,000 for city and rural distribution lines; \$314,000 for a 60,000 volt transmission line from Albany to Springfield; \$45,000 for transmission wires from Springfield to Wendling, and \$23,000 for a line from Tillamook to Cloverdale. The same company has increased capacity of sub-stations about 40 per cent in the following cities: Albany, \$65,000; Corvallis, \$25,000; Springfield, \$29,000; Salem, \$25,000, and Eugene, \$20,000.

In general extensions and enlargements of sub-stations and district systems, the California Oregon Power Co. has spent \$600,000, and on a new 60,000 volt line from Copco to Klamath Falls an expenditure of \$300,000 has been made. The Portland Electric Power Co. during the past year has disbursed \$425,000 for betterments and improvements to the railway department, and \$2,252,600 for a new concrete flume from Rock Creek at the Bull Run plant, a new sub-station at Beaverton, a new fuel-barge on the Willamette river, a new 60,000 volt line from Portland to St. Helens, and in enlarging the capacity of several sub-stations and distribution lines.

The Pacific Power & Light Co. has expended \$1,000,000 in general reconstruction of transmission lines, extensions in rural and urban territories and in enlargements of sub-stations, while the Deschutes Power & Light Co. has disbursed \$100,000 on a reconstruction program of distributing lines and sub-stations, including a 20 mile, 60,000 volt line from Bend to Redmond.

The expenditures for 1926 of these companies totaled \$6,454,600, aside from all operating expenses, including taxes, which average in Oregon nearly 10 per cent of the gross earnings of electric utility concerns.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Figures recently presented by the Montana Taxpayers' Association regarding the cost of a state-wide primary, revealed that the election held August 3, 1926, cost the taxpayers \$128,433 for 109,155 votes, an average cost of \$1.18 per vote. The election cost the smallest county, which had only 770 votes, \$4.11 per vote; while in Ravalli county, with 2100 votes, the cost was 44 cents per vote, the lowest in the state. This is pretty good evidence of the high cost of government today.

Hand made hems on table cloths and napkins are quickly made if the sewing machine in unthreaded and the material put through the hemmer before stitching. The hems are evenly turned.

TAX COLLECTOR REPORT

Moro, Sherman county, Oregon, January 4, 1927. To the honorable county court of Sherman county, Oregon.

Having turned over to the county treasurer all taxes collected by me during the year 1926 and having closed all the tax records on December 31, 1926, I submit below a complete summary which is supplemental to my reports at the time each turnover is made.

DEBITS	
Amount charged Sheriff on 1926 tax roll	\$264,202.09
Interest and penalty collected on 1926 taxes	1,512.19
Delinquent tax collected	7,968.40
Total	\$273,682.68
CREDITS	
Amount turned over to county treasurer	\$267,023.52
Over-assessment Frank Schamel tax	7.62
Over-assessment George Schamel tax	15.24
Taxes delinquent 1925 roll	6,636.30
Total	\$273,682.68

Respectfully submitted,
HUGH CHRISMAN
Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Half a Town in Trances

Two men styling themselves fakirs who visited Garisano, Lombardy, gave a demonstration in which a state of coma was produced by the compression of glands in the neck and temples. A spectator tried the experiment on himself, and it was not long before half the population were giving similar demonstrations. The police were forced to intervene.

Dr. J. R. Morgan
DENTIST
United States Dental Examiner for this district.
Office at
MORO, OREGON

DR. C. L. POLEY
Physician and Surgeon
Grass Valley, Oregon

People can reach me from Moro at night from the long distance booth at Hotel Moro by ringing The Dalles.

Dr. W. N. Morse
Physician and Surgeon
THE DALLES, OREGON
Office at the Hamilton Hospital
Phone No. Hospital 487

De Larhue Optical Co.
Eyesight Specialists
Manufacturing Opticians
Eyes Examined Glasses Fitted
Exclusively Optical
Complete Lens Manufacturing
Plant in Connection
THE DALLES - OREGON
15-16 Vogt Block.

READ & GALLOWAY
GENERAL MACHINE SHOP
Repairing Trucks, Tractors, Automobiles, Caterpillars, and Combine Motors, Cylinder Grinding, Oxy-acetylene and Electric Welding
The Dalles, Ore.
615 East Second St. Phone Main 4001

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County and has qualified as administrator of the estate of Martha Evans Vinton, deceased, and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present them with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the undersigned as such administrator at the residence of Mrs. Lottie Walker at Klondike, Sherman County, Oregon.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1926.
E. L. Vinton, administrator of the estate of Martha Evans Vinton, deceased.

EIGHTH GRADE EXAMINATIONS

Notice is hereby given that the county superintendent of Sherman county, Oregon, will hold eighth grade examinations at Moro, Oregon, as follows: Commencing at 9 a. m. on Thursday, January 20, and continuing until Friday, January 21, 1927, at 4 p. m.

Program for Examinations
Thursday morning—Arithmetic, Writing, Oregon History.
Thursday afternoon—History, Agriculture, Spelling.
Friday morning—Physiology, Language.
Friday afternoon—Geography, Civil Government, Reading.
A. M. Zevinsky,
County Superintendent.

Every reader of advertisements has a purchasing advantage of no mean value.

W. C. BRYANT
Attorney-at-Law
Office Phone Main 93
Moro Oregon

A. M. HICKS
Plumbing and Heating
Sells and installs the famous Mueller pipe or pipeless furnace
WASCO, OREGON

WHEN YOU TRAVEL BY AUTO AND VISIT THE DALLES STORE YOUR CAR

In the concrete, fully equipped, roomy garage of Walther-Williams Company. Competent workman always ready to help you in any way they can at least expense to you. For any service rendered the charge will always be reasonable.

WALTHER-WILLIAMS GARAGE

THE DALLES, OREGON.

FOSS & CO.
Moro, Oregon
GARAGE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP
Dealers In
Bar Iron and Steel
Plow Shares Sharpened
Double Trees and Single Trees
Woodworking
Tank Lumber and Hardwood

JAMES STEWART
SHERMAN COUNTY STOCK AND BRAND INSPECTOR
Moro - Oregon
DEPUTIES: L. Schadewitz, Kent, Oregon; Dr. Jos. Saunders, Moro, Ore.; W. H. Meyer, Wasco, Ore.

Bank Hotel
The Dalles' Newest and Best Hostelry
CENTRALLY LOCATED
Sherman County Headquarters
EDW. BALL, MANAGER
The Dalles - Oregon

NEW HOTEL PERKINS
A. E. Myers, Proprietor
Fifth and Washington Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON



The House Where the 1914 \$1.00 Has its full value in 1926
SPECIAL RATES
Room with private bath \$1.50 up.
Room with bath privilege \$1.00 up