

MORE MUSICIANS THAN CLERGY

Their Number is Three Times That of Deacons or Actors

Musicians in the United States considerably outnumber the clergymen and lawyers, according to a statement emanating from an Indiana music center. There are almost three times as many people earning a living thru music as there are drilling teeth or playing behind the footlights. These figures are for people entirely dependent on music for a livelihood. It does not include the tens of thousands doing part time teaching, singing in choirs or earning extra dollars on the side with violin or saxophone.

Another interesting comparison is that there are five times as many musicians as there are journalists. Journalism has for some years been a recognized vocational subject in public schools, involving elaborate equipment, school publications, miniature printing presses and the like in order that the boy who wants to be a second Pulitzer or Joseph Medill may get his preliminary training and experience at the same time he is learning the three R's and without additional expense. But until recently music in the schools has been largely confined to assembly singing and regarded as a cultural rather than vocational part of the curriculum.

Of later years, however, school bands and orchestras have been greatly on the increase and the economic value of giving any apt pupil the foundation of a musical education is being more clearly recognized each year.

Further evidence that America is rapidly becoming one of the leading musical nations in the world is found in the increase of the manufacture of musical instruments, according to the Music Center. In 1914, there were \$119,000,000 worth of musical instruments manufactured while nine years later in 1923, this figure had more than doubled, amounting to \$242,000,000.

Established symphony orchestras are to be found in nearly one hundred of our leading cities, to say nothing of less pretentious ones all over the country. Civic and community bands are the rule rather than the exception everywhere, not to include the large body of industrial, school and university bands and orchestras. Grand opera, that most difficult of all musical flowerings to keep healthy, is flourishing in thirteen distinct grand opera companies which, going on tour, cover most of the United States.

SURVEY PARTLY COMPLETED

The surveying crew for the projected electric power line for the Sherman Electric company, to be built this year between Moro and Condon and Enger, are now at work near the John Day river. The preliminary survey has been finished in both Sherman and Gilliam counties as far as Olex, the company doing the work with two crews. Since the preliminary survey was completed in Gilliam county, the crew working there has been disbanded and the locating work or permanent survey has been turned over to the Sherman county crew and has been finished as far as the John Day river and will be completed as far as Olex within a month. Work will then begin on construction of the line, which is estimated to cost about \$100,000 and provide a carrying capacity of 25,000 volts.

A prime factor in the upbuilding of a community is the community newspaper.

ODD SNOW STORMS

During the storm at Hood River last Sunday, snowflakes fell for 15 minutes that are reported to have been a perfect six point star. Odd shaped snowflakes are a rare event. Usually eight inches of snowfall is equal to an inch of rainfall.

The United States weather bureau has made a special study of snowflakes, not only of their curious crystalline structure, but in regard to other phenomena connected with them. Sometimes they are of astonishing size, and the supposition is that they grow so big as a result of small flakes overtaking big ones and joining themselves to the latter while falling.

At Richmond, March 25, 1900, snowflakes were observed which could hardly be covered with a teaspoon. Some were caught on dry wood and it was found that each one had for its nucleus a soft mass of snow half an inch in diameter, the outer edges being thin. The weight of the center gave them the form of an inverted cone, with the edges bent up.

Some years ago, in Montana, near Fort Keogh, snowflakes fell which were described as "larger than milk pans." Such statements are usually to be regarded as exaggerations, but some that were actually measured were fifteen inches in diameter and eight inches thick. A mail carrier, caught in the storm, testified that they made white patches all over the fields within an area of several square miles.

DODGING OLD AGE

Methuselah Lived Because He Never Tried These Tips

Dodging old age is so easy that no one need worry about beauty doctors or miraculous fountains of youth, according to Sam Bones, 82, retired Southern Pacific conductor who offers the following rules for those who do not want to grow old.

Never slow up at grade crossings. Step on the gas! You may merely lose an arm or a leg the first time; but persevere and you will dodge old age, if not the train.

Whenever possible try to board moving trains. Freight trains are unusually effective. Heaven, and possibly the other place, is liberally populated with persons who avoided old age in this way.

Always take short-cuts where it says "No Trespassing." This is a sure-winner, especially if the sign hangs over railroad tracks.

Never miss a chance to stick your head out of a car window. You may damage a bit of concrete at a tunnel entrance; but the railroad can sue your estate for any damage done to company property.

"If these rules fail to work," Bones said, "there are others discovered by me during 46 years of railroading which I shall be pleased to supply upon request."

Motion picture sentiment suffers an interruption when a great film artist passes away. The loss of an esteemed favorite is serious, but the motion picture interests assert themselves as an industry, and the artist may be eventually expected to find his fame subordinated to that of the artisan.

Artificial wool made of pine needles may be all very well for Germany, but the United States grows so much natural wool in the very section where pine needles grow that the artificial product would have small chance in competition.

TWO HORSES KILLED

Two Ford Cars, Each Kill a Horse on DeMoss Hill Tuesday Night

Tuesday night about 7:30 a gray horse was struck by Willard Urquhart about 50 feet north of the red light signal post near the center of the DeMoss hill. Urquhart had little choice in the matter as the horse was in the center of the road. He took the right hand side, striking the horse with the left side of the car and by skillful driving just managed to keep on the highway and get inside of the fence where the signal light stands. He kicked sideways down the snow and ice covered highway about 40 feet before stopping against the bank on the left side of the highway.

Running back to where he hit the horse he saw a second car coming which he tried to signal to a stop. Before this could be done, this car also hit a gray horse. Hudson White, driver of the second car, selected the left side of the highway and landed against the bank within a space of about 10 feet from where he hit the horse.

At first it was thought that both cars had hit the same horse, but later the next morning it was discovered that both Urquhart and White had killed a gray horse by hitting them at almost the same place on the highway.

The head of the horse hit by Urquhart smashed in the windshield completely, its head coming all the way into the car but slight damage was shown to either fenders or car body. Glass was showered over Urquhart, who received a deep cut on the back of his right hand and some few cuts from glass on his face. After being hit the horse continued north on the road for about a mile before falling dead in the center of the road.

The horse hit by White caved in the right side of the sedan he was driving, its head was forced into the car through the glass door and back of White's head and neck. The horse's throat was cut by the heavy glass and the impact forced it back down the road about five feet past where the car hit the bank. White received a few scratches but had his clothes nearly ruined from the blood pouring from the wound in the neck of the horse and the broken glass which cut large holes in the cloth.

Following these two cars was a third car, also from Wasco, driven by Lowell Burress who had his sister with him in the car. White was alone in his car, while Urquhart had Orville Burress as a passenger. All three cars were coming to Moro for the skating at the American Legion hall.

A peculiarity of the accident was that both cars struck a gray horse at nearly the identical spot on the highway within less than five minutes of each other. A contributing cause of the accident was the color of the horses which blended into the snow covered hillside and prevented their being seen until the accidents could not be avoided.

The horses were owned by Hugh Walker, who had turned them into his field without knowledge that a school car driven from the H. B. Pinkerton farm through his field because of the road being blocked with drifted snow, had been in the habit of leaving the gates down. The horses had gotten out through these open gates and by a round about way were on their way home. It is said there were eight or more horses in the band.

We are informed that a satisfactory settlement for the damage done was to have been effected Thursday by Mr. Pinkerton and Mr. Walker. It is very fortunate that no fatal injuries was caused by the double collision. It is the opinion of all who have seen the cars that a passenger in the car driven by White would undoubtedly have been killed by being crushed against the back of the seat by the head of the horse.

The Emperor Asoka carried his advertisements throughout the length and breadth of India. There is one in the mountains near Manchara relating to the right treatment of animals which we do not yet follow in this enlightened age. The Egyptians were publicity experts. Pompeii is full of posters. Charles II advertised for his strayed spaniel. Where would Coeur de Lion have been without his press agent Blondel.

Man and lightning played fire-bug together in the national forests of Oregon and Washington last year to the extent of starting 1490 fires, which burned over 241,000 acres of land and caused loss of more than \$1,000,000. Of the 1490 fires, 815 were held under one-quarter acre each, 457 covered more than one-quarter acre and less than 10 acres and 218 covered more than 10 acres. Of the area burned, 98,032 acres were mature or merchantable timber, 82,718 acres were potential forest land, 8517 acres were other types of land.

Demand for lumber showed a big increase the last week, the number of orders booked by 103 mills having increased to 109,920,061 feet from 72,782,559 feet booked in orders by 102 mills the week previous, according to the last weekly report of the West Coast Lumbermen's association. This increase was taken to indicate that Pacific coast lumber industry is rapidly overcoming the seasonal slump in business incidental to the annual holiday season at the end of the old and beginning of the new year. The report also showed that production last week increased to 87,877,536 feet from 70,994,881 feet the previous week. Shipments increased to 84,287,947 feet from 64,941,372 feet the previous week.

WINTER STORM BROKEN

The winter storm that hit Sherman county Tuesday of last week was broken Wednesday of this week when the county was visited with warmer weather conditions.

The storm began Tuesday, January 18, by a fall of very fine snow, which continued at intermittent periods with lowering temperatures until a depth of eight inches covered the ground that measured a rainfall precipitation value of .84 of an inch of moisture by Sunday.

Friday night was the coldest period of the storm, with a registered temperature at the Experiment station 15 below zero. Thursday night was one degree warmer, with a temperature of 14 below. Saturday night the temperature climbed to 6 degrees below zero, followed by a temperature of 5 degrees above zero on Sunday night. Since Monday the warmer temperature has been gaining each night until normal winter weather conditions now prevail.

Drivers of motor vehicles have had their troubles during the cold snap. Brakes refused to function nearly every time they were used by becoming frozen to the brake drums on the wheels even when applied very slightly. This caused many cars to burn out their brake linings.

Condensed water in the crank case of the Cushman car caused a broken oil pump on his car during the cold snap and the burning out of a connecting rod bearing.

Wednesday was the coldest day of the storm. It was also the day selected by an 8-months old colt owned by C. E. Bruckert to fall into a cistern on their farm. A tripod had to be rigged and ropes attached to the animal by men working in the cold water before the animal could be hoisted from the water. Aside from a few rope scars the colt is now none the worse for the adventure.

Andy Eby and family had their troubles last Friday night when coming to town to attend the sparrow but supper and movie show. They tried to break a road for their auto by means of a drag. When this would not work because of the soft snow they hitched a team to their car, pulled it onto the highway, hung the harness onto the fence posts, turned the horses loose to go back to the farm barn, and drove to town. A down grade from the highway to their home made it easy to return later in the evening.

H. S. DEBATING CONTESTS

Teams Now Organized in 11 Districts Judging Rules to Change

Seventy-seven high schools in all parts of the state have enrolled in the Oregon high school debating league for this year, has been announced by Dr. Dan E. Clark, assistant director of the extension division and secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Debates in the eleven districts of the state are being held in the various high schools and district champions will be chosen about the middle of March, said Dr. Clark.

The high schools in each district first debate among themselves and by a process of elimination choose a winning team which will compete in an inter-district contest. The districts are divided into two groups for the inter-district debates, one for eastern Oregon and one for western Oregon.

The two winning teams on the inter-district contest will meet sometime in the middle of May for the final match.

District directors were urged this year to experiment in other methods of judging the debates, according to Dr. Clark. Previously they have appointed three judges whose decision was final. The team losing the decision is eliminated from future contests.

There has been increasing sentiment in favor of changing the system by using a single judge and using a point system whereby debate teams would be awarded points and the team with the high number at the end of the rounds would become champions.

The forensic activity within the district is under the control of the local high schools, but the interstate contests and the final contest at Eugene are under the direction of the state high school debating league.

"The purpose of the interscholastic contests," said Dr. Clark, "is to encourage debating in the schools themselves. At the present time the schools are getting enrolled and each team is getting material upon which to debate."

"The DeCou cup" is presented each year to the winning team by Professor Edgar E. DeCou, who organized the league in 1907. This cup will become the permanent possession of the high school winning the championship for three years in succession.

RECORD FOR POSTAGE

The American people during December hung up a new record in buying postage. Returns from 50 selected cities showed receipts totaling \$40,381,558, as compared with \$38,355,752, in December, 1925, an increase of \$1,625,806, the postoffice department announced today. When the figures for the entire country are tabulated they will show that the American people spent \$3,000,000 more for postage in December than they did in the corresponding month of 1925, officials said.

BUSINESS LAST YEAR

Conditions Reviewed in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District

In the Twelfth Federal Reserve district, the year 1926 was characterized by a large volume of industrial output; full employment of workers; a record volume of trade at retail; a substantial volume of trade at wholesale; and business activity which, in the aggregate, was probably greater than in any previous year.

Volume of farm crops produced in the district was larger in 1926 than in any other year of record, except 1923. Large yields offset, only partially, a reduction in prices paid for agricultural products, however, and financial returns to farmers were smaller than in 1925.

The supply of bank credit available during 1926 was adequate for the district's needs, interest rates remained steady at moderate levels, and demands upon the Federal Reserve bank of San Francisco were not unduly heavy.

Signs of recession in industrial and trade activity appeared during the latter part of 1926. The year 1926 closed with industrial activity and volume of employment at levels slightly below those of December, 1925, with distribution at wholesale at moderately low levels; and with retail trade active, but apparently carrying larger inventories than at any time since the spring of 1924. Banking and credit conditions continued sound.

A record volume of lumber was cut during the year, although greater than seasonal curtailment during recent months resulted in a December, 1926, cut which was less than that of December, 1925. Output of flour in the district was larger during 1926 than in 1925 but, excepting that year, was smaller than in any year since 1920. The canned fruit and vegetable pack in California amounted to 30,521,975 cases in 1926, the largest pack of record. A revision of canned fruit prices was announced by an important factor in the trade on January 3, 1927. The new quotations, which are guaranteed against decline until June 1, 1927, and which contain other concessions to buyers, are generally lower than the opening prices named in July, 1926.

Member bank demands for funds at the Federal Reserve bank increased temporarily during December, but neither before Christmas nor at the year end were demands so great as those experienced during the autumn harvest season. On January 12, 1927, total bills and securities held by the reserve bank were \$5,000,000 larger in amount than one year ago. The usual increase in hand to hand currency requirements during the month preceding Christmas resulted in a temporary expansion of \$4,000,000 in Federal reserve net circulation and a decline of approximately 25 million dollars in its cash reserves. Subsequent contraction in currency demands exceeded the previous expansion, and the volume of federal reserve notes in circulation declined to the lowest level since September, 1918, while reserves again increased.

Preliminary estimates of the United States department of agriculture indicate that the acreage of winter wheat planted in the district during the autumn of 1926 was approximately 13 per cent larger than that planted during the autumn of 1925. Favorable weather, including a generous seasonal rainfall, has marked the beginning of the 1927 agricultural season over most of the Twelfth Federal Reserve district. A moderately heavy snowfall in mountain areas of the territory gives promise of an adequate supply of water for agricultural purposes later in the season.

COMING TO THE DALLES Dr. Mellenthin SPECIALIST

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Below are the names of a few of his many satisfied patients in Oregon: Mrs. L. L. Peets, Moro, heart trouble.

Mrs. F. F. Hager, (daughter Marie) Walton, tonsils and adenoids.

Mrs. E. C. Mulloy, Hillsboro, ulcer of the leg.

Mrs. Nels Peterson, Skamokawa, Wash., colitis.

Grover G. Gouthier, Coquille, Ore., colitis and ulcers of stomach.

Mrs. Carl Johnson, Marshfield, Ore. trouble.

J. W. Turner, Dalles, stomach trouble.

E. A. Russel, Klamath Falls, appendicitis.

Remember the above date, that consultation on this trip will be free and that his treatment is different. Married women must be accompanied by their husbands. Address: 211 Bradbury Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

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Arlington.....	1.80	2.70
Bend.....	4.45	6.70
Biggs.....	.70	1.05
Grass Valley.....	.35	.55
Klamath Falls.....	10.75	19.20
Madras.....	2.80	4.20
Redmond.....	3.80	5.70
Shaniko.....	1.35	2.05
Wasco.....	.35	.55
Pendleton.....	4.55	6.85
Portland.....	4.35	6.55

STAGES LEAVE

Northbound	Southbound
9:08 A.M.	9:27 A.M.
11:53 A.M.	3:42 P.M.
7:08 P.M.	5:42 P.M.

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