

SCRAP HEAP BRINGS MONEY

Industrial Fountain of Youth Is Found by Railway Co.

The fountain of youth may be no nearer realization today than it was in the time of Ponce de Leon, but rejuvenation by large corporations of its used materials has reached a stage where it has become a recognized part of industry.

Southern Pacific's activity during 1926 in carefully collecting its worn out and discarded material and re-claiming it, saved the company \$725,160 on reclaimed material and \$135,865 on recovered material, a total of \$861,025, according to A. S. McKelligren, General storekeeper.

In addition to the material reclaimed, the company sold old metal to the value of \$685,982 and itself used scrap valued at \$997,339. This makes a total of \$2,544,346 gained by the company through the collection of scrap material, its reclamation and through its use as old metal.

All worn out material is collected all over the Southern Pacific lines and hauled to the central scrap dock where it is carefully sorted, and material capable of reclamation set aside. A great deal of material is transformed into entirely different form and used again.

The largest volume of scrap re-claiming is done at West Oakland, Sacramento, El Paso, Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon. The supply trains which are sent out from the main storehouses with supplies, are used to bring in scrap material from all points on the system.

CAT HAS DAILY RIDE

The Southern Railway of England has what is believed to be the "most traveled cat" in the world. Every day Fluffy, a big black tom cat, travels 150 miles free of charge, sharing with King George the privilege of traveling without a ticket.

Punctually at 10:45 every morning he gets into the train at London and takes a trip to the port of Dover. Upon arrival at Dover he awaits in the refreshment room for the afternoon train back. The railroad officials provide him with food in return for his rat-catching abilities.

REVIEW OF WORK OF OREGON LEGISLATURE

By Elbert Bede

About 75 per cent of the people, if asked their opinion of members of the legislature would say that they are a bunch of feeble-minded crooks, or would speak of them in similar terms of opprobrium. Newspapers, through their funny columns, have led the way in creating this opinion of legislators. What newspapers mean as a joke the ordinary person at home, who has never attended sessions takes seriously, or at least as partially true. This may show a confidence in newspapers that newspapers should endeavor to deserve, but it is bad for the regard of the people for their legislative bodies. It is bad because of the disrespect it creates for governing bodies and because of the disrespect it engenders for the laws made by legislative bodies. This may be a large part of the reason for the contempt which many hold for restrictive and restraining laws, for the feeling that it is no disgrace to overstep a law just so one isn't caught at it.

But the legislator is not the kind of person that this 75 per cent of the people are likely to say that he is. The legislature is made up of average men from average communities of the state. These from other districts are about the same in character and ability as those from your own district. If the person at home would not call the members from their own district crooks and grafters, he should not speak in similar terms of those from other districts, for there is but little difference in them, regardless of the part of the state from which they come.

In a legislative session they act much the same as the average person does at a community meeting or civic club meeting at home. It is no unusual thing for a chamber of commerce to adopt some resolution without due consideration, or upon the word of some member interested in the resolution, and for the civic body to wish a day or so later to rescind its action. The average men from the average communities of the state act much the same when they become legislators as they did before. What

the legislators do here is about the same as would be done by those at home who are so free with criticism. It is the unjust and unfair criticism of men who come here and give their services for less than the cost to them that makes it difficult to get the best men to become candidates for the assembly. Despite this fact, I have observed during 15 years that the quality of legislators is steadily improving, and I would venture the guess that the men here are more than the average of the state, and that their actions are above what could be reasonably expected from the many thousands who speak of them in terms of derision.

Much derogatory has been said about the batch of new laws enacted by every legislative session, for which reason a study of legislation introduced at this session should be interesting.

Firstly, no legislation has been enacted designating any new crime, while several obnoxious laws have been enacted. Very few new laws would regulate anyone or anything, and those that would have been requested by those to be regulated.

New conditions under which we live are responsible for many new laws. For instance the automobile is provocation for many new laws at every session, and no one has found any fault with any regulatory law except the speed limit law, and this limit is practically certain to be boosted to 35 miles. This is one of the peculiarities about some crimes. Traveling on the highways at 35 miles an hour will be a crime on the day before the new law becomes effective, making 35 miles legal.

Several of the new laws are aimed to carry into effect the will of the people as expressed when they created a new tuberculosis hospital and new normal school. Many of the new laws are designed to bring about a more equitable assessment of property of the state. Surely no one will deny that this is desirable.

Despite all the need for new laws, only 212 have been introduced in the two houses this session, while there are 328 bills to amend present laws and 114 to repeal present laws. There are 116 appropriation bills, but these can not come under the head of new laws. A dozen laws make change in laws affecting fish, and more than a dozen have been designed to evolve new revenue producers for the state.

Most of the new laws are comparatively unimportant, having such title as "A bill for an act to organize and provide for dissolution of cemetery associations," "A bill for an act to provide for the appropriation for beneficial use of the underground waters of the state," etc.

SURFACING FEEDER ROADS

The United States department of agriculture, in its recent report of road improvement work, shows that the present total length of improved federal-aid roads, or roads in process of improvement, now totals 69,341 miles. The total mileage of roads selected by the state and federal highway officials for a permanent system has an aggregate length of 182,134 miles. Much work has been done by states without federal aid, so the whole system is not far from three-fourths initially improved.

The report shows that the improvement of several transcontinental routes is approaching completion. The route from Washington through St. Louis, Texarkana and El Paso to San Diego is 97 per cent improved. From Atlantic City, New Jersey, to Astoria, Oregon, it is 78ths improved and from Boston to Seattle, through the northern tier of states, it is 73 per cent improved and 69 per cent surfaced.

Cooperative investigations are being carried on with universities and state highway departments to develop a suitable type of cheap surfacing for rural highways.

Surfacing the feeder roads into main highways will be one of the most important functions in future road building. Modern tractors and road machinery reduce the cost of grading, and a suitable waterproof wearing surface is necessary to reduce the annual maintenance cost and facilitate farm crop movements.

Mashed potatoes, or other vegetables, are made light and fluffy by adding one-half teaspoon of baking powder to three cups of mashed vegetables.

Mud stains are removed from white goods by dipping the solid part in kerosene before putting into the washer. Mud stains are removed from colored goods by first letting the mud dry thoroughly and brushing, then covering with a mixture of salt and flour and leaving for a time in a dry place.

Despite a 50 per cent increase in fees, 25 per cent more correspondence courses, which include students in every corner of the state, were completed in 1926 than in 1925, according to the annual report of the University of Oregon extension division last week. At present there are 1241 students in the correspondence courses touching 330 Oregon communities.

Slide showings throughout the state during 1926 attracted 137,297 persons, the report stated, while 76,171 attended extension division lectures. Because of lack of funds the extension division has temporarily abandoned distribution of educational motion picture films.

SOL ADVISES CALVIN

Sol Bloom, member of congress from New York, broke into print this week with advice to President Coolidge to veto the McNary-Haugen bill, passed last week by the national congress and which now awaits presidential approval to be given a place among the newly enacted statutes.

Sol says that the farm relief measure is "dishonest, unconstitutional and uneconomic." Of course, these same words do not apply to any business that Sol is interested in where tariff or other government agencies such as restricted emigration affect the price to the public. What a Blooming shame that the farm relief bill is the only goat able to carry the load.

PUBLIC WELFARE IMPERILED

Legislatures of various states are again being flooded with bills to limit train lengths. The measures are invariably masked under the deceptive pretense of "promoting the safety of employees and the traveling public," whereas their sole object is to create more jobs.

Bills limiting the number of cars in a train would make the railroads run five trains to do the work of four, and employ 25 per cent more men and locomotives, for which the public would have to pay. It cannot be successfully shown that such legislation is in the interest of safety of either employees or the traveling public.

Every element of expense in railroad operation is paid for by the public. Congress passed a law which sets up tribunals for the adjustment of differences between railroad employees and managements. This machinery should be used, and the files of state legislatures should not be cluttered with bills on subjects which already provided by congress for adjusting railroad problems.

Only recently railroad employees obtained an increase of 7 1/2 per cent in wages on the lines in eastern territory, and have made similar demands on the western lines on the ground that trains are longer than they used to be.

After increases granted on such representation it is trickery to attempt by legislation to make the trains shorter.

If the roads be further harassed by train limit legislation which will swell the payrolls to an even greater extent, while at the same time decreasing efficiency, he is a poor student of events who fails to realize that rate increases will be necessitated, and will follow. The public welfare is imperiled by such legislation.

HOME HEATING OIL BURNERS

A new bulletin, The Domestic Oil Burner, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Department Circular 406-C, should be secured by everyone considering the installation of an oil-burning plant.

Many types of oil burners designed especially for home-heating purposes have been placed on the market within the last few years. The new method of heating appeals to many home owners because of the relief from uncertainties of coal supply, from furnace attendance, and from dirt. The possibility of automatically regulating the heat is another attractive feature.

To meet the demand of prospective purchasers of this type of heating equipment for reliable information, the United States department of agriculture has tested a number of oil burners of different design and has prepared this bulletin, based on the results of the tests, in which an attempt has been made to give the information necessary for the home owner to make his own selection of an oil burner.

The tests conducted by the department, and a study of many installations, indicate the character of performance that may be expected of the several types of burners, the adaptability of existing heating plants, and the facts concerning oil-fuel supplies and operation costs.

Copies of the publication may be secured, as long as the free supply lasts, by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NOT A SPENDTHRIFT NATION

During 1926, American savings banks gained almost 3,000,000 depositors, and \$1,562,140,000 deposits. There are now 46,762,000 depositors, with \$24,696,192,000 deposits. New England has the largest percentage of depositors, with the highest per capita deposits, almost \$600 per depositor. In contrast, New Mexico has but \$19 per inhabitant and Texas only \$31. Some of this apparent difference in saving is merely a difference in investment habits, and does not represent actual conditions of prosperity. But everywhere the savings-bank habit grows; the vast volume of such funds shows that the country is amazingly prosperous, and that it has formed the savings habit and found it good.

To save double boiler from boiling dry, put a small baking powder can or a jelly glass into the lower part of the boiler. When the water reaches the can it is set in motion and tinkles against the bottom of the boiler. It makes a good alarm clock and warns you to add water to the boiler.

FURNITURE WOODS

How the home owner, the interior decorator, the student home economist and manual training, and many others besides the furniture dealer and manufacturer may readily know the various woods used in furniture is explained in a new government publication. This is "The Identification of Furniture Woods," a bulletin of the department of agriculture, prepared by Arthur Koehler, of the forest products laboratory, a copy of which has just been received by the Portland offices of the U. S. forest service.

The identification is made by means of the structure of the wood which is not obliterated by stains and wood finishes and which can be easily observed in any finished product. The differences in structure described are such as can be seen with the unaided eye or a low power magnifying glass. The descriptions are supplemented by many half-tone plates reproducing the grain of the wood in end, plain-sawed, and quarter-sawed surfaces of oak, chestnut, elm, ash, birch, rosewood, mahogany, Circassian walnut, cherry, and other woods. A key for tracing down the identity of a given piece of wood is provided in the text. The circular also discusses the relative merits of veneered and solid furniture and gives directions for the proper care of furniture.

The bulletin is department of agriculture miscellaneous circular No. 66-M, and may be obtained for 25 cents per copy from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

The earliest fairs at which special interest was shown in live stock breeding probably were those of England, Scotland, Ireland and the channel islands. England and Scotland always have been concerned chiefly in the development of beef cattle and sheep, while the channel islands have been devoted to dairy cattle. On the continent the various breeds of horses have received attention. All these have been featured at the fairs of their respective countries. Live stock is always one of the great drawing cards at a fair, because most people admire first-class stock. Young people are more attracted to the farm when they are interested in prize-winning animals. In one school, where boys make up a large part of the enrollment nothing on the place serves to get them in line and to keep them there like the famous herd of cattle with which they are required to work.

Just when the lover of nature is supporting a serious campaign to protect the landscape of America from desecration by flamboyant billboards, an advertising man on the Pacific coast has secured rights to erect boardings at a most romantic spot on the earth's surface. The unfeeling commercialist has got from Lieutenant Commander Byrd a monopoly on the erection of signs at the North pole, says the Baltimore Sun. He should be warmly rebuked, and sincere lovers of nature should stay away from the North pole until he surrenders his contract.

William Wrigley has offered a prize of \$25,000 to any person who will swim from Los Angeles to Catalina Island. That ought to bring out some of the best swimmers of the Pacific coast, including some of the famous beach beauties.

THE WILL TO HELP

This is the most important element in rendering service. That organization which is imbued with the whole-hearted desire to help will perform innumerable little acts of service that are invaluable. This is the spirit of our organization. Everyone in it has that ever-present desire to help smooth out the burdens — the heartaches — which are the lot of the bereaved ones.

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"Getting Acquainted With Madge"

A Comedy in Three Acts

Written by J. C. McMullen
Published by the Walter H. Baker Co.

Friday, March 4, 1927.

American Legion Community Hall
Moro, Oregon

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Arthur Tilden	Students	Emmajean Stephens
Sam Forbush	Attending	Sadie Williams
Randall Graham	Braxton	Evelyn Buell
Harry Neville	University	Dorothy Foss
Frank Garner		Marie Belshae
Burton, Arthur's servant		Pauline Buell
Dr. Ormesby Ridgeway		Althea Powell
Mrs. Althea Ridgeway, his wife		Velma Powell
Madge, his daughter		Cecil Cochran
Jerry Saunders, Madge's cousin		Ethelyn Kessinger
Aunt Minnie, Arthur's aunt from Montana		Alta Belshae
Lizzie, the Ridgeway maid		Gertrude Eakin

SYNOPSIS

Act I. Arthur's rooms near the University, Braxton, Pa., 8 o'clock, Friday night.

Special — Quartet "The End of a Perfect Day"
Misses Frances Ingles, Priscilla Chaten,
Helen Idleman, and Mrs. F. B. Peetz.

Act II. Dining-room of the Ridgeway Home, Kingsdale, Pa., 4 o'clock, the next afternoon.

Act III. The same, about an hour later.

Tickets on Sale at Moro Pharmacy
Reserved Seats, 50c General Admission, 35c



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Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting
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THE DALLES, — — OREGON.

2 BIG SHOWS 2

SATURDAY

FEBRUARY 26

FORD STERLING

in

"THE SHOW OFF"

All Star Cast

7:45 to 11:00

ADMISSION

10c and 30c

SUNDAY

FEBRUARY 27

GLORIA SWANSON

"FINE MANNERS"

All Star Cast

7:45 to 11:00

ADMISSION

10c and 30c

DANCE MARCH 4th

BUD'S ACES

"MOVIE MOONLIGHT"

Wasco Theatre

Newton Crosfield, Director

New Stage Rates!

Change in rates effective Jan. 1, 1927

	MORO	
	One Way	Round Trip
The Dalles.....	\$ 1.35	\$ 2.05
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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