

ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD

Five Rebekah District Lodges Held Meet in Annual Convention at Grass Valley Last Saturday (Special Communication)

The annual convention of the Rebekahs of district No. 21 met in the I. O. O. F. hall at Grass Valley, March 16, 1927 with the following lodges represented: White Rose of Antelope, Westland of Kent, Lupine of Moro, Marion of Wasco, Grass Valley of Grass Valley.

The meeting was opened by the officers of the Grass Valley lodge at 1:30 p. m. After the opening ceremonies the officers surrendered their chairs to the convention officers: Mrs. Kate Schamel, chairman, being absent, the vice chairman, Floye Von Borstel of Kent, acted as chairman; Marian Medler as vice chairman, and Anna Westerfield of Grass Valley secretary-treasurer.

The regular business of this convention was carried out, roll call of officers and reading of the minutes.

Then Sister Dora Sexton, president of the Rebekah Assembly of Oregon, and the various district deputy presidents of the lodges represented, were introduced and welcomed.

The address of welcome, by Mary Baker of Grass Valley, was responded to by Mrs. Wilson of Kent. The state president, Dora Sexton, gave many interesting remarks and many helpful suggestions as well as correcting our various mistakes during the session. The various lodges feel deeply benefited by her presence, and suggestions.

Reports were read by the secretaries of the various lodges. Examination and introduction of visitors were exemplified by Moro; balloting and reconsideration by Wasco and also a very interesting and instructive paper on organizing lodge team and its problems; working into a lodge and admission of a member by transfer by Antelope; recognition of members and distress of members by Grass Valley, and an interesting paper on installation by Ada Guyton of Kent. Election of officers ended the afternoon session.

The banquet, served at 5:30 was enjoyed by all who had the privilege of being at the table. The entire color scheme, including table decorations, was in white and green, honoring St. Patrick's Day.

The evening session was opened at 7:30 by the Grass Valley lodge. After the opening ceremonies the officers surrendered their chairs to the officers of Westland lodge of Kent who exemplified the Rebekah degree in a beautiful and impressive manner, each member being very efficient in their respective places. Our president, Dora Sexton, gave them many words of praise.

After this, the chairs were surrendered to the convention officers and the business of the convention resumed. At this time we enjoyed a talk by the president in which she stressed the importance of helpfulness in the lodges.

The following committee reports were read and accepted: Resolutions, memorial, thanks. The report of the committee on the press will appear in the local county papers, and in the Pacific Odd Fellow.

The convention officers surrendered their chairs to the officers of Lupine lodge, which exemplified the draping of the charter for deceased members, Sister Goldie Moore of Grass Valley and Brother Ward of Antelope. This was a very beautiful and impressive ceremony.

The convention officers resumed chairs, and the convention paper was read by Lilly Coon of Grass Valley, after which questions from the question box were read and answered by the president.

The convention accepted the invitation of the Moro lodge to meet with them next year.

The following convention officers were chosen for the coming year: Chairman, Essie McKean of Moro; vice chairman, Marian Medler of Wasco; warden, Mrs. Rooper of Antelope; conductor, Anna Wilson of Kent; inside guardian, Mrs. Freeman of Moro; outside guardian, Mrs. Margaret Kinsey of Antelope; R. S. to V. C., Daisy Hennagin of Moro; L. S., Marie Wilcox of Grass Valley.

Convention was closed by the Grass Valley lodge. Fraternally submitted, Grace Seely, Ada Guyton, Anna Westerfield, Press Committee

THE TEST OF TIME

Eighty-seven per cent of the pavement of Multnomah county, Oregon, is asphaltic concrete. For 14 years this county has been a leader in salvaging old gravel and macadam roads. As far back as 1912, it surfaced old rock macadam with a two-inch wearing surface of asphaltic concrete. After 14 years of service on main highways carrying the heaviest traffic, the maintenance cost on these roads has been negligible.

Multnomah county's experience in salvaging its rock macadam roads at a minimum of expense, is of particular interest at this time when the surfacing of feeder roads leading into main highways is of primary importance in developing our national road system.

The strength of advertising depends on the strength of the conviction back of that advertising.

WORLD OIL PRODUCTION

The whole world produces 3,000,000 barrels of oil a day; the United States' share is 2,000,000 barrels. The Standard Oil Company of California alone exported more than 120,000,000 barrels in 1926. In 1916, Los Angeles exported 770,000 barrels, and in 1926, 42,000,000 barrels, by the Standard Oil Company alone.

The magnitude of this industry is indicated by the El Segundo plant, which has thousands of employees and scores of tanks for holding crude oil, many as large as 3,000,000 barrels capacity, the top of each covering nearly 20 acres.

The refining industry produces lubricating and fuel oils, and a list of products reaching into hundreds of articles of commerce.

TICK FEVER

Disease More Prevalent in the Spring With Out Door Workers

Rocky Mountain spotted fever has existed in some portions of eastern Oregon ever since that part of the state was first settled. The disease is transmitted to man only by the wood tick. It is characterized by onset with chill, continued fever, severe pain in bones and muscles, headache, and an eruption that appears first on the wrists, ankles, and back, finally covering the whole surface of the body. It is a dangerous disease, frequently fatal and always serious.

The larvae and nymphs of the wood tick feed upon small animals such as the mountain rat, ground squirrel, woodchuck, chipmunk, etc. The adults feed upon domestic animals such as horses, cattle, and sheep, and upon large wild animals such as bear, deer, coyote, and mountain goat.

The virus is transmitted by both the wood tick and rabbit tick. It is maintained by passing from stage to stage in the development of these ticks and by new lines of infection starting in previously uninfected ticks feeding on infected hosts.

The wood tick is the only known agent of human infection. The rabbit tick feeds only on rabbits and game birds. Wood ticks and rabbit ticks meet in common on rabbits. Game birds by spreading rabbit ticks assist in the spread of infection. The wood tick completes its cycle in two years, feeding three times, first as larva, then as nymph, and finally as adult, feeding at each stage on a separate host.

Control methods are directed against the larvae and nymphs on rodents and the adult tick on domestic animals. The methods employed consist of rodent destruction, dipping of domestic animals, hand picking, restriction of grazing, and the application of repellents.

The prevention of Rocky Mountain spotted fever is directed mostly against the tick. Ticks are to be avoided in the infected region. If it is necessary to work where these ticks abound, the entire body and clothing should be examined twice a day for ticks.

The ultimate control of tick fever depends on the suppression of the Dermacentor venustus and related ticks in infected areas. This, perhaps is not so hopeless a task as it may seem at first.

A parasite that feeds upon ticks was introduced into this country in 1926. It is too early to determine the success of the parasite in the United States. In France where this insect is native, ticks are practically exterminated in those places where the parasite is found.

The serum of convalescent animals is protective. It has also been demonstrated to have definite protective value for man.

FARMER NO PIKER

He Gambles Against Crop Failures Thru Worms, Bugs, Cold Winters and Hot Summers (Dufur Dispatch)

A man who takes a big chance, a gambling chance perhaps, is sometimes spoken of as a good sport. If his plans go awry and everything seems to work in opposition to his success, he proves himself a real sport if he grits his teeth and renews the fight. In a gambling sense, the tightwad is not a good sport. A tightwad is a man who plays the game on a strictly percentage basis. He keeps his table stakes as low as possible and when he has accumulated a certain amount of winnings he withdraws from the game, even though his luck continues to run good. His greed for money is so great that he hates to risk one dollar on the chance of making it earn him two. Therefore, among the gambling fraternity he is known as a tightwad and a poor sport.

There are tightwad farmers just as there are gamblers, but not so many of them. For to be a real farmer one must meet all bets and there are no table stakes. It matters not whether seed wheat is one dollar a bushel or three times that amount; the farmers have to put up the money for it, and it takes just as much three dollar wheat to seed an acre as it does the one dollar variety.

When the gambler buys a stack of chips, he has the assurance that at the end of the game they will be honored at their face value. But not so the farmer. His chips carry no such guarantee. Wheat as good as he seeded may be worth only half as much at harvest time. His horses may die, his crops freeze or be consumed by worms or drouth; many things may happen over which he has no control and which not only rob him of profit, but cut deeply into his original investment. It isn't one year or two years, but every year. Every other player in the game seems to be against him, the elements, the pest plagues, the world markets, and, it almost seems sometimes, the government. He plays a lone hand against big odds and as a rule, he plays it like a sport.

Not long ago, as we happen to know, a young farmer took over a big acreage. It took every dollar he had and every one he could borrow to get his first crop planted. The stakes were high but he played them with a nerve that would have chilled the blood of a seasoned gambler. Fortune was kind to him that first year and he netted a sum that to many of us would represent a tidy fortune. A friend said to him, "Why don't you quit? Things may go wrong and you will lose all you have made."

This young farmer admitted the truth of his friend's advice but explained that he was in the game to stay. If he had experienced a loss the preceding year he would have been compelled to stay with the game in an effort to recuperate. Because he won last year was no indication that he might not win again. It was all a part of the game, a game bigger and more hazardous by far than the more romantic one around a green covered table, that we read so much about. The farmer takes his thousands and bets them against heavy odds, where the professional gambler pinches a hundred dollar bill before he risks it on a cinch.

The farmer is no piker.

These Women!

Any time one woman has something she thinks another woman ought to know—something which, as a friend, she thinks she ought to tell—you can bet it is something the other woman isn't going to want to hear.—Atchisop Daily Globe.

NEW METHOD PREVENTS SKIDS

A new method of finishing the surface of a paved highway with stone screenings has been devised to prevent skidding. One of the first projects of this kind is a 7.8 miles highway leading out of Modesto, in southern California.

The original pavement was widened to 20 feet by cement concrete shoulders placed on either side of the existing 15-foot base which was then surfaced with asphaltic concrete, averaging 2 1/2 inches to 4 inches in thickness. Two-foot rock borders four inches in thickness were placed alongside the concrete shoulders.

The screenings used for top finish were such as would pass through a 1/4 inch square screen with not less than 90 per cent of the total being retained on a standard No. 10 screen. The amount applied averaged from 10 to 16 pounds per square yard.

"THE BATTLE OF '27"

American Legion Convention at La Grande is July to be Notable for Action

Action will be the key note of the entertainment at the American Legion State Convention to be held in La Grande on July 21, 22, 23 this year. Oregon has many more drum corps in proportion to its Legion posts than any state in the Union and they will all be in La Grande this summer. Any and all of them are high class and capable of making much merriment all the time, day and night.

At the present writing there are 21 drum corps and bands promised to be in attendance—14 corps and one band from Oregon, 2 bands and 2 corps from Idaho, and one each from Washington. All of these, with their many brilliant uniforms and stirring martial music will be the foundation of the largest and best convention, "The Battle of '27" ever held in Oregon in the history of the American Legion.

WILL HASTEN PRODUCTION

Laws have been suggested in many states to make utilization of cut-over lands more attractive. Without some definite regenerative action, taxed cut-over lands are much like noxious yellow dogs that insist on making friends with a man against his will. But with the least encouragement, most forest lands will regenerate themselves and make forests forever.

The laws do not propose to finance the clearing of forest lands at public expense. But they do not recognize a forest as a perpetual local resource, and they would aid reforestation by making the taxes so low that it is to the owner's interest to log carefully, saving the young growth as precious capital, and then fight to keep out fires, that the land may complete another tree crop.

It doesn't particularly matter whether the cut-over lands are owned as full townships by great corporations, or as individual quarter-sections by homesteaders; the effect of the land in a community is the same. A tract that can be perpetuated as a productive forest is a perpetual local industry, with jobs and dividends and health for everybody; a neglected, cut-over tract, fire-swept, is a never-failing menace.

A careful revision of the forest tax laws may mean salvation for many a forest district just now facing extinction; and hold lumber prices sufficiently low to encourage its use.

Parasely will keep fresh several days if it is washed in cold water, placed in a glass jar with a tight cover and put in the icebox.

VALUABLE — YET CHEAP

Two Cent Postage Stamp Worth of Electrical Energy Will Light Average Home One Hour

Electric light is so cheap that the average dining room can be lighted for an hour for the cost of one candle on a baby's birthday cake.

It's so cheap that the average living room can be lighted for an hour for less than the cost of a couple of hair pins.

It's so cheap that the average kitchen can be lighted for an hour for less than the cost of a small box of matches.

Your halls and stairways and attic and cellar — all together — can be lighted for an hour for less than the cost of a postage stamp.

A glance through any rural or national newspaper published in the world today will reveal the truth in the statement "It Pays to Advertise."

2 BIG PICTURES 2

SATURDAY

RAYMOND GRIFFITH

— IN —

"You'd Be Surprised"

ADMISSION

10c and 30c

7:45 to 11:00 O'clock

SUNDAY

A KNOCKOUT

Reginald Denny

— in —

"The Cheerful Fraud"

SUPER COMEDY

This Picture is "red hot" off the Exchanges — It's New — Played in Portland two weeks and still running in New York.

7:45 to 11:00 O'clock

ADMISSION

10c and 35c

Be sure and see Harold Lloyd in "Kid Brother" coming here April 1st and 2nd.

Wasco Theatre

Newton Crosfield, Director

Quiet Comfort

The efficiency and thorough service that we give will bring restful quiet and freedom from trying responsibility. Your burden of details can be easily shifted to one who knows how to correctly do the many things necessary. Skill that comes from long experience, the finest of equipment, and genuine friendly help, are the things that we offer.

The Crandall Undertaking Company

The Dalles, Oregon. Phone 35-J. Lady Assistants.

Ginn, Coleman & Co. MORO, OREGON

HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS FURNITURE

— FEATURING —

A LARGE STOCK OF

AXMINSTER RUGS

CONGOLEUM AND LINOLEUM

LEATHER CHAIRS AND FIBER SUITES

CEDAR AND WALNUT CHESTS

MAJESTIC RANGES

MEADOWS POWER WASHER

The Machine with the Least Machinery Possible to do its work well

SELLS ON ITS MERITS

Ask For a Try Out. It Costs You Nothing.

AUTONA CIRCULATOR STOVES

WILL HEAT FOUR TO FIVE ROOMS

New Stage Rates!

Change in rates effective Jan. 1, 1927

MORO

— TO —

	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
11:35 A.M.	9:27 A.M.
7:08 P.M.	3:42 P.M.

Columbia Gorge Motor Coach System

Timothy Moore Stage

Stage Depot — Ross' Confectionery, Phone 411



You Are Requested to Attend!
A Musical Entertainment
GIVEN BY THE
Moro Community Orchestra
Saturday, April 2, 1927

American Legion Hall, Moro, Oregon
EIGHT O'CLOCK

ADMISSION — Adults 50 cents

Children 35 cents

The Program will Include Selections by the Moro Community Orchestra and a number of Individual Solos.