

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

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Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, August 19, 1927

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School Starts Sept. 12

County School Superintendent Lawrence W. Rakes has completed the annual summer work of compiling a directory of the teachers employed in Sherman county by the different school districts for the 1927-28 school year.

Most of the schools in Sherman county will start the fall term this year on the morning of September 12. However, the annual Sherman county teachers' institute will be held at Moro on September 12 and 13. This will result in the schools of the county actually starting the term on Wednesday morning, September 14.

Following is a directory of the teachers employed in Sherman county for the coming school year and the school district where they will be employed:

Bigelow—Mrs. Jaenette B. Yocum.
Rufus—Robert R. Davis, principal;
Mrs. Katherine Mulkey, Stella Hubbard.

Emigrant Springs—Mrs. Dolta Drinkard.

Wasco—J. B. Dodson, principal;
Glen W. Konzelman, Rachael De Yo, Susan Haulenbeck, Mabel Patey, Maggie A. Triplett, Retha McDonald, Lucille Kirkwood, Mrs. H. A. Van Gilder, Mrs. Beatrice L. Fordyce.

Kent—W. H. Meyer, principal;
Ruth Hamilton, Katherine Rice, Mildred Ross, Marion Meyers.

Gorham—Helen White.

Shearer's Grade—Laura Newcomb.
De Moss—Catherine Blood.

Gordon Ridge—Eunice Anderson.
Erskine—Mrs. Ada Grimes.

Moro—Homer Shiley, principal;
Wm. H. Kirtz, Francis Falk, Lora Mitchell, Helen Idleman, Priscilla Chatten, Frances N. Ingels.

Monkland—Edna Luttrell.
Harmony—Isabel Duncan.

Fairview—Georgia McKean.
Boardman—R. J. Frazer.

Grass Valley—Henry E. Tetz, principal; Mrs. Lily Coon, Verne McGowan, Margaret Sagabider, Roderick Blackford, Lillian Hansen, Dorothy Caldwell.

Rutledge—Margaret Klann.
Michigan—Mary L. Ellis.

Liberty—Ethel Adams.
Wilcox—Helen Overman.

Klondike—Lucy Adams.
Rosebush—Mary McGowan.

Buckley—Mrs. Lucy Ruggles.
District 35—Marjory Ginn.

INDIANS GAINING IN SELF-RELIANCE

Redmen Now Grapple With
Own Problems.

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific northwest Indian, treated once as an enemy of the white man and since his subjugation as a ward, is assuming a self-reliant role as a consequence of a movement inaugurated by the red man himself.

Paul G. Wapato, full-blood American Indian, is the moving spirit in the transformation.

The grounds had its inception in the seizure of control of the north-west Indian congress by the new generation of Indians following a plea by Wapato for unified thought and action among his race. The coup swept him into the presidency, formerly held by a white man, and carried through a set of declarations voicing the demands of the younger generation.

Since that time Wapato, who is frankly impatient of the story book, moving picture, Wild West idea of the Indian, has been inducing the tribes of the Pacific northwest to form as societies on their various reservations for the discussion of problems and reaching of agreement as to suggested remedies.

There has been too much complaining against the wrongs the Indians have suffered at the hands of white men, he believes, and not enough effort on the part of the Indians to improve their condition.

It is his hope that by the time the next Indian congress convenes in September the various tribes will have agreed on definite and concrete proposals for settlement of their problems instead of sitting by while representatives of the Indian bureau and others discuss them from the white man's point of view.

Wapato, left on his own resources at the age of thirteen by the death of his father, worked his way through the Wenatchee high school and Willamette university, where he studied law. His brother, Paschal Sherman, who holds a number of college degrees, is an employee of the war risk department at Washington.

Finds Mystery Cloud

Floats About Mars

Berkeley, Calif.—A theory that blue clouds that defy analysis float about the planet Mars was announced recently by W. H. Wright astronomer at Lick observatory.

Wright has been experimenting with color photography as an aid to the usual method of studying planets. He said that although observers had noted the varying color of clouds on Mars previously, they had never attributed it to a difference in structure.

His latest observations with color cameras convinced him, however, that there are two types of clouds in the Martian atmosphere, one probably white, but appearing yellow because of the absorbing effect of the planet's atmosphere, and the blue clouds, which float at a higher altitude.

The yellow, or white, clouds Wright styled water vapor clouds. He has been unable to determine the exact nature of the blue clouds, but he expressed belief that much of the prominence of the planet's polar caps was due to a blue cloud floating over them.

Grinds Plate Glass

to Make Telescope

Fremont, Neb.—With a section of stovepipe and a piece of plate glass, Gilbert Luehngueiser, student at Midland college, has made a powerful telescope.

It took him ten months. He fashioned the glass into a parabolic mirror, the most important part of the instrument, by more than 100 hours of grinding, polishing and figuring. In the final polishing he effaced, by hand, irregularities of less than one hundred thousandths of an inch. He took a piece of ten-inch stovepipe and painted it black and white to make the barrel of the telescope. Except for a right-angle prism and an eyepiece, the whole instrument is hand made.

The device has a magnifying power of 90 diameters—strong enough to enable its maker to study four satellites of Jupiter, the crescent of Venus, the rings of Saturn, the Orion nebula and the topography of the Moon.

Crop Increased 20 Per Cent by Electricity

Chicago.—A 20 per cent increase in the yield of farm lands has been obtained through the use of atmospheric electricity as a stimulant to crops, says a report made by a committee of the American Electronic Research association.

Observations are being made on the farm of Henry Surber of Warrington, Mo., one of the first to claim an increase in crops from applying electric stimulant. The method also is being used to cure cancerous vegetable growths.

The method used is merely discharging electricity through the ground at the roots of the plants, using wires and a device which catches the electric currents from the air. It is widely used in France with success, the report stated.

BEWARE OF THE DEADLY DOTTED LINE

By W. R. MOREHOUSE
Public Relations Commission, American Bankers Association

WITHDRAWING the family's savings account at the bank where it is safe, and losing it through speculation is a serious matter. It may bring great hardship, especially to the mistress of the home. It may force great economies in household management or amount to actual privation. It may mean that the children will have to go to work before they complete their education. The loss of the family's accumulations may even result in physical breakdown on the part of the wife through worry over the loss of savings which she helped to accumulate at the sacrifice of home comforts, but was not consulted when it came to investing them. The making of investments by men who are heads of families and inexperienced in finance should not be undertaken without consulting her. But even if both agree the venture should be talked over with the local banker or information about it obtained from the National Better Business Bureau in New York, which serves without cost and purely in the public interest. If this is done a lot of trouble and quite likely many regrets and heartaches will be avoided.



W. R. MOREHOUSE

There is one point in the activities of the inexperienced investor where he should have above all a red light stop signal to cause him to pause and investigate and that is just before he reaches the decision to "sign on the dotted line."

Before you part with your savings in the bank by signing a contract placed before you by sharp promoters, stop, examine and investigate. It will pay to read the contract several times, even reading it aloud, all the while weighing every term. It will pay to be on guard against the deadly line print usually incorporated in most contracts, so small that it strains your eyes and causes you to skim over it superficially. Do not sign blindfolded. It will pay well to take plenty of time to study the



Do not sign on the dotted line while blindfolded.

contract by yourself where all is quiet and you are free from the personal influence of the persuasive promoter. For to sign without the calmest consideration may spell your Waterloo financially. Unless dealing with a responsible firm or individual, never sign on the dotted line. If in the least doubt, don't sign. Never sign on verbal assurances that you are fully protected. Terms stated orally but not incorporated in a contract are not binding. Glowing promises, wild exaggerations and gross misstatements of facts are seldom reduced to writing or made in the presence of your witnesses. Your failure to read and to understand a contract before signing is not a legal excuse. When you sign a contract you proclaim that you agree with its terms and will abide by and endeavor to carry them out.

Don't sign just because some high pressure salesman tells you that you are a sower, or that you have a lot of sense. Sign only when you are fully convinced that your interests are fully protected.

Prominent Men Used as Scenery
A number of slick promoters recently organized in a certain city an "automobile club" with the assurance

Governors was organized with the names of prominent local citizens, among them two eminent judges. No sooner was the organization of the board complete than the promoters, armed with the endorsement of these outstanding men, went forth to reap a great harvest by selling memberships. They got the members—but the building of the garages remained an idle dream.

When the members of the Board of Governors were later interviewed as to how they came to consent to the use of their names they stated that they thought the additional storage facilities were needed in the downtown district and they signed up without looking into the proposition carefully. Imagine their chagrin when told that a reading of the by-laws of the organization showed that the Board of Governors had no powers but had been used merely as scenery in order to sell memberships in a fake proposition!

Because these prominent citizens were careless with their names and failed to read and to investigate the enterprise, hundreds of business men bought memberships only to lose their money. Signing without reading is about the most dangerous act of financial carelessness that can be committed.

THE FARMER'S BEST WAY OUT

Dean Russell of Wisconsin College of Agriculture says: "Two things have hit the farmer hard but the same things have hit business. They are increase in cost of production and decline in prices which latter has been more drastic in farm products than manufactured products. The farmer's political friends say that can be found through legislation. Our legislative doctors propose price control. The difficulty with this is price control always means price elevation which always produces expansion in production and if this occurs without expansion in consumption you have inevitable decline in prices. The remedy works to produce the very opposite result from that intended."

"Another legislative panacea would make it easier to borrow, as if running into debt was the solution of the difficulty. There are farmers who wish it had not been quite so easy to borrow because the inevitable day comes when they have to pay principal and interest. The third legislative remedy would make easier the pathway for cooperative endeavor. All you have to do is to wave the magic wand 'Cooperation' and all the farmer's difficulties will immediately disappear. I wonder if there is any government that can make people cooperate. The success of cooperative effort will lie in organization from the bottom up rather than from the top down and it will take a decade or two for the results to be felt."

"The farmers have at hand a remedy that can be utilized immediately with the definite knowledge that it will secure far better results if they will take a rest out of present day business methods they will have relief in agriculture they will not have to wait for. Business has suffered

the same as the farmer, yet business came through in a way that is far ahead of the farmer. This has been brought about through industrial efficiency, through improvement of methods. They have increased labor output per unit to the degree the cost of production have actually been reduced by better methods of carrying on work. Industrial enterprises on a large scale are spending millions on research. In ten years automobile output per worker has increased 175 per cent, tires 211 per cent, oil 83 per cent, cement 61 per cent. The packers have increased only 27 per cent, sugar refining 23 per cent, boots and shoes only 6 per cent. There has been an increase in agriculture since 1913 of 20 per cent. It is doubtful that business has any such opportunity as exists in agriculture to reduce cost of production through improved methods. Take corn, Iowa shows a variation in cost of production from fifteen cents to seventy-five cents a bushel. In Illinois the cost of producing corn on 80 acre fields was reduced from fifty-two cents to twenty cents a bushel. The manufacturer who had it within his power to reduce production costs from fifty-two to thirty cents per unit would be tickled to death with the opportunity of meeting competition under these conditions.

"The way out for the farmer is (1) to adopt business methods, (2) to adapt himself to the same kind of conditions and be as efficiently mobile as is our manufacturer or our business man in the ordinary channels of his trade, (3) to rely less upon political promises and more upon individual initiative, (4) to work toward cooperative endeavor, but in the meantime not to wait for cooperative endeavor to solve all of these problems because individually he can do something at the present time."

COWBOY IS NOW TURNING FARMER

Rider Loses Battle Against
Economic Change.

Washington.—The cowboy of the northern ranges is passing, believes Mary Roberts Rinehart, the novelist. In her latest book, "Lost Ecstasy," she pictures the cowboy waging a losing battle against restricted range, herds of sheep and the force of economic change.

"The eastern demand for young beef and the increasing tendency of farmers in the Middle West to sell their grain on the hoof has increased the cowboy's problem," says Mrs. Rinehart, who has spent parts of many years in the cattle country, winter and summer. "She confesses the bitterness of one to whom 'the passing of the cowboy is a personal tragedy.'"

"For the last six years it was thought in Wyoming and Montana that the slump in prices for range stock was temporary," she continues. "But now they are realizing that the cattle industry of the old days will never return. To own cattle is, in bad years, to be poor in proportion to the number you own. And so out goes the cowboy. What is he to do? Become a farmhand?"

He was an aristocrat, a free lance whose equipment was his nerve and his skill. Now he becomes a tiller of the fields, with equipment manufactured in Chicago.

"It is not that I regard the change as a retrogression," she said. "But for the individual it is something of the sort. His skilled profession is taken away. But the blow to pride in his greatest blow."

"From being an artist in his line he must become a mere unit of man power. I have seen them, my own friends, go to driving a team in the fields or a truck between the little towns. Sometimes they take to clerking in stores."

"But when spring comes they are apt to gather up their saddles and spurs and move on. There may be little work for them left, but a rumor of it is sufficient to call them. And some of them regard it as more suitable to be a cowpuncher out of work than a farmhand making money."

Big Lava Cave of Idaho Is Now Being Explored

Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Exploration of what is believed to be the largest lava cave in the United States has begun at Twin Butte, west of Idaho Falls. Boy scouts of Teton Peak's council, the Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce and others are making the exploration.

Located between the Twin Butte, sister peaks, which lie isolated from all other mountains on a flat, barren, desolate stretch of sand, the cave yawns with an air of mystery at the bottom of a 40-foot lava crater. The opening presents weird formations of rock, left ages ago by nature's molding of molten and rapid-flowing lava from long-extinct volcanoes.

Tortuous twists and phenomenal phantasies of nature's handwork are embellished in the tunnel.

If the cave is as large as the prospective explorers believe, southeastern Idaho will add another mark on its already well spotted map of scenic attractions and natural wonders. It is pointed out that the cave is larger than Kentucky's Mammoth cave and contains more formations than Oregon's caves along the Columbia river.

Town Limits Oil Wells to Save Its Buildings

Oxford, Kan.—Because it appeared probable this town might have to move to make way for oil rigs, the city council has passed an ordinance limiting drilling to one well in each city block. All property owners in the block shall receive a prorated royalty in the event of production, according to their holdings in square feet.

Soon after oil was found here a feverish boom developed in town lot leases and virtually every square inch of the city, except the streets and public property, was placed under lease. The boom was torn down and an oil well started in the former basement.

When plans developed to tear down other buildings and to sink numerous wells in front yards the city stepped in and called a halt.

Australian Bushmen Fast Vanishing Race

Washington.—The Australian bushmen apparently are preparing to join the dodo, the passenger pigeon and the mammoth in the limbo of extinction.

This aborigine has been notable chiefly by reason of the scientific conclusion that he personifies very closely the lowest standard of human culture. By comparison, the early American Indian was a model of civilization.

The decline of the bushman is noted in a report to the Commerce department from Sydney. A census just completed concludes that the death rate among them is five of each 100 annually. The latest census placed their number at 32,204.

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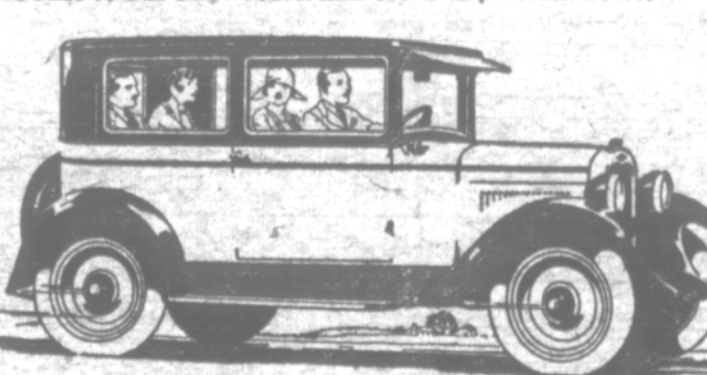
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