

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

Oregon Historical Society Auditorium

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State Project Flayed

North Dakota Loss Over Million On State Grain Mill

North Dakota's experiment in public ownership—the state mill and elevator in which \$4,500,000 of public funds is tied up—is in the limelight once more.

This follows publication of a report of a fact-finding committee of the state senate, in which charges are made regarding the administration of the enterprise.

By authority of a law passed in 1925, Governor A. G. Sorlie has been in full charge of the mill and elevator since that time.

According to the committee's report, losses incurred by the enterprise during the period of slightly more than four years it has been in operation, amounted on July 1st, to \$1,560,335. The year 1926 was the most disastrous of all, losses amounting to \$428,000.

This loss, the committee found, was

due in the main to three general factors—

Excessive prices paid for wheat, not to North Dakota farmers, but to certain commission firms which apparently were especially favored. Sales of flour in large quantities to eastern firms at a price less than the cost of materials and transportation.

Utter lack of cooperation between the purchasing and sales departments of the enterprise.

The general view taken by the supporters of the state ownership plan is that the revelations of the committee may show that the plant has been mismanaged.

Poultry breeders of the United States sold about 800,000,000 baby chicks last year. Egg production in the United States was at the rate of about 760 eggs each second, or 2,000,000,000 dozen in the year.

Chickens that come home to roost have more sense than some people.

Oregon's Population

Sam Koser, Secretary of State Says Oregon's Population Has Passed The Million Mark

It is an established principle of political and social economics that growth in industry, prosperity and population go hand in hand. The community, state or nation which is marked by a steady expansion of business, industry and wealth, of necessity records a proportionate increase in the number of its inhabitants. The converse of this proposition equally is true and recognized.

The estimate that Oregon now has a population of more than 1,000,000 is based upon careful calculation of the ratio of the school population to the total population dating back as far as 1910. In that year children of school age formed 25.52 per cent of the total population of Oregon. Ten years later this ratio was 27.30 per cent. These figures are determined from the federal and the state school census taken in the years mentioned and covering every district in the state.

A school district census taken in October, 1926, showed that there were 256,884 children in Oregon. To these figures have been applied the ratio of 26.41 per cent (an average of those for 1910 and 1920,) which give an estimated population for 1926 of 997,098, a gain of 213,709 over federal census figures of 783,389 for 1920. Employing the same ratio of increase for the period since 1920, Oregon can justly boast an approximate population of slightly over 1,000,000.

While these estimates necessarily are approximate, they are nevertheless conservative, and it is highly probable that an actual census of this state would show an even larger increase than shown in the calculation. Many and decidedly interesting aspects of this increase in Oregon's population are disclosed by a careful analysis of the detailed tabulation.

It will be seen that the advance in population has been general, although it has been more marked in some sections of the state than others. In a few isolated instances there have been recorded apparent losses, but already the places so affected are reviving, due to an improvement in business activities.

Oregon has just struck its real stride in the onward march of prosperity and in the next few years much improvement in the state generally will be evidenced.

Growth in population has been more marked in those counties of Oregon which are to the west of the Cascades. Fallure of some of the counties in the eastern part of the state to show any great increase in population may be attributed to the fact that the decade following the great war there were times when industries upon which these sections were depended found themselves almost at a standstill, more or less becalmed, and this industrial depression naturally was not conducive to an increase in population. Recently, however, there has been a marked improvement in many of these activities with a resultant influx of population. In the grain belt better prices for wheat have resulted in increased acreage and growers have found a proportionately ready market. Cattle and sheep growers, whose business for a long time was in the " doldrums," now are enjoying the benefit of better prices.

With greater activity in lumber, due in a measure to the expansion of Oregon's railroad system, much of the wealth of the state is finding its way to the markets of the world. More and more is the country awaking to the fact that Oregon's value as a producer of fruits, berries and produce of the first quality has begun to be realized. In many sections the last year or two have seen the erection of large canning and preserving plants representing investments of millions of dollars which are backed by great resources.

Another cause for which has been attributed the marked increase in

Why We Are Rich

It is doubtful if any of the various reasons advanced for the constant increase in this country's wealth are more pertinent than the results of a study recently made by the Census Bureau on the average industrial output per worker. The study showed that in 1925 each worker was responsible for an output of \$7,479 worth of goods, the total output having been \$62,706,000. Both figures were new high records, and though no similar study was made for 1926 it is thought the results were little different despite lower commodity prices.

Industrial output per worker has grown steadily in recent years, and shows enormous gain over pre-war production, even allowing for decline in value of the dollar. In 1909 average output per worker was only \$3,125 worth of goods, which left a far smaller surplus after deducting cost of production.

Oregon's population is the unprecedented expansion of the state's highway system. Construction of thousands of miles of fine, broad roads, with easy grades, has made it possible to reach practically every section of the state, many of which previously were inaccessible except at certain times of the year.

The state of Oregon, known throughout the nation since pioneer days as a veritable "land of promise," finally is coming into its own. Development of its unbounded mineral, agricultural and other resources, while gradual, is taking on new activity and the state is producing rich returns for its people. Rich mines, vast forests, fertile grain and fruit lands, ideal climate and geographical location all unite as a powerful magnet to draw homeseekers to this state. It is safe to predict that the ratio of population gain will advance rapidly in the immediate future and that the federal census of 1930 will bear out the claim of those who hold Oregon's future near and dear to their hearts.

Buying in Quantities

Industrial Consumers of Electricity Obtain Low Rates

The difference between electrical rates for industry and for domestic use is the same difference between the buying power of a wholesale house and an individual customer. The industrial customer buys in large quantities and uses it over the entire working hours of the day and in many cases over the entire twenty-four hours, while a domestic customer buys his electrical energy in small quantities and uses it only a few hours a day. The industrial consumer uses not only one unit of power but hundreds of thousands, while a domestic consumer using one unit of power will have a daily use of energy based on about 10 per cent use of that unit or two and one-half hours daily, and seldom requires more than one unit of power for all his needs. The mass delivery of power to the industrial consumer and his long time use of that power are the factors that make the industrial rate so low when compared with the domestic rate.

Moon Farming

Moon farming, according to the Weather Bureau, is "moonshine." It has absolutely no support from any scientific point of view. By "moon farming" is meant sowing or reaping, breeding or butchering, shingling or shearing, or any other farm activities supposed to be affected by the "dark" or the "light" or some other phase of the moon. The chief things affecting the growth of crops at any stage are: Temperature and moisture conditions of soil and air; composition of adjacent atmosphere; kind and intensity of light; presence, or absence, and severity of plant disease; mechanical condition of soil, loose or compact; fertility of the soil, and quantity of other vegetation, or weeds, present. Meteorologists can show that the moon has nothing to do with any of these conditions affecting crops. It has no influence on weather or soil.

Gasoline Cheap

Commenting on problems confronting the oil industry as the result of overproduction, Secretary Hubert Work says:

"The single item of gasoline prices may obscure our long-distance vision of the larger problem. The owners of more than 22 million automobiles in the United States are interested in the price of gasoline. When gasoline price are discussed, consumers are inclined to remember the days of low prices and forget that gasoline prices have repeatedly risen to higher levels than prevail at the present time.

"Another element in the retail price of gasoline that frequently is overlooked in comparing prices with those of former days is that now practically every state in the country collects a tax on gasoline, the amount ranging from one to five cents a gallon. This tax added to the retail price of gasoline has confused the public in that too often the consumer places upon the oil industry the entire blame for increased prices."

Don't have the same menu every time you entertain. Plan several good "company" menus, according to the seasons of the year. If the same people come often to your home, it's a good plan to have some record of what is served to guests each time, or you may duplicate your menus.

Carrots are a good source of vitamins. In winter, when older and have been stored a long time, they may lose some of vitamin C, but they are still valuable for their minerals and for vitamins A and B.

Hallowe'en Mask Ball

Friday, Oct. 28th

AMERICAN LEGION COMMUNITY HALL

MORO, ORE.

MUSIC FURNISHED BY

Bud's 5 Aces of The Dalles

Dancing 9 p. m. till 1 a. m.

Prizes Given for Most Unique and for Best Sustained Characters

"A Mask is Not a Costume"

Absolutely no one Allowed on the Dance Floor Without a Costume before the Grand March at 11 p. m.

Dance Ticket \$1.00 Spectators 25c

Charter No. 216 Reserve District No. 12

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE BANK OF MORO

at Moro, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business October 10, 1927

RESOURCES	
1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of bills of exchange, sold with endorsement of the bank (including items shown in 29, 30 and 32, if any)	\$156,095.84
2. Overdrafts secured and unsecured	951.34
3. Stocks, securities, claims, liens, judgments, etc.	2,422.15
4. Real estate owned other than banking house	2,150.00
5. Banking house,	685.00
6. Real estate owned other than banking house	
7. (a) Cash on hand in vault and due from banks, bankers and trust companies designated and approved reserve agents of this bank	76,221.09
8. Exchanges for clearing house and items on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	1,521.82
9. Total cash and due from banks, items 8, 9, 10, 11	\$77,742.91
10 and 11	
Total	\$240,047.24

LIABILITIES	
16. Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
17. Surplus fund	6,000.00
18. (a) Undivided profits	1,363.41
(b) Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	\$12,720.74
21. Net amounts due to other banks, bankers and trust companies	86.00
22. Demand Deposits, other than banks, subject to reserve: Individual deposits subject to check, including deposits due the State of Oregon, county, cities or other public funds	128,380.66
Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve, items 23, 24, 25, 26	\$128,380.66
23. Time and Savings Deposits, subject to reserve and payable on demand or subject to notice: Time certificates of deposit outstanding	79,621.36
Total of time and savings deposit payable on demand or subject to notice, items 27 and 28	\$79,621.36
Total	\$240,047.24

STATE OF OREGON, County of Sherman, ss. I, F. E. Fortner, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Correct—Attest: F. E. Fortner, Cashier E. O. McCoy, L. Barnum, J. W. Hoeh, Directors. Subscribed and sworn before me this 14th day of October, 1927. J. L. Searcy, Notary Public, my commission expires March 3, 1930.

Charter No. 240 Reserve District No. 12

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FARMERS STATE BANK

at Moro, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business October 10, 1927

RESOURCES	
1. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances or bills of exchange, sold with endorsement of the bank (including items shown in 29, 30 and 32, if any)	\$192,826.55
2. Overdrafts secured and unsecured	1,363.41
3. U. S. government securities owned, including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any	5,000.00
4. Stocks, in Federal Reserve Bank	1,600.00
5. Furniture and fixtures	1,808.00
6. Real estate owned other than banking house	1.00
7. (a) Lawful reserve with federal reserve bank	12,047.09
(b) Cash on hand in vault and due from other banks, bankers and trust companies	16,982.90
11. Checks of banks outside city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	221.65
Total cash and due from banks, items 8, 9, 10, 11	\$29,251.64
15. Other assets, if any, 13 Liberty Bell Banks	13.00
Total	\$231,803.60

LIABILITIES	
16. Capital stock paid in	\$ 45,000.00
17. Surplus fund	6,000.00
18. (a) Undivided profits	\$10,814.73
(b) Less current expenses, interest and taxes	\$7,258.94
23. Demand Deposits other than banks, subject to reserve: Individual deposits subject to check, including deposits due the State of Oregon, county, cities or other public funds	158,650.24
Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve, items 23, 24, 25, 26	\$158,650.24
27. Time and Savings Deposits, subject to reserve and payable on demand or subject to notice: Time certificates of deposit outstanding	18,597.57
Total of time and savings deposits payable on demand or subject to notice, items 27 and 28	\$18,597.57
Total	\$231,803.60

STATE OF OREGON, County of Sherman, ss. I, S. W. Searcy, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Correct—Attest: S. W. Searcy, Cashier W. F. Jackson, Omer G. Sayre, O. L. Belshie, Directors. Subscribed and sworn before me this 13th day of October, 1927. R. J. Ginn, Notary Public, my commission expires October 5, 1928.

Pacific International Live Stock Exposition

Inc. PORTLAND OREGON

Oct. 29 - Nov. 5

\$100,000 in Premiums • 17th Annual Exposition combines Dairy Products Show, world-renowned Horse Show, National Wool Show, Northwest Fox Show, Manufacturers and Land Products Show, Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Covers 10 acres, exhibiting America's prize Pure Bred Beef and Dairy Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Goats, Poultry, Largest Premium List ever offered. Portland, Oregon, Oct. 29 - Nov. 5. Reduced fares all railroads.

Railroads and Insurance

One of the most unusual, complete and fascinating articles written on the progress of a single industry in the nation, links the railroads and insurance in definite cooperation. This article is entitled "Driving the Iron Horse by Insurance" and appears in the September number of "Safeguarding America Against Fire," the official publication of The National Board of Fire Underwriters in New York.

In this article facts are presented which figure importantly in the economic structure of every city in the nation. Insurance is indicated as the prime factor making safe the way and sure the credit for the existence and advancement of railroads, as it does with all business. The progress of America, its prosperity and the influences of our present day civilization, happiness and home life is pointed out as the result of the advancement of railroads with the aid of insurance.

Facts Offset Propaganda

Billions of dollars in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc have been mined by hundreds of thousands of miners, and this immense new wealth has greatly made possible the premier financial position of the United States among nations. This great wealth has been used over and over again developing other lines of endeavor and furnishing employment for millions of workers. The mines are the backbone of the nation and the nation should know this, so that when laws are proposed to cripple this great industry the American public will rise up in protest.

Schools and colleges should teach the value of the nation's immense mining industry and how the production of underground wealth drops off when laws curtail finance and development in the mining districts. The billions paid by the mines in dividends have gone into the heart of the nation and have been one of the prime factors for prosperity. If young men and women are taught these facts in their youth, they can take intelligent action on matters affecting the industry in their maturity.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the legal voters of School District No. 17 of Sherman County, State of Oregon, that a School Meeting of said district will be held at the school house, on the 7th day of November, 1927, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the budget hereinafter set out with the levying board, and to vote on the proposition of levying a special district tax.

The total amount of money needed by the said school district during the fiscal year beginning on June 30, 1928, and ending June 30, 1929, is estimated in the following budget and includes the amount to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, elementary school fund, special district tax, and all other moneys of the district:

BUDGET ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES		
Personal Service	No.	Salaries per year
Principals	1	2000.00
Teachers	7	8750.00
Janitors	1	900.00
Clerk	1	50.00
Other services		50.00
Totals		11750.00
Materials and Supplies		
Furniture (desks, stoves, curtains, etc.)		150.00
Supplies (chalk, erasers, etc.)		420.00
Library books		75.00
Flags		10.00
Playground equipment		100.00
Janitor's supplies		100.00
Fuel		1000.00
Light		150.00
Water		250.00
Postage, stationery and printing		50.00
Totals		2285.00
Maintenance and Repairs:		
Building and grounds		600.00
Total		600.00
Indebtedness:		
Bonded and interest thereon		2020.00
Total		2020.00
Insurance:		
Total		300.00
Miscellaneous:		
Premium clerk's bond		25.00
Audit of clerk's books		15.00
Totals		40.00
Emergency		
Total		400.00
Total estimated amount of money for all purposes during the year		17395.00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS	
From county school fund during the coming school year	1000.00
From state school fund during the coming school year	190.00
From elementary school fund during the coming school year	1500.00
Estimate of probable unexpended balance at end of current year	3500.00
Estimated amount to be received from all other sources during the coming school year	1600.00
Total estimated receipts, not including proposed tax	7790.00
RECAPITULATION	
Total estimated expenses for the year	17395.00
Total estimated receipts not including proposed tax	7790.00
Balance, amount to be raised by district tax	9605.00
The indebtedness of District No. 17 is as follows:	
Total bonded indebtedness	15000.00
Total amount of all indebtedness	15000.00

Dated this 14th day of October, 1927.
W. H. Rasdale, Chairman Board of Directors.
Attest: S. W. Searcy, District Clerk.