

Sherman County Observer

Oregon Historical Society
Auditorium

Established 1887

The Sherman County Observer, Moro, Oregon, Friday May 10, 1929.

Price Five Cents

DR. C. L. POLEY

Physician and Surgeon
Grass Valley, Oregon

People can reach me from Moro at night from the long distance booth at Hotel Moro by ringing The Dalles.

Dr. F. C. Brosius

Phone 772

WASCO, OREGON

Physician and Surgeon

Office and Residence in the Burrus building, directly opposite the O'Meara Implement Co.

Dr. W. N. Morse

Physician and Surgeon

THE DALLES, OREGON

Office at Mid-Columbia Hospital
Phone No. Hospital 841

People who use the advertising columns of the Sherman County Observer invariably say that they get the very best of results.



EYE STRAIN

Can only be corrected under the proper conditions and by the use of the very best of equipment. We have the Best Equipped Optical office in Eastern Oregon.

OPTICS EXCLUSIVELY

Newhouse Optical Co.

Dr. Geo. F. Newhouse, Proprietor
320 East Second Street
THE DALLES, OREGON

Saving Forests From Smokers

Government Bureau Studies Cigarette and Match Control

With smokers again responsible for over a third of all the man-caused forest fires on the national forests of Oregon and Washington last year, local foresters and loggers are keenly interested in a series of tests made recently by the U. S. Bureau of Standards. The tests attempted to develop commercially practicable means of fireproofing match stems and cigarette butts to reduce the fire hazard.

The Bureau of Standards undertook this experiment because it is said that matches and smoking are responsible for a property loss of nearly \$90,000,000 per year. This is not surprising in view of the fact that this country uses an average of 550,000 matches and discards approximately 170,000 cigarette stubs every minute. Foresters point out that every flaming match or smoldering cigarette stub which is thrown away in the forest, is a potential fire hazard. It was largely because of the smokers' fire damage that all of the national forests in Oregon were closed at the opening of the deer hunting season last fall. Many dangerous areas in the national forests of Washington were closed during the summer on account of the smokers' hazard. Large timber owners are enforcing more rigid prohibitions of smoking in the woods by employees and visitors, and western legislatures each year consider bills which aim to curb smoking.

The Bureau of Standards laboratory tests duplicating as nearly as possible an actual condition that might occur, indicated that from 50 to 90 per cent of the butts falling on combustible materials such as the dry or nearly dry grass pad used in the tests, would, with a slight wind blowing, cause fires. The per cent of ignitions varied with the dryness of the grass and the wind velocity.

Fireproofing tests showed that cigarette tips can be applied that will smother the fire soon after they are discarded. It was found by using a cork tip an inch long, either plain or coated on the inside with water glass, a sodium silicate substance, that the glow in the average butt would go out soon enough to decrease greatly the danger of fire. Laboratory tests with this type of cigarette compared with the untippled and uncoated variety, showed that the number of fires caused when falling on dry grass was reduced some 90 per cent. Other treatments found to have varying degrees of success were the use of

asbestos paper, a double thickness of cigarette paper, and boric acid solution, which are not all believed to be commercially practical, however. Having found a possible method of reducing the smoldering cigarette fire hazard, the engineers next studied making the unused portion of matches less hazardous.

The average cigar and pipe smoker takes from 6 to 14 seconds to obtain a light from a match, while lamps, lanterns and cigarettes are lighted in an average of half that time. The ordinary match burns from 15 to 30 seconds, so it was estimated that a part of the stem could be fireproofed without reducing its usefulness. The common paper pad match was found to be the greatest cause of fires, due to its paper composition, while the safety match was less destructive.

By coating all but the one-half inch next to the head with the same water glass preparation used in the cigarette tests, the possibilities of ignition were reduced approximately one-third in laboratory tests.

The match fire hazard is particularly great because there is no actual flame instead of a glow as in the case of the cigarette, so that a fire is caused almost every time a lighted match is carelessly thrown on inflammable material.

Local forest officials pointed out while fireproofing is important, care of the forest-using public is even more important; and that if the hazard from smokers' fires is not reduced, it will be necessary to restrict drastically the public use of the forests during the period of fire danger.

Surer Punishment, Not More Laws

According to the Prudential Insurance Company, the homicide death rate in 136 American cities is 10.2 per 100,000. In three cities the rate is over 50 per 100,000.

To combat this crime growth, legislators pass innumerable new laws but experience proves that the criminal cannot be subjugated by legislation alone.

Laws restricting the use of weapons, for example, serve only to disarm the law-abiding without affecting the criminal who pays no attention to the law.

It is our method of handling crime that is at fault. Too many cases are decided by emotions and not logic. Every important American trial is a series of delays, evasions and technicalities. Sentimentalists stir up favor for the thug.

The criminal class views our laws with contempt for it has found that our legal system is lax in punishment if a good lawyer is hired who knows how to manipulate our legislated red tape.

The hard thing about making money last is making it first.

Assets and Liabilities

By H. IRVING KING

(Copyright.)

EVERYBODY said she was going to marry him for his money, and in the face of it the statement seemed very like the truth. For what other conceivable reason should she marry him? He was forty-five and she was not yet thirty. He was a stolid business man moving but little in society, while she was a beauty to whom society seemed to be the very breath of life. She was poor and he was rich. Anita Champlain's parents belonged to the "has-been" class, and though they still kept up a considerable show of prosperity one of the shortcomings with which her acquaintances amused themselves over the tenuous was, "How in the world do the Champlains manage to get by?"

The Anita had been in the market now for many seasons, with no takers, was another of the pleasant little things people said about the Champlains. The rumor that she had refused several very advantageous offers was scouted by the well-informed as being altogether too preposterous. In spite of her beauty and her charm of manner there was an indefinable something about Anita that was cold and calculating.

So when Anita's engagement to the wealthy Roger Carwood was announced everybody said: "Well, Anita has hooked her fish at last."

Roger Carwood was not so much out of society as not to hear something of all this.

Many and facile are the ways by which the unpleasant and malicious things said about us and our affairs come to us, while the kind and pleasant things seem to encounter blocked roads and impenetrable paths to our ears. And Roger Carwood in his secret heart feared that it was true—that Anita was going to marry him for his money.

It would not be true to say that he didn't care—he cared a lot—but he resolved to marry her just the same. And he thought—he hoped—that in time she would come to love him in return. Anyway, he felt that he could make her happy by supplying her with all the ease and luxury which seemed so much a part of her life and which she now enjoyed.

Such was the condition of things when the fickle Jade Fortune began to play pranks with Roger Carwood. You have heard that old saying that riches have wings. It is true—they have, and they spread those pinions at the most unexpected times. Carwood's riches went into the aviation business and left him a poor man.

There is no need to go into the details—unfortunate investments, the failure of a bank, the collapse of a railroad.

Anita's parents were properly shocked at the wickedness of Carwood in losing his money, and Mr. Champlain wrote him a stately and indignant letter, in which he informed him that after what had happened all thought of a union between himself and Miss Champlain was out of the question. Anita, he said, fully agreed with her parents.

Roger's anger at the hypocritical conduct of Champlain so enraged him that it partially mitigated the sting of Anita's defection. But only for a moment. Then came upon him with full force the realization of his added loss. He had lost his wealth and, what was of greater moment to him, he had lost Anita—lost her forever.

He tried to tell himself that it was better so—that he had found out in time the truth of the fear that had always haunted him—the fear that it was his money and not himself for which the girl cared.

Wearily he turned to his desk and tried to fix his attention upon the documents which encumbered it—papers relating to his tangled affairs. That he still had a comfortable fortune left was evident. But the great bulk of his wealth had gone—and with it Anita. If only Anita had really cared for him now what an ideal life they might have lived on what of fortune still remained to him. "Bah!" he exclaimed. "Dreaming again!" And turned once more to the papers on his desk. He heard a step outside his library door, the door opened and there stood before him the figure of his dreams.

"Anita," he cried.

"Yes," she replied, "I told Robert I would come right up, not to announce me. I wanted to—to take you by surprise."

"Please be seated," said Carwood. "I have just received your father's letter, in which he informs me—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted Anita; "I know what he wrote. I came to explain."

"There does not seem to be any necessity for explanation," replied Roger. "Your father's letter was sufficiently explicit."

"Poor papa," sighed Anita, "he is very much disappointed."

She had risen and now stood as if wanting to say something and not knowing exactly what to say. On the desk before her lay a written statement divided into two columns, one headed Liabilities and the other Assets. Anita glanced down at it, reached over and took a pen and wrote at the foot of the column headed Assets, "Anita Champlain."

"There," said she, "perhaps I have entered that in the wrong column—perhaps I shall be a liability instead of an asset to you, Roger, but I'll try not to be."

Experts Take Their Profit

Probe Made of Expenditures In Portland Rate Case

(Salem Journal)

Portland is having a fine experience with the experts the council imported to investigate the rates of the Portland Electric Power company, as a four flush political play to secure reelection. All the data needed was on file with the State Public Service commission and the "investigation" has been a farce from the beginning.

These experts have requested \$20,000 more for carrying on the inquiry, which led to an investigation of their expenditures. It was admitted by the two experts that of the money so far advanced, \$26,452 has gone into their personal pockets and but \$13,411 actually spent for operating costs, including engineers, trips, telephone and telegraph expenses.

Some of \$9,000 of the \$48,000 the city has plunged up is left in the pot, but with the proportional division, the experts will secure a total profit of \$30,000 for their less than a year's time, besides doing work for other cities.

Of the \$21,555 engineering costs, the two experts received \$20,085, others \$1,470. Of the \$5,048 expenses of engineers and accountants, they took \$4,867, and others \$181. Of the \$2,904 miscellaneous expenses, they got \$1,500—and so on down the line.

And nothing has been developed to justify the \$48,000 expenditure of taxpayers' money. The people of Portland ought to recall those responsible for this wanton waste of public funds to bolster up their political fortunes by grandstanding to popular prejudices.

Who Cast A Stone?

Criticism of the electric industry, as voiced by government ownership advocates and proponents of more stringent regulation, has made mountains out of mole hills. It assumes that all public utilities should be economically, socially and ethically perfect and for any deviation from this form they should be punished. It leaves the impression that businesses other than utilities are operated by more honest and high-minded individuals; that the grocery business, the automobile business, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick-maker are above criticism.

Such reasoning is clearly absurd. Perfection is not of this world. It is human to make mistakes and the electric industry has probably made as few mistakes as any. To take isolated instances and distort and magnify them at the expense of one of the world's greatest industries, is the cheapest sort of political hokum.

As a matter of record, the electric industry has been a militant agent of progress. It has stimulated and created prosperity. It has been characterized by fair dealings with its employees, the public and the government. It has enabled all other business in the United States to progress as in no other country in the world because of an unlimited supply of cheap electric power. Its personnel will check with the highest in the land.

It is high time that every person with the courage to say what he thinks, express himself as a free citizen should. If he sees merit in America's electric industry, developed by private initiative and enterprise, there is no crime in saying so.

Carping critics have mistaken popguns for cannons.

Asphalt Solves A Problem

The problem of constructing secondary highways at a low cost, is being solved by the use of asphaltic surfaces.

Extensive tests have shown that this type of road is dependable, easily and cheaply laid and maintained, and that it will out-wear many more costly surfaces.

Hard surfaced market roads are becoming an agricultural necessity. The demand is for more low cost paved highways in districts where traffic is comparatively light and where only asphaltic materials meet the peculiar requirements.

Our present state highway systems are unequaled. But there remain hundreds of thousands of miles of secondary roads which must have an economical water proof surface to develop the back country and relieve congestion on main highways.

Read the Observer for county news.

Walter A. May & Son

Store No. 111 UNITED GROCERS
OF OREGON, INC.
A Link in the United Chain of Grocers

SPECIALS for SATURDAY and MONDAY
May 11 and 13

Seed Potatoes, Early Ohio and Earliest of All, per cwt. \$2.85
Post or Kellogg Bran Flakes, 2 pkgs. 23c
Wesson Oil, (Quart tins,) 48c
Honeymaid Grahams, Family size, one pkg. 47c
Fiesta Wafers FREE with each pkg. 47c
Ukulele, Broken Sliced Pineapple, (2s) 37c
2 cans 44c
United Brand Coffee, As good as the best 1 lb. pkg. 44c
Citrus Soap, two large pkgs. 68c
Holiday Oleomargarine, 20c
Pound, 23c
Palm Olive Soap, 93c
3 bars, 77c
Snowdrift, 4 lb. tins, \$1.49
Silverleaf Lard, 4 lb. tin, 25c
Silverleaf Lard, 8 lb. tin, 24c
New Local Asparagus, 2 bunches, 53c
Wax Onions No. 1 grade, 3 lbs. 77c
Summerland Fancy Sliced Pineapple, Regular 30c size, (2 1/8s) 2 cans, 44c
Old Fashion Mill 100 per cent Pancake Flour, 9 lb. sack, 20c
Burt Olney Pumpkin, (2 1/8s) 3 cans, 20c
Del Monte Catsup, 14 oz. bottle, 20c

We reserve the right to limit quantities

Why They Advertise

Manifold Returns Brought By Every Dollar Expended

That the public utilities have just as much need for advertising to increase their business as any other industry, is the contention of P. S. Arkwright, president of the National Electric Light association, and president of the Georgia Power company. "Advertising," says Mr. Arkwright, "is not for the purpose of controlling the editorial or news policies of the papers, but solely to increase consumption, which ultimately results in less cost of the article itself, and is of direct benefit to the consumer."

"We are a business institution," says Mr. Arkwright, "we are competitors with other producers of power. There is a great deal of missionary work yet to be done in making even the domestic use of electricity universal. Our problems and motives are the same as those of

other advertisers. We desire to sell more electricity, and advertising is one way to help do it. The electric light and power companies manufacture a commodity, which, in recent years at least, is on a mass production basis, with all that, that connotes. Advertising by central stations, by manufacturers of electrical apparatus, by the financial houses that handle our securities, and, yes, by our customers, has helped to place it there.

"We have no right to throw our money away or waste it. We are justified in spending our money only for business reasons, within our own judgement, of course. For every dollar spent in advertising our customers get manifold returns, for it helps us to increase the consumption of electricity and thereby reduces the cost of production and distribution, which in turn is reflected in lower rates. If it did not do that it would not be justified. That is the basis on which we, and everybody else, advertise."

A London steeplejack's wife is his assistant. She is said to be a regular steeplejill.

Answer This Question!

All Automobiles and Furniture are Painted by Air Pressure. Why not Your Home and Barns?

We Save You Real Money!

Think of Painting your Home or Barn with the Best Paint obtainable at a cost for both Labor and Material at very little in excess of the cost for the Paint you might buy from a mail-order house!

The Air Gun for Painting is a Great Labor Saver. The Finish is Beautiful. While Protection Value is Superior.

We use the best Paint Materials—both Oil and Color. If you doubt this statement, we permit you to select samples from what we are using and send them to the Oregon State College at Corvallis for Analysis.

Call us up at phone 102 Moro for estimates. This will put you under no obligation to us. Ask our customers about us. We refer you to the school boards of the DeMoss school, the Moro school, the Boardman school, the Grass Valley school, and the Grass Valley Elevator Company.

Our Air Brush, run by power, is a Master Painter, the "last word" in excellence in painting roofs or buildings. All the cracks, crevices, and inaccessible places are reached by Paint, driven under high pressure, like rain driven by a windstorm. A first blast of air gives a CLEAN SURFACE while the immediate following of the Air Driven Pressure Painting gives a CLOSE CONTACT, resulting in neat, beautiful work!

All Work done on a Guarantee and at very reasonable prices and easy terms.

AIR-ELECTRO PAINTER

Phone Main 102 ——— Moro, Oregon

With a cigarette
as good as Camels
the simple truth
is enough

CAMEL

CIGARETTES

WHY CAMELS ARE THE BETTER CIGARETTE

Camels are made of the choicest tobaccos grown—cured and blended with expert care.

Camels are mild and mellow.

The taste of Camels is smooth and satisfying.

Camels are cool and refreshing.

The fragrance of Camels is always pleasant, indoors or out.

They do not tire the taste nor leave any cigarette after-taste.



© 1929, R. J. Reemtsma Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.