

# Sherman County Observer

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## BIG OIL COMPANIES VIOLATE TRUST LAW

### Decision by U. S. Court Hits Half Hundred Concerns.

Chicago.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana and 51 associated concerns were found guilty of violating the Sherman antitrust act by pooling their so-called "oil cracking" processes, in decision given in the United States District court.

The decision which granted the government a permanent injunction restraining the defendant companies from further violations of the law, came after more than four years' litigation, wherein dismissal of the suit was once recommended by an Indianapolis master-in-chancery. Decision probably will be appealed to the United States Supreme court.

In the original suit, filed in 1925, the government claimed the defendants conspired to restrain trade and create a monopoly by refusing independent concerns the right to use their patented Burton "cracking" process, used to extract gasoline from crude oil.

In defense the Standard of Indiana held that the process had been of vast benefit to consumers and had materially lowered the price of gasoline. Two hundred patents were involved in the suit.

The defendant companies are divided into two classes; one called the primary defendants, including the Standard Oil of Indiana, the Texas company, the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and the Gasoline Products company, and the other, de-

scribed as secondary defendants, consisting of the 48 minor concerns.

Speaking of the patent pools, the opinion says, "these various agreements step outside the limits of lawful monopolies which arose from the issuance of the patents. The patent monopoly itself is a property right and agreements in respect thereto must be subject to the same antimonopoly tests as any other property rights."

Referring to the decision in the famous Packard case, in which the government obtained the dissolution of trusts, the opinion reads: "There is no substantial difference between agreements entered into by competing packing companies respecting the prices at which, or territories where, their products may be sold and an agreement between holders of patent monopolies which fix the rates of royalties that shall be charged to the licensees."

## Kansas Wheat Crop Put at 160,660,000 Bushels

Washington.—The United States Department of Agriculture, in its crop forecast for June, placed the 1929 winter wheat crop of Kansas, the largest producing state, at 160,660,000 bushels. This figure compared with the estimated actual production of 177,901,000 in 1928.

The department estimates eight of the other large winter wheat states as follows:

Nebraska, 63,384,000; Oklahoma, 55,336,000; Illinois, 38,763,000; Ohio, 36,689,000; Texas, 31,013,000; Indiana, 27,334,000; Missouri, 23,639,000 and Washington, 22,983,000.

Business Men say: "Advertising Pays"

## KING VISITS BERLIN



Ahmed Fuad Pasha.

Berlin.—Ahmed Fuad Pasha, king of Egypt, and his suite arrived here a few days ago from Genoa for a visit. He was welcomed formally by President von Hindenburg.

## Miles of Good Roads

"Oregon has over 3500 miles of improved highway" stated Phil Metchan, director of the Oregon State Motor Association to a group of highway enthusiasts at the time of the May meeting of the highway commission in Portland.

"And when one takes into consideration the short space of time in which Oregon has built those highways, one marvels at the rapid development of the country. In 1904, according to information received from the United States bureau of public roads, there were only 142 miles of paved roads in the United States. These were made up of, brick 126 miles, bituminous macadam 13 miles, sheet asphalt 3 miles. Just 25 years later, Oregon has many times the mileage of improved roads in the whole of the United States at that time.

Having light controls on the steering wheel instead of groping for them on the dash when passing, is an important safety feature. Four forward speeds which are being adopted by an increasing number of manufacturers, is a further valuable contribution to safety because of more flexible control of the car's momentum.

When the work of bumping off rival gangsters gets slack it's time for law officers watch out.

## Safety Stressed in Automobile Construction

The most important trend in automobile design today is safety, from the body itself to the smallest parts. The 1930 cars feature fuller vision, all-steel bodies, non-shatterable glass, ball bearing spring shackles, easier steering, centralization of light controls on steering wheel, four-speed transmission and bright colors.

One of the largest manufacturers has announced results of tests conducted at night as to the visibility of cars painted in various colors and of pedestrians dressed in clothing of different colors. Brilliant hues and light colored clothing are visible for a much greater distance than somber colors. While the manufacturer will use bright colors on his cars, he doubts whether pedestrians will wear white at night on highways although it would be a great accident preventive.

Already six million of our 25 million cars are equipped with all-steel bodies as a safety factor. An increasing number of the new models have adopted this construction as well as installing glass which will not shatter or splinter in accident.

Ball bearing spring shackles which require no lubrication or attention and improve the riding qualities and control of cars on rough or slippery roads, are the newest development to be adopted by some of the most important car makers; by making a car easy to handle another safety factor is added and it is said the ball bearing spring shackles last the life-time of a car without rattles and squeaks.

James Barston of London wrote 9,000 words on a single postcard.

## APPORTIONMENT ACT ADOPTED BY SENATE

### Census Measure Report Is Approved, 48-37.

Washington.—One of the four emergency measures recommended by President Hoover in his message to the special session, the census reapportionment bill, took its last hurdle, the senate, by a vote of 48 to 37, adopted a conference committee report on the bill, and it now goes to the White House for Presidential approval.

The bill not only authorizes an appropriation of approximately \$40,000,000 for the 1930 census, but also provides for the first reapportionment of house membership since 1911, and creates permanent machinery for automatic redistribution of house seats after each future decennial census.

Under the terms of the measure, if congress itself fails to act promptly after the 1930 and succeeding population counts, the President will be empowered to proclaim a reapportionment of representation among the states based on the so-called "major fractions" system, the method used in 1911 and on which present house membership is determined.

As finally passed by the house, the bill went to the conference committee without either the alien exclusion, the Tinkham, or the Wagner civil service amendment, and provided that instead of November 1 next, as proposed in the senate bill, the next census should begin on May 1, 1930. Another senate amendment, fathered by Senator C. C. Dill (Dem., Wash.) authorizing a census of household radio receiving sets, was killed in the house.

The reapportionment phase of the bill leaves the present total membership of the house unchanged at 435, and based on official estimates that the 1930 census will show a national population of approximately 123,000,000. A total of 23 house seats will be involved in the proposed redistribution.

Seventeen states will lose seats, as follows: Missouri, three; Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, two each; Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia, one each. On the same basis eleven states will gain house seats as follows: California, six; Michigan, four; Ohio, three; New Jersey and Texas, two each; Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Washington, one each.

Efforts to prevent the so-called national origins immigration quota system from becoming effective by Presidential proclamation on July 1 met final defeat in the senate when a resolution which would have brought a repealer to the floor was rejected by a roll call vote of 37 to 43.

Under the provision, bitterly fought by racial groups all over the country, and twice postponed since its inclusion in the 1924 immigration law, the total annual immigration to the United States will be reduced after July 1 from 164,667 to 153,714.

Instead of being fixed at 2 percent of their nationals resident in the United States in 1920, quotas will be assigned the various nations in proportion to the national origins of the whole population in 1920.

Opposition to the national origins provision has been based principally on the contention that the quotas determined by the cabinet commission, of which President Hoover, then secretary of commerce, was a member, discriminate in favor of English, northern Irish and southern European immigration at the expense of German, Scandinavian and northern European countries.

President Hoover, during his campaign last fall, advocated suspension of the plan pending further studies to determine more accurate quotas, and postponing operation of the system.

## Worry Drives Illinois Jail Warden to Suicide

Chicago.—Warden Edward J. Fogarty of the Cook county jail, for 25 years a public official, shot himself to death in the home of a nephew in South Bend, Ind., where he had gone to recuperate from a nervous breakdown.

Fogarty's breakdown is generally attributed to months of political difficulties at the county jail in which pressure was brought to bear on him to put petty politicians to work as guards in the institution. The illness resulting from this situation is believed by his relatives to have caused him to end his life.

## Root Protocol Approved

Madrid.—The protocol which was prepared chiefly by Elihu Root to permit the United States to join the world court was unanimously approved by the council of the League of Nations.

## Speeds Plane Production

St. Louis, Mo.—The Curtiss-Robertson Aircraft corporation expects to double its production of sixty-five airplanes a week with the enlargement of its plant for manufacture of the new six-passenger monoplane, the Thrust.

## Duluth Gets Police Meet

Atlanta, Ga.—Duluth was chosen for the 1930 convention by the International Association of Police Chiefs here.

## CHIEF JUSTICE RECOVERS



W. H. Taft.

Washington.—Fully recovered from the ailment which sent him to a hospital recently, Chief Justice Taft, arrived at his summer home at Murray Bay, Canada. The chief justice is looking forward to a restful vacation during which, however, he will not be free of the cares of his high office. He will undertake, before his return to Washington, a review of a number of cases now before the court and will give attention to other court business while enjoying the friendships he has built up at Murray Bay.

## IMPORTS INCREASE OVER U. S. EXPORTS

Former Totaled \$401,000,000; Latter Only \$387,000,000.

Washington.—For the first time since April, 1929, imports of American products last month exceeded exports of foreign goods with the result that an unfavorable balance was created in May. Exports, according to the Department of Commerce, aggregated only \$387,000,000, while imports reached an aggregate of \$401,000,000. A surplus of imports amounting to \$14,000,000 was left. In April, 1929, the unfavorable balance was \$10,000,000.

In the corresponding period of last year, exports totaled \$421,678,000, while imports reached only \$354,715,000, this creating a favorable balance of \$66,963,000 for May, 1928.

Various reasons were offered for the reversal of American foreign trade in May. One was the rush of foreign imports to avoid a prospective increase in American import tariffs, it was said. Another explanation was the high money rates in the United States, which depressed foreign currencies. Attention was called to the fact that imports for May were larger in value than any May in the last six years.

On the other hand, exports dropped in comparison with last year. E. Dana Durand, of the statistical research division of the Department of Commerce, said the decline was due to the decrease in the value of cotton exports. Exports of cotton last month totaled only \$43,000,000, while in the corresponding period of last year they aggregated \$65,000,000 or \$22,000,000 more.

For the five months ended with May the trade balance was in favor of the United States by \$298,632,000. In that period, exports aggregated \$2,232,449,000, while imports totaled \$1,933,817,000. That favorable balance was greater than in the corresponding 1928 period when exports of \$1,989,328,000, compared with imports of \$1,708,683,000, leaving a favorable balance of but \$220,645,000. Both exports and imports for the first five months of the current year were larger than for the corresponding five months of 1928.

## Retrial Is Denied to Kentucky Dry Slayers

Louisville, Ky.—Two officers who killed in a prohibition raid were held to have been rightfully convicted when they appeared before Judge Charles J. Dawson in Federal court and asked for a retrial of their case. In the first trial each was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The officers, Roy Miller, prohibition agent, and Clarence Gossett, deputy sheriff, both of Hopkinsville, Ky., were said to be the first ever convicted of killing a citizen when a case of that nature was transferred from a state to a United States court.

## Give SOS Calls Right of Way

Washington.—All broadcasting stations were ordered by the federal radio commission to cease sending whenever their operations might interfere with SOS calls from ships or airplanes.

## Give \$1,000,000 to Hospital

Chicago.—Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan and his wife announce a gift of \$1,000,000 to the Presbyterian hospital for a large extension program. The hospital expects to raise \$6,000,000 for its project.

## Signs to Fight Hoeney

Charleroi, Pa.—Harry Fay, heavyweight boxer of Charleroi, signed a contract to fight Tom Hoeney, Australian heavyweight, at Miami, Fla., on July 4.

## DEBENTURE PLAN IS DEFEATED BY HOUSE

### Farm Relief Measure May Be in Effect by July.

Washington.—President Hoover won the support of the house in his fight to defeat the debenture plan of farm relief when that body rejected the subsidy scheme by a vote of 230 to 113.

While the two branches of congress are now technically at odds on the issue, enough senators have indicated their readiness to drop the fight for the debenture to assure a reversal of the senate's action in support of the bounty.

The house voted directly on the debenture, when Representative Tilson, Connecticut, Republican floor leader, moved the conferees be instructed to insist that this amendment by the senate be struck from the bill.

Thirty-four Democrats voted against the debenture plan, thirteen Republicans for it. Eighteen pairs were announced, showing five Democrats against debenture and two Republicans for it, with the Farmer-Laborites also in favor of the bounty.

The Tammany Democrats from New York went overwhelmingly against debenture. Democrats who voted against the subsidy were:

Aswell, Louisiana; Black, Bloom, Boylan, Carley, Cullen, Dickstein, Fitzpatrick, Griffin, Lindsay, Mead, Quigley, Somers and Sullivan of New York; Cochran, Missouri; Crosser and Mooney of Ohio; Douglas, Arizona; Drane, Green, Yon, Florida; Kinchloe, Kentucky; Lea, California; Ludlow, Indiana; McCormack, Douglas, Massachusetts; Montague, Moore, Woodrum, Virginia; O'Connell, Rhode Island; Palmisano, Maryland; Smith, West Virginia; Whittington, Mississippi; Auf Der Heide, New Jersey.—84. Republicans voting for debenture were:

Browne, Hull, Lampert, Nelson, Schneider, Wisconsin; Campbell, Iowa; Christy, Selvig, Minnesota; James, Michigan; Johnson, Williamson, South Dakota; Lambertson, Kansas; Sinclair, North Dakota.—13.

Democrats paired against debenture were: O'Connell and Corning, New York; Mrs. Norton, New Jersey; Conery, Massachusetts, and De Rouen, Louisiana.

Republicans paired for debenture: Christopherson, South Dakota, and Freese, Wisconsin.

The majority of 137 against putting the debenture plan in the farm relief bill came as a surprise to opponents of the bounty. It was equally surprising to the southern Democrats in favor of it.

That the house is dead set against the debenture plan was the construction placed upon the overwhelming defeat. Once the conferees report an agreement with the senate leaders in favor of eliminating the item another overwhelming vote in favor of that course undoubtedly will follow in the house.

It was predicted that the farm relief measure may be in effect by July.

## Austrian Girl Winner in World Beauty Show

Galveston, Texas.—Miss Lisl Goldarbeiter of Austria was crowned "Miss Universe" at the International Pageant of Pulchritude here. It was the first time in the history of the pageant a foreign beauty captured the title of beauty queen of the universe. In the final count she received six votes to one for Miss Magda Demetrescu, representing Rumania.

"Miss Universe" was awarded \$2,000 in gold and a silver plaque. Miss Ahlberg was voted the second prize of \$1,000.

Six of the eight other beauties who finished in the money were North American girls. "Miss Ohio," Dorothy Jean Davis of Massillon, was ranked third and was awarded a \$500 prize.

"Miss Greater New York," Miss Irene Ahlberg, was the North American hope for the first award. The eighteen-year-old blonde stenographer had been chosen "Miss United States" in a field of 34 contestants.

## Census Report Is to Be Made by Districts

Washington.—Population statistics of the 1930 decennial census will be announced publicly in each of 500 districts immediately after they are gathered, instead of being tabulated first in Washington.

William M. Steuart, director of the census, explains that this procedure would be followed for the first time with the forthcoming census, in order that inaccuracies may be detected before the figures are tabulated for the permanent record.

At least 100,000 enumerators will be needed to canvass the nation's homes for the census, he says, and between 6,000 and 8,000 more will be employed here later.

## Five of Family Drown

Randolph, Vt.—Five members of one family were drowned here, four of them in attempting to rescue another. The victims were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boardman, their son, Harry, and two daughters, Iona and Beatrice.

## Chicago to Graduate 29,765

Chicago.—Chicago public schools, including senior and junior high schools, will graduate 29,765 pupils—an increase of 1,565 over last year.

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