

Sherman County Observer

Oregon Historical Society
Auditorium

The Sherman County Observer, Moro, Oregon, Friday July 5, 1929.

Price Five Cents

Established 1887

SUGAR TARIFF LEADS IN REVISION FIGHT

Controversy Rages on Rates Voted by the House.

Washington.—The senate finance subcommittee which is considering the tariff proposals affecting sugar imports found itself in the midst of the controversy which raged around that schedule of the tariff bill in the house and is expected to be characterized by even more bitterness in the senate.

Although all four of the finance committee's subcommittees are busy with hearings preliminary to the task of rewriting the house tariff bill for consideration by the senate after August 19, and most of them are taking testimony on sharply disputed sections, the sugar subcommittee's hearings are overshadowing all in the interest they are engaging.

Not only are more witnesses striving to be heard and more delegations and individuals striving to hear but the committee members themselves have clearly demonstrated their estimate of the schedule as probably the most controversial in the bill by adopting a policy of cross examining those who appear before them at unusual length.

The controversy has centered mainly on the sugar rates voted by the house affecting Cuban raw sugar imports, which, allowing for the preferential reduction from the world level, were raised in the bill to 2.4 cents a pound as compared with the present rate of 1.76 cents.

The house bill places the world rate at 3 cents and leaves sugar from the Philippines and Porto Rico on the free list, another point bulking almost equally large in the controversy.

Most of the witnesses heard by the subcommittee thus far have either supported the house increases or demanded higher rates, but some have insisted on a reduction. Many also have sought, over vigorous objections from others, for large increases in the duty on blackstrap molasses, which now enters under a rate of one-sixth of a cent a gallon. A rate of 5 cents a gallon is being urged by the American Farm Bureau federation and similar advances have been advocated by others, while those taking an opposing view hold that the granting of these demands would injure many industries by adding greatly to the cost of alcohol.

Whatever the subcommittee decides to do about this schedule and the full committee to recommend in its report to the senate, early estimates that two or three weeks might be required for the upper chamber's discussion of the sugar and related duties are now being described as conservative.

Hoover Makes Boulder Canyon Act Effective

Washington.—President Hoover signed a proclamation putting into effect the Boulder canyon project under the compact which he, as secretary of commerce, negotiated six years ago between the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Though Arizona has not yet complied with all the conditions of the Boulder canyon project act, passed by congress in December, the terms of the act state that the project providing for the redistribution of the waters of the Colorado river in these states, shall be made effective upon the ratification of six of the seven states, which has been accomplished.

In a statement issued by the president he explained the status of the project, and voiced the hope that Arizona and California "may compose their mutual problems which have hitherto prevented Arizona from joining in the compact."

The Boulder canyon act authorized an outlay of \$105,000,000 to dam the Colorado river for the purpose of flood control, water storage, irrigation and power development.

Predicts Smaller Wheat Crop, but Higher Prices

Washington.—Using condition reports received from all over the world, the Department of Agriculture announced that exclusive of Russia and China a world wheat crop of 5 per cent smaller than last year's crop is to be expected for the year 1929-1930 season. This reduction, the department added, would probably more than offset the 1928-1929 carryover and "it therefore seems likely that world market prices for wheat through the 1929-1930 season will average somewhat higher than they have through the 1928-1929 season."

Blacklist Buyers of U. S. Autos

Rome.—As a protest to the proposed American tariff rates, the Royal Automobile club of Italy has proposed publication of a blacklist of Italians who buy American automobiles.

World A. R. Meet in U. S. in 1933

Copenhagen.—The Federation Internationale Aeronnautique closed its convention here to meet next year in Paris and with the understanding that its annual congress would be held in the United States in 1933.

Britain to Deal With Russia

London.—Great Britain plans to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, the new Labor government has announced to the dominion governments.

CHURCH FIGHT ENDED



Emilio Portes Gil.

Mexico City.—The Mexican government and the Roman Catholic church have made peace.

President Emilio Portes Gil and Magr. Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, archbishop of Michoacan, and Magr. Pascual Diaz, bishop of Toluca, special envoys of Pope Pius, issued a joint statement announcing the agreement on the church question and immediate plans for a resumption of church services.

U. S. SURPLUS WELL OVER 160 MILLIONS

Advance Estimate by President Is Exceeded.

Washington.—Large income tax receipts during the past month made possible for Secretary of the Treasury Mellon to announce that the surplus for the fiscal year ending on June 30 amounted to more than \$160,000,000. This is about \$50,000,000 in excess of the estimate made known by President Hoover in advance of the June 15 tax payments.

Debt retirements during the fiscal year under the sinking fund requirements of the law and from foreign debt payments already have amounted to more than \$540,000,000. Adding a surplus of \$160,000,000, representing the difference between current receipts and expenditures, the total debt retirement for the year will amount to at least \$700,000,000.

The treasury statement showed that income tax receipts up to the close of business on June 25 amounted to \$548,525,444, as compared with \$458,254,947 during the corresponding period of last year. For the fiscal year up to June 25 income tax receipts totaled \$2,323,978,758, compared with \$2,174,104,872 last year.

Total ordinary receipts for the fiscal year up to June 25 amounted to \$4,005,650,589, while ordinary expenditures totaled \$3,760,768,816. The excess of receipts over expenditures was \$238,880,772. Approximately \$50,000,000 is being paid to the railroads for back-mail pay, under a recent Supreme court decision.

Customs receipts were at a higher level the past fiscal year than last, the income from this source amounting to about \$505,000,000 during the fiscal year up to date as compared with about \$560,000,000 last year.

\$70 Plow Horse Derby Winner; \$10,000 Prize

Budapest.—Condensed and sold a few months ago by his former owner for \$70 because he considered him "fit for the plow," a three-year-old horse named Rabalo recently won the Hungarian national derby and a \$10,000 prize against a field of 21 of the country's thoroughbreds.

When Rabalo's old master consigned him to the farm he was bought by a local tavern keeper who found him too short to hitch to a cart. He turned him over to a friend, who, after a few months' training, prepared him to race again. Today he holds the proudest place on the Hungarian turf.

Hawks Sets New Record in Coast-Coast Flight

Metropolitan Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.—Capt. Frank Hawks landed here, establishing a new transcontinental nonstop flight record of 19 hours, 10 minutes and 28 seconds from Roosevelt field, N. Y.

The previous record, established by the late Capt. C. B. D. Collier and Harry Tucker, was 24 hours 51 minutes.

His take off for the return trip was delayed when mechanics discovered the right streamline cowling of the plane's stabilizer had been cracked.

Fascists Win German City Election

Coburg, Germany.—Fascists elected 13 out of 20 members of the Coburg board of aldermen, the first time they have succeeded anywhere in Germany.

Mrs. Wilson Buys Dixie Home

Danville, Va.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the war President, has purchased "Tartar," an old two-story rock house in Halifax county, Virginia, and will occupy it as a summer residence.

Air Disaster Laid to Broken Bolts

London.—Broken connecting rod bearing bolts have been assigned as the cause of the crash of the British Airways liner, City of Ottawa, causing seven deaths on June 17.

Business Over the Phone

CORONA REMINGTON

(Copyright.)

"DADDY, if John Harrison asks—asks you for me, what'll you say?"

"What do you want me to say, daughter?"

"Oh, I—I think he's wonderful. I love him most to death, but he doesn't know it."

"Well, I never thought of him as a possible son, so I haven't paid much attention to him. Is he doing well in business? He's with the Sunset City Coal people, is he?"

"Yes, but he wants to get to be vice president of something big. He's worked here nine years but they're awfully stingy with their promotions."

"Maybe it's his fault. I'll investigate and tell you more about it afterward."

A few days later Mr. Wilton had a casual talk with a friend at the club, and the friend was blissfully unconscious of the fact that he was being put through the third degree. So much for Wilton's law training. As strangers are prone to do, he made inquiry about a number of the business houses in town, and among them the Sunset City Coal company. He asked no more questions about it and showed no more interest in it than he did in the others. Nor was the well-dressed young man in the chair opposite him the only one who unknowingly testified for or against John Harrison that day.

As it happened, Mr. Wilton had made his investigation just in time for that very evening. Harrison, flushed and stammering, sat on the edge of a chair in the library and tried to state his case.

"I know what you want to say," smiled Wilton kindly, his gray eyes sparkling with amusement. "I had it to do once myself, and I haven't forgotten it yet. Well, to get down to business. You love her, of course; no use asking fool questions. Can you support her?"

"Not as I would like to. That is, just yet—but I can make her comfortable."

"Hmmm, suppose you give me twenty-four hours to think it over?"

"All right, sir. I don't know how I'll ever live through the suspense. But I guess I'll have to try."

Early the next day Mr. Wilton picked up the telephone and gave a number.

"Is this Mr. Harrison?" he asked.

"Yes."

"John Wilton speaking. Just wanted to say one thing; you seem to be a pretty fine fellow and I admire you, and all that, but you can't marry Myrtle until you get a little further up the business ladder. If you don't deserve a promotion you're not worthy of my daughter. If you do you ought to get it, and you ought to have backbone enough to go after it. I haven't lived here long enough to know the members of your firm, but whoever's over you needs a good stiff talking to. If he's an unprogressive old muck-baker, get out; but I believe you've got it in you to bring him around. And, remember one thing—no promotion, no wedding. And remember another thing, young man, it's not the money side of it that bothers me. Myrtle'll have \$200,000 in her own name when she's of age. It's not that, it's the backbone. Good-by."

Wilton hung up the receiver and they happened pretty swiftly after that. Just before luncheon young Harrison came tearing into Wilton's office like a baby tornado.

"They've promised to make me vice president. May I marry her now?"

"No. Not right now. I advise you to wait a few minutes anyhow."

"Oh, you know what I mean. May I marry her?"

"Yes, if she's willing."

"The worst is, the very worst is," Harrison went on, "I can't get out to tell Myrtle until this evening. The old man gets furious if I'm five minutes late coming back from lunch. He was never a minute late in his whole life."

"It will keep and you'll enjoy the anticipation."

"Your consolation, but I've got to put up with it. You won't tell Myrtle will you?"

"Not I. But why don't you phone her?"

"Phones are such unsatisfactory things."

"Not always. I've found them very useful on some occasions. In fact, even more effective than a personal visit," laughed Wilton. "But tell me how you broke the news."

"I didn't. You did. It's the biggest joke. It was dad who was talking to me over the phone this morning and not me."

"Your father?"

"Sure. He's the whole works up at the Sunset City Coal. Didn't you know it? The phone on my desk is an extension of his, and I listened in to part of the conversation. Don't know what made me do it, but I could hardly sit still when he sauntered into my cubby-hole of an office and magnanimously offered me the position of vice president."

After he had left Wilton lit a cigar, put his feet up on the desk and indulged in a prolonged chuckle.

"I thought that would bring the old chap around," he laughed to himself. "And the boy doesn't suspect a thing. Wonder whether he heard me tell him Myrtle's coming in for \$200,000 of her mother's money when she's twenty-one. Hope not, anyhow."

FRISCO TRAINS MEN TO DO HOUSEWORK

Result of Unemployment Situation There.

San Francisco, Calif.—The unemployment situation in San Francisco has played havoc with the "stronger sex." In the opinion of the city's old-timers who remember at least a few of the days of '40 and when North Beach was the world's toughest community.

The old-timers' views were aired, in a typically old-time manner, after an announcement that the Associated Charities of San Francisco had started a school to train men to do housework.

"It just don't seem reasonable," was the comment of one of the old guard, "that the male folk should have to scrub floors and run them ding-dangled sweepers in order to make a livin'."

"Now I remember when—" and here the gray-haired veteran launched into a graphic story of the time when "men were men" and San Francisco was the "wide open" city of the world.

However, officials of the Associated Charities can see no reason why men should not be trained to do domestic work.

"Men are better fitted to do heavy housework than women," one of the officials explained.

"Why, they can wax floors, operate vacuum cleaners, wash windows and woodwork, run washing machines and do innumerable things."

Under the direction of the officials, seven men were chosen to take the first course, and after an intensive series of lessons in the art of housework were graduated with honors.

The men studied house cleaning, use of modern appliances, manners of taking care of floors, and were taken into the finishing department and taught the polishing, touching up and cleaning of furniture.

Then followed ten days' practical experience in homes and, according to the officials, the ability of the men "was simply marvelous."

Should San Francisco take to the idea of employing men for household work, it is planned to enlarge the school and to add additional courses such as laundering and gardening.

New York Schools Cut Down on Home Study

New York.—What may prove to be a precedent for other school systems throughout the country has been set by New York city, in the curtailment, and in many cases the elimination of home work.

The new policy was announced by Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools. Doctor O'Shea's recommendations, effective immediately, provide:

Elimination of all home work in the first three years of elementary schools.

Light home study assignments for the next three years.

Only the most essential and attractive forms of home work for the upper grades.

Junior high schools to be limited to not more than an hour and a half of home work a day.

Abolition of all monotonous forms of home work.

Doctor O'Shea made it plain that he did not approve parental aid in the work of students. He also classed as "monotonous and useless repetition" home work that involved writing a large amount of formal penmanship drills or words a number of times, or the copying from books and the analyzing of complicated sentences.

Loaf of Bread Baked in 1853 on Exhibition

Elwood, Ind.—A small loaf of bread, said to have been baked Good Friday, March 22, 1853, is on exhibition here.

It is owned by Mrs. Bee Hough Bartlett, eighty-nine, and was baked by her mother, Mrs. Bartlett says a legend that a loaf baked on Good Friday will endure forever prompted its making and its preservation for 76 years.

Gets Moving Stairs

Moscow.—The Soviet capital will soon have its first moving stairways. An innovation that makes patios proud of their modernization. The stairways will be in a new building for the central co-operative organization (Centrosouz) here.

Pet Snail at Last Decides to Feast

Pontiac, Mich.—Baltzar, pet snail who came to his home in Pontiac by some misstep in his early life which landed him in a shipment of bananas from Honduras, at last has ended his "sulks," and come out of his shell for food.

For several months Baltzar would have nothing to do with humanity and the food his owner fed him—human captors offered. At last, however, hunger overcame timidity and the fea was on.

It was a quite a job to find out what Baltzar craved as nourishment, but an offer of bread soaked in milk, overcame his last vestige of shyness and he feasted copiously on this concoction.

Her Note in the Wrong Car

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

(Copyright.)

MARCIA CARROLL, finding herself downtown in the neighborhood of her fiancé's office, decided to take advantage of the fact and ride home with him. She knew just where he parked his car and could sit in it and wait for him.

She still had about twenty minutes before closing time and sauntered leisurely down the busy street. As she had expected, his car stood in its usual place. Had it not been there, she would hardly have known how to find it out of a dozen other exactly like it.

She was about to climb into the back seat as a more comfortable place to rest until Bert's arrival, when she saw a white bit of paper tucked in between the body of the car and the front door.

Her first thought was that Bert had left a note, although why he should did not at the moment occur to her. There might be anything of a private nature about the communication—if communication it were.

She had been engaged for several months and good friends for many years. They had never had any secrets from each other.

After she had read the scribbled lines, however, she sat very still, biting her lip and staring straight ahead with eyes that saw nothing.

"Will he be waiting for you at the library, sweetheart. Pick me up there."

"B. R."

B. R. I. B. R. I. Marcia searched her brain for the name of any girl beginning with these initials whom Bert might know. Betty Blackham was the nearest she could come to it and it wasn't couldn't be Betty. Why, Betty had only been married to Tom Blackham a year and went about quite openly and shamelessly adoring him.

Still, thought Marcia, wouldn't that be exactly what a person would do who was secretly carrying on an affair with somebody else?

At the mere thought of anything between Bert and Betty or between him and some unknown B. R. bitter pangs of jealousy stabbed at her heart.

And because she was young and not very worldly-wise she made a wrong decision. Instead of confronting Bert with the note, she decided to say nothing at all about it but to let him give himself away and confirm her suspicions. But Bert failed to tumble into them.

But the days passed and she discovered nothing further to trouble her. The day of their wedding was nearing and already Marcia wished she had mentioned the matter at the time. Otherwise, she feared that its shadow would some time cloud their perfect happiness.

There came an afternoon when an errand to the city for material for the dressmaker who was making her trousseau gave her a really good excuse for coming out with Bert. For some time she had been too busy to do this and the advice of the note was rapidly being forgotten under the stress of the numerous wedding preparations.

It came as a shock, therefore, when, as she approached the car preoccupied with her thoughts, she saw a glimmer of white between the body and the front door exactly as before.

Marcia seized it and read it without scruple.

"Darlingest: May be late. If I'm not here when you come, better pick me up at corner of Greene and Howard streets."

Well, this time she would certainly have to explain satisfactorily—which, of course, she reminded herself with a little choke, she couldn't—she would break off everything right then and there.

She couldn't believe, at that, that it was Betty Blackham. There were plenty of girls, probably some of them right in Bert's office, whose initials were B. R.

Then she saw Betty Blackham coming down the street, looking anxiously at each car she passed.

Reaching Marcia, she heaved a sigh of relief. "Well, hello, there. Glad we're going to have a passenger. You know I never know where to find Tom's car. He simply will park it all over the lot. I didn't expect to get through so early and left a note—well, where is it? I have the note—luck with notes. Here's another one gone!"

Did you see—

But Marcia grabbed Betty's arm as she dropped her packages in the back seat. "Is this your car, Betty?" she asked.

"Why, sure. Did you think—well, that's right. We both have these poor man's blessings, haven't we? Yes, this is our number."

Marcia hoped she did not look as foolish as she felt. "Yes, I did take it for Bert's. So I'll do a Sherlock Holmes and find the other one."

She saw the whole thing now. Just as she had this time mistaken Betty's car for Bert's, so Betty had on the occasion of the other note, mistaken Bert's for Tom's. Finding Bert's now, she got in and waited for him.

They were on their way home when Marcia, taking advantage of the semi-darkness to nestle her head on Bert's shoulder, said suddenly, "I will never have any secrets from you, darling."

"It's O. K. with me!" said Bert cheerfully.

QUITS POST AS ENVOY



Henry P. Fletcher.

Rome.—American Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher announced that his resignation, submitted to President Herbert Hoover some weeks ago, has been accepted. Mr. Fletcher will leave Rome on August 3 on the steamer Augustus after five years of service in Italy, and twenty-seven years of service in the American diplomatic service.

TO CONSIDER YOUNG REPARATIONS PLANS

Powers' Conference to Be Opened During the Month.

Washington.—Adoption of a hands off policy by the United States government in the operations of the proposed international bank of settlement for German reparations is assured for the present at least.

Paris.—A conference of the powers interested in the reparations settlement probably will open some time about July 15, official French circles indicated. Switzerland would be chosen as the neutral ground for the negotiations which would have as their object substitution of the Young plan for the Dawes settlement, and evacuation of the Rhineland.

Probably also included on the agenda of the conference will be the question of disposal of the Saar coal basin and of the German mandate for some of the former German colonies. It was understood here these questions would come up despite official German statements to the contrary. It was recalled that neither the Saar basin nor the German colonies was mentioned in the agreement at Geneva from which the conference of experts on reparations proceeded.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann's remarks to the Reichstag a few days ago concerning the temporary character of the Young plan was interpreted in official circles as having been made for purely interior consumption. There were no apprehensions of difficulty in reaching an agreement for the application of the experts' recommendations. As for a German mandate it was pointed out there were none vacant according to the terms of the treaty of Versailles, that nobody thus far was showing any desire to make them vacant and until they did there seemed no way to satisfy Germany's desire to recover her old colonies.

Berlin.—The German foreign office declared that the government would offer no objections to a conference of the powers interested in the reparations settlement by the Young plan. The foreign office would have no objections to London as a meeting place. Formal acceptance of the proposal, however, must be made by the cabinet, which will also name the German delegation and consider a suitable date.

London.—Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer, is concentrating on preparation for the proposed conference on reparations. He intends to accept the sum fixed by the Young experts as the amount Germany must pay, but will demand a redistribution more favorable to Great Britain. He will especially attack the plan's arrangements for deliveries in kind, objecting principally to coal deliveries to Italy, which he considers a disloyal attack on British miners, as this reparations coal will enter Italy without paying any duties.

Many Nations Exhaust
Quotas of Immigration

Washington.—Twenty-three nations have exhausted their quotas of immigration to the United States for the fiscal year, ending June 30. They are Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Sweden, Syria and Yugoslavia.

Strongheart, Dog Hero, Dead

Hollywood, Calif.—Strongheart, the dog hero of the movies, died at the home of his owner, Miss Jane Murfin. He was thirteen years old. Trained in the Berlin police kennels, Strongheart served with the German Red Cross during the World war.

New Signal System for Police

Kansas City.—A modern police signal and telephone system is to supplant the old Gamewell system, used for 27 years.

HARVESTER CO. HEAD FOR FARM AID BODY

Alexander Legge Is Offered Place on New Board.

Washington.—President Hoover offered Alexander Legge of Chicago, president of the International Harvester company, an appointment as member of the new federal farm board.

Mr. Legge came to Washington at the President's request and conferred with him at the White House. Following the conference it was made known semi-officially that the President had sounded out Mr. Legge on the possibility of his acceptance of a place and that the Harvester company head had promised to give his answer after consulting his business associates in Chicago.

The impression prevailed that Mr. Legge would accept service on the board for a year or more, despite the fact that it would mean a large financial sacrifice.

That his appointment would be acceptable to agricultural groups is indicated by the fact that one of those who has urged his selection upon the President is S. H. Thompson of Quincy, Ill., president of the American Farm Bureau federation.

President Hoover has known Mr. Legge since war days. The Chicago man came to Washington as a dollar a year man early in the war, serving as vice chairman of the war industries board. He also acted as manager of the allied purchasing commission. Mr. Hoover, as food administrator, was in close contact both with the war industries board and with allied purchasing activities.

Mr. Legge has worked his way up in the harvester business. He started with the McCormick Harvester company at Omaha in 1891 and continued with the International Harvester company when independent units were merged into the latter corporation. He became general manager of the International Harvester company in 1913 and president in 1922.

As a member of the farm board, Mr. Legge would be obliged to sever his connection with the International Harvester company and accept a salary of \$12,000. The new farm relief act provides for a board composed of the secretary of agriculture and eight members appointed by the President. The members, the law says, "shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board; nor shall any appointed member during his term of office engage in the business of buying and selling, or otherwise be financially interested in any agricultural commodity."

Of the original appointees two will be appointed for one-year terms, two for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, and one for six years. Thereafter, all will be appointed for six-year terms.

The President will designate one of the appointive members as chairman of the board. It is the understanding that the President does not intend to name Mr. Legge chairman. The impression is that the chairmanship will go to some one who has figured prominently in agricultural co-operatives. The President at the time of the signing of the farm bill said that it was desirable "that the board should have in its constitution at least one man experienced in general business, and one with special experience in finance."

Mr. Legge apparently is the President's choice as the business man on the board. Evidently the President also expects to name a member who has "special experience in finance." At least six of the members are to be chosen from the ranks of agriculture.

The law requires that in