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TIDE RIPPED MOON AWAY FROM EARTH

Opinion Advanced by Government Scientist.

Washington.—Tidal action like a gigantic hand which wrenched away a portion of crust from the earth and hurled it into space to form the moon, caused the world's oceans and continents.

That is the opinion held by William Bowie, chief of the division of geodesy, United States coast and geodetic survey, in backing the hypothesis advanced by Osmond Fisher. Fisher contended that the disruptive force was either a violent explosion or a tidal action. Bowie, from his research, discounts the explosion, stating that there is some doubt whether the scattered pieces could have assembled and formed the moon, while tidal action, aided by bodily oscillations of the earth, is easily creditable.

The hypothesis, according to Bowie, is the best explanation of why granites were pushed or pulled into piles as they are on the earth. Under the planetesimal theory, there is no accounting for the collection of such granites in certain spots.

Lifting the veil of the past, the earth is seen as a dense, molten mass slowly being covered with a shell as lighter material rose to the surface and cooled. The coating was of granite, while the inner part was made up of basaltic material like lava.

The vast force which disrupted the crust ripped off the shell where the Pacific ocean is located. The large granite blocks, forming Europe and Africa on one side, North and South America on the other, gradually drifted away. Between them, like a huge river, the Atlantic ocean formed.

The disrupted crust, cast into space, formed the moon. To support this formation of the moon, it is pointed out that the density there is just about the density of the outer portion of the earth down to a depth of 60 miles.

The crust of the earth must have been 30 to 40 miles thick in order to have furnished material enough to have made the moon. The volume of the moon is approximately the volume of the outer shell of the earth now covered by the oceans.

Without the gigantic hand reaching down to strip off a piece of crust, the earth would have a shell of granite and an underlayer of basaltic material.

Gets Marriage Ritual, but They Want Divorce

Carthage, Mo.—A young couple, arm in arm, entered the County courtroom here while the three judges were discussing crime waves and divorce evils. The County clerk entered the room at the same time, and on seeing the couple directed the judges' attention to them.

"There," said one jurist in an undertone to his two colleagues, "is a mighty nice looking pair. See how loving they are? But I hope they will continue that way after they are married."

The clerk broke three matches and held them before the bar, the judge drawing the shortest one to read the marriage ritual.

The two young people were beckoned forward and asked if a license had been obtained.

"We don't want a license, your honor," the male member of the duo responded. "We want a divorce. We're already married."

The two bench members gasped while the third hurriedly recovered his equilibrium. "The clerk was not heard from."

"Yes, your honor," the veteran groom continued, while his wife smiled serenely on, "we've been living together all the time."

"We like each other an awful lot, but think we are just unsuited to one another. We've talked the matter over thoroughly and have agreed a friendly divorce is the best thing for both of us. And we want you to divorce us in order to escape a lot of newspaper notoriety."

The judge who had drawn the shortest match referred them to an attorney.

Fishermen Tell of Being Towed by Whale

Boston, Mass.—Being towed in a dory for nearly a quarter of a mile by a whale is an experience calculated to inspire nightmares.

Joe Sousa and Antonio Joseph, Portuguese fishermen, reported just such an adventure when they arrived here recently on the steamer Angie B. Watson.

Believe it or not, here's their story. They had a halibut rigout and were on the standing part of the gear when it began to haul harder than usual. Fifty fathoms of line was brought up and coiled down, and with the hook and loomed the head of a humpback whale. The whale towed the dory about a quarter of a mile. Then the fishermen cut the line and the whale disappeared.

No Privacy for Fish Even at Bottom of Sea

Fleetwood, England.—Even the fish at the bottom of the sea are being deprived of their privacy by modern inventions. An "echo sounder," which aids fishermen in listening in for fish and guiding their nets, has been invented and may revolutionize fishing methods.

WATCHFULLY WAITING



Governor General Davis.

Manila, Gov. Gen. Dwight F. Davis' message to the legislature when it convened for the annual 100-day term, was in general terms and without specific recommendation, his recent arrival in the Philippines leaving him still unfamiliar with many details.

NINE GO TO DEATH IN SUNKEN PULLMAN

Bridge Over Arroyo in Colorado Collapses.

Denver, Colo.—Nine persons lost their lives in the flood-swollen Arroyo, when a trestle bridge collapsed on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. The arroyo bed, normally dry, had been suddenly turned into a torrent by a cloudburst.

All who lost their lives were in the Pullman placed on the train at St. Louis. Many of the passengers, survivors said, were awake at the time of the disaster, having been aroused by the taking of a sliding a few miles east of Stratton to permit the passing of the companion east-bound train. Railroad officials estimated that the eastbound train had crossed the weakened bridge less than 45 minutes prior to the collapse.

The dead: Mrs. Mary McDonald, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Ben Lewis, Memphis, Tenn.; Harry Lewis, Memphis, Tenn.; G. S. Currie, New York; John Currie, New York; Mrs. Jennie Holtz, Memphis, Tenn.; Two unidentified negro porters.

**12,903 Aliens Deported
in the Last Fiscal Year**

Washington.—A total of 12,903 persons were deported from the United States during the 1929 year.

Immigration Commissioner Bull, in making this announcement, said the principal reasons for deporting aliens were because they were criminals, had overstayed their time limit or had become public charges.

Deportations numbered 11,625 in 1928; 11,692 in 1927; 10,904 in 1926; 9,405 in 1925 and 6,400 in 1924.

Cremate Body of Noted Leader of Theosophists

Stockholm.—The body of Mrs. Katherine Tingley, noted Theosophist leader, was cremated at a solemn ceremony at Golluburg. A large crowd heard the address by Prof. Esk, of Point Loma, Calif. The ashes were placed in two urns, one to be kept at Visingsö, Sweden, and the other at Point Loma.

**Walther League Keeps
President in Office**

Fort Wayne, Ind.—E. J. Gallmeyer of Fort Wayne has been re-elected president of the Walther league by the delegates assembled here at the league's thirty-seventh annual convention of young Lutherans.

Prof. E. H. Englebrecht of River Forest, Ill., was re-elected field secretary.

**British Monarch Again
Submits to Operation**

London.—King George underwent a third operation of the chest. Portions of two ribs were removed.

The attending doctors announced that the operation was successful. It was made necessary by an abscess in the cavity of the right side of the chest.

**Tacna-Arica Pact Pleases
Asuncion.**—Paraguay.—The senate adopted a resolution to congratulate the United States Chilean and Peruvian ministers here on settlement of the Tacna-Arica border dispute between Chile and Peru.

Michigan Jurist Dead

Lansing, Mich.—Grant Fellows, justice of the Michigan Supreme court, is dead. Justice Fellows suffered a stroke a short time ago. He was sixty-four years old.

FARMERS TOLD THEY MUST GET TOGETHER

Organization First Requisite for Relief.

Washington.—The President's newly appointed federal farm board appealed to the farmers of the country to organize if they desire financial assistance from the agencies set up under the farm relief law passed by the federal session.

Chairman Legge said that so far as the board had been able to discover no provision had been made for giving loans to individual farmers or to farmer groups unless they were organized under the state law as co-operatives and were farmer-owned and controlled. Scores of applications from individual farmers and small organizations have reached the board.

According to figures given out by the board, only about one-third of the farmers of the country are members of co-operatives and thus in a position to obtain such financial assistance as the board will offer when it is thoroughly organized. The board's figures show 2,000,000 farmers organized out of a total of 6,500,000.

The board announced that no loans would be made out of its \$150,000,000 fund available, pending a determination of policy.

Lands in West Released for Homes and Cattle

Washington.—Designation of 2,000 acres of land in Idaho as subject to homestead entry and 130,000 acres in Arizona and Montana, subject to stock-raising homestead entry, was announced by the Interior department.

More than 400 acres in Colorado and Montana were classified for power, while 150 acres in California were withdrawn from that class. Nearly 2,000,000 acres in New Mexico were included in patent class withdrawal.

More than 34,900 acres in Arizona, previously included in petroleum withdrawal, were returned to entry. More than 5,000 acres in Montana and Wyoming were included in coal reserves for the United States.

Harriman Company Gets Concession in Poland?

Warsaw.—The official announcement that the W. A. Harriman interests have been granted a sixty-year electrification concession in a district covering one-fourth of Poland's area and amounting for about one-third of her population is expected here soon.

Semi-official sources state the Harriman company will spend \$25,000,000 on power plant equipment in the next ten years, and it is estimated that the expenditure may reach \$100,000,000 or more during the life of the concession.

Coste Not Likely to Attempt Atlantic Trip

Paris.—Dieudonne Coste probably will not make another attempt during this year to fly across the Atlantic. In a signed article in Excelsior Captain Coste said his Paris-to-New York flight was dependent entirely upon the presence of certain exceptional weather conditions. Friends believed that, in view of the dissimulation of the French government to permit further transatlantic flying, he would not try again until next year.

Secretary Denies Rumor of Naval Parity Note

Washington.—Secretary Stimson denied reports that the United States has dispatched a note to Great Britain on the subject of naval parity. The secretary also said that the department would not make anything public on the information it has received respecting the disarmament discussions in London between Ambassador Davies and Prime Minister MacDonald.

Florida Banks to Get "All the Money Needed"

Tampa, Fla.—Five million dollars in cash sent here from the Atlanta federal reserve bank and promise by a federal reserve official of "all the money needed to meet the situation," bolstered Florida bankers and business men in their efforts to restore public confidence in the banking institutions of the state, of which 15 in this section have closed. Twenty-three banks closed within two weeks.

No Armed Civilians to Accompany Dry Raiders

Washington.—James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, announced that he has sent out instructions to all administrators forbidding the employment of armed volunteers as dry raiders. The instructions are credited to have the outgrowth of killings which have added eight names to the death list in the last six weeks. Four of the killings were by mixed federal and civilian raiding parties.

Heads Catholic Society Solemnly Oppose

Salego, Ore.—William Libner of New Ulm, Minn., was re-elected president of the Catholic Central Society of America at the annual convention here. The diamond jubilee convention will be held in Baltimore next year.

Fire Sweeps Seattle Docks

Seattle, Wash.—Six firemen were injured and \$250,000 damage caused by fire which practically destroyed the Union Pacific dock on the waterfront here.

CARRY "COALS" TO MANY "NEWCASTLES"

Americans Explore Best of Geographic Metaphors.

Washington.—American producers have exploded one of the best geographic metaphors.

They now make millions annually by "carrying coals to Newcastle." Many "coals," in fact, to many "Newcastles."

"American merchants are selling all sorts of products to countries for which those same products are famous," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Apple blossom time in Normandy is no hindrance to the sale of thousands of boxes of American apples in France. The United States also sells perfumes and raisins to France, the home of flower farms and vineyards; hops and sausage to Germany, home of beer and frankfurters; and fertilizer to Chile, the world's chief source of natural nitrates.

Quinine to Peru.

"Peru is the original home of quinine. Yet quinine lends the list of American medicinal worth \$300,000 imported into Peru annually from the United States, a country in which cinchona trees do not grow.

"In the Dominican republic and the British West Indies flourish the 'chocolate' trees that supply nearly 100,000,000 pounds of cacao to the United States annually. To each the United States sells 9,000 pounds of chocolate every year—perhaps with the same chocolate ingredients we bought from them.

To Cuba, Sugar Bowl of the Antilles, American merchants send an annual cargo of a million and a half pounds of confectionery.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle"—and selling them, too! Chile comes from Mexico, nearly 10,000,000 pounds of cacao annually. And as soon as American factories can mix it, and flavor it, and roll it, and wrap it, they send 275,000 pounds back as chewing gum to Mexico to be sold for about \$150,000.

"United States exporters sell china ware to China; prepared milk to the dairy land of Holland; rubber goods in the home of rubber, British Malaya; and jute to the Philippines, our chief source of copra for soap-making; and binding twine to Mexico, the home of sisal from which binding twine is made.

"Jute has been raised successfully only in India. The United States buys millions of yards of it to sack potatoes and wrap cotton bales. Out of the jute which America bought one recent year, it resold 75,000 pounds of gunny sacks to India.

How Synthetics Compete

"Sometimes it is a synthetic coal tar product which competes with some local trade 'Newcastle.' Thymol is an important dentifrice constituent. It was extracted from the ajowan tree of India until chemists began to make it in laboratories. Now the United States markets dentifrices with synthetic thymol in India, the home of natural thymol.

"Bulgaria, famous for its beans, welcomes a 'Newcastle' type of trade triangle. Fragrant, bean-growing peas, lentils, hard, white beans from the United States and sell their own superior quality beans to other European nations for a higher price.

"During the English coal strike the United States shipped 100,000,000 tons of coal to England and some of it actually went to Newcastle, the Seranton of Britain."

Trap Burglar Stealing Stockings for His Girl

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Because he went back to get three pairs of silk stockings for his girl after he had already successfully removed \$5,000 worth in bulk from a Brooklyn specialty shop, Thomas Smith, twenty-seven, was jailed charged with burglary.

Smith had moved his big haul out of the store and was waiting for a friend to come and get it with an automobile, he told police, when he happened to think of the silk stockings he had seen on a counter. When he went back to get them he stepped on a burglar alarm wire.

School Janitors Learn Scientific Ways of Work

Pittsburg, Kan.—More than 100 janitors and public school custodians in Kansas and Missouri are turning students at the Kansas State Teachers' college here. The occasion is a short course of instruction in the science and practical art underlying their work. The project is being sponsored jointly by the state board for vocational education, the college and the Kansas Janitor-Engineers association.

Father, Son Admitted to Bar at Same Time

Lincoln, Neb.—Smith family is going to start practicing law. Robert Smith, clerk of the Omaha District court, and his son, Edwin, were admitted to practice law at the same time. The elder Smith has studied law for some time, but waited for his son to be graduated from the law school of the University of Nebraska before seeking admission to the bar.

WICKERSHAM WOULD SPLIT "DRY" BURDEN

Urges Divided Responsibility for Enforcement.

New London, Conn.—George W. Wickersham, in his first utterance since his appointment as chairman of President Hoover's law enforcement commission, brought the subject of prohibition and prohibition enforcement squarely before the conference of governors assembly here.

Wickersham, not here in person, wrote his opinion in a letter to Governor Roosevelt of New York, read to the conference by Roosevelt. The highlights of the letter:

1.—The statement that thus far the national government alone has borne the brunt of the work of prohibition enforcement.

2.—A tacit admission that prohibition enforcement efforts thus far have been characterized by failure, and that they have been conducive to the growth of crime.

3.—A recommendation that the federal government confine itself to preventing manufacturing, importation and interstate trade in intoxicants, and that the states themselves stamp out the local trade in "speakeasies."

4.—A statement that by co-operation between the state and federal authorities the present laws may be so modified as to become reasonably enforceable.

Wickersham, who was attorney general in President Taft's cabinet, said in his letter:

"If the national government were to attempt to prevent importation, manufacture and shipment in interstate commerce, the states undertaking the internal police regulations to prevent sale, saloons, speakeasies, etc., the national and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforced, and one great source of demoralizing and peculiarly profitable crime removed."

No action was taken on chairman Wickersham's plea. The fraction of the conference was tantamount to rejecting the plan of the chairman of the President's commission on law enforcement since in his letter to the conference he asked the governors to take the initiative.

Washington.—Demands for the resignation of George W. Wickersham, chairman of the President's law enforcement commission, because of his proposal to divide Volstead enforcement responsibility between the states and the federal government, were voiced by Senator T. H. Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas. Mr. Wickersham's letter was the "worst blow" ever leveled at prohibition, according to the Arkansas senator, who declared, "the usefulness of the commission is already destroyed if Wickersham continues at its head."

Oil Royalties Enrich University of Texas

Austin, Texas.—Discovery of oil on lands owned by the University of Texas has made it one of the country's wealthiest schools.

Approximately \$12,000,000 in royalties already has been collected from producing wells in western Texas. It is estimated the sum eventually will reach \$20,000,000.

Several new buildings now under construction on the Austin campus will be paid for by income from royalties.

Free State to Abandon Idea of Jury Secrecy

Dublin.—The Free State government has decided that its measure for the protection of jurors in criminal cases, providing for secret jury panels, shall not, as originally intended, become a permanent law but shall be merely an emergency measure terminating after 1931.

By that time, it is believed, present conspiracy to intimidate jurors will have disappeared.

Class I Railroads Pay Highest Taxes Recorded

Washington.—Taxes paid by Class I railroads throughout the country in 1928 were the largest in history, reaching a total of \$388,432,403, an increase of \$508,647 over the previous high record of 1926, according to figures published by the bureau of railway economics of the American Railway association.

Committee Ends Work on House Tariff Bill

Washington.—The senate finance committee concluded the public hearings it began June 10 on the house tariff bill. Both Chairman Smoot and Senator Wilson of Indiana, the party leader and ranking Republican on the committee, expect the measure to be ready for the senate by the time it reconvenes August 14.

Shah's Jewels Appraised

Paris.—The fabulous treasury of jewels of the Shah of Persia has been estimated at \$170,000,000 by a committee of French and Dutch jewel experts which has just completed the first valuation ever made.

Trade Balance Favorable

Washington.—Exports from the United States were valued at \$397,000,000 compared with \$338,061,000 for June, 1928, while imports totaled \$352,000,000 against \$317,240,000.

TO TOUR FAR EAST



Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Paris.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson arrived here a few days ago and announced that she would continue her tour to include a journey through the Far East in order to study international political and economic problems.

DENY EXISTENCE OF LOBBY AT CAPITAL

Statement by Methodist Board Made Public.

Washington.—The board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal church, in a statement, repeated its denial that a political lobby is maintained in Washington to exert influence for legislation in which it is interested.

The statement, contained in the weekly "clip sheet" of the board, was indirectly a reply to Representative George Holden Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, a wet. Mr. Tinkham recently asked the attorney general to prosecute the board on the ground that it has participated in political campaigns and yet has failed to make a report of its expenditures as required by law.

The board declared that it had made no report "because it made no expenditures which were properly reportable."

Admitting that its representatives sometimes appear before committees of the house and senate, the board asserts that such duties are undertaken in co-operation with other churches and dry organizations.

The statement also declares that "congressmen, sometimes wet congressmen, approach this board for information at least 30 times for every time one of them is approached by a representative of the board."

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

Maj. Gen. Wendell C. Neville has been named to succeed General Lejeune as commandant of the Marine corps.

President Hoover announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond of Oregon as auditor of the Philippine islands.

White House economy caused the executive offices to be the only agency of the government which expended less money in the fiscal year 1929 than in 1928.

Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, former commandant of the United States Marine corps, ended his service with the corps after 45 years on duty. He retires officially November 12.

Federal employees traveling on government business must use American ships in preference to foreign-owned and operated vessels, it has been ruled by Controller General McCarl.

Senator Wesley Jones of Washington has had two blood transfusions since an operation for a kidney ailment, but at the hospital it was said that he was improving and was "apparently in no immediate danger."

Census Data Held From Income Tax Officials

Washington.—Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, has declared that all census data concerning earnings, expenditures, sales and accounts of business men will be held in strict confidence by the Commerce department and will not be available to income tax officials for investigation or prosecution.

End to Famous Berlin Church

Berlin.—The Evangelischer Dom, the Protestant cathedral in which the Kaiser used to worship and from which the aviator Gunther von Huenefeld was carried to his grave, is about to be eclipsed by a synagogue.

Trotzky Barred From Britain

London.—Home Secretary Clynes announced in the house of commons that he had decided against allowing Leon Trotzky, exiled Communist leader, to visit Great Britain.

NEW VIRGINIA CAVE OPENED TO PUBLIC

Famed for Part Played in Civil War.

Harrisonburg, Va.—Another beautiful underground world—the Blue Grotto, the caverns used in part by soldiers of the Civil war as a hiding place and camping site and on the walls of which are inscribed the names of thousands of Confederate and Union warriors from Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia—was formally opened by Col. R. T. Brown and his son, Maj. Edward M. Brown, who have spent more than \$100,000 in developing this cave.

The opening of the Blue Grottoes makes six caverns in operation in the limestone country of the Shenandoah valley. More than \$1,000,000 have been spent in developing these caverns for sightseeing purposes and it is known that \$5,000,000 has been refused for them from northern capitalists seeking to operate the group as one chain.

The Blue Grottoes was developed by the Brown interests, which have expended more than \$1,000,000 in developing the Endless Caverns near New Market, the Natural Chimneys and Sapphire Pool near Mount Solon, Va.

Chief interest in Blue Grottoes centers around the thousands of names of Civil war soldiers which are inscribed upon its walls and which can easily be read today. The caverns also have the varicolored formation peculiar to places of this kind and which are formed by drops of water through limestone formations extending over thousands of years. The caverns are located eight miles north of Harrisonburg on the Valley pike and run under a huge limestone knoll on the Moore farm.

During the Civil war both Confederate and Union soldiers made part of these caverns, running back under the knoll, a hiding place and a camping site, especially in stormy weather. The mouth of the cave was large enough for many horses to enter. In fact, the first opening was used as a stable for horses. The soldiers would go back further into the channel where, safe and unmolested from the enemy, they carried their names on the sides of the walls.

Costs Exactly \$777 to Become Belgian Baron

Brussels.—It costs exactly \$777, or 97,000 Belgian francs, to become a baron of the kingdom of Belgium. And there is no record as yet of any person having refused the title because it cost too much.

King Albert confers from three to five titles of nobility every year, mostly to elderly gentlemen of great merit. In most cases the title of baron is conferred and only in exceptional cases is it a hereditary title. So the number of noblemen is not much increased by the king's annual distribution of titles, as the holders and their wives usually are too aged to enjoy it for a long time, and their children do not benefit from it at all.

The expenses of becoming a baron are rather high, because the state levies a tax on registering any new title of nobility. The official recording of a title costs \$150. The title of baron is taxed \$110 besides, while a new viscount has to pay \$150 in addition, a prince or duke \$300. To this is added the expenses for a certificate. The certificate is a marvelous document, hand written by experts and hand painted in the manner of medieval documents. Without such a certificate the title is not worth a cent. With the certificate it is worth at least the \$777 paid for it, and, in the eyes of the world, probably much more.

Five or six cases are known where men refused the honor of becoming a baron or count. They did so because they thought their name was good enough without the title. Among these was Mayor Adolphe Max of Brussels.

Flees Jail With Key Made From Pocket Comb

Modesto, Calif.—That "stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage" is nothing less than the truth, if you only possess a pocket comb.

That was proven here by Jack Burnett, twenty-two, wanted on nine counts of larceny and burglary.

Burnett opened his jail door with a key fashioned out of a comb. His absence was discovered within half an hour and his description broadcast. A few minutes later he was reported entering a residence by a rear door. Police Captain Arlington answered the call.

Arlington and Burnett discovered each other simultaneously. The youthful bandit proved clever not only with a comb, but also with his feet. He outdistanced the law officer and was still at liberty at the last report.

Dog, Cat, Groundhogs Live Happily Together

Lithopolis, Ohio.—The "happiest" family in the animal kingdom, composed of three baby groundhogs, two kittens, a spaniel dog, and a cat, lives at the home here of Frank Rothman.

The burden of this unique family falls upon the dog and cat. The cat brought in the groundhogs which became so friendly with the kittens that they were adopted.

For guarding the kittens, the dog is rewarded with food gathered by the cat on her foraging trips.