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LIGHTS OF NEW YORK

Clubby Folk
The new edition of Club Members of New York contains the names and addresses of 30,000 members of 44 men's and women's clubs in the metropolitan area—and circulating library and book-of-the-month club memberships are not counted. Reading from left to right, the organizations start with the Ardley Golf club and the Automobile Club of America, and end with the University club and the Yale club.

Champion Joiners
Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Harry Payne Whitney are the champion joiners, belonging to 17 clubs each. Clarence W. Mackay, Irving Berlin's father-in-law, comes next by paying dues in 16. Among the women, Mrs. John T. Pratt—Alderman Ruth Pratt—tops the list with six memberships—and there are only six women's clubs listed. The New York A. C. is most popular of all, having 5,500 members.

Protect the Weak
A new society is thriving in a public school in Greenwich Village. It has been organized to protect the weak and helpless, and to relieve suffering dogs, cats and horses. The children patrol the streets and see to it that every stray cat is allowed to prowling unmolested in the garbage cans that line the street curbs. They are curd cats, not alley cats, for there are no alleys. The children keep a keen lookout for any kind of cruelty and a driver who whips his horse in the neighborhood will surely be reported to the S. P. C. A. And if he leaves his wagon for a moment, his whip will be stolen and added to the children's large collection.

Three cheers for Democracy! Single-handed, and with no influence whatever, one unimportant and impoverished citizen has made a supposedly soulless public utility do his bidding. For almost two years he has campaigned to Long Island. Every day during most of that time he has been in the jam before the Pennsylvania station. He noticed that his train was usually on its track, all ready for passengers, five or ten minutes before the gates were opened. If they didn't open the gates earlier, he thought, there would be no rush to get through at the last minute. He innocently asked the station master how long before train time the gates should be opened. "The rules say they should be opened 15 minutes before train time, except in rush hours," said the station master.

For several weeks the downtown commuter made notes. Even outside rush hours, he discovered, the gates were seldom opened earlier than seven minutes before train time. "Why?" he asked a platform man. "Well," said the platform man, "the train crew's pay doesn't start until 15 minutes before the train leaves, and by the time they have signed up and punched the clock and taken their positions at the doors, five or maybe ten minutes have gone by."

"Oh!" said the commuter. So he wrote a letter to the transit commission, detailing what he had learned. "For a few dollars more," he said, "the railroad could increase its passengers' comfort." The transit commission was right on the job. It sent its inspectors to verify the commuter's complaint, and then called the operating heads of the road on the carpet. The gates now open 15 minutes ahead of time, except when the rush-hour headway makes it impossible.

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Saws Way Into Jail

And Begins Sentence

Lebanon, Ind.—Emmett Scott, forty-six, started three months' sentence and a new record at the Boone county jail here.
So far, to Scott belongs the distinction of being the only man ever to saw his way in to serve a sentence.
When Scott arrived to do his time he found that the keys had been lost and the doors of the institution locked against him. Under instruction from Sheriff Sandlin he got busy with a hack saw and opened up the gate to the bull pen.

Raises Tombstone for

Wife to Aid His Suit

Budapest.—When Mrs. Johanna Rudi, during a walk through a Budapest cemetery found a gravestone on which she was announced as dead and her children, as mentioned by name on the stone, as in mourning she decided to start a police investigation.

Within a few days she learned that, wishing to marry again and finding it necessary in some extraordinary way to prove to the object of his affection how devotedly he could love a woman, her divorced husband had erected the monument. It was to show his intended wife how he cherished the memory of any woman who did him the honor of accepting him as a husband.

HAITIAN ELECTION OFF



President Borno.

Port-Au-Prince, Haiti.—President Borno announced that there will be no legislative elections in 1930. This means that the election of a president next April will be by the council of state and not by the national assembly, which is chosen by popular vote. The choice of the April election will serve for six years.

COTTON, FRUIT LOANS OK'D BY FARM BOARD

Southern Growers to Receive Financial Assistance.

Washington.—Supplemental loans aggregating \$750,000 to southern cotton growers co-operative associations, and a facilities loan of \$2,800,000 to the Florida Citrus exchange have been approved by the federal farm board. The Tennessee Cotton Growers' association, it was announced, will receive a supplemental commodity loan not exceeding \$250,000 and the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative association will be given not to exceed \$300,000.

The \$2,800,000 advance to the Florida Citrus exchange will be secured by first mortgages on packing plants and local units of the exchange, the properties to be appraised by a nationally known appraisal company and the individual loans will not exceed 60 per cent of the appraised value of any unit. A further condition imposed is that an audit of the citrus exchange now under way, shall disclose a condition satisfactory to the board.

S. R. McKelvie, member of the farm board, in a letter to Senator S. D. Fess (Rep., Ohio), denied that, as quoted by Senator Fess, he, in response to a query while being questioned by the senate agriculture committee, said, "It would be about five years before we could look for any relief, provided the wheat grower should live that long."

"The record will show," Mr. McKelvie wrote, "that I said repeatedly that the board proposed to have a national sales agency of co-operatives for handling at least 40 per cent of the wheat set up and going in time to handle next year's crop and that if it could not be done some other means of doing it would be found."

Invitations to attend a conference in Chicago at the Drake hotel on October 22 to discuss trade practices in their business have been extended to nearly 1,200 meat packers and wholesalers by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde. The purpose of the conference, according to the invitation, is not only to eliminate waste, but also to agree on sound practices benefiting live stock producers, processors, and consumers alike.

Corn Crop Report Shows

72,000,000 Bu. Increase

Washington.—An increase of 72,000,000 bushels over the estimate of a month ago is shown in the crop report on corn as made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The October estimate is for a corn production of 2,528,000,000 bushels, which compares with 2,456,000,000 bushels raised last year, a loss of 308,000,000 bushels. The average yield for the years 1923-27 was 2,477,000,000 bushels, so that this year's outlook is for a crop 219,000,000 bushels under the five-year average.

The prospect is for 224,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, including 52,000,000 bushels of durum, as against 217,000,000 bushels a month ago and 224,000,000 bushels last year.

No new estimate was made on winter wheat and the preliminary figures of 508,000,000 bushels indicate a total of 722,000,000 bushels for the United States this year. This is 110,000,000 bushels below the crop of last year. An outa production of 1,127,000,000 bushels is indicated, which is 22,000,000 bushels above the September figure, but 222,000,000 bushels under the estimated production last year.

East Harness Meeting Ends

Lexington, Ky.—The best grand circuit meeting ever held here has ended and brought to a close the circuit's harness season of 28 weeks, during which more than \$1,000,000 was distributed in purses.

Army-Navy Game Plan Falls

Washington.—Efforts looking toward arranging of a post-season football game between the Army and Navy this fall have not been successful, Secretary of War Good disclosed.

LIVE STOCK GROUPS' SESSION IS CALLED

Farm Board Invites Co-Ops to Meet October 23.

Washington.—For the purpose of planning a national organization in which the various live stock co-operatives may participate, a call has been issued by the federal farm board for a conference of co-operative live stock marketing associations in Chicago on October 23. In view of the fact that there are competing co-operatives at some of the large terminal markets, the board has been advised that co-operative control can be correlated more effectively through a national group.

"Of the live stock sold at terminal markets in 1928, \$280,142,280 worth was handled by the co-operatives," the board said. "This represented 181,850 carloads composed of 1,751,500 cattle, 8,483,413 hogs and 1,698,880 sheep, or approximately 18 per cent of the live stock sold at the terminal markets of the country, and ranges from 9 per cent on some of these markets to 35 per cent on others."

Those invited to the Chicago conference are officials of the National Livestock Producers' association, which operates sale agencies on 12 of the large terminals; the Farmers' Union group which operates on nine of the terminal markets; the Farmers' Livestock Commission company at St. Louis; the Central Co-operative association at South St. Paul, the Peoples' Co-operative Sales agency at South St. Paul; the Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales association at Milwaukee; the Producers' Livestock Commission association at Springfield, Ill.; the Missouri Farmers' Association Livestock commission at Springfield, Mo.; the Cattle Raisers' and Producers' Commission company at Fort Worth, Texas; and the Western Cattle Marketing Association of San Francisco, Calif.

In addition to these operating agencies, the presidents of these national farm organizations have been invited: American Farm Bureau federation, the National Grange, the National Farmers' union, the National Equity union and the American National Livestock association.

Principles of operation for the Farmers' National Grain corporation \$20,000,000 marketing organization for wheat co-operatives of the west were also agreed on at a conference attended by the members of the board and the organization committee named by the growers. This leaves only the settlement of the details of incorporation before the machinery is fully set up.

Progress in the organization of the grain group was noted by Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, who expressed the hope that the corporation would begin functioning by November 1. If it does, he said, some assistance might be extended for the marketing of the spring wheat crop. The corporation plans to maintain a central sales organization with offices in all grain-buying centers of the country, Mr. Legge said.

New National Wool Co-Op

Committee Is Announced

Chicago.—An organization committee headed by L. B. Palmer of Columbus, Ohio, has been chosen to form the new national wool marketing co-operative which will be established under the new federal farm board law.

Representatives of the wool marketing agencies met here with Chairman Alexander Legge and other members of the farm board, and at the conclusion of the session a committee of 15 to organize and incorporate the new wool marketing association was selected.

In addition, an advisory committee of seven will be chosen from a list of 21 names of leaders in the wool producing sections of the country submitted to Chairman Legge.

The new central selling agency will start with a capital of \$500,000, according to plans adopted at the two-day conference which was attended by representatives of 25 co-operative wool and mohair marketing groups.

Wisconsin Indians Make

Claim on 2,000,000 Acres

Stockbridge, Wis.—A claim for 2,000,000 acres of Connecticut land will be filed in the courts, it was decided at a conference of the Stockbridge, Brotherton and Munsee Indians of Wisconsin. The Indians insist that the land, belonging to them by tribal heritage, was taken away wrongfully.

Banker Gets 15-Year Sentence

New York.—Charles Delos Waggoner, Telluride, Colo., banker, was "sliced" six of New York's largest banks out of \$500,000, pleaded guilty in the United States court to using the mails to defraud. He was sentenced to Atlanta prison for 15 years.

Rebuild New German Liner

Berlin.—The Europa, sister ship of the liner Bremen, is being rebuilt after being badly damaged by fire and is expected to be ready to make her first trip to the United States next March.

Chicago Death Rate Falls

Chicago.—Records in the health department revealed that there were 782 fewer deaths in Chicago during the first nine months of this year than during the corresponding period of 1928.

Providing for Patty

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

(Copyright)
JIM GRANGER had more silver dollars than he knew what to do with, a ranch that numbered hundreds of acres and the finest lot of short horns in Selby county. But he had only one daughter and he valued her more than all the rest of his possessions.

He placed her worth so high, in fact, that he could not imagine any man good enough to be her husband. Yet, paradoxically, he had brought himself to believe she ought to marry. Unfortunately, he could not live for ever and he was old-fashioned enough to think that a woman was better off in this vale of tears than hunters with a decent man at her side. His daughter would be one of the wealthiest girls in the country some day and a shining target for unscrupulous suitors.

A slight touch of indigestion threw him into a panic and brought him to a sudden weird determination.

Calling Patty one morning, he drew her to him tenderly. "Patty," he said, "I'm off to Chicago on one of my semi-annual jaunts to talk matters over with the cattle men. Be a good girl while I'm gone and if I wire any instructions, no matter what they are, obey them to the letter."

Patty, clinging to her arms about his neck in a farewell hug, paid no attention to his somewhat unusual admonition, but she recalled it several days later when a telegram was telephoned to her from Blue Butte, the town nearest the ranch.

"Am sending down a guest. See that he is made comfortable but snub him at every opportunity. Dad."

"Kill a couple of fatted calves, Aunt Judy," she told the housekeeper who had been almost a mother to the girl since her own mother's death. "Dad is sending us a visitor."

He arrived in due time on the train and seemed to be a pleasant enough young man with level gray eyes and a firm chin.

Patty, bound by promise to obey her father, left most of the entertaining to Aunt Judy but she couldn't for the life of her see what there was about the young man that required snubbing. Covertly she watched for some sign of smugness or overdeveloped superiority complex that would make it seem reasonable for her father to ask her to run counter to the rules of ranch hospitality.

Incidentally, she was wildly curious as to the reason for the young man's visit. She wondered if she had found a clew when he said quietly after dinner, "Your father said you would be good enough to show me over the ranch, but I hate to trouble you and wonder if I couldn't just go over it by myself."

Even as she assured him that she would be quite willing to follow her father's suggestion, she was smitten with a horrible suspicion. Was it possible he was thinking of selling the dear old ranch? Was this young man, Derek Trevors, by name, a potential purchaser?

It took more than one ride to give the young man a proper idea of the Bar Cross M and each mile that was covered made it harder for Patty to be any thing but exceedingly amiable toward him. He was not, she became convinced, thinking of buying. In fact, he confided to her his great satisfaction at being recently accepted as a junior partner in his father's Chicago book-publishing firm.

Then came the morning when, with-out any previous hint of such a thing, she found young Trevors with his suitcase beside him. "I've found I must leave," he said rather abruptly. "I've telephoned for a car and—"

Suddenly, he crushed her to him, then released her instantly. "Forgive me," he said contritely, "but—"

At that moment, the Blue Butte bus rattled noisily up the gravel drive and out from its mammoth depths crawled her father.

The next minute she was hiding her blushing face on his shoulder while he gazed at Derek in surprise. "Where you headed for with that thing?" With his free hand he indicated Derek's bar.

Derek looked tenderly at Patty. "I'm sorry, sir. Because you were anything but a friend to me, I agreed to do this for you. To come down and, without mentioning it to your daughter, see if—may I go on?"

At the nod of the other man, he continued. "To see if this would be a good place to start a writers' colony, although why on earth anybody should want to—this, in spite of your telling me your daughter was secretly engaged to a copperhead in Cheyenne—"

"Daddy, you didn't!" The explosion came from the older man's shoulder.

"I proceeded to fall in love with her. So there is nothing for me to do but leave."

It seemed to Jim Granger as if a soft voice whispered in his ear, "Mike may stay, daddy." At any rate, he hugged Patty, he threw his other arm around Derek's shoulder and drew them both toward the dining room.

"Let's talk it over," he said, "after a good meal. I am sure one hungry man's word—"

And—"

Students Construct Planes

An Arkansas flying school requires students to construct and fly an airplane.

JAP, FRENCH STAND PERILS NAVY PARLEY

Safeguard Clause to Protect British Opposed.

Paris.—A safeguard clause to protect the British naval position in opposition to the alleged rights of France, and possibly that of Italy in any eventual limitation of naval armaments is the uppermost topic with the great naval powers, according to reports from diplomatic circles in Paris.

Great Britain is said to wish to protect herself in any agreement on naval limitation against possible refusal of France to fall into line at the five-power naval conference.

If France declines to discuss figures on naval tonnage at the conference, Britain would hesitate to accept a definite naval treaty unless it included a provision that Great Britain no longer should be bound by it if the French program exceeded a stated figure.

Japan as well as the United States is ready to negotiate a final navy treaty.

Japan soon will begin conversations with Washington and London for the right to have a naval strength proportion of seven against ten and ten for the United States and Great Britain.

If the United States enters into an agreement at London to possess eighteen 10,000-ton cruisers, Japan will want twelve.

The strength of Japan in big cruisers interests England.

Diplomatic circles here continued to speculate on the trouble which might arise at the London conference over the question of submarines, which France, as well as Italy and to a less degree Japan, is understood to be studying against abolition.

Jacques Louis Dumessnil, reporter of the naval budget for 1930 in the Chamber of Deputies and Minister of Marine in one of the Herriot cabinets, said that the scrapping of submarines, if insisted upon by Great Britain and the United States, would prove an insurmountable obstacle to agreement on a naval disarmament program, as far as France was concerned.

M. Dumessnil said that France did not desire and was not prepared to discuss or criticize any agreement reached by Great Britain and the United States concerning the parity of their navies.

"I have no doubt that the French parliament will persist in manifesting the sentiment which qualified parliamentary committees have never missed a chance of affirming on this subject," Dumessnil stated.

Washington.—America's acceptance of Britain's invitation to the naval limitations conference in London next January was sent to the British capital almost at the moment of the departure of Prime Minister MacDonald from Washington.

It was the first acceptance of the invitation issued October 7 asking the powers to participate in the conference. With the formality disposed of, American officials are awaiting word from Tokyo, Paris and Rome regarding the attitude of those governments.

Distilleries Chosen to

Produce Whisky for U. S.

Washington.—Prohibition Commissioner Dorn announced the American Medicinal Spirits company and the Franklin Distilling company of Louisville and the Glenmore Distilling company of Owensboro, Ky., had been selected by the government to manufacture whisky.

The three, Dorn said, are to make Bourbon whisky. The distilleries to manufacture rye whisky are still to be announced.

The selections were made under the government's plan of beginning late this year the distillation of approximately two million gallons of whisky annually to replace the stocks in bond, which have dropped to \$2,000,000 gallons.

The program was outlined under the law requiring the prohibition bureau to keep an adequate supply of medicinal whisky available.

Order for 4,754 Freight

Cars to Cost \$12,000,000

Chicago.—The Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railway has placed orders for 4,754 freight cars at a cost of approximately \$12,000,000. This is the largest car award of the year and is expected to be the forerunner of an active railroad buying movement during the balance of the year.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 tons of steel, including wheels and axles, and 20,000,000 feet of lumber will be required.

Vote on \$750,000 Airport

Tampa, Fla.—Tampa voters will ballot on a proposed \$750,000 airport bond issue November 16.

Shareholders May Lose \$15,000,000

Vienna.—Newspapers say that the government and other shareholders of the Bodencredit Anstalt stand to lose \$15,000,000 by its collapse, due to unsuccessful ventures.

Li. Bonaire Drowned in Lake

Port Jervis, Pa.—Thomas Eugene Bitter, sixty-eight, Philadelphia traction magnate and millionaire, was drowned in a lake on his log tavern estate in Pike county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles from Milford.

PRINCE OF WALES PILOT



The Prince of Wales.

London.—The prince of Wales passed his final test as an air pilot when he made several perfect landings, ascents and turns. The test was made after a morning of final practice at the Northolt airfield.

MAY MAP U. S. IN 13

INSTEAD OF 30 YRS.

Will Add Million to Budget to Finish Surveys.

Washington.—Steps to expedite mapping the topographical features of the entire surface of the United States have been taken by President Hoover. At the direction of the President, the secretaries of commerce and interior have ordered a program under which the topographic coast and geodetic surveys of the nation are to be completed within eighteen, rather than eighty years.

The new arrangement is to be effected by providing additional appropriations for the topographical and geodetic surveys. According to present plans, \$1,000,000 will be added to the 1931 budget.

When the surveys are completed, the United States will have maps showing the exact configuration of the entire surface of the United States, including positions of streams, lakes, roads, and cities. Hills and valleys, as well as lesser changes in elevation and depression, will be recorded.

The President acted after receiving a special report from Secretary of Commerce Lamont and Secretary of the Interior Wilbur which disclosed that the topographical work was lagging. Although the first work of this kind was begun seventy years ago, only 43.4 per cent of the nation has been mapped. At the present progress, which is less than 1 per cent a year, it is estimated that eighty years would be necessary to complete the project. Work on the mapping has been so slow. It was revealed that much of the work done twenty or thirty years ago is now out of date.

Under the present plan, the government pays the cost of work on the public domain and 50 per cent of the expenditures in states. At present several of the eastern seaboard states are mapped. Few of the surveys in the central and western states are as much as 50 per cent completed. The work in Ohio has been completed and the Illinois project is 55 per cent finished. New York state is now completely mapped. The topographical surveys in Indiana are 10 per cent completed; in Iowa, 23 per cent; Michigan, 22 per cent, and in Wisconsin, 31.8 per cent.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

The internal revenue bureau decided that the Illinois motor vehicle gasoline tax is deductible in income tax returns.

The senate foreign relations committee favorably reported the nomination of Harry F. Guggenheim to be ambassador to Cuba.

At the first session of the fall term the United States Supreme court received motions and had 250 petitions placed formally before it.

Plans have been completed for what is expected to be the most important meeting of the National Grange ever held, to be convened at Seattle November 13 and to continue through November 20.

President Hoover authorized the announcement that Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, has given his pledge to remain at the head of that department for the duration of the present administration.

Proposes Sugar Consumption Tax

Havana.—A proposal to place a tax of one-fourth of a cent on sugar consumed in Cuba has been recommended by the national economic defense commission.

K. I. Lifer to Pilot Browns

St. Louis, Mo.—Bill Kiffner, a former manager of the Chicago Cubs, has signed a three-year contract to manage the St. Louis Browns. He served as assistant manager during the season just closed.

CHINA'S RAIN GOD PROVES HIS POWER

Peasants' Belief in Prayer Is Strengthened.

Hankow, China.—Peasants in Wuhan and throughout Hupeh province were overjoyed recently at the end of a six-month drought which menaced crops with complete destruction.

Triumphantly the native farmers addressed their district magistrates: "Did we not tell you that national calamity must not interfere with the worship of gods and that if we want rain and a splendid harvest we must offer prayers to the god of rain and refrain from eating meat for seven days? Now China can plunge into any adventure, but to force the people to discontinue the practice of praying for rain would be a foolish policy and would result in a national calamity."

The drought in Hupeh affected many districts. In several large towns the rice crops were ruined by the lack of rain and famine set in.

It was when the drought began to take serious toll of the crops in and around Wuhan and a rice crisis threatened that the farmers, with the backing of the merchants, planned a monster meeting at which united prayer would be offered to the god of rain and god of harvest.

In the past such meetings were held whenever there was lack of rain, but under the Kuomintang rule, the authorities withheld permission, contending that it was purely a superstitious practice not at all in line with the enlightened ideas of New China.

The controversy went on for over a month, but as the drought continued and the situation grew serious the local officials finally gave in and the united worship of the rain god was held.

Curiously enough, rain fell and the drought broke just a day after the mass meeting. The farmers and the promoters of the mass meeting were satisfied that the downpour was the direct result of their prayers.

Escaping Gas Helps

Rainfall in Texas

McComery, Texas.—Meteorologists are satisfied that a change has been wrought in the climate of western and northwestern Texas by natural gas which is constantly escaping into the upper atmosphere from wells and storage tanks.

Research along this line was started five years ago by Dr. L. A. Welch, oil geologist, who combined meteorological studies with his field work in Texas. He made a preliminary report in 1927 in which he pointed out the increase of rainfall during the preceding six years over any corresponding period of years. The average increase of precipitation was four inches a year in the South Plains and Panhandle regions.

Doctor Welch's meteorological studies have been continued by several oil companies operating in the west Texas and Panhandle fields, and the results corroborate the theory and findings of Welch. The annual rainfall is now increasing at the rate of approximately two inches a year and agricultural conditions have been better than ever before.

Tries to Get Married

at Every Court House

Santa Cruz, Calif.—He was ninety-four years old, but was quite insistent that County Clerk H. E. Miller allow him to file notice of his intention to apply for a marriage license.

That no woman accompanied him did not embarrass him. In fact, he admitted he had no particular woman in view, but if the clerk would wait "just a few moments" he would go out and get one.

He gave his name as John J. Peters, residence Santa Barbara, "on a tour with the whole family."

On the court house steps, where the clerk followed him, he was met by two men.

"Hello, grandad, trying to get married again?" queried one.

It was learned that Peters insists on getting married whenever he arrives at a county seat.

Foresters Fight Mistletoe

Washington.—Mistletoe, a holiday symbol to some but a serious pest to the forester, is being eliminated from the life history of western yellow pine by cross-breeding the stock. At the Fremont experiment station in central Colorado, a fast growing, pest-resistant tree has been isolated and is being propagated to improve forest conditions.

Major Acts Spanky, Soldiers Spank Him

Paris.—When a private is guilty of a major misbehavior he is spanked.

Disapproving of the conduct of their superior officer, the soldiers, led by a private, Guillemot, and an instructor named Le Bayon, seized him as he rode through town in