

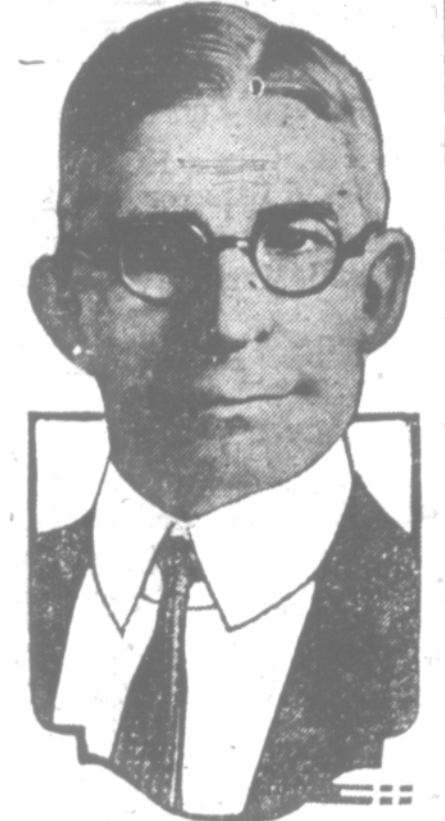
Sherman County Observer

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GRANGE RE-ELECTS TABER



Louis J. Taber.

Seattle, Wash.—Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected for a fourth term as president of the National Grange at its sixty-third annual convention here.

U. S. HIGHWAY PLAN
AS TO AID TRAFFICExpress-Routes Suggested to
Benefit Unemployed.

Washington.—A proposal for a national system of express highways has been presented to President Hoover. The suggestion specifically seeks the appointment of a commission to make a special study of the project.

The plan was placed before the President by Senator Phelps of Colorado, chairman of the senate committee on post offices and post roads; Representative Tilson, Connecticut, majority leader of the house; Representative Robinson, Kentucky, ranking Republican member of the house roads committee, and Lester P. Barlow, a Detroit engineer.

The project, the President was told, would give employment to a large number of men as well as be a great benefit to traffic. The need of a super highway system to make possible faster movement of motor vehicles was emphasized by Senator Phelps and Representative Robinson, authors of a joint resolution introduced in congress last June.

"Numerous suggestions lately have been made, looking toward the establishment of a national system of express motorways connecting large centers of population throughout the country," Senator Phelps declared in a statement. "Experts on highway problems agree that many links in a system of this character could now be built and the cost of them amortized over a period of years out of tolls."

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

The National Geographic society has elected former President Coolidge to membership on its board of trustees.

The United States has notified Great Britain of its acceptance of January 21 as the date for the first meeting of the London naval conference.

The Post Office department, in an attempt of record-breaking Christmas mail, has accumulated a supply of 4,000,000,000 stamps of an aggregate weight of 300 tons.

Director Hines of the veterans' bureau announced that approximately \$7,000,000 in dividends had been paid to World War veterans who hold government insurance policies.

Secretary of Commerce Lamont has announced the appointment of a committee on uniform traffic regulations headed by William E. Metzger of Detroit. Its first meeting here will be held December 16 and 17.

A gift of \$100,000 was announced from the Julius Rosenwald fund to enable the national advisory committee on education to make a survey as the basis for "the proper chart to steer our educational course," required by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur.

Shipment of Florida fruit into Southern and Western states under sterilization was authorized by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde. These shipments are to be allowed from February 1 if warranted by Mediterranean fruit fly conditions at the end of January.

\$16,000,000 for Beet Growers
Chicago.—Checks totaling more than \$16,000,000 have been sent by the Great Western Sugar company covering October deliveries from farmers in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana.

Man, 80, Kills Son, 50; Jailed
Washington.—James Wilson, eighty, was locked up in Fort Madison prison for ten years for shooting his son George, fifty, to death during a quarrel on November 1.

PRESIDENT ASSURED
OF U. S. PROSPERITYConferences With Country's
Leaders Most Gratifying.

BILLIONS FOR BUSINESS
Washington.—Promises of nearly five billion dollars in business expenditures have come forward from all parts of the country in response to President Hoover's appeal for forward industrial activity in the next year.

Some of the larger programs provided: One billion by railroads; one billion to three billions for general construction; one billion by New York city; 500 millions for federal buildings; \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for government ocean mail contracts; \$16,000,000 of a 100 millions electrification program by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Henry Ford, who attended the industrial conference, announced afterward that a general advance in wages is to take effect immediately through cut his automobile plants. About 135,000 men will benefit.

Labor leaders promised no new demands for wage increases, but instead "every co-operation" with industry.

A call was issued for a national meeting which will bring into being a permanent organization of business, mobilizing industrial and commercial agencies for business progress, stable employment and buying power, and co-operative relations with government.

Washington.—President Hoover's conferences with leading railroad officials, bankers, manufacturers, labor, farm and other leaders in the country's business affairs, to stimulate the tide against any oppressive effect from the stock market decline have resulted in most gratifying assurance that business will proceed at even a greater pace than in the past.

One of the most important facts brought out as a result of the President's call for conferences is that the railroads of the United States will spend a billion dollars for expansion and equipment in 1930.

At the annual dinner of the Railway Business association held in Chicago, following the meeting with President Hoover, a general outline of railroad betterment and construction programs added to the plan to keep business booming.

Eastern railroads, which are expected to furnish the bulk of the building projects, are busy working on the details of their 1930 spending. The Pennsylvania alone, according to President W. W. Atterbury, will expend \$100,000,000. Of this, \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 will go for electrifying its road. It is estimated. The whole electrification project will reach \$100,000,000, and it is assumed that \$10,000,000 of it will be used in 1930.

Various other railroads have made announcement of greater expenditures for equipment and general betterment of their property, all of which will add to the lubrication of the wheels of United States industry. The government has instituted plans for a sharp increase in public construction and marine building.

Interest in the development of inland waterways has greatly increased during the last year, and the Chicago to Gulf waterway is expected to be completed in the next two years, according to a report made to the National Industrial Traffic league by its committee on inland waterways.

Among the notable aggregations centering the past week with President Hoover for the purpose of maintaining business progress, was one headed by Henry Ford, and included Julius Rosenwald, Owen D. Young of the General Electric company, and a score of others. It was one of the most impressive groups of business leaders to assemble in Washington since the war.

William C. Clegg, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other prominent labor leaders, had their important part in the joint conference. Leading public utility magnates also participated and outlined their plans in the interest of business success.

The trend toward cheaper money was made evident by an announcement by the federal reserve board of its approval of a reduction in the discount rate of the Boston federal reserve district from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent. The Boston bank is the second of the 12 federal reserve banks to make this reduction, the New York bank having taken the lead a few days ago.

The President particularly is anxious that construction activities of the various industries shall be expanded. In line with his theory that construction work can be used to take up the slack in employment.

Sinclair Is Out of Jail
Washington.—Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil man, has been released from the District of Columbia jail after serving 198 days for contempt of the senate and of the District Supreme court.

Girl Bandit to Be Beheaded
Reims, France.—Death on the guillotine was the sentence imposed upon Lisa Karl and her alleged accomplice, Albert Klarisse, for the murder of an aged innkeeper.

The First Thanksgiving



(From Painting by J. L. G. Ferris in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.)
In Plymouth colony, after the first dreadful winter, of 1621, summer brought a plentiful crop and in the fall Governor Bradford set aside a day for thanksgiving. Great were the preparations—the few women in the colony spent days in baking and cooking and even the children helped. As guests, more than four score Indians were invited, who furnished venison and wild turkey for their share of the feast. The tables were set out of doors and the sun set about them as one big family. It was the first Thanksgiving.

Hand of God
Reached Out
to Pilgrims

The Pilgrim Fathers were more than pioneers in body. They were spiritual pioneers. And this it was that sustained them when so many others failed.

And so their homely Odyssey of exploit and discovery is thrilling. From the ship, after its arrival at Provincetown harbor, where they first thought to land, a small boat went scouting. It encountered Indians, who fled. It brought back baskets of corn discovered buried in the sand. This seed it was that saved them from starvation later. Six months after ward (as they had purposed when they took it) they found the owners and paid them for it. Next the small boat started on a circuit of Cape Cod bay.

"The weather was very cold and it froze so hard the spread of the sea lighting on their coats, they were as if they had been glazed." They camped ashore in a barricade of logs. At midnight came an alarm. It was only wolves. But at dawn, after prayers and breakfast, the Indians made a furious attack. They beat them off and gained the boat. Next it began to snow and rain. Wind increased and sea roughened. The rain broke. "It was as much as 2 men could do to steer her with a couple of oars." The storm grew worse. Night was coming on. Their mast broke in three pieces. They tried for a harbor. It proved a trap of deadly breakers. Paving for their lives, they barely got clear. And though it was very dark and rained sore, yet in the end they got under the lee of a small island and regained their all night in safety.

Promised Land at Last.
Next day on this island they kept their Sabbath. Monday they explored Harbor, cornfields and running brooks. Here or nowhere was their Promised Land. They returned to their ship. On December 21 the Mayflower sailed into Plymouth harbor. The pilgrims of these refugees and exiles. The pilgrims of a nation had begun.

Their settlement was a very illad of woes. One month after they landed, pestilence broke out. In three months half their number were dead. "There was," says Governor Bradford, "but 6 or 7 sound persons, who to their great commendations be it spoken, spared no pains, night or day, but with abundance of toyle and hazard of their own health, fetched them woode, made them fires, dressed their loathsome clothes, clothed and unclothed them; in a word, did all the homely and necessary offices for them which dainty and quessle stomachs cannot endure to hear named, and all this willingly and cheerfully, without any grudging in the least."

One of these good nurses was that gruff soldier, Capt. Miles Standish. The Indians, meanwhile, skinned about and stole the colonists' farming implements. Finally came two

who could speak broken English, which they had learned from crews that came to fish off the Maine coast. One was Samoset, the other Squanto. Both remained to aid the Pilgrims, acting as interpreters and pilots, teaching them how to plant corn and where to fish. Through these two red-skinned friends they met the great sachem Massasoit, with whom they made a treaty of peace which lasted half a century.

Addicks to the Colony.
In April the Mayflower sailed for home. And now it was here again, against the odds. Their first harvest seemed fairly good; beans and Indian corn to the amount of "a peck of meal a week to each person." They had put the ship in a half-rat's hole, they would say, but they could hold out for a month. Next, a warlike tribe of Narragansetts came to a head of a bay, and they were declared of war. They sent back the snakeskin with bullets in it. This gave the Narragansetts heart disease. They declined to accept the bullets and sent them home.

By May, 1621, food was exceedingly scarce. Another day after day, and obtained enough to sustain them till the next harvest by dint of all labor on one-quarter of a pound of bread a day.

The harvest of 1621, when it did come, was meagre. Markets they had none and no coin to trade for food from the Indians. Again the Pilgrims faced famine. Again they turned to the Indians. A seeming change befell them. An adventurous ship came to explore and trade, loaded with a supply of English beads and knives. These the colonists obtained in return for beaver skins, and traded off to the Indians for enough corn to keep them alive for another year.

Saved From Treachery.
Next came two befrendings of chance even more startling. The colonists found that their friend, the great Sachem, Massasoit, is ill. They sent him food, medicines and attendants. He recovers. Visited by compassion he tells his benefactors that he had been party to a conspiracy to wipe out both the Massachusetts Bay and the Plymouth settlements. As if to engrave the faith in an unseen power on the very hearts of these religious folk, at the same time comes a messenger from the Massachusetts Bay colony with the same tidings, and under the following extraordinary circumstances: he knew not one of the way to Plymouth, yet he reached the place. On the journey, however, he lost his direction, and this was why, for the Indians were pursuing him and had been known the trail and kept to it, he never would have reached Plymouth. Ignorance itself befriended them.

Then back came their grisly visitor, famine. Once they had none. They were reduced to lying on ground, such such as they could dig at low tide, what would feed they could shoot, and now and then a deer. When spring did come there was a drought from May 21 to mid-July. Their crops were burning up. They appointed a day for prayer. On the afternoon of that very day, fell "sweet and gentle showers."

True to Their Principles.
In their dealings with that ruthless humanity which forever gravitates to frontier settlements these religious folk adhered to a principle which the doubting world professes to be inhuman. And they proved it to be sane. Time after time they were wronged and betrayed by people whom they had befriended at grievous cost to themselves. Their betrayers would shortly come to grief, strangle back to Plymouth, seek forgiveness and fresh assistance, receive both; then turn around and betray their benefactors again, and again come to grief. Such were the episodes of the scoreless Thomas Weston, John Lyford and John Othman, and the untrustworthy steward, Isaac Allerton. All these and many more stilled the colony in the back; yet the colonists always forgave the injury and recovered from the wound. It was as if they deliberately "tempted Providence"; as if they said: "We are told that God takes care of His own. Let us try it. All that human hands and hands could do they did. This done, they befriended their enemies, forgave their foes, and, for the rest, relied on Providence." Boston Gazette.

LENOXI
With head bowed in prayer, I give thanks to Thee:
God for your promise of Eternity.

they scanned the blank sea horizon for a ship. The one that came was an open boat from a fishing vessel off Maine, bringing them no food, but seven more hungry mouths. Hard on the heels of this came a ship from England which unloaded 60 more men on the colony.

"I'm not your trust in princes," remarks Bradford ("much less in merchants").

Providential Interventions.
And now begins that extraordinary series of interventions, seemingly pure chance, whereby time after time this colony, in its extremity of need is just saved from extinction. Bradford is so sure of their authorship and grows so used to them that he merely remarks: "Behold now another Providence of God." One or two or half a dozen befriendings of chance may be pure coincidence. But when these befriendings go on, month after month and year after year, seemingly in response to firm reliance that they will so come, then what are we to call them? Let us first consider the bare facts of this phenomenon.

The plight of the colony was now desperate. Actual famine impended. At this pinch in sailed a boat bearing a letter from a man and a settlement they had never so much as heard of, telling them where food could be had. They sent a boat to the place directed

SPECIAL SESSION OF
CONGRESS ADJOURNSCost Is Estimated at More
Than One Million.

Washington.—The special session of congress which has been at work since April 15, called primarily to pass farm aid and tariff measures, has adjourned. The regular session opens December 2. It is estimated that the total cost of the special session will amount to more than \$1,000,000.

Congress succeeded only in disposing of farm legislation. Agriculture got its promised relief in the form of a \$500,000,000 fund and farm board to administer it, but there will be little else to remember the session beyond nearly 15,500,000 words of oratory in both houses in the Congressional Record.

Based on an average of 2,500 words to the page, 15,417,500 words had been written into the record since April 15 at a printing cost of approximately \$90 a page. Thus, the oratory, much or most of it futile, will cost the federal treasury close to \$375,000.

In addition to that, it cost \$225,000 to print copies of the tariff bill, the many and voluminous analyses and summaries of its provisions, the hundreds of amendments offered or contemplated, and the many volumes of testimony taken at the senate and house committee hearings. Probably half that amount was spent to print the farm relief measure and hearings held in both houses.

Then there is an item of \$175,000 to pay the mileage allowances of members of the house for travel to and from the session and a similar expenditure of \$71,000 for senators.

No estimate could be found for the cost of taking and printing the hundreds of thousands of words of testimony taken in the course of the Shearer-shieldbuilders' investigation, the hearing in connection with the confirmation of farm board members, or the lobby investigating hearings now under way.

The adjournment of the special session will not affect the status of the tariff bill which retains its place on the senate calendar as the unfinished business. While the Vane case is scheduled to come up for disposition during the opening week of the regular session, it is the hope of the senate leaders that the tariff bill can be passed before the Christmas holidays.

Under this program it is not likely to be enacted into law until the latter part of the winter as several weeks will be required for an adjustment of differences in the senate bill and the bill as passed by the house last May.

Under Sentence of Death,
Taken From Jail, Lynched

Eastland, Texas.—Marshall Ratliff, under death sentence for bank robbery in 1927, was taken from the Eastland county jail here and lynched. Ratliff, who robbed the bank while in the regalia of a Santa Claus, had shot and seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff T. A. Jones in an attempt to escape from the county jail.

Ratliff was hanged from a telephone pole cable after the mob captured the jailer and took his keys.

Senate's O. K. on Edge;
Baird Is His Successor

Trenton, N. J.—Governor Larson has announced the appointment of David A. Baird, Republican leader, to the senate vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Walter E. Edge, who will be ambassador to France.

Senator Edge was confirmed by the senate as ambassador two minutes after receiving his nomination from President Hoover.

'Frisco Places Order for
\$14,000,000 R. R. Supplies

New York.—The St. Louis-San Francisco railroad has placed a new equipment order totaling \$14,000,000. The order calls for twenty locomotives, ten combination baggage and mail cars, 3,800 freight cars, three dining cars, and ten all steel baggage cars. In addition the order calls for 175 miles of rails.

30 Drown as Boat Upsets

Mexico City.—Thirty persons were reported drowned when the steamer Villa Hermosa sank in the Gulf of Mexico, according to dispatches received here.

Wins Walking Championship

New York.—William Carlson, thirty-two, representing the Finnish-American A. C., won the seven-mile national walking championship at Yonkers.

Heads Pioneer Buttermakers

St. Paul, Minn.—Edward K. Slater of Milwaukee has been elected president of the Pioneer Buttermakers' association of the United States.

To Build Largest Oil Tankers

New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has signed contracts with British, German and Italian shipbuilding concerns for the construction of six of the largest oil tankers ever designed for the European trade.

France Builds Fast Torpedo Boat

Paris.—France will launch a new fast torpedo boat, the Vauban, some time in January. The boat will be 334 feet long with a speed of 36 knots.

ACTING WAR SECRETARY



Patrick J. Hurley.

Washington.—Patrick J. Hurley, of Tulsa, Okla., assistant secretary of war, is at the head of the department since the death of James W. Good. It is the belief in some quarters that Hurley will be chosen to succeed his late chief.

QUAKE TIDAL WAVE
TAKES MANY LIVESWall of Water Strikes Along
Thirty-Mile Front.

St. John's, N. F.—An immense tidal wave, 40 feet high, caused by an earthquake, swept the isolated section of the south coast of Burin peninsula, Newfoundland, killed many, and caused property damage of thousands of dollars, it is reported here.

The town of Burin felt a severe earth tremor. Two more shocks followed a half hour later. Almost simultaneously the gigantic tidal wave crashed into the village, sweeping away everything along the water front. Sixteen dwellings were crushed by the mass of water and their wreckage swept to sea. Nine lives, mostly women and children, were lost. Several bodies have been recovered.

All communication by wire was destroyed. It is also reported that 18 lives were lost at Lord's Cove, a tiny fishing settlement a few miles from the town of Burin. Lamalin also reports great damage with a loss of life. The S. S. Daisy, a government revenue patrol boat, was standing by to render assistance.

St. Lawrence, an extensive fishing village, was also struck by the tidal wave, but no loss of life is reported here. Hundreds of people are reported homeless.

The 40 ft. anle of water also caused great havoc from Rock Harbor to Lamalin. Houses, provisions and boats were submerged along the water front. Seven were drowned at Port aux Bras, with four bodies recovered. The town of Corbin also reported being struck by the wave.

The fact that the wave swept in after dark added to the distress. The scenes in the darkness, with the roar of the water and the crashing of houses, added to the helplessness of the frantic populace. One woman and her three children were carried out to sea in one of the houses. A girl and her brother were lost in another. The people were speculating on the earth tremors when, without warning, the great wave swept in, engulfing the homes and their rolled back to sea with its toll of human lives and the shattered remains of houses.

Five Persons Killed in
Dime Store Explosion

Washington.—An explosion in the basement of a 10-cent store during a rush hour killed five persons, dangerously injured others, and sent 40 to hospitals.

The blast rocked the store and tore away the front wall to send debris hurtling upon passersby.

So great was the disorder left by wreckage that it was two hours before firemen could clear it away.

The dead: Cullinane, Catherine; Cokerell, Mrs. Anna May; Cokerell, Mary Ann, two; Dawson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Jacobson, Charles.

Wool Marketing Body Is
Launched in San Angelo

San Angelo, Texas.—The \$1,000,000 National Wool Marketing association was formally perfected here as the new wool and mohair selling organization which will co-operate with the farm board. Headquarters are expected to be located in Boston. The company will have 10,000 shares of capital stock with a par value of \$100 a share.

Kidnapers' Victim Dies of Torture

Acapulco, Mexico.—Of seven men kidnaped by bandits from a ranch near here, three were found hanged by their thumbs to telegraph poles some distance away. One had died of the torture.

Trades Adopt 5-Day Week

Oakland, Calif.—The five-day week has been voluntarily adopted by all the building trades of Alameda county and will become effective February 1, 1930.

Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems or gold,
Once more with harvest-song and shout
Is Nature's bloodless triumph told.