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OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week
Assembled for Information
of Our Readers.

In removing snow from roads Marion county spent \$125 each day, using five outfits, according to the report of Roadmaster Johnson.

Lester D. Kelly, 53, Maupin hotel man and ex-wheat rancher, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver.

The rates of the Hermiston Light & Power company are not unreasonable, according to an order issued by the public service commission at Salem.

Over 40 Washington county farmers have thus far filed requests for apportionments from the carload of certified clover seed recently arrived from Ohio.

Standard equipment in all schools of Lincoln county, regardless of size of the school or value of the respective district, is credited to the county unit system now in use there.

Firing at something he saw moving in the brush, Amos Ellyott of Gelson shot and killed Ralph Finn, also of Gelson, while the two men were hunting in the woods five miles southwest of the town.

A citrus tree which bears oranges, lemons and grapefruit withstood the recent zero weather and is showing strong signs of bursting forth in bloom. The tree is kept in a hothouse in Grants Pass.

Robert Dugger, veteran railroad fireman of The Dalles, died at a hospital there from burns received January 16 when a train on the Shanks branch of the O.W.R. & N. line was wrecked near Grass Valley.

Roseburg's population has shown a substantial gain during the past 10 years, according to the school census. In 1920 the school census base showed a population of 1396. This year's figures indicate 1591.

The city of Jacksonville has donated a tract of land to be used as a truck terminal and machine shops for the Weber Construction company, which operates a string of trucks in hauling copper ore from the Blue Lodge mine.

Cold weather had its effect on St. Helena's volunteer fire department, when only four men answered a second public alarm, and as a result Bowen's general store burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Three goldfish were placidly swimming in their bowl at the home of Mrs. M. C. Painter in The Dalles, apparently none the worse for an arctic adventure that resulted in their being frozen for three days in a solid block of ice.

Announcement of the plan to erect a \$500,000 paper mill in Eugene was made recently. A site has been obtained on the Coos bay branch of the Southern Pacific railway and it is announced that construction will begin by February 1 and the plant be completed by August 1.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed a large warehouse at Imbler recently, burning 6000 boxes of apples and equipment, and caused a loss of \$20,000, according to owners. Three carloads of apples in the building were to have been shipped to market within the next few days.

Seventy-seven fires in Oregon out of side Portland during December resulted in losses aggregating \$117,671, the lowest for any December in five years, according to reports filed with Clara A. Lee, state insurance commissioner. Fire losses throughout the state, exclusive of Portland, for 1929 totaled \$3,834,717, or \$343,079 less than those of 1928 and \$173,862 under the average for the previous five years.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.17; soft white and western white, \$1.16; hard winter, northern spring and western red, \$1.14.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$24@24.50 per ton; valley timothy, \$20.50@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@23.50; clover, \$20; oat hay, \$19; oats and vetch, \$20 @20.50.

Butterfat—34@38c.
Eggs—Ranch, 28@34c.
Cattle—Good to choice, \$11@11.50.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.75@10.85.
Lamb—Good to choice, \$11.50@12.
Seattle

Wheat—Soft white and western white, \$1.18; hard winter and northern spring, \$1.17; western red, \$1.16; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.25.

Eggs—Ranch, 23@27c.
Butterfat—41c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$10@11.
Hogs—Prime light, 10.50@11.25.
Lamb—Choice, \$11.50@12.

Spokane
Cattle—Steers, good, \$10.50@11.25.
Hogs—Good to choice, 10.75@11.
Lamb—Medium to good, \$10.75@11.10.

SPAIN'S DICTATOR QUIT



Primo de Rivera.

Madrid.—Primo de Rivera, Spain's dictator, has resigned. The fall of the dictator who had ruled Spain with an iron hand for six and a half years followed on his recent announcement that he was taking a plebiscite of the army and navy chiefs to decide whether his regime should continue or whether he should make way for a constitutional government. Riots followed.

U. S. CHAMBER NOW BACKS FARM BOARD

Favors Giving Body Time to
Carry Out Its Plans.

Washington.—A truce in the controversy between the federal farm board and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States over the cooperative marketing and farm loan policies of the farm board was seen when the chamber issued a statement indicating "organized business" to "defer judgment."

Some time ago the chamber sponsored a statement expressing dissatisfaction with the farm board's policies on loans to central marketing organizations.

This led to the appearance of Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of directors of the chamber, before the senate lobby committee and his testimony that Chairman Alexander Legge of the farm board had agreed to take into consideration the interests of private enterprise. Mr. Legge retorted that the board had not changed its policies.

The decision to "withhold criticism" and be helpful to the farm board in working out "through this formative period, its policies of helpfulness to agriculture," was transmitted to protesting member organizations by Mr. Barnes. The report reads:

"The committee has held four sessions, primarily to consider questions of chamber policy with respect to federal farm board activities. It also has considered a number of letters and telegrams addressed to the committee, which directly or indirectly urge action of the chamber expressive of opposition to certain phases of the operation of the agricultural marketing act.

"The federal farm board has been active only since July 15, 1929. Its policies, therefore, still are in a formative stage. While this committee has not united on provisions of the act itself, or on the interpretation of those provisions as thus far construed, nevertheless, it feels that in all justice and fairness to the act and to the farm board, it would be premature for this committee to make recommendations to the board of directors on chamber policy in relation thereto."

With respect to resolutions and communications addressed to the board of directors and to the committee, urging that the chamber protest against operations to the farm board, the committee recommended that no action be taken at this time. The board of directors has approved the committee's report.

Five Killed in Plane Crash in Kansas City

Kansas City.—Five persons were killed near the Fairfax airport here in the crash of a monoplane of the Central Air lines bound from Wichita to Kansas City.

The dead are: Dyke Laudemann, Kansas City, pilot; Miss Margaret Dice, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. R. McKinnon, 18220 Dixie highway, Hamwood, Ill.; James R. Eggert, Chicago; William Flynn, Kansas City, Mo.

23 Millions for Parkway
Washington.—The Crampton bill appropriating \$23,000,000 for a George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Potomac river from Mount Vernon to Great Falls, Va., was passed by the house.

To Die Twice Same Day

Oakland, Calif.—Found guilty of double murder of Stanley Montero and his fiancée, Mary Munoz, Ernest A. Diaz, twenty-four years old, was sentenced to be hanged twice on April 11, Diaz shot the couple to death.

Blast Kills Six Miners

Straven, Ala.—Sparks from a mine were believed to have caused an explosion which claimed six lives in the Peerless-Cahaba Coal company's mine near here.

REACH AGREEMENT ON PLAN FOR NAVY CUT

Conference Committee Is
Working Out Details.

London.—Great Britain and France, with the approval of America, have agreed on a compromise between the French thesis that naval limitation be considered from the standpoint of global tonnage and the British contention that it be by categories of ships. This compromise is now to be thrashed out in details by a committee which the naval conference appointed.

Italy, while agreeing to take part in the discussions of the committee, refused to commit itself to any scheme until what it regards as the fundamentals of total tonnage and ratios between the five nations are settled. Japan probably will support Italy.

These were the concrete facts emerging from the plenary session of the conference, which was held in Queen Anne's drawing room of St. James' palace.

The outstanding features of the Anglo-French compromise are the allocation of categories below battleships by gun power rather than by tonnage, and the lumping of light cruisers and destroyers in one category. The first feature was inspired, to some extent, by the success of the Germans in designing the super ship Ersatz Preussen. This ship is about 10,000 tons, but is armed with eleven inch guns, and if the powers contemplate building such ships they will be limited under this agreement.

The French proposed with eleven inch guns be allowed to have a much heavier armament than only with eight inch guns. It is rumored that it is equal to the battleships with some heavy armor and gunners.

Plans of the light cruisers and destroyers in one category meets, to some extent, the French demand for the right to transfer tonnage from one category of ship to another category. Within this category they can concentrate on the type of ship most suited to their needs.

The details of what is known as the "transnational proposal," which were put before the committee were as follows:

1. Each nation to write down the total tonnage it requires and which it agrees not to exceed.
2. Each nation to write down the tonnage required in the specified categories, which it agrees not to exceed.
3. The total of all the figures in the categories to equal the total tonnage figures.
4. Each nation will have the right to deviate a certain agreed percentage from the figures in the categories, subject to certain conditions, such as notice to the other signatories of the treaty and subject to the total tonnage not to be exceeded.

The last clause expressed the concession of the right to transfer tonnage from one category to another. The categories suggested are as follows:

1. Ships of more than 10,000 tons and (or) equipped with eight-inch or larger guns.
2. Cruisers with guns heavier than six inch.
3. Auxiliary surface craft armed with guns under six inches.
4. Aircraft carriers.
5. Submarines.
6. Miscellaneous craft, such as mine sweepers, submarine chasers, motor boats, etc.

The American representatives on the committee are Charles F. Adams, secretary of the navy, and Hugh S. Gibson, ambassador to Belgium.

The plenary meeting was largely formal. Prime Minister MacDonald opened it by reading the agenda, which was confined to three items, although these were subdivided.

First on the agenda was France's demand for limitation by global tonnage.

Second was Great Britain's demand for limitation by categories of ships. Third was Italy's demand for a determination of ratios and total tonnage.

Mr. MacDonald in opening said that Italy wished to make its position clear on this order of business. Dino Grandi, Italian foreign minister, then made a speech phrased in excellent English, in which he declared that while Italy was quite willing to join a discussion on the method of limitation of armaments, it could not and would not abandon its demand for a settlement first of the question of ratios and total tonnage. This, he said, was fundamental.

Signor Grandi reminded the conference that at the bottom the question is political.

After Signor Grandi had made his reservations, American Secretary Gibson was called on to give a historical address on the naval question from 1926 to the present time. The conference addressed subject to the chairman's call.

Episcopal Leader Is Dead

Chicago.—Most Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, bishop of Chicago and primate of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, died of heart trouble at his home on Drexel boulevard.

Home Purchased for Aged Cleaners

Alma, Mich.—A fifty room residence here has been purchased by the Ancient Order of Cleaners for use as a home for aged members, it is announced.

The Romilly Pride

By JANE OSBORN
(Copyright.)

A HIGH-POWERED but dusty automobile rolled slowly down the main street of the little village of Brompton. The driver called to the only citizen who happened to be in sight, Bob Thorold.

"Say, young fellow," called he, "what sort of a place is it out there on the turnpike? Can you get a decent meal, hey?"

"On the turnpike?" queried Bob Thorold.

The driver-owner consulted the guide book. "White house at first turn to right on Romilly turnpike after leaving Brompton," he read slowly. "Why, that would be the Romilly house. Are you sure that is what the book says?"

"Those are the words," murmured Thorold. "It can't be right—"

"Drive on," came a voice from the tonneau.

Bob Thorold, who kept up his ancestral home in Brompton and spent his vacations there, walked on and presently encountered Mr. Jenkins, postmaster of Brompton.

"Funny thing," said Bob: "I met some people who spoke about having meals at a white house at the first turn to the right on Romilly turnpike after leaving Brompton. That's the Romillys, isn't it?"

"Sure," quoth the postmaster. "You've heard how 'tis, hasn't you?"

"They haven't sold the place, have they?" inquired Bob.

"Sold nothing. The how and the wherefore is, so folks say, that they've lost their money—every darned cent of it, and Miss Jane had to open up the place as a kind of roadhouse for motorists."

Bob Thorold spent the afternoon in a long, slow ramble through the woods around Brompton. Toward the close of the afternoon he turned his steps toward the Romilly turnpike and up the pathway that led to the Romillys imposing white house built by the Romillys four generations ago. The door stood open and the screen was unlocked. Within he could see that small tables had been arranged in the front and back drawing rooms—ten or fifteen in all. Of these five were occupied.

Bob entered and took his seat at a small table. Presently a white-clad waitress approached him with a list of dishes offered for that day's dinner. Bob took it with a queer thrill—it was unmistakably written by Jane Romilly. The solitary meal followed, but Jane Romilly did not appear. After it was over Bob offered his card to the maid and asked her to take it to Miss Romilly. He wished to see her.

The answer was that Miss Romilly would see him in the old dining room across the hall. This, thought Bob, was quite in keeping with the proud spirit of the Romillys even in the hour of their misfortune.

Jane was alone in the old dining room. She rose from her desk and came swiftly to him with outstretched hand.

"How amazingly well you are looking," Bob exclaimed.

"Yes," laughed Jane. "The work seems to agree with me."

"But why didn't you tell me? I might have helped you."

"Oh, but it was too late by the time I found out," said Jane. "Besides, it's been a wonderful experience. Aunt Susan is very feeble, now. She keeps to her room with her attendant and really doesn't know. And the work and the people keep me from loneliness. I really don't know how it will all end—"

Bob Thorold shuddered. "Don't talk about such things," he burst out. "Jane, Jane—if this had only come sooner, I was in love with you—I always have been, but I never dared to ask you, because I was afraid of your money and your pride. I know you are still proud—"

"No, Bob, I confess the Romilly pride is slipping away. I've learned a lot in ten years, and this little business venture, which really has been absurdly profitable, has taught me that people are pretty much the same wherever you find them. No, Bob, the Romilly fortune has remained and I'm adding to it, but the old Romilly pride—"

"When you didn't lose your money?" gasped Bob Thorold.

"Why, that's the joke. People don't think I lost my money, do they? Well, that makes it all the more interesting. No, some one of the editors of the Guide Book just made a funny mistake. Probably thought our house looked like a roadhouse and assumed it was. So the people began to come, and they were hungry, and it was such fun feeding them and so hard to explain the mistake every time, that I just started in, I wanted to see if I had any of the Romilly bump for business. Imagine those inquisitive old Brompton natives just making it up out of whole cloth that I'd lost my money—"

"I never would have come to see you if I had not believed them," said Bob.

Jane Romilly leaned forward and placed a fair, capable hand over one of Bob's.

"Perhaps I could manage to lose it—if—"

"You really are—glad then I came back?" stammered Bob.

And Jane said that she really was.

PLAN FOR HEARINGS ON DRY LAW REPEAL

Open Discussion February
12 on Seven Resolutions.

Washington.—Representative George S. Graham, chairman of the house judiciary committee and Republican of Pennsylvania, announced that his committee would not only begin hearings on February 12 on seven resolutions now before the house to repeal the Eighteenth amendment, but would figuratively "take off the lid" and permit general discussion on various amendments to modify the Volstead act.

Both wet and dry leaders of the country will be permitted to appear before the committee, the chairman announced. There are more than a score of resolutions pending before the house for modifications which would permit light wines and beer.

A general wide open discussion of the whole of prohibition is seen in Representative Graham's announcement. Hearings are likely to be in terminable unless curbed and are certain to run the entire gamut of the wet and dry problem.

Mr. Graham is regarded as a "liberal" in prohibition matters. His decision to open up the important house committee to general discussion means that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, and others of equal prominence in national anti-prohibition circles could be permitted to appear, together with leading drys.

Hearings on the seven resolutions to repeal the Eighteenth amendment will mark the first time such action has been taken in congress since the amendment was adopted.

The house judiciary committee faces also a demand from Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, for a thorough probe of prohibition enforcement methods which, in the opinion of many, could hardly avoid developing into a general survey of the wet and dry problem. The senator has not yet acted, however.

Representative Graham's move on the house side came at a time when another committee chairman, Representative Charles Christopher, Republican of South Dakota, was announcing that his committee, dealing with the Wickersham law enforcement commission's juryless trial proposals, would eliminate from the bill now before it, any implied threat, that refusal to plead guilty to minor offenses before United States commissioners would lay the accused open to Jones law liabilities.

Representative Christopher, himself a lawyer and author of the proposed bill, said the measure would prevent district attorneys from proceeding to grand juries with information of slight violations first placed before the commissioners and upon which defendant refused to plead guilty.

The Jones law leaves to the discretion of district attorneys and grand juries to say what constitutes "casual or slight" violations of the national prohibition law. "If the casual or slight violator demands a jury trial," said Representative Christopher, "the district attorney must place before the grand jury an entirely new set of evidence to bring indictment and liability to the Jones law penalties."

The house committee, considering transfer of enforcement machinery from the Treasury to the Department of Justice, voted 10 to 7 to leave control of industrial alcohol with Secretary Mellon's department.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

The Department of Commerce has issued an order that transport planes must fly at altitudes of not less than 500 feet.

Richard Hagel, for 53 years postmaster at Gypsum, Ohio, was nominated by President Hoover for reappointment.

A new 5-cent air mail stamp to be issued February 10, replacing the current bi-colored stamp, is announced by the Post Office department.

The Colton bill authorizing President Hoover to appoint a commission to make a study of the public land problem was passed by the house.

Fred M. Dearing, minister to Portugal, has been chosen for ambassador to Peru and will be succeeded at Lisbon by John G. South of Kentucky, President Hoover announced.

The senate passed the Elliott bill to increase the federal road aid expenditures from \$75,000,000 annually to \$125,000,000 for the next three years.

The Walworth bill to prevent use of the flag and insignia of the United States for advertising purposes was approved by the house judiciary committee.

7 Burned to Death in Home

Denver.—Seven persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Martinez home at Frederick, Colo. The victims were Mrs. Pearl Martinez, her five children, and a neighbor, who entered the home in a rescue attempt.

Spain Bans Imported Corn
Madrid.—Importation of corn has been prohibited by a royal decree. It was stated that additional shipments would have created a situation prejudicial to Spain's economic interests.

U. S. LEADS AT NAVY MEET



Henry L. Stimson.

London.—Henry L. Stimson, American secretary of state, is in the limelight at the five-power naval reduction meet here, and is regarded as one of the most important representatives attending the session. Secretary Stimson is in daily conferences with other leading diplomats, who are at the conference which is expected to take definite action on the world's naval equipment within the next few days.

TARIFF BILL SOON TO BE OUT OF WAY

Leaders Predict Passage of
Measure in Three Weeks.

Washington.—End of the long drawn out tariff battle in the senate now appears to be definitely in sight. Having finally succeeded in disposing of committee amendments to all schedules, except a few temporarily passed over, the senate is nearly ready to turn to individual amendments.

It is expected that the three weeks remaining before the middle of February will be sufficient for consideration of these amendments and for final passage of the bill.

Some of the leaders are optimistic enough to think the bill may be passed within two weeks, while a few senators, having become pessimistic on all phases of the tariff, doubt if it can be passed before March.

Passage of the bill by the senate will by no means dispose of the controversy. Three or four weeks or more will be required to adjust differences in the senate and house bills in conference. Members of congress will consider themselves lucky if a new law reaches the statute books by March or April.

The tariff bill already has been pending in congress for more than a year, hearings having been commenced by the house ways and means committee early in January, 1929. The house passed the bill in May.

The coalition of Democrats and radicals is preparing to present numerous individual amendments to reduce duties on industrial products which were not involved in the finance committee amendments, which thus far have had precedence.

The question of a duty on cement is one of the principal controversies yet to be decided. The house bill imposed a duty on cement, which now is on the free list, and the senate finance committee approved the house rate. Inasmuch as the house bill paragraph was not amended by the finance committee the matter did not come up during the consideration of committee amendments to the earth and earthware schedule. An amendment will be offered to restore cement to the free list. Most of the senators who voted to put lumber and shingles back on the free list are expected to vote similarly on the cement item.

Eielson Wreck Is Found; Rescuers Hunt Bodies

Seattle.—Buried deep in the snow, ten miles inland from the desolate Siberian coastline, has been found the wrecked plane of Lieut. Carl Ben Eielson, blazer of air trails through the Arctic and Antarctic wastes.

But the fate of Eielson and his mechanic, Earl Borland, was a secret the frozen north was keeping to itself.

The cabin of their plane was not damaged in the crash that tore the engine, a wing and a tail from the body.

Their food supply sufficient for thirty days, was in the cabin, untouched. And Eielson and Borland, rescuers believe cannot possibly be alive.

Eielson and Borland have been missing since November 9.

Order Embargo Against Parrots

Washington.—President Hoover issued an executive order placing an embargo against importation of parrots from any foreign country in an effort to prevent further cases of parrot fever.

Olympic Bids Are Sent

Los Angeles.—Invitations have been sent out by William Mag Garland, president of the tenth Olympic games committee, to 62 countries to send athletes to the 1932 games.

U. S. HEALTH BUREAU LOOKS FOR NO INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Season's Cases Are Below Last Year's
Record, Service Figures Show.

Washington.—United States public health service officials expect no recurrence this winter of the influenza epidemic that cost an estimated 50,000 lives last year at this time.

There were 1,811 cases of influenza reported to the health service by state officials in all parts of the country, but this is not considered an unusual number for December.

In recent weeks health service reports show influenza cases have remained fairly constant at slightly more than 1,000, although there was a 700 increase in the last three weeks.

Warning that the influenza season is now at hand, the public health service has issued the following precautionary rules of guidance of the public: 1. Obtain ample fresh air. 2. Eat substantial meals. 3. Avoid sudden chilling. 4. Exercise reasonably.

Probably the single most important of these guides to health, the service said, is that calling for fresh air. Proper ventilation should be assured in business offices and homes, but drafts should be avoided.

Since the war influenza has taken a toll of nearly 800,000 deaths, according to United States public health service estimates. Five hundred thousand died in the disastrous 1918 epidemic and 250,000 succumbed in the six smaller epidemics between then and last year, when an additional 50,000 died.

"From figures reported so far this winter we see no sign of another influenza epidemic," the service said. "But it cannot be safely said that one will not occur. For this reason we urge the public to take all reasonable precautions and guard against the first appearance of influenza, which so often develops into pneumonia."

Persons suffering from influenza are advised by the service to promptly take a "rest cure" as over exertion when ill is liable to have serious consequences. The public was also advised to consult a physician at the first indication of influenza instead of relying on home made remedies.

Landslides Menace

Raised Nemi Galley

Rome.—While the Nemi ships are regarded as one of the great archaeological finds of modern times, they nearly came to disaster the other day following a week of incessant rain. The rain caused dangerous landslides on the side of the lake and one of these was so damaging that it completely engulfed the little museum which has been erected alongside the resurrected galley.

The danger of landslides has been present ever since the work of draining the lake began, but no really dangerous and damaging slip had occurred.

Even though this latest slide was the most damaging of all, no harm was done to the galleys. The engineers expect to raise the first galley onto the bank and to build over it a structure which will shelter it from the elements as it has been found that the short exposure already has done more damage to it than the 20 centuries submerged in water.

"Elegant" Burglar Loots

Houses in Mexico City

Mexico City.—Mexico city's "elegant burglar," as he is called by the police, continues to operate in the fashionable residential district unmolested. For some time authorities have received complaints of the novel methods employed by the man.

His plan of action is simple. He appears at the homes, always in daylight. He knocks, the servant appears, and he inquires for So-and-So. No, they do not live here, replies the unsuspecting maid as she notes the respectable appearance of the caller. The caller insists, says that this address was furnished him and suggests to the maid that she inquire of her mistress. The maid disappears, as a rule admitting the "gentleman."

When the maid returns the visitor has gone and has taken with him any convenient article that happened to be at hand.

Mineral Salt Firm to

Use Water of Dead Sea

Jerusalem.—A company has been formed, with a capital of \$2,500,000, with the object of developing the natural mineral resources of the Dead Sea. The company plans to obtain a concession from the Palestine and Transjordan governments permitting the examination, exploration, and development of the sea's resources and the preparation and marketing of all kinds of mineral salts.

The majority of the directors must be British subjects or British or Palestinian subjects.

Chances 20,000 to 1 for

Textile Worker's Life