

Sherman County Observer

Oregon Historical Society Auditorium

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OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The annual meeting of the Oregon co-operative council was held in Eugene Tuesday and Wednesday.

About 2000 trees, of various varieties of peaches, will be set in the Louis Will farm in the Grand Island vicinity soon.

A Grants Pass physician has announced that he will adopt the Chinese system of charging his patients so much per month for keeping them well.

The grand jury of Wasco county has recommended that officers of The Dalles undertake a fairly rigid enforcement of the curfew and other ordinances.

The dance ordinance that caused so much commotion at Medford has been repealed and a substitute adopted. It eliminates certain club dances from police supervision.

A recommendation that a new charter for Klamath Falls be drawn on the lines of commission-manager government is being considered by a special charter committee.

A survey by Portland and Salem hop dealers show that in 1929 on a total of 17,606 acres growers raised in Oregon 96,238 bales, of which 33,052 are still in growers' hands.

According to Brenton Vedder, county school superintendent, Clackamas county now has 131 school districts with a total enrollment of 13,655, compared with 12,000 in 1929.

Acting upon a suggestion offered by County Agent J. C. Leedy the Lions club of Roseburg will sponsor a plan for promoting the interests of the poultry industry in the Umpqua valley.

Mrs. Kate Candiff of Eugene, known to her wide circle of friends as "Grandma" Candiff, has celebrated her 99th birthday. She was one of 11 children, of whom six are living and all are over 80 years.

A bicycle race from Eugene to Corvallis and return will be conducted by the Amateur Bicycle League of America, February 22. It was announced by J. E. (Dinty) Moore, state representative of the league.

Postal receipts at Eugene increased 4 per cent in January over January last year, the total being \$13,392. Each month but two in 1929 showed an increase over the corresponding periods in 1928 of 2 to 10 per cent.

The consolidation of the school districts of Drain, Sunnyside, Eureka, Loona, Gunter and Cold Springs, in northern Douglas county, has been accomplished, and the plan approved by the county boundary board.

Willamette valley logberries were hard hit by the recent below-freezing temperatures, according to information brought to Salem by growers. Blackberries also were said to have suffered from the cold spell.

According to officials of the Beaver Portland Cement company the Gold Hill cement plant, which has been closed down the past several months pending annual repairs just completed, resumed operations last week.

Intangible taxes of \$50,859.17 has been turned over to the state treasurer by the state tax commission. It was estimated that the tax would raise approximately \$400,000. The law provides that the tax shall be payable prior to March 1.

Unemployment is becoming a problem on Coos bay and North Bend and Marshfield charitable organizations are planning for a wide effort in relief measures. The situation, as some view it, is more demanding than it has been for several years.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.27; soft white and western white, \$1.17; hard winter, northern spring and western red, \$1.15.

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—\$2@36c.
Eggs—Ranch, 26@30c.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$11@11.50.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$9.50@11.
Lamb—Good to choice, \$10.50@11.

Seattle

Wheat—Soft white and western white, \$1.18; hard winter, and northern spring, \$1.17; western red, \$1.16; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.23.

Eggs—Ranch, 26@29c.
Butterfat—41c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$10@10.25.
Hogs—Prime light, \$11.25@11.35.
Lamb—Choice, \$11.50@12.

Spokane

Cattle—Steers, good, \$10.25@11.
Hogs—Good to choice, \$10.85@11.
Lamb—Medium to good, \$10.75@11.10.

D. A. R. LEADER QUILTS



Dr. Valeria H. Parker.

New York.—Dr. Valeria H. Parker, honorary president of the National Council of Women and prominent in the activities of other women's organizations, has announced her withdrawal from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In her letter to the national board of management of the D. A. R. at Washington, Doctor Parker said: "I can no longer support, even indirectly by a silent membership, policies which I believe to be mistaken and contrary to the purposes for which the D. A. R. was founded."

NAT. BANK RESOURCES PUT AT 28 BILLIONS

Deposits Increased by 871 Millions, Report Shows.

Washington.—Resources of 7,408 national banks in the United States as of December 31 last totaled \$28,882,483,000, according to figures compiled and made public a few days ago by James W. Pole, comptroller of the currency.

National bank resources on that date, according to the report, were \$68,173,000 greater than resources reported on October 4, but were \$1,706,673,000 less than the resources reported on December 31, 1928.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, December 31, amounted to \$15,150,040,000, an increase of \$188,109,000 since October 4, but a decrease of \$129,585,000 in the year.

Total deposits on December 31 aggregated \$22,773,408,000, which was an increase of \$871,400,000 since October 4, but a decrease of \$1,573,887,000 in the year.

Included in the total deposits were demand deposits of \$11,192,750,000 and time deposits of \$8,434,442,000. The time deposits included postal savings of \$96,707,000. Time certificates of deposits of \$1,308,242,000 and saving bank deposits of \$4,024,190,000, which were represented by 15,609,840 accounts.

Investment in United States securities of \$2,612,087,000 showed decreases in the three and twelve months periods of \$92,787,000 and \$399,777,000, respectively.

Paid in capital stock of the banks was \$1,704,473,000, exceeding by \$33,190,000 the paid-in capital on October 4, and \$87,997,000 greater than on December 31, 1928. Surplus funds of \$1,548,876,000 and net undivided profits, excluding reserve accounts, of \$497,043,000 a total of \$2,045,919,000, showed a reduction of \$25,635,000 since October 4, 1929, but an increase of \$63,592,000 in the year.

The circulating notes outstanding, which aggregated \$646,420,000, were \$5,316,000 more than in October, but \$3,685,000 less than a year ago.

Students Wreck Jail to Free 12 of Their Pals

Albion, Mich.—Three hundred rioting students at Albion college tore down the city jail to release 12 of their number that had been placed in cells following a celebration of a basketball victory over Alma college.

Jackson and Hillsdale were asked to send state police to quell the disturbance. Tear gas bombs were used by police trying to drive back the students after they had raided the jail and were attempting to release 100 other students held by justice in the Boon theater.

When the state police arrived the students in the theater were released.

United States Indicts 132

St. Louis.—The federal grand jury returned indictments charging 132 persons, including two women with violation of the prohibition laws. The writs were brought under the Jones law.

Fire Loss \$2,000,000 at Kimberly

Capetown, South Africa.—Fire destroyed the Theater Royal and several shops in the heart of the retail shopping district of Kimberly. The damage was estimated at approximately \$2,000,000.

Marines to Get Nine Fighting Planes

Washington.—The navy department placed with the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor company an order for nine fighting planes, costing \$117,562, for the use of the marine corps.

Farm Board Approves Bean Co-Op

Washington.—Approval was given by the federal farm board for a \$1,000,000 co-operative organization of national bean growers.

FIVE-POWER CLAIMS BEFORE CONFERENCE

Final Decision on Disarmament Expected Soon.

London.—The naval conference which has been in session here for the past four weeks now is wrestling with the various claims of the five powers directly interested in the proposal to reduce fighting equipment. France and Italy were the last to enter their demands. The general aims of the five powers as they have been revealed at the conference table are as follows:

On February 6 Secretary Stimson issued a statement summing up the naval aims of the United States based upon immediate parity with Great Britain in every class of ship, the gross tonnage of the two fleets being substantially 1,200,000 tons apiece.

In battleships, the United States suggested equalization of the two fleets by 1931 instead of 1932. In destroyers and aircraft carriers the United States suggested equality of tonnage and in submarines the lowest tonnage possible.

On the debated cruiser question the United States suggested an arrangement whereby the actual difference would be 12,000 tons. Of the larger cruisers the United States would have 18 and Great Britain 15, giving the United States an advantage of 30,000 tons. Of the smaller cruisers Great Britain would have an advantage of 42,000 tons. Each nation would have the option of building to the exact figures of the other if desired.

The American suggestion to Japan would produce an "overall" relation not based upon the same ratio in every class of ship.

No proposals were made to France and Italy, although the necessity for a satisfactory solution of French and Italian problems was recognized as necessary.

On February 7 Prime Minister MacDonald issued a statement on British aims, his pronouncement being regarded by the American delegation as complete acceptance of the American suggestions.

The prime minister proposed the eventual abolition of battleships, and, failing that, a construction holiday until 1935.

Capital ships would be brought down in 1931 to the level which the Washington agreement proposed for 1930. He further proposed reduction in battleship size to 25,000 tons with gun caliber reduced from 16 inches to 12 inches. In addition, he suggested a new conference in 1936.

In aircraft carriers he suggested reduction in tonnage from 135,000 to 100,000, with a reduction in size to 25,000.

In destroyers he suggested limitation of the American and British fleets to 200,000 tons, with limitation in size of destroyer leaders and gun caliber.

Abolition of submarines was suggested, and, failing that, limitation in size and numbers in addition to limitation in their use against merchant vessels.

Japan's statement expressed willingness to agree to a holiday in capital ship construction until 1936 and favored reduction in battleship tonnage to 25,000 tons and gun caliber to 14 inches.

The Japanese favored limitation in aircraft carriers and an increase in their life from 20 years to 26 years.

In submarines Japan reiterated her need for submarines because of their adaptability for defensive purposes and because of Japan's geographical position.

The French statement expressed willingness to accept a naval program to run from 1929 to 1936, the French fleet to aggregate 724,479 tons by December 31, 1936.

This would represent a building program of 240,000 tons, of which it was stated 190,000 would represent replacements.

The French program called for 93,629 tons of submarines, 100,000 tons of capital ships coming under the Washington substitution agreement and 52,791 not coming under that agreement. Aircraft carrier tonnage would be 22,146 and light cruisers, destroyers and supplementary vessels 235,597.

In addition, France said she would consider favorably any form of agreement for a mutual guarantee of security, thus intimating her willingness to conclude a pact to give an added sense of security that might result in further naval reductions.

Italy is willing to reduce armament to 100,000 tons if necessary if the continental powers bind themselves to that low figure. Italy continued to hold the contention that it must have the right to parity with any continental power. So far as the immediate present, this means equality with France, but it might mean equality with Russia or Germany or any other continental power that might build up its fleet.

Deny Plea of Murderess

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Arizona state board of pardons and paroles denied the petition of Mrs. Eva Dugan for commutation of the death sentence. She is to hang here February 21 for the murder in 1927 of A. J. Mathis, aged Tucson, Ariz., recluse.

Parrot Fever Kills Doctor

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. William Royal Stokes, director of the city health department's bureau of bacteriology, died here of ptyphoid, or parrot fever.

GETS HIS MAN BUT LOSES LIFE

Two-Gun Man From Kentucky Mountains Makes Good His Boast.

Paintsville, Ky.—A two-gun man from the mountains, veteran of half-a-dozen pistol battles and survivor of almost as many gunshot wounds, recently made good his boast that if a policeman arrested him again, "I'll have to kill him," but it cost him his life.

The two-gun man, Joe Castle, former constable, "shot it out" with Patrolman Jess Dills on the main street of this mountain town while hundreds of shoppers scattered for cover.

Dills, with two ".44 specials" still spitting bullets, dropped dead almost in his tracks, shot through the heart. Castle, with a .45 in each hand, went down mortally wounded, dying in a hospital, John Marshall Johnson county jailer, also involved in the shooting, is locked in his own jail. Officers say he probably will be charged with murder.

Feud Only Month Old.

Trouble between Castle and Patrolman Dills started a month ago, local police said, when Dills arrested Castle on a charge of drunkenness. Castle, who had been a constable for almost 20 years, was removed from office and received a jail sentence and a fine. He was released on bond pending an appeal.

At the conclusion of his trial, local police said, Castle remarked that when he served his sentence, "Paintsville won't be large enough to hold the two of us," referring to Dills.

Following the shooting, Castle, in an ante-mortem statement, told his story of the gun play of Dr. E. E. Archer, attending physician.

"Elmer Conley and me had had supper with John Marshall at the jail, said the wounded man, as life slowly ebbed away. "We all started down the street and when we came in front of the Paintsville Grocery company Policeman Jess Dills came across the street from Robinson & Melvin's restaurant and took hold of John Marshall and told him he would have to take him to jail.

"Marshall drew his pistol, and as they were in a scuffle I hit Policeman Dills over the head with my pistol. I emptied my pistol at him and was reloading it again. I think Dills took John Marshall's pistol away from him."

Then Guns Blazed.

Witnesses said Dills approached Marshall and Castle, who apparently had been drinking, to arrest them for drunkenness. As the patrolman took Marshall's arm, Castle stepped up.

"I'll have to take Marshall to jail," Dills said, according to witnesses.

"You don't have to go unless you want to," Castle replied. The enemies, Castle and Dills, backed off a pace or two and a few seconds later bullets were zipping through the air.

Marshall, with two .38s, fired twice from one gun and once from the other, witnesses said. Dills and Castle both emptied their pistols.

An element of mystery entered the shooting later when it was reported that bullet holes in a window at the scene of the shooting appeared to have been made by a pistol of 32 caliber, while all of the participants were using bigger weapons. They advanced the possibility that a fourth person figured in the battle, apparently firing from across the street.

Feeling against Marshall is running high here as Dills, a war veteran, was well liked in the community. The sheriff would not reveal his plans but it was expected he would spirit the bullet-riddled man to jail. Castle, prisoner away to another of shootings, was known as one of the most fearless men in the Kentucky mountains. He had been wounded several times and a short time ago spent almost three months in a hospital recovering from gunshot wounds.

Penchant for Color in Shoes Traps Bandit

Tokyo, Japan.—Kiyoshi Nakajima is in jail serving a term for burglary because he would not sacrifice his brilliant shoes.

Nakajima, notorious as Tokyo's "brown shoe" robber, committed fifty burglaries, sixteen at the point of a revolver, within a month and finally was captured after police had rounded up every suspect in the capital wearing tan shoes. The fact that most Japanese wear a light cloth shoe called a "tabi" and wooden clogs made the task of the police easier than it may sound.

Hookey Play Brings Grief to Youngster

Juncos, Mexico.—Mrs. Paulo Augilar wanted her two small sons to grow up and be gentlemen, and, although she suffered from tuberculosis, she could not let them leave school to work.

One of the boys played truant so that he might earn a few pennies to give to his mother. When he arrived home he found her dead.

Sobbing, the child ran to neighbors and cried: "Mamma told me never to play hookey, or something would happen."

GRAIN CORPORATION BUYS IN 6 CENTERS

New Stabilization Agency Begins Operations.

Chicago.—The Grain Stabilization corporation, newly created agency of the Farmers National Grain corporation the past week made its first move in its announced program to steady wheat prices in the United States.

According to W. G. Kellogg, president of the stabilization corporation and general manager of the grain corporation, the stabilization corporation made substantial purchases of wheat in the open market in Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, Omaha and Hutchinson, Kan. The wheat will be stored, processed or merchandized at the discretion of officers of the stabilization corporation, it was announced.

In Washington it was announced that the federal farm board had granted the stabilization corporation an initial credit of \$10,000,000 with which to purchase wheat. The corporation is not limited as are other corporations, formed under the agricultural marketing act, as to its dealings in grain to nonmembers, it was pointed out. It may buy from or sell to any one, there being no restriction to membership business.

The corporation, however, is a nonprofit, nonstock corporation and its membership will be limited to co-operative associations, which are engaged in the marketing of grain. The stabilization organization is clothed with wide powers and it is indicated that it will have abundant financial resources at its command.

With the advent of the stabilization corporation, the wheat farmers of the country now have two agencies at their disposal for the purchase of wheat. The other agency is the Rural Grain corporation, a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain corporation. This organization has several times entered the markets in the past in an effort to improve the tone of cash grain.

As one of the agreed policies of the new corporation, it was announced that it would enter the market and purchase grain for the grain corporation when there was a possibility of the assumption of a risk in the transactions. When there is slight possibility of such risk the purchase will be made through the Rural Grain corporation, it was stated.

It was also announced that the new stabilization corporation might be utilized as a nucleus for stabilization agencies for other crops, such as sugar, cotton and coarse grains, should the farmers' advisory committees of the government co-operative societies recommend their establishment.

Mr. Kellogg stated that the stabilization corporation might eventually sell its holdings to the miller or the exporter, that it had already provided storage facilities for quite a large amount of wheat and that addition facilities would be arranged when necessary demanded. Most of the storage facilities are in the central grain terminals, it was said.

Headquarters of the stabilization corporation is in Chicago. Establishment of branches in foreign countries may be considered in the future, it was said.

Russ to Have 17,000,000 in Air and Gas Defense

Moscow.—Under a special five-year plan adopted by the Soviet Volunteer Society for Aerial and Chemical Defense, which is a powerful civilian arm of the regular Red army, navy and aviation forces, Soviet Russia will have 17,000,000 persons in various branches of air and gas defense by 1934. There are now 5,000,000 so engaged.

In unfolding the plan Alexander Malinovsky, undersecretary for the society, said the authorities would increase the number of aviation schools from four to 25 and train thousands of pilots.

The number of aviation groups will be increased from 500 to 2,500. Volunteer detachments numbering 31,000 and embracing 6,000,000 members will be engaged in the protection of habitations from gas attack.

Senate's Vote of 52-26

O. K.'s Hughes as Justice

Washington.—Charles Evans Hughes was confirmed by the senate by a vote of 52 to 26 for chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States. It is expected that Mr. Hughes will take his seat as chief justice on February 24, when the Supreme court reconvenes.

Previously a motion to send the nomination back to the judiciary committee lost by a vote of 31 to 40.

Voting for confirmation were 38 Republicans and 14 Democrats, while in the negative were 11 Republicans and 15 Democrats.

Italian Unemployed Reach 462,948

Rome.—The number of unemployed in Italy on January 31 totaled 462,948, showing a normal seasonal increase, comparing with 461,899 on the same date a year ago. The January figure was an increase of 50,200 over December.

Parrot Fever Kills Doctor

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. William Royal Stokes, director of the city health department's bureau of bacteriology, died here of ptyphoid, or parrot fever.

COOK TO BE PAROLED

Lure of Stock Market Party to Blame, but Slackened Speculation Expected to Bring Return to Thrift.



Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

Washington.—The federal parole board has recommended that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Arctic explorer, now serving a 15-year sentence, be released from Leavenworth penitentiary on parole.

VOTES TO TRANSFER PROHIBITION BUREAU

House Takes Action on First Wickersham Proposition.

Washington.—Transfer of the prohibition bureau from the Treasury to the Department of Justice, the first of the legislative measures of the Wickersham commission and President Hoover for tightening dry law enforcement, was approved by the house.

The bill, as reported from the committee on expenditures in executive departments, was passed by a viva voce vote. Only a few dissenting votes were heard, no serious opposition to the measure as a whole being advanced although many of its supporters, drys as well as wets, were skeptical as to whether the shift would mean any real difference in enforcement conditions.

Administration forces proved to be in complete command of the situation, defeating the proposal of alcohol using industries for retention of entire authority over industrial alcohol in the Treasury department and also defeating the proposal of a minority of the expenditures committee for vesting complete alcohol powers in the attorney general.

Under the bill as passed the attorney general will have jurisdiction over law enforcement activities, but the treasury will continue to have supervision over the issue of industrial alcohol. The attorney general is given joint control with the secretary of the treasury over the alcohol regulations and also is given a veto power over issuance of permits.

The minority amendment, which also met defeat, would not have taken the authority over issuance of permits from the secretary of the treasury, but would have forced him to administer the law under regulations formulated entirely by the attorney general.

The bill will now go to the senate, where action will be delayed until after the tariff bill is out of the way. The industrial alcohol interests are expected to make an effort to amend the bill in the senate judiciary committee. It is thought likely that the bill will be passed by the senate before congress adjourns.

The other Wickersham bills may not pass so well. While the house may pass some of these measures, which include bills increasing powers of commissioners of federal courts in dealing with prohibition cases, defining minor offenses under the Jones law, tightening padlock provisions of the Volstead act and providing for a uniform border patrol, there is little likelihood that the senate will reach action on any of them before next winter.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

President Hoover will give a radio address to the Boy Scouts of America at the twenty-fifth birthday party of the organization on March 10.

The house passed the oleomargarine bill providing for a tax of 10 cents a pound on cooking compounds made and colored in imitation of butter.

An appropriation of \$50,000 was voted by the house to cover expenses of the commission named by President Hoover to study conditions in Haiti.

The ways and means committee of the house approved a bill authorizing payment of approximately \$2,500,000 to German owners of patents seized and sold during the war to the Chemical foundation and leased by it to the United States government without cost.

Colorado Fears Smallpox

Denver, Colo.—The state board of health has advised its 250 health officers throughout Colorado that "the entire state is threatened with an epidemic of small pox" and has called upon them to urge vaccination immediately in their communities.

Wills Harvard \$5,000,000

Philadelphia, Pa.—Harvard university will receive nearly \$5,000,000 under the will of Stuart Wyeth, Philadelphia chemical manufacturer.

BANKERS REPORT DROP IN SAVINGS

Lure of Stock Market Party to Blame, but Slackened Speculation Expected to Bring Return to Thrift.

The first recession in the nation's savings account in banks in the twenty years during which records in this field have been kept by the American Bankers Association was disclosed for last year in the recent annual compilation prepared by its Savings Bank Division. The shrinkage amounted to over \$185,000,000, on the basis of figures for the year ending June 30, 1929, whereas a year earlier the reported increase was over \$2,300,000,000, the largest ever recorded. The number of savings depositors also decreased during the year covered by more than 600,000 accounts. The lure of the stock market and affiliated activities are cited as part of the explanation for these changes.

The association's statement says that savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States on June 30, 1929, stood at \$28,217,656,000. The recession in savings, it declares, indicates a fundamental change in the savings situation, irrespective of whether it is temporary or not.

How Savings Used to Grow

"In 1926 savings deposits increased \$1,562,000,000, in 1927 almost \$1,400,000,000 and in 1928 over \$2,300,000,000," it says. "It appears now that some influences in one year have taken the gain that might reasonably have been expected in savings deposits for 1929 and lowered them from the high mark of the preceding year. This recession is not one coming as a result of drought, famine, unemployment or conditions outside of the United States.

"A year ago it was stated: The year ending June 30, 1928, registered the largest gain in savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States ever recorded in the history of this country. What a difference one year makes! From a gain of more than 2 1/2 billions of dollars in savings deposits to a loss of almost 200 millions!

"The loss in savings deposits is reflected also in the loss of savings depositors. The year 1929 showed a total of \$2,664,127 depositors, against \$3,128,348 for 1928, a loss of 84,821.

"Industrial production was much higher last year than the preceding year. Factory payrolls were considerably greater. In production, employment and trade, advances were made over the preceding year. In the farm areas the improvement noted for 1928 did not recede in 1929 and the livestock industry in all its branches was prosperous.

The Causes of the Drop

"The causes of the drop are possibly multiple. There is scarcely any reason to doubt that one of the important factors draining away savings and decreasing depositors has been the lure of profits to be made in stocks. For a number of years the people have been regaled with stories of profits made in stocks in all types of companies. During the last few years there has been a specious philosophy preached that panics such as formerly occurred were no longer possible.

"If it was the lure of profits in stocks which caused the recession in savings, then a factor in future savings will be the success attendant upon this venture of savings depositors in stocks. If the experiment did not prove generally successful, then another year will doubtless witness an increase in savings deposits as well as in savings depositors."

HELPING YOUNG FOLK TO BECOME BANKERS

Through the American Institute of Banking, which is the American Bankers Association's educational section, the banking profession is educating 35,000 bank men and women in the technical and scientific departments of their work. These students are enabled by this institute, which is entirely non-commercial in its operations, to obtain a grasp of the finer points of banking without interrupting their employment or interfering with their earnings, in their bank jobs.

The courses given, including banking economics and law and bank administration in all the departments, have been worked out under the direction of senior college educators and the lectures are always given by practical men, such as lawyers in the legal course, experts in banking operations and college professors in the economics courses. There are 3