

Sherman County Observer

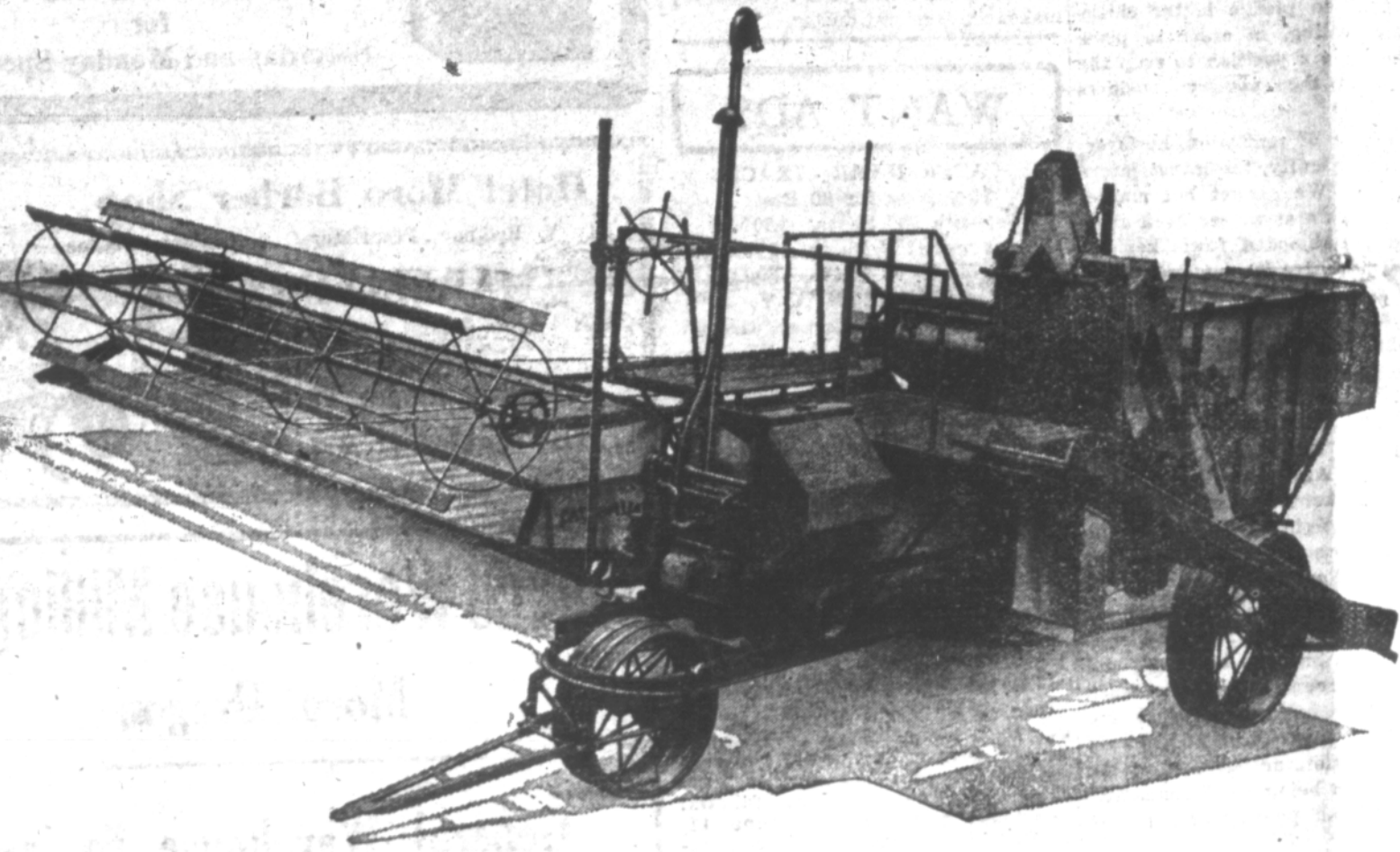
Oregon Historical Society
Auditorium

Established 1887

The Sherman County Observer, Moro, Oregon, Friday, May 16, 1930.

Price Five Cents

28 Distinct Improvements



In the New Model 1930

"Caterpillar" Harvesters

Twenty-eight distinct improvements—every one of them adding to the efficiency and economical operation of the harvester—have been incorporated in the new 1930 "Caterpillar" Combines 38, 36 and 34 soon to be shown at our salesrooms.

Five additional improvements have been incorporated in experimental harvesters now in operation and if satisfactory results are obtained will be included in every harvester.

Among the improvements—too many to list in their entirety—may be mentioned (1) The adaptation of the "Caterpillar" Engine—the same as now supplies rugged, dependable power in "Caterpillar" Tractors—for use in furnishing power for harvester operation. (2) Timken Bearings in main and front wheels. (3) Cylinders mounted on pressed steel brackets. (4) Stamped steel links replace malleable cast links in Jackson feeder and straw carrier chain. (5) Leather washer on Jackson feeder shaft to prevent leakage of grain. (6) Larger grain tank un-

loading auger. (7) Separator decks made 100 per cent waterproof. (8) Band brake grain wheel replacing shoe brake. (9) Curved feeder house to offer less resistance to passage of straw, lessening possibility of choking. Nine other distinct improvements have been made in the separator. Ten improvements have been made in the header including Timken bearings in Header wheel, Improved Header universal drive shaft, 50 per cent greater strength in reel counter shaft, Hyatt bearings, all steel reel spider, drop forged steel sickle crank, and others.

Decide Now Which of the Following "Caterpillar" Combines Will Best Meet Your Requirements

The Thirty-Eight

Comes either 10- or 12-foot cut. Especially suited to small farms. Big separating capacity for handling heavy grain, or lodged and tangled grain. Pulled easily by a light tractor or a few horses. (The "Caterpillar" Ten provides ideal pulling power.) Capacity two to four acres per hour. With leveling device harvests on grades up to 40 per cent with the header uphill and 20 per cent with the header downhill.

The Thirty-Four

Either 12- or 15-foot header. Well suited for farms of medium size. Easily operated by one man when it is equipped with bulk grain tank. Sacking requires an extra man. Capacity 2½ to 5 acres per hour. The "Caterpillar" Fifteen easily pulls it on level land—the Thirty is preferred for Mid-Columbia hillsides. With leveling device harvests on grades up to 30 per cent with the header uphill or 20 per cent with the header downhill.

The Thirty-Six

Harvests either a 16½ or 20-foot swath. Big separating capacity—"Caterpillar" positive agitation—the beating, picking, tossing, throwing action that wins extra bushels. Extra strength and endurance. Either bulk-grain or grain-sacking equipment. **EXTREME HILLSIDE** The extreme hillside type—with double swing frame—levels the separator on grades up to 55 per cent with the header uphill, and on 35 per cent grades with the header downhill.

Late Model 1929 "Caterpillar" Harvesters 38 and 34 in the Medium Hillside Type and the 36 in Extreme Hillside Type, including many of the 1930 improvements, but not all, are Available at Specially Reduced Prices.

Cascade Tractor & Equipment Co.

"Caterpillar" Tractors and Harvesters

ARLINGTON

THE DALLES

MORO

27 DEAD AS TROOPS HALT RIOT IN INDIA

Police Are Overpowered by Rebels; City Seized.

Bombay.—Hope of an early end of difficulties with the cohorts of civil disobedience went down in blood and ashes, while cavalry forces rode upon Sholapur, where 27 were killed during one session of rioting.

Adherents of Mahatma Gandhi had seized that city of 120,000 inhabitants. Resisting the local authorities, who had forbidden their assemblage, the angry natives maintained attacks which threw the city into chaos.

Local police were powerless. Citizen reserves, who joined them, were thrown back by the rioters. Troops rushed into this textile community likewise proved unable to cope with the situation. Six police stations and the magistrate's court were burned, and all liquor shops in town suffered a similar fate.

The trouble started when a number of volunteers in the civil disobedience program started cutting down palm trees from which liquor is taken. They ignored police orders to stop. A district magistrate was summoned. He warned them to disperse. Instead, the crowd, increasing in numbers every minute, refused, and the police were ordered to open fire.

In an instant the fury of the mob was unleashed. The fire of the troops was returned with missiles. The mob surged forward. The small detachment of officers was thrust aside.

With its lists of dead and probably more than a hundred wounded Sholapur sent out calls for troops and more troops.

European women and children were removed to a point of safety. Sholapur is an important seat 220 miles southeast of Bombay. The outbreak came as a serious blow to the brighter prospects which had been the result of recent comparative calm.

London.—Unofficial reports reaching here say that three policemen were murdered and their bodies were soaked in kerosene and burned on a street in the riot at Sholapur. Five others were missing, probably murdered, and several more injured.

Calcutta.—All sections of India are showing their defiance of British rule as the result of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the "holy one" and leader of the civil disobedience campaign. Censored press dispatches indicate uprisings in many sections.

At Cawnpore more than 80,000 Gandhi followers danced about a huge bonfire of foreign made cloth.

Nanking.—Severe fighting, with heavy casualties, was reported here as the northern military alliance began a drive toward Nanking, capital of the Nationalist government of China.

Five thousand wounded Nationalists arrived at Suchow from the battle fronts, and 2,000 other wounded were brought to this city. The number of Nationalists killed was kept secret by the censor. Northern casualties were unknown.

Quakes in Persia and India Kill Thousands

Teheran, Persia.—Reports received here state that heavy quakes have occurred in Urmia (Urmia), recently renamed Rezaieh, and Salmast in the northwest districts and have worked much destruction in every town and village. The city of Salmast was completely destroyed. Two thousand persons so far have been reported killed.

Rangoon, Burma, India.—Casualties in the recent earthquake totaled 400 killed in Pegu and something over 200 killed and injured in Rangoon, according to authoritative figures.

Indian residents of the city, which had something in excess of 18,000 population, regarded the earthquake as punishment for arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Indian civil disobedience movement.

Few buildings escaped damage here or demolition in Pegu, where hardly had the quakes ceased when a tidal wave, rushing up the Rangoon river, whelmed those who had escaped the tremor itself.

Fire broke out and destroyed the market place and other buildings. Great numbers of natives were buried in a motion picture theater which collapsed while the show was going on.

Italy Approves Young Plan Rome.—Italy ratified the Young plan, leaving Great Britain the only one of the larger nations which has not yet formally ratified the war settlements agreement.

Four Killed by Blast in Mine Grand Rapids, Minn.—Four men engaged in loading drill holes with dynamite were killed in an accidental explosion in the Holman open pit mine near Taconite.

Family Killed in Auto Plunge Fort Bragg, Calif.—Five persons, composing a whole family, were killed in an automobile accident near here, when a closed car bearing a picnic party plunged seventy feet from a bridge, killing all occupants.

Would Stop School Bible Reading New York.—A suit to restrain the city board of education from permitting the reading of the Bible and the singing of hymns in the public schools was filed in Supreme court.

PROMOTION FOR PRINCE



The Prince of Wales.

London.—The prince of Wales probably is to receive promotion in both army and navy during this year. There were reports he would be gassed a major general and possibly promoted to the rank of rear admiral. The prince has been a full colonel for eleven years. In the navy the prince has held the rank of captain since July, 1919.

NAVAL TREATY GETS COMMITTEE HEARING

Secretary Stimson and Others Explain the Agreement.

Washington.—The senate foreign relations committee is delving into the provisions of the London naval treaty, the hearings likely to continue indefinitely. Henry L. Stimson, secretary of state and chief delegate to the recent conference, explained the provisions of the agreement and the events leading up to its final approval.

Charles Francis Adams, secretary of the navy; Admiral William V. Pratt, commander of the United States battle fleet who was one of the chief American naval advisors at London, in addition to other naval officials, are being heard with reference to clauses on the big cruiser feature of the pact.

Few senators have pronounced a definite attitude toward the pact. Chairman Borah of the foreign relations committee has given it his conditional approval, and it has the support of Senators Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, and Reed (Rep., Pa.), who were members of the delegation and hold places on the committee.

The house appropriation committee has recommended a total expenditure of \$377,086,000 for the naval establishment for the fiscal year of 1931, notwithstanding the signing of the London naval treaty recently.

Of the total, \$57,365,000 would be for warship construction and modernization work.

The committee report took note of the new treaty to the extent of forecasting that ratification of the pact would "curb the upward trend of our naval budgets and huge sums will be saved, although the 1931 bill will not be greatly affected."

The total carried by the bill is an increase of \$14,851,000 over expenditures authorized for the current fiscal year, but is \$1,710,500 less than the budget estimates.

Two Boat Loads of Gold Star Mothers to France

New York.—Two boat loads of gold star mothers, the first of the 5,000 who will make the trip during the next few months, departed recently to visit the graves of their sons in France. The first contingent was comprised of New York women and numbered 300. Practically every state in the Union will send delegations, the expenses of the trip being paid by the government.

"Deadwood Dick" Clarke Dies Deadwood, S. D.—"Deadwood Dick," Richard W. Clarke, eighty-three, pony express rider and figure in the Black Hills gold rush, died at St. Joseph's hospital.

Colorado Dry Repeal Vote Urged Denver, Colo.—A petition was filed with the secretary of state for a referendum in November on a proposal to repeal the Colorado prohibition amendment to the state constitution.

Scott to Box Stribling Paris.—Phil Scott, English heavyweight boxing champion, has signed a contract to meet Young Stribling of the United States in London on June 2 in a scheduled 12-round bout.

Gives University \$2,000,000 Cincinnati.—A gift of \$2,000,000 to the University of Cincinnati by Mrs. Annie Taft, in memory of her husband, Charles P. Taft, a brother of the late Chief Justice Taft, is announced.

Six Killed in Grandstand Wreck Mexico City.—Six persons were killed and 30 sent to a hospital in the collapse of a grandstand at Guadalajara during the opening of a new air field.

TRAPPED, Gassed IN MO. PACKING PLANT

Several Women Killed as Building Is Wrecked.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A number of persons, some of them women, were killed in an explosion that demolished the smokehouse of the Armour and company packing plant in South St. Joseph.

The entire six-story building was wrecked. It appeared as if the structure had been lifted and then settled down. Fire department officials advanced the theory that huge ammonia tanks in the building had exploded. No fire followed the explosion, but choking ammonia fumes spread through the wreckage, gassing the trapped victims.

A force of 35 girls was employed on the fifth floor. Some of them escaped from the building before it was torn asunder.

The debris was piled to about the height of the third story. Rescue workers worked many hours to extricate the bodies of those caught on the ground floor.

Two hundred and fifty employees of the Armour plant and approximately 500 volunteer rescuers toiled with axes, crowbars and every instrument that came to their hands to clear away the wreckage in search of victims.

Floodlights were set up to illuminate the scene after dark.

A railroad switch engine was pressed into service to pull away blocks of debris.

Within a few minutes after the blast a crowd of 1,500 spectators and frantic relatives of persons trapped in the structure milled about the gates of the big plant. The scene was one of wild confusion. Firemen, fighting against the strangulating ammonia fumes, sought to clear their way through the mass of debris. Women screaming in the crowd of spectators added to the uproar. Three firemen were overcome before the fumes cleared away.

Officials of the company said the smoke house was valued at \$75,000. W. E. Renfrow, general manager of the plant, declared that he believed natural gas caused the explosion. Renfrow said there were no major ammonia lines in the building which could have caused such an explosion.

Kills Her 7 Children, Tries to Take Own Life

Columbus, Ohio.—Mrs. Ethel Geller, forty-four, shot to death seven of her eleven children and then tried to end her own life with the same revolver. The dead children ranged in age from two to twenty-one years.

Friends of Mrs. Geller, twice married, believed she despaired of her struggle to support them by selling newspapers or was distraught by the belief that her husband would soon be released from the state penitentiary.

Before the shootings, Mrs. Geller took her family to a photographer and had a group picture taken. Then she took them home, bathed and tucked them in bed. One by one, she shot them through the heart, putting towels over them to prevent powder burns.

Two Sleeping Convicts Killed by Machine Gun

Columbus, Ohio.—Two sleeping Ohio penitentiary convicts were killed by machine gun bullets when the weapon, mounted in the prison yard after a stockade fire, was accidentally discharged by Ohio National Guardsmen. The convicts were asleep in the E and F dormitory when the bullets passed through a barred window. They were struck in the head and died almost instantly.

Col. Robert S. Haubrich, ranking guard officer at the prison, reported that following the fire in the stockade, when about 400 unruly prisoners fired eighty-eight times inside the barred wire enclosure, machine guns were mounted in the prison yard to prevent any break for liberty.

Court Upholds Seizure of Home Brew Materials

Washington.—The Supreme court in a unanimous decision upheld the seizure by the government of bottles, kegs, barrels, cappers and other equipment used in the making of illegal beverages. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the opinion, which is a blow at the home brew industry. In the opinion the court held that since the "prohibition act" was to "suppress the entire traffic," the act should be liberally construed to the end of this suppression.

World War Vet Mayor of St. Paul St. Paul.—By a majority of 10,000 votes, Gerhard J. Bundie, attorney and World War veteran, was elected mayor of St. Paul.

Porto Rico Adopts Coffee Duty San Juan, Porto Rico.—A ten-cent-a-pound duty on coffee imported into Porto Rico as an aid to the domestic coffee industry is provided under a new law which Governor Roosevelt signed.

Pastor Jailed for Contempt Los Angeles, Calif.—Rev. Robert P. Shuler, Methodist minister, was sentenced to 30 days in the county jail for contempt of court and fined \$100 by Superior Judge C. S. Tappan.