

Accuracy of Meters Shown by Tests Made

Results Prove Recording Largely Correct—More Are Slow Than Fast

Users of electricity and gas seldom have cause for complaint as to accuracy. There has been prevalent a belief that electric meters occasionally cause overcharge. But records of electric light and power companies show that of the few inaccurate meters, far more are slow than fast.

Out of each thousand meters recently tested in New York, only two showed slight over registering, while 23 registered less than the actual current which passed through

them, and 975 operated entirely within the legally prescribed limits. During 1929 tests made in 310,017 meters on the lines of the various companies serving the New York metropolitan district showed that 302,231 were recording correctly, 694 were fast and 7,091 were slow.

These tests were not merely routine tests made by the company, but were divided into four classifications—periodic inspections as prescribed by law; checking complaints made by consumers directly to the companies themselves; complaints made by the consumers to the public service commission, and special tests directed by the company.

Out of a total of 2,188,121 customers, only 393 complained directly to the public service commission, that they thought their meters were

inaccurate. Out of this number, only two were found to be registering fast, 13 were slow and 378 were operating according to state standards.

In addition to the complaints to the public service commission there were 12,603 consumers who complained directly to the companies. Of this total, only 84 were found to be registering fast, while 418 were slow and the remainder correct.

Most successful businesses are built upon dreams, and many of them go to pieces because some executive dreams too much.

True religion won't make progress by turning its back upon the truths that are scientifically established.

Notice of Meeting and Report of Budget Committee for the City of Moro, Oregon, for the year 1931

BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT

Notice of the estimated expenses and receipts and the proposed tax levy for the City of Moro, Sherman County, Oregon for the year 1931.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to a legislative act approved by the Governor February 19, 1921, that on Tuesday November 25, 1930 the Budget Committee of the City of Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, will be in session at the city hall at the hour of 7:30 o'clock P. M. and that any taxpayer of the City of Moro will be heard in favor of or against the proposed tax levy as hereinafter itemized.

Itemized Budget	Estimated Receipts
Marshalls salary \$1500.00	Water fund \$4000.00
Recorders salary 180.00	Emergency fund 100.00
Treasurers salary 120.00	Total receipts \$4100.00
Emergency fund 100.00	Total amount to be raised by taxation for all purposes for the year 1931 \$7590.00
Water fund 2000.00	
Retirement of bonds 2500.00	
Interest on bonds 3090.00	
Street lights 800.00	
Hotel fund 1400.00	
Total expenditures \$11690.00	

Dated at Moro, Oregon, this 29th day of October, 1930.
J. E. Coleman, Chairman of Budget Committee. L. H. Nahouse, Secretary of Budget Committee.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND ACCOUNTING SHEET Of the City of Moro, Oregon, for the years 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931

This original estimate is made in compliance with section 231-A of the laws of 1921 and shows in parallel columns the unit costs of the several services, materials and supplies for the three fiscal years next preceding the current year, the expenditures and the budget allowance for the first six months of the current year and the budget allowance for the year 1931.

	Estimated expenditures for the year 1931	Expenditures for first six months of 1930	Budget allowance for first six months of 1930	Detailed Expenditures For Three Preceding Years 1927 1928 1929
Salaries	1800.00	895.00	810.00	1620.00 1620.00 1475.00
Water fund	2000.00	773.28	1500.00	3072.57 3148.24 3322.10
Library fund				120.00 120.00 120.00
Emergencies	100.00	100.91	150.00	791.39 390.58 211.94
Retirement of bonds	2500.00	5500.00	3000.00	2577.20 4000.00 3000.00
Interest on bonds	3090.00	5215.99	1680.00	3136.67 4372.09 2945.00
Streets				146.70 146.70 536.25
Street lights	800.00	488.70	600.00	1192.68 1207.41 1651.00
Hotel fund	1400.00	335.65	600.00	864.15 3009.62 3555.94
Sinking fund for bonds				
City Hotel account		130.13	750.00	
Totals	11690.00	13439.66	9090.00	13321.36 17867.94 16817.23

J. L. Searcy, do hereby certify that the above estimated expenditures for the year 1931 was prepared by me and that the expenditures and budget allowance for the first six months of the current year, and the expenditures for the fiscal years preceding the current year as shown above, have been compiled from the records in my charge, and to the best of my knowledge and belief are true and correct copies thereof.
Bonded indebtedness of Moro, Oregon, this date: \$63,700.00
Warrant indebtedness of Moro, Oregon this date: 4,857.18

J. L. SEARCY, City Recorder.

RED SQUARE WILL BE RECONSTRUCTED

Once Scene of Glamour and Tragedy in Russia.

Washington.—Russia's "Red Square," the scene of glamour and tragedy, is to be reconstructed, according to a report of the National Geographic society. In back of a high board fence the work of turning the temporary wooden mausoleum into a permanent resting place of stone is already under way. Smooth flag stones will replace the ancient cobblestones and permanent reviewing stands are to be erected.

Formerly the scene of public executions, of imperial proclamations and martial parades, of bloody revolutions, it now resounds with the tramp of the Red army and the footfalls of Soviet workers. High above the Kremlin wall rises a great clock tower, built the year before Columbus discovered America. Opposite this historical structure are the Trading Rows with their arched sidewalks, around which the people in all walks of life gather. Women in felt boots, clerks in leather jackets, officials, usually well dressed, with their brief cases under their arms, laborers in their dirty sheepskin coats, slippers girls dragging hand carts behind them offer a glamorous contrast.

Vendors cluster around the gates leading to "Red Square," offering all manner of articles and making sections of the square into virtual outdoor department stores.

At night an open forum is established in the square. Unimportant Soviet speakers gather little knots of listeners about them to explain details of the Soviet plan of government, and oftentimes the square is filled with a mass of people while the government leaders proclaim the doctrines of the revolution through mammoth loud speakers.

With the work of reconstruction now started, all of this glamour is at a standstill, until when a new and even greater "Red Square" is completed, it can begin anew.

Soviet Finds Use for Dead Cats; Making Soap

Moscow.—Don't waste your dead cats and dogs. The Soviet has found a use for them.

"Soap must be made from cats and dogs," says Pravda, the Soviet newspaper. "One cat boiled down gives five ounces of fat, one dog more than a pound."

Rats, mice and marmots will also be used in preparing a popular toilet brand called "My Grandmother's Bouquet." Bolling, instead of throwing away the carcasses used by the state fur syndicate, will yield annually 5,000 tons of fat for soap, releasing an equal quantity of fats edible by workers.

An official circular urges peasants not to drown puppies, but to keep the entire litter for one year and then knock them on the head, and sell the skins and carcasses to the fur syndicate.

Almost everybody is brave until it is time to go to the dentist.

LIGHTS of NEW YORK

It was John Oliver-La Gorce who, on his last trip to New York, told me about "Old Sow." He had been fishing and on this trip heard the story.

Sacketts Harbor lies on the shore of Lake Ontario, across from the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands. Here, on July 12, was fought the first battle of the War of 1812. The British attacked from the water with five ships, the largest of which was the Royal George, carrying twenty-four guns and 200 men. The other four ships carried eighty guns.

The defenders on shore had only one gun. They called it "Old Sow." It was a thirty-two pounder, and had proved to be too big for a small Yankee schooner, so it had been brought ashore and left for months in the mud. But, when it looked as if it would be needed for defense, Colonel Bellingham mounted it in a field facing the water.

There was no dearth of powder, but all the cannon balls on hand were intended for a twenty-four instead of a thirty-two pound gun. This was like having only 22-caliber cartridges for a 32-caliber revolver, but the old inhabitants of Sacketts Harbor were a resourceful lot. They wrapped the cannon balls in pieces of carpet, which they tore up for the purpose, and in this manner were able to fire them.

Still, that artifice doesn't appear to have improved their aim. For around two hours, the ships shot at the shore and the shore shot at the ships with small damage on either side. The shore had the better of it, because ships offer a large target, while "Old Sow," at which the sailor gunners undoubtedly were firing, offered a small target indeed, especially with guns of that day.

Finally, the Royal George almost got the range, and with a thirty-two pound shot. It buried itself in the ground near "Old Sow" and the defenders dug it out, probably with great rejoicing. They at last had a cannonball which would fit their gun. They chucked it in the muzzle, rammed it home, and aimed with great care. Their former practice must at least have given them the needed data, since they hit a ship fairly on the deck, where the crew were gathered thickest. That one shot killed fourteen men and wounded eighteen, and the British fleet retired. At least, that is what the people of Sacketts Harbor say, and it is their story, so they are entitled to stick to it. (Note: Historians will please not write.)

But their gratitude to "Old Sow" does not appear to have been profound, for there the old gun rests in sun and rain, with never a tablet or a monument to tell of past accomplishment. The grass and weeds grow high around it and the only road to it is an overgrown and rutted wagon track. To be sure, Sacketts Harbor is no financial center; but these associated sons and daughters of various wars are always concerning themselves with some sort of memorial. It seems as if they might make a proper road to "Old Sow," and give her a bit of smooth lawn on which to rest, and rub away a little of the dust and rust of years. In the face of odds, she did her stuff and she rates a little recognition.

Astrologists are doing an immense business in New York. They are consulted by almost every class of people. You might expect that theatrical people and other types prone to superstition would be potential customers, but hard-headed business men want to know what the stars say about their ventures. The majority of the astrologists are women, and some do not only a legal but a mail order business. They tell me that there is one who gets thousands of letters a day. Some of those who go to the astrologists take up the study for themselves. Mary Hay, the actress, is considered a fine amateur astrologist, and there are many more.

But there is one new stunt in connection with astrology of which I have heard only recently. There is a woman who owns some well known kennels who has the horoscopes of blooded puppies cast as soon as they are born. This leads to arguments with the manager of the kennels, who does not believe in astrology and does believe in his own knowledge and experience of dogs.

George Gershwin, the famous composer, is a golfer of long standing and, until recently, of high scores. But Mr. Gershwin is improving. The other day, playing the Lakeville course, he not only, for the first time in his life, broke 100, but shot an 85. From now forever more, any time Mr. Gershwin fails to shoot in the low eighties, he will be off his game.

Stock market crashes and unemployment bring strange results. The army, for example, never had less trouble getting enlistments. The same is true of the other branch of the service. The slogan now seems to be: "Join the navy and see three square meals a day."

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Middle age is that period one doesn't bother to learn every new song hit that comes along—at least under the latest name.

It isn't so much the tossing hither and thither that decided us against doing Niagara in a barrel this year; it's the rotten ventilation.

It is a curious thing, but in thirty years of following the official weather forecasts we don't recall ever actually seeing the word "Hot."

MAN, IN LIFETIME, SPENDS YEARS ABED

Sleeping Equipment, Therefore, Becomes Important.

Chicago.—What's the most important piece of furniture in the American home? The answer is practically unanimous—the bed!

Why? The bed sees more use than any other one piece of furniture. The average person spends eight hours each day in bed—56 hours a week, 240 hours a month, 2,912 hours a year and, figuring a lifetime as 60 years, a total of 174,720 hours during a lifetime. Quite a period!

These statistics probably show why mankind, through the ages, has devoted so much attention to the task of making beds more comfortable, with each age witnessing a new improvement in sleeping equipment.

The first beds, if they may be called such, were nothing if not simple. It is related in a survey of the subject published at the American Furniture Mart here. Your caveman simply wrapped some covering about himself, laid down "as is"—and there he was, all ready for a night's repose. But the bed was one of civilization's first achievements.

Egyptians Had 'Em High.—The Egyptians, it is believed, were the first people to get up in the world as far as sleeping was concerned. Their beds were so high a stool or a whole series of steps, were required to climb into them. Falling out must have been a serious business. The beds were supported by long, curved legs, ending in clawed feet, graceful in design.

With the Persians, a bed must have been a complicated contraption. It is recorded that when Artaxerxes, a Persian, presented a bed as a gift to Timagoras, an ambassador from Athens, he sent along a whole corps of attendants, "skilled in preparing it for sleep." Just what these bed-mechanics did has not been disclosed, but their services were obviously considered essential and all part of the night's work.

The Romans, who divided all Gaul into three parts, as Latin students know, divided their beds into five classes: 1. the ordinary sleeping bed; 2. the reclining table couch; 3. the smaller lounge for rest during the day; 4. the high marriage bed; 5. the funeral bed, carried during a funeral procession. No explanation is offered as to why the marriage bed was higher than any of the others.

As time went on, beds varied greatly as to size and decoration, but their comfort steadily increased, as springs and mattresses were introduced and improved. During the time of Charlemagne beds were very simple and often made of bronze tubing, somewhat similar to the brass bed once popular in America. About the Thirteenth century, beds had increased in size and luxury and the custom of parking the marriage bed right out in the middle of the main hall at a wedding was introduced. Curtains, it may be added, were placed entirely around the bed.

Achieves Importance.

During the Fifteenth century, the bed probably achieved the greatest importance of its career. It became an elaborate piece of furniture for display purposes and it was quite the thing to receive guests in the bedroom, even kings holding court receptions while reclining on the royal couch. At this time it was customary to suspend draperies and canopies from the ceiling, but later columns to support these decorations were built as part of the bed and from this beginning evolved the four-poster bed which still retains its popularity.

Through the centuries to the present, small, single beds have long been dominant in continental Europe, while the double bed was common in this country, the popularity of the twin bed being a comparatively recent phenomenon.

Through all its ups and downs, comfort has always been the major item determining sales.

World Needs New Drink, French Diplomat Says

London, England.—The world needs a new drink.

That is the belief of Viscount d'Abernon, famed trade diplomat and wartime chairman of the liquor traffic control board, who recently declared before the licensing commission that not only is a substitute for alcoholic drinks wanted, but a "vast fortune" awaits the inventor of one.

"In view of the fact that alcohol does badly what it sets out to do," declared Viscount d'Abernon before the commission, "also that it is not a true stimulant and that the euphoria (sense of feeling well) it brings is not exempt from injurious reaction, I continue to believe in the concoction of some preferable substitute."

"Not only would the discoverer thereof earn the gratitude of humanity, but a vast fortune would be his as well." Viscount d'Abernon then gave it as his opinion that the new beverage would have to be appealing to the palate and would have to have effects that would appeal to the drinker more than present-day liquor.

Registering Trade Marks

Trade marks were first registered under laws of the United States in 1870, under the act of July 8, 1870. During 1870 there were 121 registrations under that law, the first thereof (No. 1) under date of October 25, 1870, by Averill Chemical Paint company of New York. Prior to the enactment of such law protection was sought to be secured in a few instances through taking out patents for designs for trade marks. The act of July 8, 1870, within a few years was declared void by the United States Supreme court (trade mark cases) as unconstitutional. The subsequent act of March 3, 1881, was superseded by the act of February 20, 1905, which was supplemented by the acts of May 4, 1906, and March 10, 1920, all of these three now in force.

Girl Reporters Working Their Way Around World

Columbia, Mo. — Miss Elizabeth Ahrens, graduate of the school of Journalism of the University of Missouri in June, 1929, has accepted a position as circulation manager and feature writer on the Shanghai Post, Shanghai, China. Miss Ahrens and Miss Mary Shapiro, who was also graduated from the school of Journalism last June, started in September on a trip around the world, earning their way by working on newspapers in the cities which they visited. They already have visited Hawaii and Japan.

Horse Eats Live Wire, Dies

Knoxville, Tenn.—One of the favorite mounts at the Storch Park riding academy was killed when it grasped an electric cord in its mouth.

Reduce Din of Building by Electric Welding

Wilmington, Del.—A 14-story building is being erected here with little more noise than in construction of a barn. The structure is an addition to the Dupont office building which will cover two city blocks.

All of the structural steel frame is being electrically welded, while the concrete is mixed at a central plant and hauled to the site ready for pouring. The absence of the racket of pneumatic riveting hammers and the rattle of concrete mixers in operation has eliminated practically all noise except that of nailing together the lumber forms for the floors and other concrete work.

Occupants of nearby office buildings and people passing the operation would hardly be aware that construction was under way unless they saw it.

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