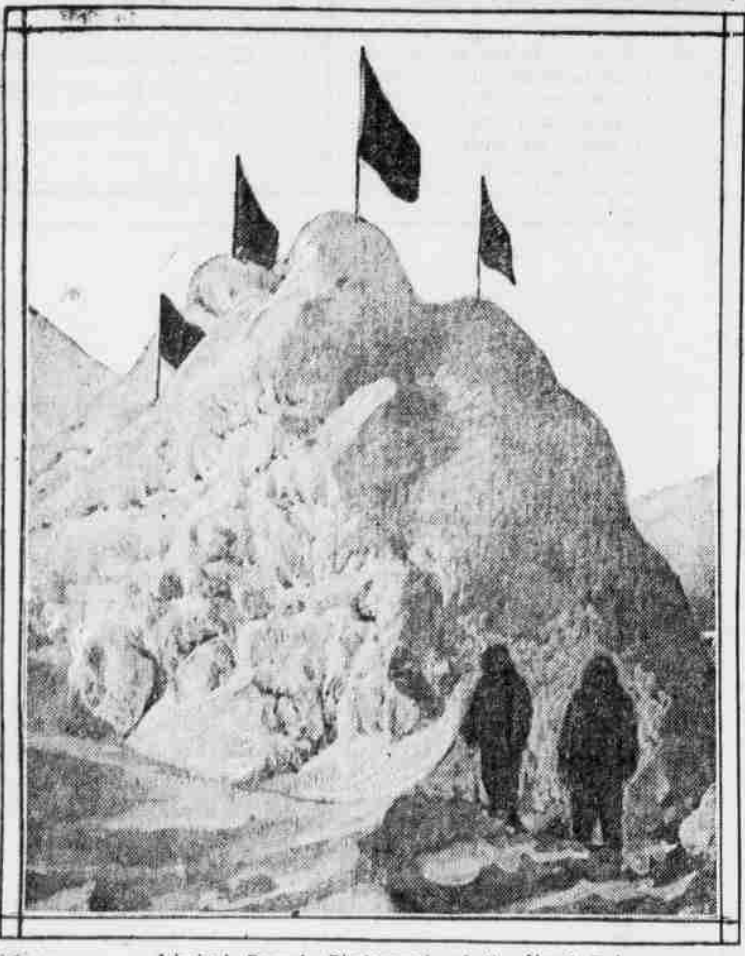


# AROUND the NORTH POLE



Admiral Peary's Photograph of the North Pole.

Valuable information which may help farmers, fishermen and sailors, as well as scientific data that will materially enrich man's knowledge of his spherical home promise to flow from an extended survey of the Arctic regions. Such a survey, to be made next spring, has been ordered by Secretary of the Navy Denby with the authority of President Coolidge, and will be participated in by the National Geographic Society.

The expedition is to traverse the most extensive unexplored region that remains on the face of the earth. It lies, roughly, in a large wedge-shaped slice, at the threshold of American territory, between Point Barrow, Alaska, and the North pole. This northern tip of Alaska is separated from the pole by 1,287 statute miles, and the direct path between the two cuts the center of the million-square-mile region of mystery. It is not even known whether this is an area of land or water or both.

Only the edges of the unexplored region have been skirted, but deductions have been drawn from careful observations which seem to indicate that land exists there. This conclusion has been reached by a number of observers from a study of the movement and age of ice and from tide and wave measurements. If land exists there it may harbor minerals of great value as does Spitzbergen in a comparable situation on the other side of the pole. It is entirely possible that islands, if they do exist in the unknown region, may have such an economic value that the planting of the flag of the United States there may be accounted an act of great foresight by future generations.

Animal life abounds in the Arctic. Fish are plentiful, and as a multiplying population turns more and more to the sea for its food the submarine life of the Polar regions assumes ever increasing importance. Oceanic mammals, especially whales and seals, emerge into reach of mankind's habitations upon the Arctic's outskirts.

Should aircraft be used to make a reconnaissance flight over the 1,287-mile course between Point Barrow and the pole the flight will be another memorable exhibition of the navy's initiative and daring, but it will be far from the rash adventure the layman might at first imagine.

Indeed, the flyers would have some marked advantages over a similar distance across Atlantic ocean waters. The continuous daylight of a polar summer eliminates the handicap that darkness entails in the event of mechanical troubles. In an uncharted region the 24-hour day is especially helpful.

### Not So Bad for Flyers.

Flyers would encounter leads of water short distances apart in much of the unknown zone. These would permit planes to alight, and would allow the use of convoy planes to bring supplies, relief, and additional personnel. The ice floes are virtually safety rafts for the flyers. In trouble, a plane alighting in the water always would be in easy reach of ice or, if under sufficient control to land on the ice, it could there make repairs or radio for relief.

The radio, of course, is a prime factor in eliminating hazard in Arctic flying.

Another important advantage the Arctic holds is the eternal calm of the waters. No high seas are ever encountered among the leads, as frequently is the case in the Atlantic.

Comfortable flying temperatures are practically certain in an Arctic summer. The weather bureau has recorded 100 degrees at Fort Yukon, Alaska. In this respect the use of aircraft gives the polar explorer a new-found advantage over the pioneers who had to brave the extreme cold of winter to gain the knowledge of a new world.

Not the least important of the scientific data that may be gathered are those in regard to weather conditions, a knowledge of which would be useful in the making of weather forecasts for the United States.

### Weather Data Are Wanted.

Most of our weather is not a local matter at all, but results from disturbances that originate perhaps many thousands of miles away and "drift" to us. Thus our weather bill-of-fare is made up largely of a series of moving "lows" and "highs"—regions of subnormal and abnormal barometric pressure—made familiar to many readers by the roughly circular and elliptical lines on the daily maps of the United States weather bureau. Accompanying these disturbances are winds, hot and cold "spells," and rain or snow—the chief factors that make up our weather. Forecasting weather consists largely in detecting new disturbances as they show up on the western and northwestern borders of the country, learning their characteristics, and figuring out the paths that they probably will follow because of the prevailing pressures and temperatures ahead of them.

The great majority of these "lows" seem to originate over the warm sea south of the Aleutian islands in the winter, and over the interior of Alaska during the summer while the "highs" are found farther to the east. But some of the conditions that cause them to be "built up" in those places have their birth farther north in the Polar regions, and a better knowledge of temperature, pressure and wind changes there would undoubtedly facilitate weather forecasting.

In the search for the beginnings of its weather, the United States is not concerned with the entire Polar regions. It is most concerned, it happens, with the unexplored territory which lies north of Alaska. The outstanding and dominant factor in the Arctic's contribution to the world's weather is the draining of its cold air southward. Air is "slippery" and cold air is heavy.

When a pyramid of cold air has been built up near the North pole, the upper part slides down the slope and flows off with a considerable momentum to the south. This is true all around the pole. But there are certain channels in which the flow is concentrated by mountains and land masses. One channel is down the northern arm of the Atlantic between Europe and Greenland, others are up the great river valleys of Siberia; and still others are through Bering strait, over Alaska east of the Canadian Rockies and up the Mackenzie and other valleys of Canada. It is this latter group of cold-air rivers east of Siberia alone that directly influences the weather of the United States.

### Daily Radio Reports.

Temperature, pressure and wind conditions—the really vital weather factors—are not known in the region north from Alaska to the pole, and are now merely assumed for scientific purposes largely by inference from observations taken on the famous Fram drift across the Asiatic side of the Polar regions. Accurate observations of the seasonal changes of the factors made on the ground—or rather "on the ice"—would be of great value in filling out science's permanent records. Daily reports by radio for a considerable period from a ship drifting across this region or from some other sort of base established in its heart, would be of incomparably greater value practically, for they might often furnish the unknown factor that would determine next week's weather in Minneapolis, Chicago and New York.

Besides adding to the world's knowledge of the factors that bear directly on weather, a study of the unexplored regions of the Arctic would greatly expand our knowledge of a new world.

## Flea Critics Terrify, Says Samuel C. Blythe

The flea government critic jumps about and asserts its flea view that unless we reform our state to meet with the flea momentary flea view the state must perish, says Samuel C. Blythe in McNaught's Monthly.

The flea religious critic has entire moral disintegration just around the corner unless flea precepts are heeded. The flea literary critic consigns us to illiteracy unless our literature conforms to his flea standard. The flea conservator of our morals has us all sunk in hades unless his standards are observed.

And so with the flea political critic, the flea economic critic, the flea social critic, so with all the fleas. Adopt the flea view or be eternally doomed and damned. No flea was ever wrong. In fleadom there is salvation.

Curiously enough, we allow the fleas to annoy us. The idea of taking a flea seriously is preposterous, but we do take them seriously. Thus showing one of two things: Either we are too thin-skinned for our habitat, or we have lost our sense of proportion.

For example, when an English flea, say, comes over and bites at us, we shrink from his bitings as if that particular flea was a saber-toothed tiger instead of the flea he is. When a foreign flea invades us we hurry out our defenses instead of pointing out that a flea is all the invader is. And so with our domestic fleas. We, the most powerful nation in the world, squirm and shiver before our fleas instead of cracking them on our national thumbnail. The fleas have us terrified. We fear their fleahotomy.

## Merely Signing Names Business of One Firm

There is a firm doing business in the heart of the financial district of New York city which the high officials of many banks and large corporations would sadly miss should it suspend operations. What it supplies in the way of automatic assistance in lifting the burden of over and over again writing the "John Hancock" of this and that and the other official upon checks, stock certificates or bonds makes possible a saving of time that sends innumerable desk weary business men to their needed daily recreation upon the golf links, yachts and motor boats or in summer to the baseball parks in time for the first inning, says a New York letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Because of the peculiarly confidential relationships existing with customers, the firm is not after publicity. Nevertheless, the fame of the institution has spread until it is a common thing in Wall street to hear one of the officials say to another: "I sent those debentures over to be signed and expect them back very soon now."

The machines that perform the work have a capacity for 20 signatures at a time. Whatever has to be signed in duplicate is arranged by trained clerks.

## Choice of Sacrifice

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "I do wish I had some money to give you for Christmas dinners for poor children."

Her mother, wishing to teach her the lesson of self-sacrifice, said: "Very well, dear; if you would like to go without sugar for a week I'll give you the money instead, and then you will have some."

The little one considered solemnly for a moment and then said: "Must it be sugar, ma?"

"Why, no, darling, not necessarily. What would you like to do without?"

"Soap, mamma," was Elsie's answer. —Boston Transcript.

## Really Near-Sighted

A man who was very near-sighted went to have his eyes tested. After asking him to repeat the letters on the test card without success, the specialist grew impatient and left the room.

Five minutes later he returned with the lid from a dustbin. He put it near the near-sighted man and said: "Here, can you see this?"

"Yes," said the man.

"What is it?" asked the specialist.

"Well, it's either a half dollar or a quarter," was the unexpected reply.

## King Solomon's Reservoirs

Two of the reservoirs built by King Solomon have been cleaned out, and are being used to supply Jerusalem with fresh water by means of an aqueduct which passed through Bethlehem. The masonry work done by the great Hebrew king's men has proved to be very leaky, which is little wonder, considering the length of time which has elapsed since the original construction, and money has to be spent right along to keep it in repair.

## Unpleasant Truth.

The teacher, a woman of questionable age, was having a hard time getting Johnny to memorize the names of the presidents.

"Why, when I was your age," she explained exasperated, "I could recite the names of presidents forwards and backwards."

"Yes'm," replied Johnny, unimpressed, "but when you were my age there wasn't nearly so many presidents."

## Why He Wept.

Hale—We had a grand wedding at the house yesterday. My daughter was married.

Hardy—Yes, I saw you crying for her when you gave her away.

Hale—No, not for her. I was crying for the poor boob that married her.

## Harding and Coolidge Indorse Relief Fund

The late President Harding wrote a letter some weeks before his untimely death, strongly indorsing the efforts of the American committee for relief of German children, for purchase of food and its distribution to the millions of starving German children by the American Quakers.

Upon succeeding to the presidency, Calvin Coolidge declared that the conditions were frightful in Germany; that millions of children faced the worst kind of slow death—starvation—and urged the raising of a fund of \$10,000,000 in the United States for this relief.

Herbert Hoover, former Oregon boy, now secretary of commerce, caused official investigations to be made by American agents, all of whom reported that unless American aid came, there would be wholesale death from starvation.

Major-General Henry T. Allen, who commanded the American troops on the Rhine during occupational days, is directing the nation-wide campaign to raise the funds necessary. "We never fought children," said he. "And we will help them now."

In Oregon, Robert H. Strong, of the Portland firm of Strong & MacNaughton, who directed the Hoover food campaign here in 1921, is state chairman. The amount to be raised in Oregon is \$100,000 and he expects it will be given promptly.

## The Season Passes.

The man looked forlorn at his lonely table. After suitable deliberation the head waiter sauntered over.

"Have you ordered, sir?"

"I have."

"And what was your order, sir?"

"Oysters."

"Sorry, sir, but oysters are out of season."

"The waiter didn't tell me that when I ordered them. But I suppose they were in season then."

## Largest Thermometer.

The largest thermometer in the world has been erected on the boardwalk, near Michigan avenue, Atlantic City. It is 50 feet high, enabling promenaders a mile away to read the temperature. The mercury in the tube is ten inches wide and is operated by a system of small thermometers with electrical relays. Lights on the board indicate the temperature accurately and automatically.

RAGS WANTED—Clean cotton rags wanted at Herald office. Knit underwear, etc., not acceptable. 22-4

## IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON For the County of Morrow

First National Bank of Roberts, Idaho, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Walter Rietman, Defendant.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That under and by virtue of a foreclosure execution and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, upon a Judgment and Decree of Foreclosure made and entered therein, on the 20th day of December, 1923, in a suit wherein the First National Bank of Roberts, Idaho, a corporation, was plaintiff, and Walter Rietman, was defendant, and to me directed, I have duly levied upon, and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the County Court House in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, 1924, at the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day, all of the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to all of the following described real property, to-wit: Walter Rietman,

Lots Three (3) and Four (4), and the South Half of Northwest Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of Section Two (2), in Township Two (2) North of Range Twenty-six (26), East of the Willamette Meridian, containing 319.07 acres, according to the United States Government Survey, in Morrow County, Oregon.

Said sale to be of the whole of said described lands, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the Judgment of the Court, in the above entitled cause, to-wit, the sum of Three Thousand One Hundred Twenty-seven and 05-100 Dollars (\$3,127.05), together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the said 20th day of December, 1923; the sum of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00), attorney's fees, and the further sum of Twenty-eight Dollars (\$28.00) costs,

together with the costs and expenses of such sale, said sale to be made subject to the confirmation of said Court.

Dated and first published this 5th day of February, A. D. 1924.

GEO. McDUFFEE, Sheriff of

41-45 Morrow County, Oregon.

## GILLIAM & BISBEE'S COLUMN

A car of poultry supplies just arrived. Anything and everything for the Hen.

Lots of Mill Feed and Dr. Hesse's Stock Tonic for your Live Stock.

Sheep Dip and Lice Exterminators and other Remedies for Live Stock and Poultry.

Our Spring Stock of Single Trees, Lead Bars, Wagon Tongues, Coupling Poles, Plow Beams and Handles, Clevises, etc., just arrived.

## Gilliam & Bisbee

Everything in

HARDWARE and IMPLEMENTS

"We have it, will get it or it is not made."

Just Good

# Printing

We cater to the trade of those who appreciate good work and demand their money's worth when ordering printing. We do not try to underbid anyone; we simply give first-class service at a reasonable profit and know the man who charges you less gives you less, and the one who charges you more simply makes a bigger profit than we do. Whatever your business, the demand for neatly printed stationery guarantees a profitable investment. Prompt delivery is another claim we make.

THE HERALD