

The Hermiston Herald

VOL. XX

HERMISTON, UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1925

No. 12

ROGERS CHARGED WITH LIQUOR POSSESSION

FINED \$100 IN JUSTICE WEST'S COURT WEDNESDAY

H. A. Fankow Locates Quantity of Liquor in Basement of Rogers Home.

Last Wednesday morning H. A. Fankow, deputy sheriff, armed with a search warrant entered the shoe store of Sam Rogers in this city and after a search found a large quantity of wine in the cellar of the establishment. Rogers appeared before Justice West and after a plea of guilty was fined \$100. The stock was hidden in such a manner that it was only after a thorough investigation it was discovered.

Oregon-Washington Game to Be Real Battle.

University of Oregon, Eugene, Nov. 25.—Special.—If a policy now being worked out by Washington comes to a successful head, the annual Oregon-Washington game will be the biggest football contest in the Northwest this year. The Oregon-Oregon Aggie game and those in which Washington plays California or Stanford. This is the opinion of Wayne Sutton, coach of the University of Washington freshman team which played the Oregon babes here Saturday winning 12 to 7.

"There is no reason why there should not be a traditional rivalry between the schools," said Sutton. "They are the only two big universities in the northwest. We have had to make the Washington-Washington state game a traditional one, but there is so much geographical difference, and Washington is so much bigger than the state school that the game refuses to draw."

"There is only one thing that prevents the Washington-Oregon game from being the biggest contest in the northwest at the present time. It is the inadequate seating capacity of either Hayward field at Eugene or Multnomah field at Portland. If Portland builds a football stadium or the Multnomah club enlarges its present seating capacity I look for the Washington-Oregon game at Portland to draw around 30,000 people."

Sutton said, since it is Washington's turn to play Oregon here next year, that the Washington management is considering of proposing to the Webfooters to play that game in Seattle instead, where the stadium can crowd in 35,000 people. It will be a profitable venture for both schools, Sutton thinks.

FOR WHICH WE GIVE THANKS

The prospects of the editor having a Thanksgiving dinner looked mighty slim until last Tuesday. In memories he had taken his stomach back to reunions and dinner parties when a big fat juicy turkey had occupied a prominent place on the festival board. But after reading in the paper the price Mr. Turk demanded for his presence at the table it was very near a cinch that he would be among those absent when he pulled up his chair up to the belt line extender. Some times however, Lady Luck takes a hand in the destinies of mortals and this time she did not wait to knock but opened the door and walked right in. Lady Luck proved to be W. T. Botkins who presented the editor with a nine pound turkey Tuesday. Thursday we are going to indulge in a big feed and we'll bet there won't even be the robbie left when chairs are backed away from the table. Mr. Botkins is receiving a good price for the birds this year and has made shipments to Swift & Co., Portland.

FARM BUREAU WILL ENTERTAIN

The Farm Bureau assisted by the Neighborhood club will entertain December 18 with a program and feed to be held at the Columbia school house. The program and details of arrangements will be published in The Herald next week.

On Basis of Quality.

The farmer who is wise will grade and produce high quality of everything. Every day buyers demand more grading and consumers demand more from retailers. It is only fair that products be paid for according to quality and market price. Something that will make first grade should not be paid for at a second grade price. Quality basis is a second basis. The farmer who produces prices.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS AT M'KAY DAM RUSH WORK

"Please let us have two weeks more of good weather for our work before winter gets in the saddle and ties us up for the rest of the year."

That is the prayer that is being made by government engineers in charge of the building of McKay dam, and the reason that they are saying that prayer with particular force is that if they are granted an additional two weeks in which to rush the work all the gravel will have been hauled into place and packed down to form all of the huge mound that now determinedly blocks the channel of McKay creek.

About 30,000 more cubic yards of gravel must be hauled in from the pits and packed down by the huge tractors before the gravel mountain reaches the height required by the government plans. The gravel work probably will be completed this fall. That will leave the concrete work and some other labor to be done before the big structure is completed.

The dam has been built up to grade for more than one-half of its length. On the south end the gravel is not all on, and work is being rushed now. The trains are coming in over only one track and not so large a force of men can be accommodated so that the volume of material moved by the two shifts is less than when space was not so restricted and the force was larger.

Some concrete facing has been constructed on the upper side of the dam, enough to protect the mound from any flood that might come down the channel of the creek this winter. Next summer's chief job will be to continue building this facing clear up to the slope. The strip now completed is 50 feet wide clear across the bottom of the slope. The concrete facing is 12 inches thick at the bottom and at the top it will be eight inches thick. The downstream slope of the mound will be unfaced.—East Oregonian.

HAVE IT YOUR OWN WAY—

"COLD WINTER" BATTLE RAGES

Oregon farmers are being warned by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation against placing faith in forecasts of an extremely cold winter ahead to be followed by an unseasonable summer in 1926. The winter may be extremely cold and the summer unseasonable, but scientists have no means of telling it at this early date. A week is the longest dip possible into the weather.

Neither is there reason for believing that the winters in this section are no longer so cold nor the summers so hot as formerly, according to the foundation, which quotes weather bureau figures on the point running back three decades. The mean December, January and February temperature over the decade 1895-1904 was 41.9 degrees. For the decade 1905-1914 it was 40.3; and for 1915-1924, 40.1 degrees, a difference in the total range of 1.8 degree. The mean temperature for the same three winter months of last year was 40.5 degrees.

"Shows that lay on the ground for months on end, skating that began in November and lasted until March, snow drifts that reached almost any height one might mention were the exceptional occurrences in the foundation declares. "One mild winter starts the rumor that the overcast manufacturers had better go into the Palm Beach suit business, while an extremely cold winter is dubbed as a good old fashioned winter. One explanation for this is that memory is tricky and recalls the exceptional rather than the average. Another is that modern living has taken the edge off the extreme weather. A snowfall that our forefathers would have trodden under foot for days now is solved away before we get up in the morning. Better heating too, makes us feel the low temperature less, and ice refrigerating plants and electric fans makes extremes of heat more endurable."

While the weather is constantly changing from one year to another, big climatic changes are too gradual to be observed in the lifetime of one or even a hundred generations, the Foundation states. Scientists figure that the climate of this continent has not changed in some ten million years, not since the passing of the glacial period, and probably will not for another ten million.

CATHOLIC LADIES

PLAN BAZAAR

The Altar Society will hold a Bazaar December the fifth at the Hermiston Produce warehouse. This bazaar will consist of a cooked food sale, a rummage sale and a sale of a limited number of aprons and fancy work suitable for Christmas gifts. Bazaar opens at 2:00 P. M.

A THANKSGIVING

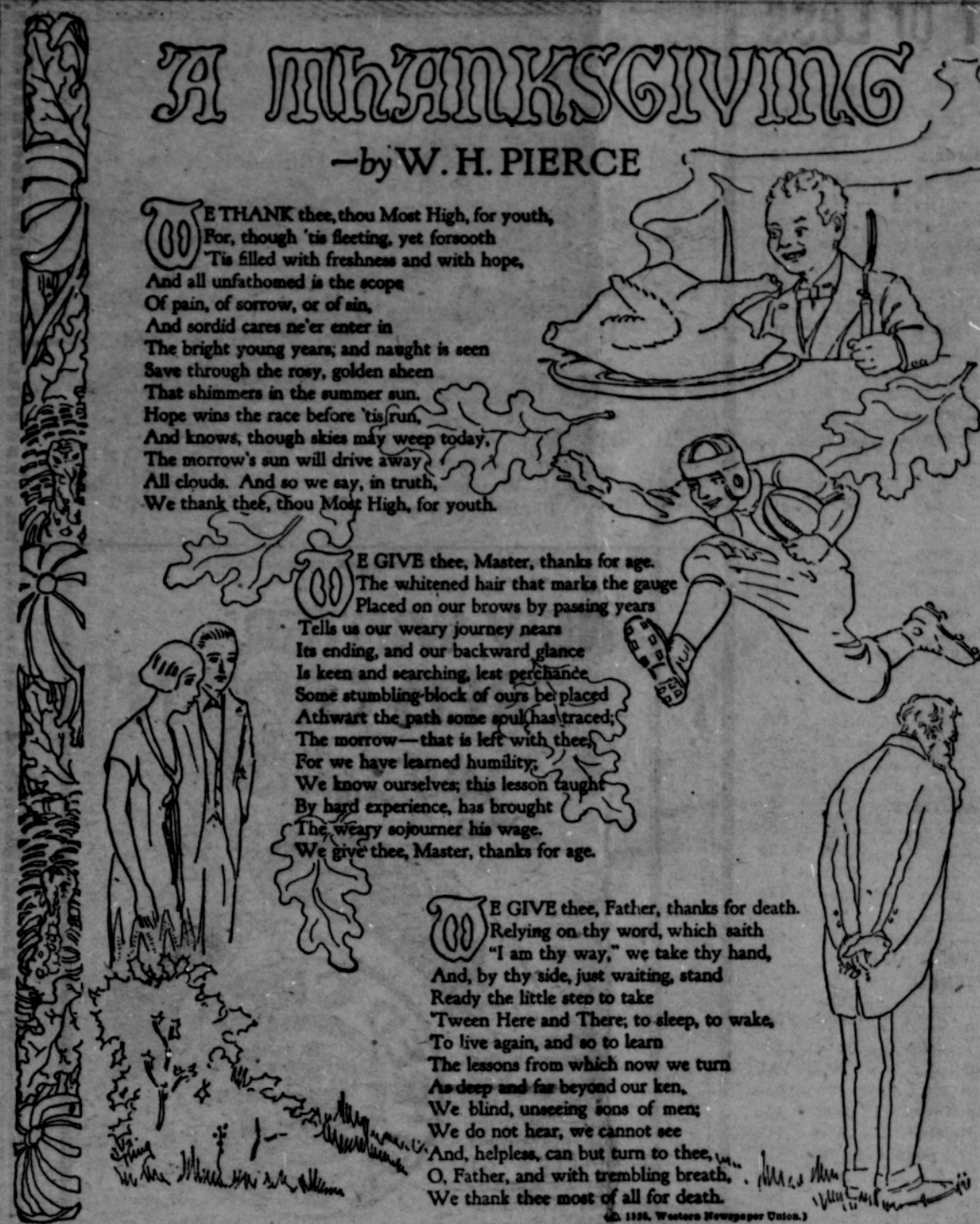
—by W. H. PIERCE

WE THANK thee, thou Most High, for youth,
For, though 'tis fleeting, yet forsooth
'Tis filled with freshness and with hope,
And all unfathomed is the scope
Of pain, of sorrow, or of sin,
And sordid cares ne'er enter in
The bright young years, and naught is seen
Save through the rosy, golden sheen
That shimmers in the summer sun.
Hope wins the race before 'tis run,
And knows, though skies may weep today,
The morrow's sun will drive away
All clouds. And so we say, in truth,
We thank thee, thou Most High, for youth.

WE GIVE thee, Master, thanks for age.
The whitened hair that marks the gauge
Placed on our brows by passing years
Tells us our weary journey nears
Its ending, and our backward glance
Is keen and searching, lest perchance
Some stumbling-block of ours be placed
Aftward the path some spool has traced.
The morrow—that is left with thee,
For we have learned humility.
We know ourselves; this lesson taught
By hard experience, has brought
The weary sojourner his wage.
We give thee, Master, thanks for age.

WE GIVE thee, Father, thanks for death.
Relying on thy word, which saith
"I am thy way," we take thy hand,
And, by thy side, just waiting, stand
Ready the little step to take
'Tween Here and There, to sleep, to wake,
To live again, and so to learn
The lessons from which now we turn
As deep and far beyond our ken,
We blind, unseeing sons of men,
We do not hear, we cannot see
And, helpless, can but turn to thee,
O Father, and with trembling breath,
We thank thee most of all for death.

(© 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)



The Thanksgiving Myth

by Jane Osborn

ORA LOUISE GRAYSON, in spite of cascading brown bobbed hair and starry blue eyes, found herself at twenty-five a full-fledged doctor of medicine, working in the clinic of the Children's hospital.

Somehow, worn, anxious mothers looked at her with so much trust and so much confidence, she wondered how it had all come about. Sometimes she doubted her own powers of endurance to go on.

Talmadge Scott, after several false starts and several years of business, at thirty found himself in possession of his degree of doctor of medicine. He wondered sometimes how it had ever occurred to him that he could possibly be anything else besides a doctor.

For several weeks Doctor Scott had been stopping every day at the Children's hospital to speak to Doctor Grayson, who received her little patients in the room right across the corridor from the small operating room where he worked two hours every morning. In all his life he had never known a woman doctor before; he tried to imagine, but could not conclude, what sort of person she must be.

"Clinic is closed tomorrow," he remarked the Wednesday before Thanksgiving. "I suppose you will have dinner with friends."

"Thanksgiving dinner?" she queried. "I am afraid I don't feel in a very thankful mood. I'm thousands of miles from home. Do you still believe in turkey and cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie?"

"It's a pretty myth," he said. "If Dora had been a keen observer she might have noticed that a look of disappointment passed over Talmadge Scott's face, and if he had been a mind reader he might have been aware of her own disappointment. Not being so gifted they parted with a brief farewell."

Thanksgiving

By TOM BRADSHAW, in Chicago Herald-Examiner.

JEHOVAH, God of lands and seas,
Of winter's winds and summer breeze,
Lend ear today while from the ranks
Of millions swells a prayer of thanks
For all that hope and faith hath brought,
For summits reached, for lessons taught,
For life and health and peace and love,
Jehovah, harken from above!
Jehovah, God of years untold,
Of saint and sinner, youth and old,
Give ear today—th' peoples stand
With thankful hearts abroad the land,
To give Thee thanks for blessings new
That come with every morning's dew—
That follow on till night is nigh,
That aid them live and help them die,
That shower on them through th' years,
That mingle happiness with tears,
That stop not till their race is run,
And centuries sing, "Thy will be done!"

came out of the door of the apartment house. "Are you going to dinner?" he asked, and Dora admitted that she was going out in search of something to eat. "But you don't care about the old, traditional Thanksgiving feast?" she queried. "It's funny how people have clung to the tradition."

"Isn't it?" he said, and then, "As we both seem to be going out in search of nourishment, what do you say to combining forces?"

Ten minutes later they were seated opposite each other in a white-tiled eating establishment. Dora had declined Talmadge's invitation to go to a more expensive place.

"A salad is all I want," said Dora. From a tray being borne past them came whiffs of aromatic turkey and stuffing, that somehow made Talmadge's mouth water. Yet he said, looking intently at Dora, "Yes, a salad and tea. I think that's what I shall have, too."

So they supped together, and somehow as they ate Dora felt a funny sobbing sensation—as of intense homesickness and disappointment, and Talmadge felt a curious sort of melancholy.

order and in search of such delicacies as turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie when he noticed that the girl at the table beside him wore a hat like Dora Grayson's. Why, it was Dora Grayson! And before her there was a small platter of steaming turkey, sweet potatoes, cranberry sauce—

They exchanged smiles, and then Talmadge Scott found himself at her table sitting opposite her. Dora blushed with extreme embarrassment. "You see, I just had to have turkey. It may be a myth—all this business about Thanksgiving—but I like it."

So they feasted leisurely and happily together. Later there were explanations. "I was going to ask you to dine with me," said Talmadge Scott, "but when I began to talk about it you seemed to pool-pooch the idea of Thanksgiving dinners."

"And I'd made up my mind to ask you to come and have dinner in my little apartment with me. I was so anxious to cook it. But you said something about the Thanksgiving myth, so I didn't."

It was after dinner together that Dora asked Doctor Scott to her little apartment, where they talked before the cheerful glow of the open fire in her living room.

"I've always wondered just why a girl like you studied medicine?" he ventured to begin. "I've wondered, too," said Dora. "It all seemed so wonderful and so easy in medical college. But now I'm practicing by myself, I wonder, too."

"It seemed," Talmadge went on, "as if you were the sort of girl—the sort of girl that would want to marry—that just couldn't escape marriage."

"But I never wanted to marry anyone but a doctor," she began, and then stopped in confusion. And this gave Talmadge Scott the cue for his first and last proposal.

1925's turkeys are descendants of Aztec fowls, and not the wild species that the Puritans ate, explains a Field museum wizard. So long as our Thanksgiving bird is a descendant and not an ancestor, we shall accept this discovery with equanimity. One year we remember trying to carve an original Aztec eagle, and judging by the nick in the knife, his name was Itztlakotzotpec.

The high school is planning on a minstrel show for early next month.

UMATILLA COUNTY TAX RATIO 69 THIS YEAR

State Tax Commission Fixes County Ratio. Gilliam County Highest in the State of Oregon.

Gilliam county's tax ratio of assessed valuation to actual value is the highest of any county in the state this year, being 90 per cent. Throughout the state the ratios show a slight decrease from last year.

The ratio for Multnomah county which has approximately one-third of the assessable property in the state was fixed at 54 as compared with 55 in the year 1924. In Clatsop county the ratio was decreased from 81 to 78, while in Columbia county the ratio was decreased from 76 to 71. The Harney county ratio was increased from 60 to 63.

A large number of public hearings attended by representatives of various corporations and utilities were held prior to fixing the tax ratios.

The following summary shows the ratios for the year 1925 by counties as compared with those for the year 1924.

| County | 1925 | 1924 |
|------------|------|------|
| Baker | 70 | 72 |
| Benton | 50 | 51 |
| Clackamas | 50 | 51 |
| Clatsop | 78 | 81 |
| Columbia | 71 | 76 |
| Coos | 60 | 61 |
| Crook | 58 | 57 |
| Curry | 80 | 80 |
| Deschutes | 46 | 49 |
| Douglas | 65 | 66 |
| Gilliam | 90 | 89 |
| Grant | 71 | 70 |
| Harney | 63 | 60 |
| Hood River | 64 | 64 |
| Jackson | 61 | 61 |
| Jefferson | 71 | 71 |
| Josephine | 67 | 67 |
| Klamath | 66 | 70 |
| Lake | 69 | 69 |
| Lane | 55 | 53 |
| Lincoln | 85 | 87 |
| Linn | 55 | 53 |
| Malheur | 59 | 56 |
| Marion | 56 | 56 |
| Morrow | 75 | 75 |
| Multnomah | 54 | 55 |
| Polk | 44 | 44 |
| Sherman | 84 | 84 |
| Tillamook | 80 | 86 |
| Umatilla | 69 | 70 |
| Union | 78 | 79 |
| Wallowa | 69 | 63 |
| Wasco | 73 | 73 |
| Washington | 46 | 47 |
| Wheeler | 78 | 76 |
| Yamhill | 54 | 56 |

Taking Off the Robes

Two co-operative organizations of strength and standing now permit members to withdraw and market outside, if they care to. They are the Pacific Co-operative Poultry association of Portland and the Tobacco Growers association of Hopkinsville, Ky. This course may be taken by associations after they have become thoroughly established and powerful enough to be big market-price factors, says the State Market Agent, but until they are in this position and strong enough to withstand the fighting strength of private interests which attack most co-operatives, an iron clad selling contract is absolutely essential. Neither the egg association or the tobacco pool could have attained their pre-tracts.

Certified Seed Pays

Results from nearly twelve thousand test plots of certified vs. non-certified seed potatoes planted in parts of this country and Canada, show an average increase per acre of 46.4 bushels per acre in favor of the certified seed. Oregon is fast coming to the front as a certified seed state, California being a big buyer.

English Cathedrals Go Far Back in History

The great cathedrals of England in many instances replace former edifices that were erected by the early Christians who formed part of the ancient British church, and which were later destroyed by fire or otherwise, a writer in the Montreal Family Herald relates. For instance, Canterbury cathedral was first built in 605, on the site of an old church dating from very early ages. It was destroyed by fire in 1067, and Archbishop Langfane, on taking office in 1070, undertook the rebuilding of an entirely new church. This lasted until about 1100, when under Anstien, Langfane's successor, Erulf rebuilt the eastern part. A fire destroyed most of the portion of the building in 1174, and from that year William of Sens took up the work of rebuilding until 1178, when, on his suffering severe injury by falling from a scaffold, another William, commonly distinguished as "the Englishman," carried on the work and completed it in 1184. Many alterations and changes have been made during the ensuing centuries. I might mention that as early as 908, Theodore of Tarsus, of the city of St. Paul, was elected archbishop of Canterbury, not appointed, both the king of Northumbria and the king of Kent acquiescing in his election. He was the first archbishop to receive the allegiance of the whole of the English church.

HERMISTON RESIDENTS AT- TEND DINNER AT UMATILLA

Quite a number of Hermiston people attended the progressive dinner or trip around the world, given by the Ladies Aid of the community church at Umatilla last Friday night.

Those who were present from this city were: Mr. and Mrs. William Shaar, Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Hiatt, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McKeen, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Mittlesdorf, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Simons, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moll, Mr. and Mrs. Oron Felthouse, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Campbell, Andy Kern and Miss Ada Sojosen, Mrs. Lois Schultz, O. K. Mudge, J. A. Reeves and daughter Nell and Opal Dahlman.

STATE MARKET AGENT DEPARTMENT

(C. E. Spence, Market Agent, 714 Court House, Portland.)

The Canadian Way

Apparently the department of agriculture of Canada considers it as much its mission to help sell as to help raise, and it has purchased 25,000 barrels of Ontario's big apple crop to sell abroad, returning the profit to the growers. The government will also put on an advertising campaign for the apples, both at home and in other countries.

Costs, Middle Profits, Taxation

One doesn't have to be a farmer to know that farming has been the poorest paid of all industries for some years, says the State Market Agent. Operating costs have reached the sky, taxes are steadily mounting, while the price of products paid to the farmer have not anywhere kept pace. No matter how abundant our harvests may be, or how great the output of mines, forests or fisheries, state wide prosperity cannot come if farming costs, taxation and middle profit tolls rise in proportion, says Mr. Spence. If it takes about all the average farmer receives to pay his taxes and operating expenses, he is more of a liability than asset to his community and the many small agricultural cities that depend largely on farmer buying. Statistics of big crops and outputs mean little to general prosperity when producers get but one-third of the price consumers pay for the products. Henry Ford tells the farmer he must cut the cost of production to remedy this condition, while Herbert Hoover tells him he must produce less. Either of these men know that what the farmer's really need for relief is a just system of taxation, based on income—ability to pay—and powerful selling agencies to cut down enormous middle-handling expenses and profits. Given this relief and the same tariff protection manufacturers thrive under, farming would be a profitable industry and business of the whole state would prosper with it. We don't produce too much, we consume too little.

BENNION RETURNS FROM HEARING AT SAN FRANCISCO

Testimony offered before the interstate commerce commission at the hearing at San Francisco that began November 16 was largely in rebuttal to the testimony offered by railroads in the hearing at Chicago September 8, according to Fred Bennion, who represented the Pendleton Commercial association, the Oregon Wool Growers' association and the county farm bureau.

The series of hearings now being held by the commission is in answer to the Smith-Hoke resolution adopted in the last session of congress which called for an investigation of the whole rate structure with the idea of relieving agriculture of some of its burdens. The carriers then asked for a five per cent increase in rates on western roads.

In the Chicago hearing the railroads presented evidence in a effort to show that agriculture is now profitable and is able to pay higher rates. In Dora at the hearing November 9, Bennion presented testimony as to the practice of freight rates to their farmers.

At the San Francisco hearing 73 railroads were represented. Chambers of commerce were in cities from Seattle to San Diego, Spokane, Boise, Pocatello, Salt Lake City, and other cities were represented. The state utilities commissions of a majority of the states were present. Mr. Bennion testified as to the cost of producing wheat, beef, cattle, lambs and wool and also told of the general financial condition of fruit growers. The Oregon public service commission was active in the hearing. J. N. Teal of Portland represented the Portland Chamber of Commerce and a lumberman's organization.—East Oregonian.