

# FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

## A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

### CO-OPERATIVE GLEANINGS.

By E. H. Dunning.

"What ten people can do becomes effective. A small group is cooperative, yet not unwieldy; large enough to practice integrity and efficiency. The honest small groups will succeed. Bundled together they form a large co-operative organization. So we learn to fly our co-operative kite."

A well known co-operative organization has been responsible for hundreds of people receiving professional treatment as to defects in health—teeth, eyes, etc. This was done on credits for labor, good only for necessities and immediate needs. In other words, barter.

This is mentioned to call attention to advantages of accepting services and commodities instead of money. These advantages result actually because of being somewhat socially dependent as to choice of things consumable or beneficial.

"The Pacific Co-op League at Berkeley is still going ahead. The flour mill, besides supplying the members with a very excellent and wholesome flour and ground cereals, has found a large amount of flour for the SERRA.

This organization has a large wood working plant and a weaving project which turns out high grade suit material.

"The P.C.L. welcomes all who are willing to work and co-operate; it has not use for potters and chiselers."

"Proceed co-operatively and with co-operators only. No deviation from this. A co-operative is only as large as co-operation and co-operators make it. All else is a burden."

"Did the farmer co-operate and did he barter, nothing could defeat him. With farm co-operation comes human welfare. Without it comes poverty in a land of plenty through the domination of tricksters and gamblers. Excuse me one who molests fundamental co-operation."

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF CREAMERY MEMBERS.

The fifth annual meeting of members of the Umatilla Cooperative Creamery will be held at the Hermiston Union Church in Hermiston on the sixth day of February, the 2nd Wednesday, starting at 10:00 A. M.

Three directors will be elected at this meeting for the following districts: Columbia, Umatilla and Boardman. One Boardman candidate has been elected at a special meeting as provided by a resolution passed at the last meeting.

Ballots are being sent to members in the Columbia and Umatilla districts and are to be mailed or presented to the secretary before the election.

A lunch will be served at noon. Please come to the meeting on time as the election will be held before noon and the auditor's report given in the afternoon.

Speakers have been invited and will undoubtedly talk on matters of great interest to all dairymen.

### Financial Statement Ready.

As soon as the mimeographed copies of the annual financial statements of the Farm Bureau Co-operative and the Co-operative Service Station are received from the county agent's office, copies will be available for distribution to members.

### FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATIVE OF HERMISTON, OREGON.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1934.

ASSETS			
<b>CURRENT &amp; TRADING.</b>			
Cash on hand and in bank	\$ 1,290.51		
Outstanding Loans to Cooperatives	6,137.51		
Accounts Receivable	190.09		
Prepaid Grain Contracts (secured)	321.91		
Merchandise Inventories	16,710.16	\$24,650.18	
<b>FIXED.</b>			
Buildings	\$17,188.70		
Less Allowance for Depreciation	4,109.13	13,079.57	
Machinery & Equipment	4,994.75		
Less Allowance for Depreciation	2,527.93	2,466.82	
Office Equipment	1,193.00		
Less Allowance for Depreciation	708.12	484.88	16,031.27
<b>DEFERRED EXPENSE ITEM.</b>			
Insurance, unexpired		440.22	
			41,121.67
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT.</b>			
Accounts Payable	2,762.82		
Overcharge Due Members	1.84		
Accrued Taxes	178.18		
Umatilla Project Farm Bureau Fees Declared Returns on Year 1925 2%	10.00		
Certificates Unclaimed	57.73	3,010.57	
<b>CAPITAL &amp; RESERVE FOR EMERGENCY.</b>			
Capital Revolving Fund	26,961.43		
Reserve for Emergency	11,149.67	38,111.10	
			41,121.67

NOTE: "Outstanding loans to Co-operatives" are loans to the local creamery and service station; "Reserve for Emergency" is not a cash reserve.

I, Chas. Taylor, hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above statement as shown by the books of the Farm Bureau Co-operative is true and correct.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Auditor.

### NO PATRONAGE REFUND PAID

#### DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

According to the by-laws governing the Co-operative Service Station, no patronage refund can be made to any member who has allowed his membership to become delinquent.

Information as to the status of any membership is available at the main office of the Farm Bureau Co-operative.

### Notice of Annual Meeting of the Farm Bureau Co-operative of Hermiston.

The annual meeting of the Farm Bureau Co-operative of Hermiston will be held at the Hermiston Union Church in Hermiston on February 8th, 1935, beginning at 1:30 P. M. for the purpose of electing three directors and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

Only members of the Farm Bureau Co-operative of Hermiston who are in good standing in their respective Farm Bureau, Grange or Farmers' Union are eligible to vote in the absence of the member, the wife or husband may vote.

The by-laws of the association require the presence of twenty-five or more members to constitute a quorum.

Henry M. Sommerer, Secretary.

The Stanfield Grange will also hold its annual meeting in the evening of the same day, in the Stanfield Grange hall, beginning at 8:00 o'clock.

### APPLICATION OF FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

By WENDELL VINCENT

Chief of Western Division, Federal Food and Drug Administration

The following article appeared in the December, 1934, issue of the Pacific Dairy Review.

"When your secretary, Mr. Abbott, invited a representative of the Food and Drug Administration to tell you about our cream and butter program, I immediately wrote to Washington to see if it would be possible to have a speaker from there. Frankly, I was disappointed when I was advised by Mr. Campbell that at this particular time it was out of the question. I want to assure you that in Mr. Campbell's response he expressed his interest in your association and the goal which you set for yourselves, and in the progress which you have already made in California during the past ten years.

"Our campaign has not been in effect nearly so long. We are not unkindly, however, of our discovery even longer ago than ten years, as a result of preliminary surveys, that it was not well in the manufacture of creamery butter. We have never been unmindful of our obligation to enforce that section of the food and drugs act which declares food to be adulterated if it consists, in whole or in part, of any filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance. We have known of the careless methods of handling cream, but through the use of filters customar-

ily in vogue in the creameries, evidence of filth was detectable in the finished butter according to our methods of examination. Last year one of our enterprising chemists, Mr. Green, devised a technique for detecting filth in butter, and since that time we have been making progress.

"As many of you know, our first consideration was given to packing stock butter, and before the first of this year we had seized many thousands of pounds. We then gave attention to creamery butter. There have been seizures of this article and we have recently, independently and in conjunction with state officials effected many seizures of interstate shipments of sour cream destined for the manufacture of butter. Our campaign reached intensive proportion during this past summer and is continuing on that basis. Announcements of the contemplated campaign have been made to the industry and in turn we have been assured that your industry approved these measures.

"As yet, in this section of the country, we have not undertaken this work with the same degree of thoroughness as now prevails in the central section, that section, of course, being the largest producer of butter. We have recently started out from time to time seek a discussion of tolerances for butter and cream. They will ask us to specify the limits for demonstrable filth which will thus permit their purchase of cream without moistening. Why that occurs we shall probably inform them about as follows: The industry in its effort to secure better cream really ahead of this Administration, for our activities to date have revealed so much cream that is unacceptably of questionable and unacceptably quality that we have not yet found it necessary to consider establishing a tolerance. When it is time for the announcement of a tolerance on the part of this administration the same will be a criminal tolerance which should not be exceeded. The creamery industry is in a far better position to write its own specifications for the purchase of cream, if a quality far in excess of any that we can announce for the purpose of enforcing the food and drugs act. As a matter of fact, if the creamery industry is sincerely desirous of improving the quality of butter it would accept a speaker from the Food and Drug Administration to talk to them about the production by the farmer of the highest quality cream rather than adopt a policy of accepting that which would merely get by an established tolerance.

"Let me go back for a moment. I have not meant to leave with you the impression that the Food and Drug Administration has been active with respect to interstate movements of butter throughout the past ten years. Under the food and drugs act we have instituted many actions principally because of either weight or fat shortages. Numerous seizures have been made and many criminal actions have resulted. These actions have, I believe, been instrumental in bringing about a very general compliance with food and drugs act requirements insofar as the delivery of full weight and 30 per cent fat in butter are concerned. Our campaign today is aimed to correct the butter situation at its source. To do this effectively we must have the cooperation of the local officials within the respective states to the end that the careless producer not divert his filthy or contaminated product to a local manufacturer whose butter is in turn consumed solely within the state where produced. We are receiving such cooperation in many of the states. The state men, working in conjunction with the federal men, are taking the identical action as are the latter.

"Since last July, when Mr. Campbell made his announcement to the dairy and butter industry that the federal food and drugs act was going to be applied to filthy, decomposed or putrid cream and many of the larger creamery interests immediately took steps to circulate their shippers wherein warning was given of the actions that would follow did they not immediately take precautionary measures looking to the delivery of a satisfactory product. Associations such as yours and that of the American Creamery Association of Butter Manufacturers have contributed by the sounding of warnings and the issuance of instructions as to the better handling of this perishable product. Food commissioners and state dairy commissioners have made their similar contribution of warnings. Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done. Regulatory operations apparently are the stimulant necessary to a fundamental correction on the part of many producers. You gentlemen know, and we know, that the creamery industry and the state colleges of agriculture, through their departments of dairy husbandry, have for twenty-five years or more preached the gospel of cream grading, improved cream and better butter. This will be unpopular with some of you, but, again, some of you will admit, I believe, that much of the campaign to date has been a failure. Not for a moment have we discontinued educational methods. In fact, we have at all times heartily endorsed them, but it is clear to us, and to the other officials with whom we have conferred, that educational methods must now supplement rather than take the place of regulatory meas-

ures. "Naturally, many of you gentlemen are interested in what is finding here in the west, and in our plans. At this moment our plans are formative. We started work at Denver, Tuesday, November 6, and by Friday night of the same week our force, in conjunction with the state forces, had made examination of 1675 incoming cans of cream. Of this amount 127 cans—that is, 7 1/2 per cent of the total—had been condemned, 72 by the federal government representing interstate shipments and 55 cans by the State of Colorado shippers. Already the United States marshal has destroyed that condemned by the federal government, as has also the state, either by outright destruction or the artificial coloring of same, precluding its further use. Seven and a half per cent of filthy, putrid or decomposed cream represents altogether a very unsatisfactory situation. Especially is this so when you stop to consider that at this stage of our program we are proceeding but against the following types of material: that which is putrid, yeasty, rancid, cheesy, that which is fat or a mouse bit rancid; adulterated cream—that encountered in some sections of the country where to dispose of old packing stock butter they have incorporated it in the cream, maggoty cream, moldy cream, that adulterated by the addition of sugar, such as is the case with the cream, or the addition of other chemicals in an attempt to conceal decomposition or inferiority; and, lastly, that which is filthy. Flies, of course, will be the most common type of objectionable thing encountered in the cream. At present time you may be assured that only cream that is unquestionably bad is being condemned.

"You gentlemen who are creamery operators can very largely serve to correct the bad conditions that today exist. I can't help but feel it is to your interest to receive nothing other than high quality cream. Certainly, good butter can be made only from good cream. To the end that you creamerymen receive a better raw product, the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has offered a number of suggestions that are embodied in a pamphlet entitled, "Suggestions for Improving the Creamery Butter Industry." If you have not seen it, I commend it to your attention, and the dissemination of the information therein to your shippers. I do not mention something on the first and second suggestions as offered in that pamphlet. They read:

1. Each creameryman receiving low-grade cream should notify all his patrons that, henceforth, no cream will be accepted that contains or has contained extraneous matter of any kind, such as dirt, insects, rats, mice, etc.; that no cream will be accepted that is decomposed, putrid or moldy. A sediment or filtration test should be used to determine the cleanliness of the cream.

2. All such cream is illegal and when offered should be returned to the producer. You will note that it is suggested, first, that you notify your shipper no unsuitable cream will be accepted, and second, that when such cream is offered it should be returned to the producer. Members of the Food and Drug Administration have observed that in some instances where cream has been proceeded against, seized and destroyed, the creamery operators paid for the cream. In other words, they chose to reimburse the farmer rather than risk the loss of a shipper. I question the wisdom of an act of this kind. It is the shipper not appreciate the altruistic motive that prompted the creameryman in this action, and should the creameryman continue to accept such unsuitable material it is just a question of time until that creameryman's butter will be found to be adulterated and the manufacturer and the shipper of the butter charged with a violation of the federal food and drugs act.

"There are several points upon which you would do well to further inform. In Mr. Abbott's letter of invitation he mentions that the laboratory maintained by the butter industry in California, to which point samples are sent regularly for analysis, is hereafter going to include in its routine work tests for sediment and grading. This, I imply, will serve to deny a market to the producer who does not comply with your regulations. In this connection you expressed an interest in learning the standards which we employ in judging the character of cream and butter. It will probably be quite sufficient for you gentlemen to ascertain the standards that we are applying in the judging of cream at such time as our inspectors visit your plants. Undoubtedly state inspectors will be able to inform you as well.

"Now just a word about grading. The Food and Drug Administration has repeatedly declared that we are not advocating the establishment of grades for cream purchased for the manufacture of butter. There is, of course, no provision in the food and drugs act authorizing such grading, although obviously legal action could be taken against interstate movements of either cream or butter definitely misgraded. We have not declared, however, any opposition to cream grading nor made any statements which would reflect discredit upon such a proposal. In fact, we are inclined to believe that the effective enforcement of a law providing for the mandatory purchase of cream by grade and prohibiting the purchase of unfit cream would result in a material benefit to the producer as well as to the butter industry.

"I want to thank you for this opportunity to tell of our work, and I wish to acknowledge not only the efforts which you have made during the past year to produce quality butter, but your evidenced determination to continue and extend your activities in this direction. Thank you."

# THE NEW FORD V-8

## HAS--- SPEED UTILITY ECONOMY

STUDY OUR—  
PANEL DELIVERY  
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SEDAN DELIVERY  
—THEY ALL QUALIFY.

# ROHRMAN Motor Co.

PHONE 571  
HERMISTON, OREGON

### LIFE OF A LEGISLATOR

By Clinton P. Haight  
Editor, Blue Mountain Eagle  
Canyon City, Ore.

Today, I went down into the restaurant, in the basement of the Capitol, for lunch—cafeteria. There were four men at the table. One ordered tea, one milk and it took water and coffee to appease the appetites of the other two. There were four appetites, all different. And then, up stairs the house convened, the roll was called and one of the men were for the Townsend plan, one against, one for a compromise and one indifferent. Like the four appetites, in the restaurant, here were the four types of mind, all different.

That is the gauntlet that all legislation must run; men of many minds. Training, environment, experience, interest, influence, politics, and the fiber of mind that accepts, rejects or compromises ideas and translates them into the phrasing of law.

The legislature is like a supreme court which passes upon all of the rulings of the circuit courts. The circuit courts are the committees and the house has 37. A bill, like a law suit, is first heard in the committee and it renders a decision that it pass or "do not pass." The house, the supreme court, with its 99 judges, hears the arguments and renders its decision with these men of many minds.

That is only a small part of the legislature, the supreme or super-legislature with hundreds of like legislatures all over the state, like the Grange, the prune man, the cow man, the butter and milk man and every business, industry and activity, for they are the ones that propose the laws. The laws that originate in the minds of the legislators are few compared with the laws that people themselves concoct, for their own interest or to curb or get even with someone else who is shooting his arrow toward him. Of course the lobby is different, for that is professional.

During the week we had many games and probably the largest was Townsend day when 2500 crowded the Capitol; they were unanimous. The big party for the county school unit was divided and we will say like English ale, half and half. But the fur flew and the halls were crowded. The most bill that drew big powers like Will Rogers and they stacked into the house packed like sardines at a tin wedding, and again, we were reminded of men of many minds. The public hearing on the syndicalism bill reminded us of a 4th of July celebration. All it lacked was the peanuts and lemonade. Everybody, both sides, was patriotic and Patrick Henry sprang up like toad stools after a spring shower. The people; vox populi; vox dei.

And so, we have many legislatures; commercial clubs, civic organizations, labor unions, farmer's clubs, and all contribute to the hales of laws which the supreme judges or legislators have to pass upon, and that, is—Democracy. If the legislator votes "Yes" the voter lays for him; if he votes "No" the folks back home slay him politically and if he skips roll call he is a slacker and all for three dollars a day.

Let's take a day's work. House called to order at 10:30 a.m., roll call, reading of bills, resolutions, memorials. Several bills pass third reading without a ripple on the water. Adjourn at noon. Back at 2 o'clock. That is the house in the early part of the session. Let's peek behind the scenes. Committee meeting from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight—work, lots of it, and if one is so inclined he might put in a 24 hour shift. There is a little fun with it all. As an eastern Oregon member we have suggested that the coyote be made the official emblem of the house. The Book of Books warns us to be as wise as a serpent, and so, the serpent is made the emblem of wisdom. The state of Oregon has adopted the beaver as its emblem, symbolic of industry. The eastern Oregon coyote is the most sagacious of all animals, cunning, crafty, sly and without civilization has issued the edict of death against him, he has defied all of his enemies and now appears in every state in the

# WANT ADS

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE, 8 years old, weighs 1260 lbs. Wm. D. Prior, Hermiston, Ore. 23-21p

FOR SALE—ALFALFA HAY: 1 good male goat, 1 yr. old, good milking strain; 1 large cooking range; 1 mile north of Hermiston, C. C. Clinesmith. 23-11p

TWO-HORSE CULTIVATOR; SING-ER sewing machine; Majestic radio, \$10; Davenport, Hermiston New & Second Hand Store. 23-11p

ONE GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT and one upstairs apartment for rent. Carter's, opposite depot. 23-11p

WANTED TO RENT—40 ACRE farm with alfalfa acreage. 22-21p

LOST—PAIR OF HORNED RIMMED glasses, Reward, Bryan Branstetter, Echo. 23-11p

THE MCGILREY RANCH FOR RENT in Columbia district. Inquire of Mrs. H. J. Belscamper.

"VIGORBILT" CHICKS—LET YOUR local hatchery supply your 1935 extra quality Leghorns. Also heavy breeds. Let's talk it over, and order early. Custom hatching. "Vigorbilt" Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Hermiston, Oregon. 21-41p

WANTED—LIVESTOCK. HIGHEST prices paid for cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. Foster & McCluskey, Boardman, Ore. 19-61p

FOR SALE—GOOD ALFALFA HAY, 2 miles east of Stanfield; \$9.00 a ton. J. F. Riley, Hermiston, Ore. 22-31p

union. If the beaver is emblematic of industry, the coyote is the symbol of sagacity worthy the emulation of a legislator—too smart to be trapped by the lobbyist.

We are for the coyote; long may he howl!

### STORY OF KOAC SUCCESS SENT THROUGHOUT NATION.

CORVALLIS—The story of Oregon's success with a state-owned educational radio station, particularly in the field of home economics extension work, has been sent to every state in the Union by Ruth O'Brien, president of the National Committee in Radio in Home Economics education.

At a recent meeting of this committee in Washington, D. C., the members received a full-page account of the activities of station KOAC, as recounted recently in the magazine section of the Portland Oregonian. The chairman was so impressed that she obtained enough copies to supply each president of the state home economics associations throughout the country.

### Legal Notices

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Umatilla, under the seal thereof, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said Court on the 7th day of January, 1935, in favor of E. E. McPherson and against Leona Moser and Albert Moser, her husband, as defendants, whereby said plaintiff, E. E. McPherson did recover a personal decree and judgment against the defendants, Leona Moser and Albert Moser, her husband, for the sum of \$1450.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from September 3, 1933 until paid, the further sum of \$150.00 attorney's fees and the sum of \$17.50 costs and disbursements, and wherefore it was decreed that the mortgage the 3rd day of September, 1932 executed by Leona Moser and Albert Moser, her husband, to said plaintiff upon the following described real property in Umatilla County, Oregon, to-wit: Quarter of the Southeast Quarter; the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter; and those portions of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter and of the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter lying easterly of the right of way of the O. W. R. & N. Railroad; all in Section 15, Township 4 N. R. 28 E.W.M., and containing 102 acres, more or less, in Umatilla County, Oregon, which mortgage was recorded in Book 95, Page 246 of the Records of Mortgages in the office of the County Recorder of Umatilla County, Oregon, should be foreclosed and the said real property sold by the Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon, to satisfy said judgment and decree and all costs; therefore, I will on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1935, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon, sell all the right, title, interest and estate which the said defendants, Leona Moser and Albert Moser, her husband, and all persons claiming or to claim by, through or under them, or either of them, had on the 3rd day of September, 1932, or since then have had, or now have, in and to the above described real property, and every part thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds of such sale to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1935.

URL RICHARDS, Executor.  
(Jan. 24—Feb. 21)

**W. L. Morgan, D. M. D.**  
General Dentistry  
X-Ray and Diagnosis  
Bank Bldg. Phone 9-J  
Residence Phone 25-J  
Sunday and Evenings by Appointment

**A. W. CHRISTOPHERSON**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
— Bank Building —  
Office Hours — 9-12 and 2-5

**W. J. WARNER**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Hermiston - Oregon

**DR. A. E. MARBLE**  
CHIROPRACTOR  
Office: Two doors west post office  
Office Hours: 8 to 12 - 1:30 to 6  
Phone 481 — Hermiston, Ore.

tion of said execution and all costs. Dated this 24th day of January, 1935.

R. E. GOAD, Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon.  
By J. A. Carney, Deputy.  
(January 24—February 21)

#### NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Umatilla, under the seal thereof, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said Court on the 31st day of December, 1934 in favor of Nicholas Codd and against Newton B. Whitford and Clara M. Whitford, his wife and George N. Whitford and Mabel Whitford, his wife, as defendants, whereby said plaintiff did recover a personal decree and judgment against the defendant, Newton B. Whitford for the sum of \$1000.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 1 per cent per annum from January 15, 1931, the further sum of \$145.00 attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements of said suit taxed at \$22.20 and wherefore it was decreed that the mortgage dated the 15th day of January, 1923 executed by Newton B. Whitford and wife to plaintiff upon the following described real property in Umatilla County, Oregon, to-wit: The West Half of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section Two (2), Tp. 4 N. R. 28 E. W. M. which mortgage was recorded in book 79, page 451 of the records of mortgages in the office of the County Recorder of Umatilla County, Oregon, should be foreclosed and the said real property sold by the Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon to satisfy said judgment and decree and all costs; therefore I will on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1935 at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon sell all the right, title, interest and estate which the said defendant, Newton B. Whitford and wife who signed said mortgage, and all persons claiming or to claim by, through or under them, or either of them had on the 15th day of January, 1923, or since then have had, or now have, in and to the above described real property, and every part thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds of such sale to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1935.

R. E. GOAD, Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon.  
By J. A. Carney, Deputy.  
(Jan. 10—Feb. 7, 1935)

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Richards, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Richards, deceased, and has qualified as the law directs. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to me at the office of W. J. Warner, my attorney, in Hermiston, Oregon, with proper vouchers, within six months from the date hereof. Dated this 24th day of January, 1935.

URL RICHARDS, Executor.  
(Jan. 24—Feb. 21)

#### Legal Notices

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Dated this 24th day of January, 1935.

URL RICHARDS, Executor.  
(Jan. 24—Feb. 21)

**W. L. Morgan, D. M. D.**  
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Sunday and Evenings by Appointment

**A. W. CHRISTOPHERSON**  
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