

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER PUBLISHED FRIDAYS \$1.50 per Year; 12c per Month Agents for any Magazine or Newspaper printed in the United States.

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTING Of Every Description to Order Quick and Cheap! Letter Stamps Furnished for Typewriters, Typewriter Supplies, Ribbons, Etc.

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, Oct. 23, 1908

Five Cents

THE ONE SURE WAY

To have money is to save it. The one sure way to save it is to deposit it with Wasco Warehouse Milling Co. bank. You will then be exempt from the annoyance of having it burn holes in your pockets. Aside from the fact that your money will be safe from theft, the habit of saving tends to the establishment of thrift, economy, discipline and a general understanding of business principals essential to your success.

To those wishing such relations we heartily extend our services.

WASCO WAREHOUSE MILLING CO. BANK MORO

HOTEL MORO

Nearest Hotel to Business Center, Banks and Depot. Sunday Dinner 35 cents.

First Class Barber Shop in the Hotel.

Opposite Post Office Moro, Oregon.

A "WANT" ad in THE MORO OBSERVER will reach more people in Sherman County than by any other medium available.

STOP where the people stop The Umatilla House The Dalles, Oregon. Steam Heat. Electric Lights. Electric Call Bells. HOTEL RATES TO SUIT YOU. All OR & N Trains Stop at Front Door Railway Ticket Office in the Lobby. T. N. CROFTON, Proprietor.

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING All kinds of Reservoir and Cistern work in connection with water systems installed in first class style and all work done guaranteed. Dynamite and powder work on all kinds of Rock Excavations. H. A. Stuart, Moro, Oregon. PLASTERING, BRICK AND CONCRETE WORK

Oregon "Builders" Are you doing what you can to populate your state? OREGON NEEDS PEOPLE—Settlers, honest farmers, mechanics, merchants, clerks, people with brains, strong hands and a willing heart—capital or no capital. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. In sending tons of Oregon literature to the East for distribution through every available agency. Will you not help the good work of building Oregon by sending us the names and addresses of your friends who are likely to be interested in this state? We will be glad to bear the expense of sending them complete information about OREGON, and its opportunities. COLONIST TICKETS will be on sale during SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER from the East to all points in Oregon. The fares from a few principal cities are: From Denver \$30.00 From Louisville \$41.70 " Omaha 30.00 " Cincinnati 42.20 " Kansas City 30.00 " Cleveland 44.75 " St. Louis 35.50 " New York 55.00 " Chicago 38.00 Tickets can be prepaid If you want to bring a friend or relative to Oregon, deposit the proper amount with any of our agents. The ticket will then be furnished by telegraph. F. CRABTREE, Local Agent, Moro, Or. Wm. McLurray, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

READ THE OBSERVER ALL the time. For County news

Eureka Lodge No. 121. A. F. & A. M., Moro, Or. Meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the W. M. J. M. Parry, Secretary.

Bethlehem Chapter No. 24. O. E. S. Regular communication on the 2d and 4th Thursday evenings monthly. By order of W. M. Mrs. Helen Parry, Secy

Moro Lodge, No. 113. I. O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited. Members are expected to be present. G. A. Meley, N. G. Robert M. Brash, Secretary.

Wm. Rudolf First street, Strong brick, Moro, Ore.

Confectionery Cigars, Tobaccos Billiard and Pool Tables

Ice cold drinks and ice cream in season. Soda water, bottled and fountain, always on hand.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING My Motto Is Quick Sales and Small Profits. Live and Let Live. Call and Examine My Stock of FURNITURE and SIDE LINES before buying

O. W. AXTELL Moro - Oregon.

Vinton Hotel GRASS VALLEY, ORE. New Entirely. Convenient to Business PRICES REASONABLE Conducted on Best Principles Commercial Trade Solicited

When in Portland STOP AT Hotel Oregon

Corner 7th and Stark Streets. It is new and its rooms are provided with running water and long distance telephones. European plan. Rates \$1 per day and upward. Highest priced room \$3 per day. Wright-Dickinson Hotel Co. Chas. Wright, President. M. C. Dickinson, Manager.

O. B. Messinger Moro, Oregon. City Dray Express and Freight Delivered to any Part of the City Piano and Furniture Moving. Trunks and Grips Delivered To and From all Trains.

REED HULSE Proprietor of CITY DRAY NO. 2 Draying of all Kinds. Trunks and Grips Hauled to and from all trains

KELLOGG, TRUST BUSTER.

Personality of Government Representative in Standard Oil Case. World interest has been aroused in the gigantic legal battle between the government of the United States and the Standard Oil company. The filing of the company \$20,000,000 by Judge Landis in Chicago was the most sensational feature of the contest, and the



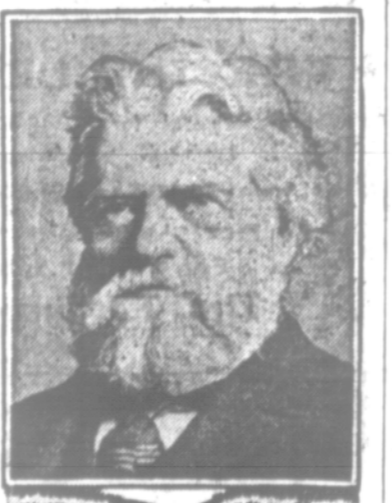
FRANK B. KELLOGG.

subsequent reversal of that decision by the United States court of appeals has only served to spur the government on to renewed activity. In choosing Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul to bring the forthcoming new action against the Standard Oil company the government gets the services of probably the ablest prosecutor of delinquent corporations in the country. Kellogg is known the country over as "the trust buster." That tells the story. Kellogg has long lived in Minnesota and is considered one of the ablest trial lawyers in the whole northwest.

He prosecuted the case against the Northern Securities company which resulted in the dissolution of the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways and has been special counsel for the government in a number of important suits. Mr. Kellogg is fifty-one years old and a native of New York state, a strong faced man, with iron gray hair, and looks every inch the tenacious fighter that he is. In trying cases he avoids seeking to overcome the feelings of a jury by oratorical effect and depends entirely on the forcible presentation of the actual facts and principles involved. He appeals to judgment and not to sentiment.

AN HONORED AMERICAN.

Simon Newcomb and Foreign Decorations He Has Received. Foreign decorations used to be somewhat tabooed in this country because they smacked too much of monarchical institutions and hereditary distinctions of rank. When the country was young the founders of the government provided against the acceptance by its officials of titles of nobility from European sovereigns. Sometimes this has prevented American scholars and scientists accepting honors from abroad of whose propriety there could be little doubt. A special law was passed by



PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB AND THE LAKERS' DEBARRATION. congress to authorize the celebrated astronomer, Professor Simon Newcomb, to accept from the Kaiser the order Pour le Merite Friedensklasse fur Wissenschaften und Kunst, an honor signaling his attainments as a man of peace in science and art. It is said that he has received more foreign honors by far than any other American. He is an officer of the French Legion of Honor and is the first native American since Franklin to be made an associate of the Institute of France. The list of the degrees he has received from European universities is a long one, and he is a member of about thirty foreign societies, while he has received five medals from abroad.

SPEAKING OF ISSUES.



From the Philadelphia Press.

TRUE PROPHETS AND FALSE.

HOW TO TEST THEM. "I will not deny that there may be prophets to-day, but the trouble is to tell the true prophets from the false ones. The Bible says that false prophets will rise. It tells us how to distinguish the false from the true. It says: 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'"—William J. Bryan's speech at Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 20, 1900.

BRYAN PROPHECIES. THE ANSWERS.

"TARIFF WILL CRUSH THE FARMER." 1902, Free Trade. "Thus in every State, so far as these statistics have been collected, the proportion of home-owned farmers is decreasing and that of tenant farmers is increasing. This means but one thing: it means a land of landlords and tenants, and, backed by the history of every nation that has gone down, I say to you that no people can continue a free people under a free government when the great majority of its citizens are tenants of a small minority."—William J. Bryan's speech on the protective tariff in the National House of Representatives, March 16, 1902.

"GOLD STANDARD WILL DESTROY HOMES."

1900, Free Coinage—16 to 1. "I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands."—William J. Bryan's speech at Democratic National Convention, July, 1906. "The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard. You ask why? We reply that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race, and that we should no more join in it than we would an army to destroy our homes and to destroy our families."—William J. Bryan's speech at Albany, N. Y., August, 1906.

"NO MORE FOURTH OF JULY."

1900, Impartiality! "The fight this year will be to carry out the sentiment of that song we have so often repeated: 'My Country, 'tis of Thee.' If we lose, our children and our children's children will not see the Fourth of July on the calendar. On the other hand, the humblest citizen is growing prouder of his American citizenship and the spirit of 1776 is permeating the entire body politic."

"ROOSEVELT THE SPIRIT OF WAR."

1904, Anti-Roosevelt. "I would rather go down to eternal oblivion than be instrumental in the election of Roosevelt."—William J. Bryan, Oct. 17, 1904, while touring in Illinois. "The surrender of the present President (Roosevelt) to corporate influences furnishes an excellent proof of the wisdom of Judge Parker in making the statement he has. But President Roosevelt stands for militarism. . . . The present opponent of the White House (Roosevelt) represents in an aggravating form the warlike spirit, as contrasted with the pacific policy that has heretofore characterized our nation."—William J. Bryan, in a speech at Springfield, Mo., Sept. 1, 1904, where he accused President Roosevelt of surrendering to the corporations and holding "bloody, brutal and barbarous" sentiments.

"GOVERNMENT MUST OWN RAILWAYS."

1906, Government Ownership of Railways. "I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property, and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community."—William J. Bryan's Home-coming speech at New York City, August, 1904.

TAFT THE BUILDER

His Directing Hand Has Insured Success of the Mammoth Project.

Raised Wages of Isthmian Laborers by Longevity Order Wills War Secretary.

The Panama Canal is one of the greatest achievements of any Republican administration. As Secretary of War, Hon. William H. Taft personally assumed the responsibility of inaugurating the work and systematically shaping up the practical operations until a degree of efficiency has been reached that may well astonish the nations of the earth. Mr. Taft has applied to this work project and history making enterprise those same qualities of careful, thoughtful investigation, penetrating judgment and absolutely fair dealing, which have made him so signally successful in the performance of all those duties of state which have brought him to the high eminence he now occupies as one of our greatest living Americans. Must Know Personally. Like the Philippine project and other great work laid upon him, he has studied the situation at Panama at close range and trusted to no second hand information with which to insure his success. There has been about ninety million dollars expended on the work to date and Mr. Taft has had to approve every dollar of this expenditure. He has not been satisfied with a single visit to the Isthmus, but has made the long journey every year so that he might direct the work more economically. The result is that he has changed the situation there from an inhospitable region to a locality where Americans can live in beautiful security without the fear of plagues or dread of contagious diseases. The rate of mortality on the Isthmus is about the same as it is in our American cities. Stages of the Work. Work on the canal has passed through two stages, those of planning and preparation. It is now in the third and final stage, that of construction. Both of the earlier stages required the presence of a large working force, necessarily quartered in temporary and makeshift accommodations. Because of these conditions, inevitable at the outset, the Department of Municipal Engineering and the Building Department to-day we find yellow fever drives from the Isthmus, the deadly stegomyia mosquito thus rendered innocuous, malaria and pneumonia greatly reduced and a high average of health prevailing. Mammoth Construction Project. President Roosevelt appointed a special commission to examine the Isthmian situation last spring, and it reported Aug. 6, 1906. According to this special report there were at work at the Isthmus April 30, 1906, 26,118 men for the Isthmian Canal Commission and 7,075 men for the Panama railroad, a total of 33,193 men all told. Housing the industrial army in quick time with due attention to sanitation and hygiene, was a problem which would have been beyond most men. But Mr. Taft did it successfully. To keep the machinery and tools in condition, three large machine and repair shops, two shipyards and numerous warehouses are maintained. When we recall that this enormous plant is operated at a distance of 1,382 miles from its nearest base of supply, New Orleans, and 1,975 miles from its main base of supply, New York, we can estimate with more justice and accuracy the magnitude and complications of the undertaking Mr. Taft has conducted so well. Workmen Appreciate Taft. He has succeeded in impressing labor on the Isthmus with his kindly interest in its behalf. On this point the special commission's report says: "From the outset we were strongly impressed by the spirit of good will and loyalty of the employees. . . . The general sentiment of the workers was expressed in the words of a mechanic, in one of the conferences which we held with representatives of different trades. Said he: 'We want it understood that we are American citizens and that we are proud to have a share in this great work. We believe the government is treating us right, and we are as much interested in this thing as success as anyone.' This spirit of loyalty and interest in the work was evidenced on many occasions and should be accounted as an asset of the highest value to the government in the accomplishment of its colossal task." Taft Raised Wages. On May 1, 1907, as Secretary of War, Mr. Taft issued a longevity order mak-

ing liberal and appreciate increase in the wages of various classes of workmen, as follows: All employees not native to the tropics who occupy the positions herein designated shall be granted the following increases in pay for length of continuous service on the Isthmus: Five per cent of the basic or class rate for the second year, with accumulative addition of one per cent of the basic rate for each subsequent year provided, however, that such cumulative increase shall not exceed a total of 25c of the basic rate."

In other words, Mr. Taft made it possible for every American laborer on the Isthmus, by remaining there and working to increase his wages 25 per cent and at the same time have a permanent position. These men also get four weeks' vacation with pay, every year and Mr. Taft favors making the vacation six weeks with pay. Change Would Be Disastrous. In the performance of this work the United States is under the scrutiny of the entire world, especially of our neighbors in Central and South America, before whom we must make good our profession of high social and industrial ideals. It would be a national calamity to jeopardize the present liberal progressive policy that is so successfully constructing the Panama Canal. Mr. Taft is the one man to continue this great work to the end.

COUNTRY NEEDS A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt Points Out Importance of Electing Legislators to Support Taft. President Roosevelt, in a letter to William H. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, appeals to disinterested citizens to join with the National Republican Committee and the Congressional Committee in a movement to elect a Republican President and a Republican Congress to support him, saying, in part: "It is urgently necessary, from the standpoint of the public interest, to elect Mr. Taft, and a Republican Congress which will support him; and they seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party, alike in its executive and legislative branches, to continue and develop the policies which have been not merely introduced, but acted upon during these seven years. These policies can be successfully carried through only by the hearty co-operation of the President and the Congress in both its branches, and it is therefore peculiarly important that there should obtain such harmony between them. To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country; and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which under the influence of partisan leadership would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect Mr. Taft, and at the same time to elect a Congress pledged to support him, is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given; for this is far more than a merely partisan matter."

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.

Democratic Party Cannot Claim Unparalleled Virtue as to Source of Its Revenues. (From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown Speech.) "Mr. Bryan also has much to say with regard to corrupt practices and campaign expenditures. But he omits to give credit to the Republican party for what it has accomplished with regard to these important reforms, an accomplishment the more noteworthy in the light of Mr. Bryan's reiterated criticisms of contributions to Republican campaign funds. In the State of New York a Republican Legislature in 1906 passed a statute prohibiting corporations from making any political contributions directly or indirectly, and providing that officers, directors or stockholders participating in or consenting to the violation of the law should be guilty of a criminal offense. And I know of no more drastic statute in this country with regard to the publicity of campaign contributions and for the prevention of corrupt practices than that passed in New York under Republican auspices. These were not promises of an opposition party seeking power, but enactments by a party in power securing genuine reforms. Proper recognition must, of course, be given to the patriotic Democrats who supported these reforms, but they were enacted by a Republican administration. Congress has also legislated against political contributions by corporations. Purty of elections and free opportunity for the uncorrupted expression of the popular will lie at the foundation of every reform and cannot be too carefully safeguarded. And there should be federal legislation securing proper publicity of and accounting for campaign contributions in connection with federal elections. But it must fairly be recognized that the skirts of neither party have been clean. If we search Mr. Bryan's following we shall find not a few who have sinned, and also those who, if we may judge from their local activities, are still unrepentant. The Democratic party cannot claim unassailed virtue either with regard to the source of its revenues or its readiness to receive them."