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Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, June 25, 1909.

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DIAMOND CHICK FOOD **PORTLAND CEMENT**

NO Guesswork in Diamond Chick Food. It is a completely balanced ration, representing 20 years experience in manufacturing for Pacific Northwest poultry growers.

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MANDY LEE **BROODERS & INCUBATORS** **MAN'S BONE CUTTER**

Next Gotham Campaign.

The Political Pot Is Beginning to Boil Six Months in Advance of Election Day.
The Case of the Wright Brothers.
Business Improvement.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
(Our New York Correspondent.)

THE Roosevelt boom for Mayor has not yet been heard from Africa. When it does hear it will probably tumble over as dead as that rhinoceros Bwana Tumbi caught head-on, for as much as a vast number of his fellow citizens would enjoy seeing Colonel Roosevelt running things in this town they have no hope that he would accept. He would rather hunt hippopotamuses and giraffes in the tall grass of Africa than be the would-be animal in the jungles of New York. And who can blame him? It is possible to shoot an elephant, a giraffe or a hippopotamus and to lay him out, but there are laws against shooting giraffes, much as they deserve it. No, the ex-president is not likely to give up his outing and his European trip and return to New York to run for an office he does not want. That dream may as well be brushed aside, and the sooner it is done the sooner we can get down to the actualities and possibilities of the campaign.

The size of the Democratic revolt against Tammany can be judged by the number of Independent Democratic movements that are springing up. Recently two of these societies held meetings on the same day. I know of at



WILLIAM LUSK, JR.

least two more, and the returns are not all in. There are also a large number of nonpartisan anti-Tammany associations that contain a considerable percentage of Democrats. If these various bodies and others that are being formed can get together and make common cause they will constitute an independent movement worth considering. Inasmuch as election day is still six months away, the spontaneous uprising is significant. The gross mismanagement of city finances, the widespread feeling that the present administration is under the control of the traction interests and the desire to rid the city of the Tammany machine are factors that are national in character. One is the conviction that Tammany was disloyal to the national ticket last year, the other is the conviction that the Tammany machine is a disgrace to the city.

In the view of Democrats these actions shatter the Tammany faith of "regularity" on which it has banked so long and leave members of the party free to vote as they please. Never in my memory has the disaffection in the organization been so widespread or so large. Nor are these revolting elements going to scatter their fire and waste their votes on side-shows. The determination is to unite on some one opposition candidate who can be elected.

The basis for such a union is now provided by the committee of one hundred, or rather the committee of fifteen, which is in turn to select a committee of one hundred. Both these committees were provided for by a recent meeting of business and laboring men which packed the lecture room of Cooper Union to the doors. The venerable Robert C. Ogden was chairman. Considering the fact that the meeting was held at the unusual hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon and in view of the further fact that it is so early in the campaign, the bringing together of so many representative men of all classes, of all parties and from all the boroughs of the city was remarkable. It was one more straw showing the rising tide against Tammany.

The reception to the Wright brothers on their return from Europe indicates that nowadays prophets may have honor in their own country, at least where else. It is too bad, though, that we have to let Europe discover our own geniuses for us. The Wrights operated over here at least ten years before they went to France, where they had half a dozen kings bowing before them. They made as remarkable demonstrations here as abroad. They proved years ago that they had solved the question of aeroplane flight, one of

the most momentous accomplishments in history. Yet we paid little attention to them. The newspapers, it is true, devoted considerable attention to their work, but outside of the press and the experts there was little interest. Now that Europe has recognized the importance of their invention and has made them their own country is awakening to the knowledge that it has been harboring a couple of immortal geniuses and is ready to do something in keeping with the size of the fact. The only pity is that we could not have done it before. Here in New York we have a lot of geniuses who will not recognize anything till it bears a foreign label. Then they are ready to yell their heads off in its honor. But it is a distinct disappointment to see the same spirit crop up in the rest of the country.

New York certainly made up for former neglect, however, when the Wrights blew in the other day. A stranger would imagine that Father Kakic was greeting his long lost son. Not even Jack Blaine came back from his home city of Dayton to see the wrecked Republic has any citizen been handed quite so much of a joy welcome. After President Taft presents the Aero club medal on June 10 and their home city of Dayton to see the Wrights in their honor for two whole days a week later the Wrights may conclude that their native land is not entirely unkind to their epoch-making achievement.

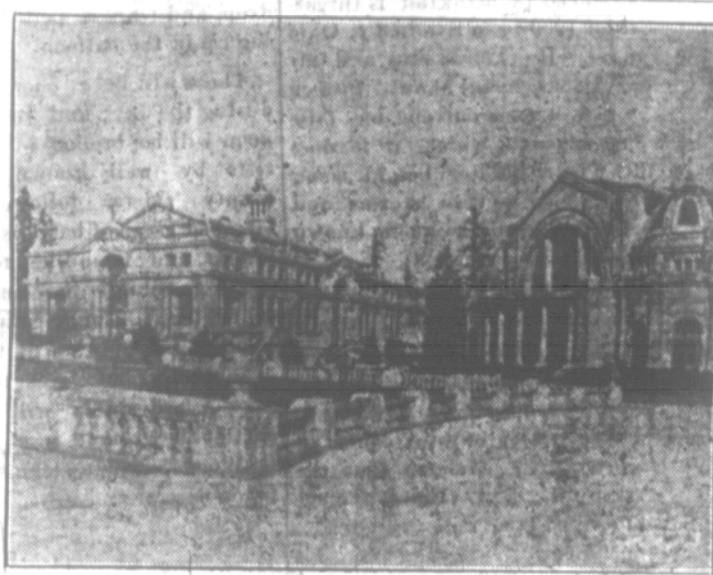
At last there are evidences of improvement in the business situation. I am not one of those who indulge in prosperity talk merely for the sake of saying something pleasant or of bolstering up a situation in a way not warranted by the facts, but there now seem substantial signs of an easing up in the market and better times. This is all the more hopeful in that it precedes the end of the tariff fight. It has been generally conceded that there would be improvement after the tariff is settled, and for it to come in advance of that event is all the more favorable. Among the most reassuring indications are the resumption of building and the letting of big contracts. These are not only visible in the city, but in the railroads of the country whose financial center is here and in many lines of industry. Wholesale houses also report larger sales, deliveries and collections are more prompt, and every branch of trade, which is most sensitive to conditions, is feeling new life. If the present trend continues till the late summer, that, together with the end of the tariff suspense, would make a very important decision enough to be felt by all. There is now some excuse for being an optimist.

By the way, what has become of Governor Hughes' Wall Street investigation committee? During the winter we heard that its members had dropped in to have a look at the financial manager, and from time to time stories of their having been wine and dined, but nothing happened to indicate that the investigation ever got beyond the eating stage. Of course the amenities of life are quite the thing, but were the duties of this committee supposed to be merely social? There are quite a number of very gentlemen in Wall Street who could feed, fatter and flog almost any committee out of its convictions and its eyes, and some of us are beginning to wonder if these canny brethren have been doing things to it.

The discovery of \$2,000,000 in back duties due from the sugar trust to the government, followed by the arrest of some of those guilty of the frauds, the forcing out of sugar trust executives and similar crooked work in the custom house and the consequent shifting of men and threatened removals, would indicate that crimes in finance cannot go on indefinitely and evade detection, and it is to be hoped punishment. We who live in New York city and who have long witnessed the looting of the treasury, the rickety officials in buying supplies, the jump up of prices on building sites purchased by the city and similar practices had come to have our doubts on this head. Fortunately, the United States government and the city government are two different institutions, and the former is not to be confused with the latter. There is a growing tendency to the good work go on. It is some time we were having in this country an epidemic of honesty.

The long time required to get a jury in the latest Hain case, following the agonizing experience in the Thaw trial and others, would suggest that the mere reading of newspapers and evidence of the possession of average intelligence ought not to be a bar to jury service. If the present tendency keeps up we shall have to recruit our juries from the penitentiaries and inmates from the feeble minded, where the inmates have no chance to read.

Recurring to the Hain case, the verdict of manslaughter in the first degree gives general satisfaction in this city. The so-called "unwritten law" is not popular in New York. People are as tired of it as they are of the "affair" which is the cause of it. The law is invoked. There is a growing demand in this community for the written law and its more rigid enforcement. Especially is there a demand for more speedy trials and more certain penalties. The American people are sovereign and supreme. It must, therefore, be held in public respect, and the only way to maintain this respect is swift and unerring punishment for infractions of the law. This is a lesson that the American people are learning, and the sooner they have mastered it the sooner will they make popular government stable and secure.



A PORTION OF THE CASCADE COURT.

The Palace of Oriental Exhibits forms one of the twelve mammoth display buildings first completed by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Its lines are in pleasing contrast to the Agricultural and Manufacturers buildings, with which they are grouped, and their position overlooks the beautiful formal gardens and water display of the Cascades and Geyser Basin.

The exhibit placed within the walls of the Oriental building constitutes one of the most gorgeous displays of Far Eastern art and manufactured articles ever shipped from the Orient, and is bewildering in beauty and extent. Not a country of Asia is without representation, and treasures of old and modern art, never before permitted to leave the lands in which they were created, will be seen for the first time in the land of the Occident. The matter of arrangement of the Oriental exhibit has been placed in the hands of the most competent and artistic men at command and its display will be worthy of the magnificent collection.

About the Oriental building are gathered the great buildings housing the United States exhibit and the Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine displays. One of the largest bandstands is within close distance, and from its doors the most noted musical organizations of the world will be heard daily.

TODD TO TRAIN ON AIR

Aeronaut to Prepare Astronomer For Trip Toward Mars.

WILL HAVE TO BE SKY BROKEN

Both Must Learn to Breathe Tank Oxygen Before They Make Balloon Journey to Signal the Planet—Will Use Water Ballast and Carry Ten Miles of Wire.

Leo Stevens, the aeronaut, got back to New York from Amherst college the other day, having spent several days with Professor David P. Todd, the astronomer, planning the details of the balloon trip that he and the professor have promised themselves to take on the 15th of next September. Mars will be nearest the earth then, and the professor is going to try to intercept some of the electric messages he believes the wise old Martians have been patiently firing at us for decades.

"I don't know about getting in touch with Mars—that's the professor's business—but I have contracted to take him up ten miles, and I'm going to do it," said the aeronaut.

Stevens added that the professor was engrossed by the prospect of the trip and was ready to begin training right away.

Of course first of all the professor will have to be sky broken. He is going to begin on that in a few days, when Stevens will take him and a few of his Amherst boys on a little ascension at Springfield, Mass. After that, if the professor follows the aeronaut's directions, he will go up every week or so and learn to like it.

For the month of August the professor has laid out a course of training for himself and Stevens. It will consist of regular exercises at breathing tank oxygen in an air tight compartment. Stevens will probably take this course at Amherst. Its purpose will be to acclimate them to life in the air tight compartments in which they will be penned for a greater part of their flight.

"One of the things that we settled at Amherst," said Stevens, "was the question of ballast. That has been settled. It will be impossible for us, penned up to our ankles in cases, to handle sand or anything of that sort. We have concluded, however, to carry water as ballast, which will be released by stopcocks in the aluminum boxes."

The balloon which Stevens will use has a lifting power of two and a half tons, but the aeronaut says he will make ample provisions for expansion in the rarefied regions, starting out probably with the balloon not more than one-third inflated; also he is going up a mighty sight faster than he would ordinarily, so as to keep from freezing when the balloon touches the high points.

"It seems to be indispensable," said the aeronaut, "to the professor's scheme for getting into wireless communication with Mars. He has got to be grounded or something."

The aluminum tanks will close air tight like a refrigerator; but, according to the present day plans, they will be furnished with a heavy glass floor and windows. Mr. Stevens didn't expect, however, that they would have to resort to their tanks until they attain a height of five miles or more. They will have a little chair in each aluminum box and a good supply of "best producing" food.

Stevens has never been higher than four and three-quarter miles. He said recently:

"The Frenchmen went up eight and a quarter miles about a year ago, but one of them was frozen to death and another paralyzed. They weren't prepared for such a height, however, and we will be. We intend to go at least until it is impossible to draw oxygen from our tanks, and then, of course, we will take the warning and drop, for a balloon, my boy, always has the energy to drop."—New York Sun.

CEDAR FOR PENCILS.

Only Wood the Price of Which Is Quoted by the Pound.

The lead pencil is one of the most common articles in everyday use, and since practically the only wood used in its manufacture is red cedar and since the pencil industry is steadily growing (\$20,000,000 are manufactured annually in the United States) the supply of red cedar is becoming greatly depleted.

Red cedar has a soft, straight grain and is very free from defects when properly grown. Because of its peculiar qualities no good substitute for it has ever been found, and it is doubtful if any other wood used in industry is so dependent upon a single species as the pencil industry is dependent upon red cedar. It is the only wood the price of which is quoted by the pound.

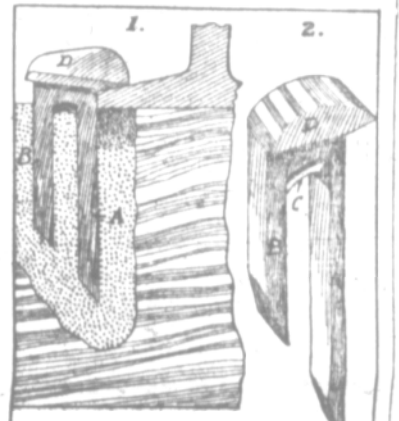
The popular belief is that the second growth of red cedar never reaches marketable size, any Country Life in America, but the forest service has made a careful study of the subject and has reached the conclusion that it can be profitably grown in regions of its development.

Some changes are recommended in the present forest management in order to secure the desired growth. In the southern forests it must have a better chance instead of being considered, as now, a negligible quantity in its younger stages. Many of the forest grown trees which are now cut for fenceposts can probably be left to attain their full development and thus become available for pencil wood.

NEW RAILROAD SPIKE.

Designed to Resist Shearing Pressure Exerted by Moving Trains.

With a view to preventing a spike from being bent outward in the tie so that the head slips off the base of the rail, spikes have been invented which are provided with a spur at the rear side adapted to act as a brace for the main body of the spike. However, owing to the enormous pressure applied to the tie as the train passes over the rails the tie is apt to be slightly bent between the spur and the spur, working the spur loose and in this manner tending to loosen the main spike. Furthermore, in spikes of this character the shearing effect is resisted almost entirely by the main spike.



DOUBLE SHANK SPIKE.

and a slight bending of the spike causes a movement of the spur with respect to the body of the spike and a loosening of the spur.

In order to overcome these difficulties a new form of spike has been invented which is illustrated herewith and which consists of two separate shanks, A and B, connected to the same head, D. Furthermore, the bridge of the two shanks is arranged to cut into the wood. The head

is of such form that the spike may readily be withdrawn whenever desired. It will be observed that the shank terminates in a chisel cutting edge of such form as to facilitate the driving of the spike into the tie. The bridge C connecting the shanks is formed with a cutting edge adapted to sink into the wood. Lateral thrust on the spike is resisted not only by the area of both shanks, but also by that of the bridge portion C. The substantially parallel sides of each shank render the device less liable to work loose than if it were tapered throughout its length. Fig. 2 shows spike in detail. George K. Hoff, Philadelphia, has been granted a patent on this improved spike.

How to Clean a White Belt.
To clean a white belt make a rather thick paste of cream of tartar and cold water and rub the belt well with it. Leave for an hour and then rub with a mixture of alum and fuller's earth in equal parts. Next day brush the belt with a clean soft brush till all the powder is removed. Rub again with some coarse oatmeal to which a little powdered whiting has been added.

How to Brighten Lamp Burners.
After using lamp burners for some time they become dirty and dingy. Put them in a kettle and cover with boiling water. Add a tablespoonful or so of sal soda and a lump of lye soap. Take off and dry the burners, then brighten them up by the use of powdered charcoal or brick dust.

Trouble Makers Ousted.
When a sufferer from stomach trouble takes Dr. King's New Life Pills he's mighty apt to see his dyspepsia and indigestion fly, but more: He is tickled over his new fine appetite, strong nerve healthy vigor, all because stomach, liver and kidneys now work right. See at Moro Pharmacy.

4TH OF JULY
DE MOSS SPRINGS
JULY 3d 1909 JULY 3d

WONDERFUL BALLOON ASCENSION
AND
PARACHUTE DESCENSION
BY PROF. SMALLEY

Oration by Hon. J. A. Wilson

Chorus Singing, Orchestra, Golden Chimes and
Brass Band Music.

An Old Fashioned "Yankee Bean Bake" Free For All.

The Pork and Beans will be taken from the pit at noon and will be served warm, on large tables in the grove in Ye Old Pioneer Style. Come early and be sure to bring a well filled lunch basket.

BASE BALL

WASCO, M. W. A. vs KLONDIKE.

SPORTS, RACES, MERRY-GO-ROUND ETC.

For information concerning concessions see DE MOSS BROS.