

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, July 22, 1910.

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Telephone from The Dalles or any Sherman county points at our ex-
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OUR MOTTO "Please the public."

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE,
SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Books and Authors

Some New Publications
Attracting Attention.



HAT Henry Russell Miller has given us a story of extraordinary interest, force and power in his new political novel, "The Man Higher Up," published by the Bobbs-Merrill company.

Early in life Mr. Miller became a student of civic problems, which took him into political fields, where was offered the opportunity of studying the "machine" and its workings at close range. During several years he entered heartily into the activities of campaigns, making speeches and delivering lectures, and all this time was getting inside facts of the methods of the ward heeler, the party boss and the grafter. In "The Man Higher Up" these facts are woven into a tensely



Henry Russell Miller. dramatic story, teeming with exciting incidents that command and hold the reader's attention to the end. Robert McAdoo, his hero, who rises by means of his own iron will from tenement founding to governor of his state, is one of the most picturesque characters ever figuring in a romance.

In her new book, "The Girl From the Marsh Croft," the first to be published since she achieved the distinction of winning the Nobel literary prize of \$40,000, Selma Lagerlof, the now world famous Swedish author, tells how she wrote her masterpiece, "The Story of Gosta Berling." As a girl of nine living on a farm she aspired to be an author and for many years filled every scrap of paper she could lay her hands on with verse and prose, with plays and romances. When she was twenty she traveled up to Stockholm to prepare to become a teacher and wrote no more. Later on the story commenced to take shape, part by part, and the name of the hero, Gosta Berling, came to her. When it had reached the novel-ette stage the story was sent to a magazine, but, alas, it was rejected.

Then long after she had been a teacher at Landskrona the story had grown to novel size, and when in 1890 the Idun offered a prize for a short novelette she decided to submit one of her chapters. These she rewrote and sent to that periodical at the eleventh hour. It won the prize.

Albert Bigelow Paine, who was Mark Twain's biographer and literary executor, displays a strong outcrop of native humor in his new book, "The Ship Dwellers." Mr. Paine's unconventional record of his Mediterranean voyage is a charming account of the ways and wonders of the historic spots, naked worn threadbare by pilgrim shoes and staff. Here is his theory of the president of the by which the stones of the pyramids were lifted to their places:

"It takes an Englishman to lead the way to light. He says Cain employed mastodons to do his moving. Now we are on the way to truth, but we must go farther—a good deal farther. Cain did employ mastodons, but only for his light work. Even mastodons would balk at pulling stones like these. Cain would use brontosaurus for such work as that. There were plenty of them loafing about, and I can imagine nothing more impressive than Cain standing on a handy elevation overlooking his force of giants and a sixteen span brontosaurus team yanking a stone as big as a bonded warehouse up Babel's hill."

In the Limelight

Writers Whose Works Are
Being Talked About.

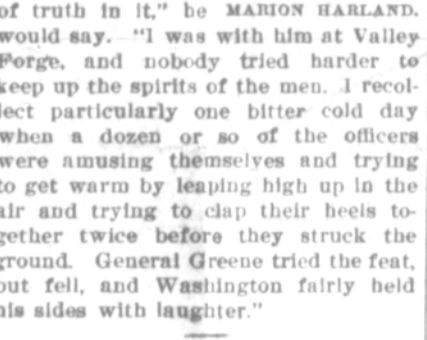


H. A. BRUCE

IN all history there is no more picturesque and romantic figure than Daniel Boone, explorer, hunter and Indian fighter, and, although he has been dead nearly a century, his appeal remains as potent as ever. He is described anew in "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road," by H. Addington Bruce (the Macmillan company), and the old story loses none of its charm in Mr. Bruce's telling. Although the hero of many battles and single encounters, Boone was a gentle and kindly character. No act of cruelty is recorded against him, and he seems to have inspired attachment in all who knew him. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth. His father was a Devonshire Englishman and his mother a Welshwoman. Quakers and followers of William Penn, who came to America to enjoy religious freedom.

A book of infinite charm and that is as inspiring as it is readable has just come from the pen of Marion Harland, a name that is a household word throughout the country. "Marion Harland's Autobiography" is its title, and one of the interesting stories in the volume throws unexpected light upon the more human side of George Washington.

The author's great-uncle—a fine old Revolutionary relic, whose nickname in the army was "Old Solid Column"—used indignantly to deny the story that Washington never smiled during the eight years' struggle. "Not a word of truth in it," he would say. "I was with him at Valley Forge, and nobody tried harder to keep up the spirits of the men. I recollect particularly one bitter cold day when a dozen or so of the officers were amusing themselves and trying to get warm by leaping high up in the air and trying to clap their heels together twice before they struck the ground. General Greene tried the feat, but fell, and Washington fairly held his sides with laughter."



Much has been said and written about the works of Thomas Hardy, the famous novelist, who recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, but very little is generally known of the author himself. He is said to be a most difficult man to approach, and the story is told how a pertinacious American auto-graph seeker who visited Max Gate in a quest for an addition to his collection was almost overcome by the shock when the famous novelist received his visitor most graciously and presented him with several autograph copies of his best known works.

One of Mr. Hardy's eccentricities is his habit of invariably wearing two waistcoats. In severe weather, it is said, the famous author has been known to don as many as four, but even on the hottest summer day he sticks to his two.

As part of a national movement to extend the influence of humane teaching the American Humane Education society is about to establish traveling libraries in different parts of the country. The books will be sent, for the most part, into the rural districts and will be circulated principally through local school boards, entirely without charge to the readers, the custodian, of course, being held responsible to the society for their proper use. The books have been chosen by a committee composed of the president of the society, Dr. Francis H. Stowley of Boston; Dr. Albert Leffingwell of New York; Miss Sarah J. Eddy of Rhode Island and Mrs. Mary F. Lowell of Pennsylvania. The list of books, thirty in all, includes Dr. John Brown's "Rab and His Friends," "Jonathan and David," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "Little Brother to the Bear," by Dr. William J. Long; "A Boy Is Knew," by Laurence Hutton; "Wild Animals I Have Known," by Ernest Thompson Seton; "Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow, and "Horses Nine," by Sewell Ford.

The committee will form branch organizations in many states, which will work against the warlike spirit and careless and wanton cruelty to animals and will set forces in motion to the end that public schools shall give compulsory education regarding such subjects.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Man Who Will Succeed Earl Grey in Canada.

When it was announced recently that the Duke of Connaught was to succeed Earl Grey as governor general of Canada there was much rejoicing in the Dominion on account of the great social influence of the duke and because the appointment is expected to prove a distinct tightening of the bond between Canada and the empire.

The Duke of Connaught is the only living brother of the late King Edward and one of the most popular men in England. He has lived the simple life of a soldier during all his career. With his wife and their three children,



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

one of whom is the wife of the crown prince of Sweden, the duke likes nothing better than to pass his time quietly hunting and fishing on his country estate, Bagshot Park, in Surrey.

New Use for the Telephone.

The rural telephone is becoming more and more a thing of daily convenience and in one state is entering a field that is unusual and yet useful, for it is becoming the disseminator of the Sunday sermon.



This experiment is being made in Olathe, Kan., and has so far proved a great success. Three churches in the town are using the service, which is especially for the old and sick. Each church is fitted with a transmitter containing an extremely sensitive microphone arrangement and provided with special batteries and coils. The transmitter hangs suspended from a rod in front of the pulpit without obscuring the congregation's view of the minister. As the sermon is delivered the transmitter takes in the tones and carries them over the wires to the various listeners.

WORLD'S RICHEST BOYS.

The Field Youngsters, Who Want to Come Back to America.

Most youngsters imagine that if they only had plenty of money they could be happy anywhere, but a month or two away from "ma" and "daddy" soon changes this idea. Take the case of the two richest boys in the world, Henry and Marshall Field, grandsons of the late Marshall Field and chief



HIGHEST BOYS IN THE WORLD.

heirs to the hundred million dollars left by the Chicago merchant. They have been at Eton college, in England, since last fall and have now become so homesick they threaten to run away to sea unless allowed to return home. The eldest of the two boys, Marshall Field 3d, is destined to become Chicago's foremost millionaire, the sole bearer of the name of Marshall Field. Until he reaches his majority he will be trained mentally and physically for the work of conducting the business of the largest mercantile house in the world. He has always loved the great interests of which his grandfather was the head and is known by scores of employees in the big Field establishment.

Meeting of the Mothers' Congress



IN view of the astonishing progress being made by the women of this country and their many plans for the betterment of the races residing under the stars and stripes, nation wide interest is being taken in the big meeting of the fair sex to be held in Denver from June 10 to the 15th. On those dates Denver will throw open wide her gates to that revered body the National Congress of Mothers, and the occasion will bring together many of the country's most noted people of both sexes. Not since the idea was launched has such an elaborate program been arranged, and the attendance promises to be far greater than at any previous meeting of the congress.

From a small beginning this woman's movement has grown and branched out until today its delegates come from thirty-two states. To welcome and instruct the alien, both parent and child, is a part of its work. Its founder believed "that the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon was due to his love of home" and "that in better parenthood the world's problems would have their solutions." In this belief the congress exists, emphasizing the sacredness of the home. The very heart of the whole work is in organized efforts of fathers and mothers to study childhood and fit themselves to be the highest type of parents.

The organization of the National Congress of Mothers came about in this way: Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, the originator of the project, presented the subject at some of the mothers' meetings at Chautauqua in the summer of 1895. The earnest enthusiasm with which it was received made it



MRS. THEODORE W. BIRNEY.

evident that the thought needed only to be disseminated in order to be quickly accepted and acted upon by the hosts of conscientious thinking women of the world and would result in a centralization of their power toward the accomplishment of great and necessary reforms in the interests of humanity.

The congress held its first full meeting Feb. 16, 1897, and in a brief space of time its work began to bear a permanent and prominent part for good in all that touches the life of childhood and the preservation of the best ideals of home life. Its varied endeavors for the instruction of the young parents, for the welfare of children of the dependent, defective and delinquent classes, for closer alliance between school and home, for the abolition of polygamy, etc., have long since proved the seriousness of its purpose. The publicity involved, the members say, has proved a blessing and not a blight, promoting the natural growth among parents of the domestic spirit and thought for all that concerns the home within and without.

Mrs. Birney is of southern birth. She received her training in Mount Holyoke college. Her life history has been marked by the deep shadows of sorrow. Left a widow in early womanhood, with a babe born some months after its father's untimely passing, she was married some years after, only to sustain a second bereavement in his early death, to Mr. Theodore Birney, a noble man of kindred tastes and purpose, who gave much of his time during the last year of his life to aiding in the organization of the movement which his eager wife had so much at heart. At his passing in 1898 Mrs. Birney was left with her household of three daughters, aged then about fifteen, six and five.

With her mother to preside in her home she turned with cheerful courage and hope to the work of the Congress of Mothers. The intensity of devotion and zeal proved, however, too great a bodily strain. Ill health made necessary the relinquishment of active leadership into other hands two years ago. But as honorary president Mrs. Birney still exerts active interest and participation in the constantly widening work.

Mrs. Frederic Schoff of Philadelphia is president of the National Congress of Mothers and has held that office for some time. For many years she has been prominent in societies having for their object improvements in the laws relating to the care of children, and is largely through her efforts that the juvenile court law was passed in Pennsylvania. She has a beautiful home in the Quaker City and children of her own, to whom she is devoted.

BLAKELEY'S RISE.

Pittsburg's Famous District Attorney a Self Made Man.

Long ago the good work of District Attorney William A. Blakeley of Pittsburg gave every indication that he was destined for high political honors in his state, and those who have followed his career are not surprised at the progress he is making. His successful battles against organized municipal corruption in that city have been the talk of the country, the graft upheavals there being due in a large measure to his efforts.

Mr. Blakeley is a self made man. A native of Franklin, Pa., where he was



WILLIAM A. BLAKELEY.

born in 1866, he was taken to Pittsburg by his parents when a few months old and has resided there ever since. After graduating from the University of Pittsburg he took up journalism and during his spare time studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1893. In his private practice he achieved many notable successes and was appointed assistant district attorney and later city solicitor, becoming the active trial attorney for the city in practically all of its litigation.

It was in 1904 that Mr. Blakeley became district attorney of Pittsburg, and he had been in office just ten days when the first cloudburst came in the graft precipitation. Since then he has never let up a moment in combating for the city's good the powerful political organizations and money influences and has made a record in this direction gained by few men in his position.

Now Comes the Bathtub Trust.

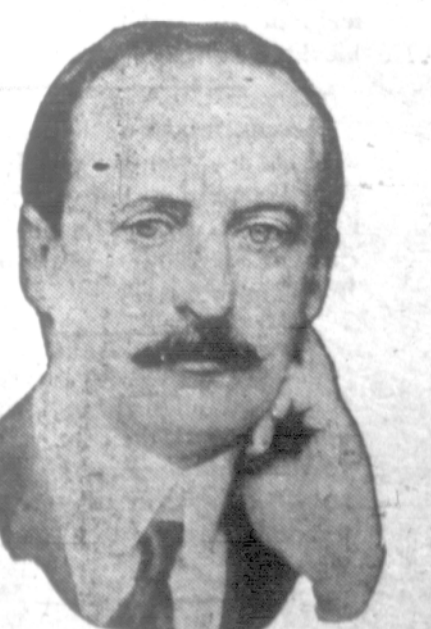
And now our purses are to get a dent in another place, for it is stated that a \$100,000,000 combination is being formed which, if perfected, will

the "bathtub trust." Already it has ordered a rise in the price of its products from 20 to 30 per cent, which will mean something like a \$25,000,000 annual tax upon the people of the United States. Involved in the deal are sixteen companies that manufacture not only bathtubs, but almost every other kind of sanitary enameled devices. For the reason that their products have come to be an absolutely necessary equipment of a modern home the rise of prices, if enforced, will affect every householder and rent payer who lives according to the health standards of today.

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY.

Sir Charles Hardinge Has Long Served as a Diplomat.

India's new viceroy, Sir Charles Hardinge, is fifty-two years old and a graduate of Cambridge. He entered the diplomatic service in 1881 and has continued in it continuously until the present time. He served successively in Constantinople, Berlin, Washington, Teheran and St. Petersburg. In 1904 he was appointed ambassador to Russia and two years afterward was made permanent undersecretary of state for



SIR CHARLES HARDINGE.

foreign affairs. He accompanied King Edward on his various continental tours. Lady Hardinge was the Hon. Winifred Stuart. They were married in 1890. She is a sister of Lord Arling-ton.