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Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, August 5 1910.

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Have you seen the Steel Watering Troughs I am
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pense. Service furnished to or from Moro to any point.
OUR MOTTO "Please the public."

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

MONOPLANE HAS NEW SKY HONOR

French Aviator Equals Biplane
Record For Two Passengers.

TYPE FAILURE, YET SUCCESS.

Brilliant Records Offset by Accidents
Unknown to Rival Style of Aero-
plane, Yet Many Experts Consider it
the Likely Air Chariot of the Future
if Improvements Continue.

A monoplane flown by Labouchere, a
French aviator, at Châlons-sur-Marne
recently stayed up for ten minutes
with three men aboard. The perform-
ance brings the monoplane again into
notice after some months of eclipse
by the performances of the biplanes.
It equals the record made by Farman
in his biplane on Aug. 27, 1909, at
Rheims, when he carried two passen-
gers besides himself in a flight of ten
minutes.

Monoplanes are a subject apart by
themselves. They are so different
from the now accepted type of flier,
the biplane, as to seem to have almost
nothing in common. The difference is
largely a matter of appearance. As a
matter of fact, the same principles for
propulsion, sustaining, equilibrium,
control, landing and starting are em-
ployed in the monoplane as in the bi-
plane.

Single Tier of Wings.
Monoplanes have but the one tier of
wings where biplanes have two tiers,
one over the other. The model of the
monoplane may be said to be the soaring
type of bird. In appearance the
monoplane is the most satisfactory. In
design it is the simplest style of flier.
As yet they are behind the biplane
in actual achievements. Monoplanes
have thus far proved a disappoint-
ment. Yet it has been a brilliant dis-
appointment. They have accomplished
some of the most brilliant feats of
aviation up to the present time. But
the monoplane has displayed a fresh-
ness compared to which the always
rather unexciting work of the staid bi-
plane seems sureness itself.

The single plane flier have upset in
trifling winds. They have broken their
wings while in the air, a thing that
has never happened to the biplane
machines. They have gone wild and
smashed their wings by hitting one
wing tip on the ground when lighting.

First Crossed Channel.
But Bleriot in a monoplane on July
25, 1909, was the first to cross the
British channel. The same aviator
took the first prize for speed over a
ten kilometer run, with turns, at the
Rheims meet of 1909 and maintained
a speed of over fifty miles an hour.
In this flight he beat Curtiss by a few
seconds. At the same meet Hubert
Latham in a monoplane flew ninety-
six miles and won the second prize for
distance.

Almost all the monoplanes have been
made in France, and they are essen-
tially a French development. It is
only recently that American aviators
have taken any interest in them.

PERSONAL CAR STRAP.

Device of Cincinnati Man to Avoid
Disease Germs.

The new health department of Cin-
cinnati has succeeded in arousing the
average citizen to the germ peril. An
announcement by Health Officer Landis,
brother of Judge K. M. Landis of
Chicago, that germs are lurking every-
where has disclosed to Daniel Chre-
dron of 508 Union avenue, Cincinnati,
the presence of germs on straps to
which passengers hang in street cars.
Chredron has therefore manufactured
his own strap and uses it daily in his
street car travels. It is an ordinary
strap with a hook to fit over the bar.
It can be snapped into place or re-
moved without difficulty.

Observers who think he is installing
a razor strap and intends to shave
are quickly reassured. The purpose
of the strap, Chredron explains, is to
avoid contact with a strap that has
been handled by hundreds of passen-
gers before him. Health Officer Lan-
dis, commenting on the scheme, said,
"The idea is fine."

Abas Bridge, Up Families.
Representative Derouen has given
notice of a bill in the Louisiana leg-
islature for "the absolute suppression of
the playing of bridge whilst for the
benefit of the children who rarely have
an opportunity to know their bridge
playing mothers and for husbands
who hardly have a speaking acquaint-
ance with their bridge playing wives."

Bar Sinister in Dear Herd.
In the red deer inclosure in Central
Park, New York, there recently arrived
a fawn almost pure white. The father
is a stately red deer with immense
antlers. It has been in the park seven
years. The mother is a red deer which
was born in Central park about six
years ago.

Poisoned Patients to Order.
Dr. Patchenko, under arrest at St.
Petersburg in a murder case, is said
by the police to have confessed that he
used cholera bacilli. He said he had
poisoned a number of wealthy persons
whose heirs were willing to pay to get
rid of them.

OUTDOOR PULPIT BUILT FOR CHURCH SHUNNERS.

Valuable New York Realty Bought to
Press Religion into Heart
of Broadway

Some men who had stood in the
broad line and others who wore silk
bats and silk clothing stood together
recently on the spot at the corner of
Broadway and Eleventh street, New
York, made famous by Fleischman's
bakery, to take part in the dedication
of the Huntington close, the open air
pulpit in the yard of Grace church.
The entire outlay for this novelty
among pulpits, grounds and building,
was nearly \$300,000. Weekly afternoon
services will be held at first.

There was a special service out of
doors, in which the present rector, the
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, his



NOVEL OUTDOOR PULPIT DEDICATED IN
NEW YORK RECENTLY.

staff of clergy and the vested choir
took part, while out on Broadway,
close to the iron railings, stood a
throng of chance passersby. Up in the
windows of the neighborhood build-
ings the workers at their noon hour
stood looking on.

The rector briefly explained the pur-
pose of the outdoor pulpit, saying,
"Here the gospel will be preached to
those who will not enter a church.
Here a welcome will be given to those
who think God forgets them. It is a
pulpit in a garden. That means it
stands for joy."

TO AID AGRICULTURE.

New York State Association Organized
to Boom Farm Life.

The back to the farm movement was
formally and permanently organized
recently by the creation of the Agri-
cultural Improvement Association of
the State of New York and the election
as its president of William C. Brown,
president of the New York Central
lines and originator of the project to
transplant thousands of city workers
with their families on farms in the
state.

The association was born at a meet-
ing held in the Hotel Belmont, in New
York city, which was attended by
President Brown, William H. True-
dale, president of the Delaware, Lack-
awanna and Western road, and many
others from different parts of the
state who have taken hold of the back
to the farm movement.

In explanation of the purposes of the
association the following statement was
made:

"The purpose of the association is to
assist in the various movements to at-
tract attention to the opportunities of-
fered in agriculture in New York
state, the condition now being very
different from what it has been at any
time in the past. There are many
farmers who are successful from a
business standpoint, yet there are hun-
dreds of cheap farms through the
state which may be purchased for
even less than the buildings on them
are worth, while the land is capable
of producing valuable crops. These
farms and the high prices of all kinds
of farm products offer inducements
that should take many families into
the rural districts, making farm life
attractive and profitable."

In addition to electing a full set of
officers, a committee was appointed to
enlist the co-operation of all organiza-
tions interested in the back to the
farm movement. Other committees on
incorporation and ways and means
were also appointed.

Badgers Washington Women's Pets.
A fad has been inaugurated by
young women of Othello, Wash.,
which threatens to cause a rise in the
badger market. The fad is domes-
ticate badgers for pets, and already
several of these animals are enduring
captivity. It is not an unusual sight
to meet a badger on the streets of
Othello on an afternoon in tow of its
fair mistress. The animals seem to
take kindly to their new sphere and
submit peacefully to the fondling of
admirers.

Teach Children to Farm.
To encourage the "back to the farm"
movement Mrs. Lewis German, pres-
ident of the Flatbush (N. Y.) branch
of the Women's Municipal league, has
offered the use of a tract of land to
be "divided" into miniature "farms"
for the children, that they may be
taught to raise vegetables and flowers.

Woman's World

Velma Howard, the American
Boswell For Selma Lagerlof.

Almost everybody has heard of Selma
Lagerlof, one of the most famous of
Sweden's women writers and educa-
tors, to whom the Nobel literary prize
was awarded recently. But compara-
tively few people have heard of Velma
Swanston Howard, Miss Lagerlof's
English translator. Yet to Mrs. How-
ard's beautiful and faithful interpre-
tations of her stories the Swedish au-
thoress owes her present popularity
here in America.

"The Wonderful Adventures of
Nils," "The Christ Legends" and Miss
Lagerlof's latest book, "The Girl From
the Marshcroft," have all been trans-
lated with wonderful delicacy and
faithfulness to the original by Mrs.
Howard. When asked recently about
her literary work Mrs. Howard said:
"I scarcely know what to say about
myself. I have given the best part of
me to Miss Lagerlof for nearly four
years, and I feel as if there is not
much left of Velma Swanston How-
ard's personality. It has all been merged
into the greater personality of Sel-
ma Lagerlof."

To one who knows Mrs. Howard there
is no fear that her own charm-
ing self or her literary ability will ever
become completely merged in that of
another. Mrs. Howard's life has been
one of varied activities and literary en-
thusiasm. She has done very clever
editorial and creative work both here
and in her native country, Sweden.
For eight years she followed the pro-
fession of acting, playing with the best
companies in this country. After retir-
ing from the stage she gave lecture
readings and lectures. Indeed, one
might say that she popularized Ibsen
in this country and at great risk of
losing her own personal reputation, for,
strange as it now seems, at that time
to openly confess an appreciation of
Ibsen's writings was to place oneself
outside the pale of respectability.

But even as a child Velma Swanston
had a capacity for discovering origi-



VELMA SWANSTON HOWARD.

inality and genius in others and for
impressing their qualities upon her
auditors. An instance of the kind oc-
curred in her fourteenth year when
she was receiving her education at
the public schools of Chicago. An
opportunity of earning some pin
money came to her during the summer
vacation. It was to do some figuring
in compound fractions for an insur-
ance company. To a girl of fourteen
the recompense of a dollar a day
looked like a fortune.

But there was a Swedish girl in her
class at the art school who was a mar-
vel at figures, whose skill was the
envy and admiration of the small
Velma. So great was this admiration
that when an interview took place
between Velma and the man who was
to engage her services she told him
all about her mathematical friend in-
stead of trying to prove her own abil-
ity for the position. So well did she
plead the cause of her prodigy, dwell-
ing upon her quickness and mathe-
matical accuracy and finally enthusias-
tically exclaiming, "She's the girl for
you!" that the man gave the job to
the girl whom Velma Swanston
boomed for the position.

And to quote Mrs. Howard: "I've
been 'whooping it up' for somebody or
something ever since. I like it, too, as
it takes me out of myself. Every
Johnsons needs a Boswell—in other
words, every genius must have a pro-
moter. And a good promoter has to
have a certain kind of talent in order
to convince people of the worth of his
wares, whether these wares be books
or buttons."

One of Mrs. Howard's pleasant re-
membrances is an interview she had
with the late King Oscar of Sweden,
and among her most cherished sou-
venirs is a large autograph photograph
which his majesty gave her on that
occasion.

Novel Place Cards.
A novel place card, homemade, for
the wedding breakfast or for a bride-
maid's luncheon is made by getting
small photographs of the bride, as
many as there are guests.

The beads only are used. They are
pasted on oblongs of water color pa-
per an inch wide and two and a half
inches long. The upper part of the
card is shaped around the head to re-
semble a veil and simulated with pen
and ink or painted in. The photo-
graph is then colored to look like a
miniature.

Another set of cards may have the
silhouettes of the bride and groom plac-
ed side by side, so that only half the
groom's face, which is underneath,
shows.

Points For Mothers



The mother with a nursery wants
to get those linen picture books that
are to be embroidered.

Sheets of linen are folded to such a
way that they need only to be stitched
on one side. The ends are turned
back and stitched down, or the book
may be bound with white or colored
linen tape.

The cover is stamped with the title
"Nursery Rhymes" or "Illustrated Al-
phabet," and on the different pages
are appropriate figures and letters to
be worked in outline stitch in mer-
cerized cotton.

Use a heavy cotton and the gayest
possible colors that will wash. The
larger figures can be done in long and
short stitch.

Such a book will not tear, may be
made vivid enough to catch a child's
fancy and will launder well.

The girl who can draw may origi-
nate designs on linen for it. Cut into
strips eight or ten inches long and
fold like a fan into five inch folds.
Stitch at back through all these folds
after the outlining is worked. The
embroidery is done on both sides.
This does away with hemming each
separate sheet of book.

Care of Children's Teeth.

You cannot begin too early in life to
care for your children's teeth, and
mothers are often negligent in watch-
ing the condition of their children in
this particular. Many believe it en-
tirely unnecessary to give any atten-
tion to the temporary or milk teeth.

As a matter of fact, these teeth aid in
the growth and development of the
second or permanent ones, which ab-
sorb the milk teeth as they push their
way forward. Children should be
taught as soon as they are capable of
understanding that the toilet of the
mouth is an essential part of the daily
regime and be provided with their own
set of dental preparations, including a
baby toothbrush of camel's hair. If
left to themselves children will go at
the cleansing process too vehemently
and bruise the delicate tissues of the
mouth. They should be taught how
to hold the brush, how to lay the pow-
der or paste upon it and how to apply
it in gentle strokes, which should not
be across the teeth or in circular move-
ments, but in the direction of their
growth, so that the spaces between the
teeth are well cleansed.

An Allowance.

"I do not see why a parent should
not say to a girl, 'Here is so much a
year; you have to pay your school
bills, your dress, your laundry, your
traveling expenses and the cost of
your games and your sweets out of
it,' was the startling suggestion ad-
vanced by a public speaker in a lec-
ture given to a large gathering of women
recently in London.

In his capacity as a lawyer the
speaker has seen much misery and
unhappiness for which extravagant
wives and daughters, reared in total
ignorance of the value of money, have
been responsible, and, in his opinion,
many disasters could be avoided if
women were more wisely educated in
the handling and investing of money.

"The ideal father and mother give
their children an allowance," he went
on to say, "even if it is only a penny
a week. This allowance should be in-
creased as time goes on, and a girl
should gradually be allowed to pay all
her own bills and expenses."

The Mother and the Boy.

A boy's heart is full and overflow-
ing. He needs some one who will lis-
ten to his confidences. If he is repel-
led and finds himself alone he becomes
fretful, indolent or worse. His affairs
are not "business." A good mother
never says, "Run away; I am busy."
She listens, encourages.

Important discoveries may be made
in these outpourings. She gives sym-
pathy, enters into his feelings, sees
things from his point of view. If he
tells her of something which proves
that he is at fault she does not reprim-
and at the time, because this will
check further confidences. She gives
her attention quietly, tells him she is
glad he has confided in her and that
she will talk it all again with him.

If a mother has insight she can
solve many problems. His is inter-
ested in her boy's sports, collections,
his school and companions. The choice
of his companions should not be left
to chance. It is well if they are from
families known to his parents.

Cure For Nosebleed.

Young children frequently develop
the habit of nosebleed, strange as it
may seem. In such cases, without re-
gard to the frequency, length or se-
verity of the attack, a positive cure
has been found in ammonium carbon-
ate. Two grains every ten minutes
will stop the flow quickly during an
attack. To overcome the habit two
grains should be given from three to
six times each day, when in a short
time the tendency will stop. In older
children and in adults it can safely be
increased to six grains.

For the Children

Boy Horsemen Who
Took a Long Ride.



Louis and Temple Abernathy, aged
nine and six respectively, recently
completed a horseback trip that ex-
tended most of the way across the con-
tinent. The boys are sons of Jack
Abernathy of Oklahoma, noted wolf
catcher and friend of former President
Roosevelt. They made the trip from
Oklahoma to New York to greet Mr.
Roosevelt on his return to this coun-
try. They covered about 2,000 miles
and arrived at New York in good
health and fine spirits. On their way
they stopped at Washington and were
received by President Taft.

The youngsters are expert horsemen
and made the trip without a mishap.
When it is remembered that Temple
Abernathy is only six years old, hard-
ly more than a baby, the feat seems
truly a remarkable one.

The Menagerie Man.

Each of the players except two takes
the name of an animal, such as lion,
leopard, panther, monkey, etc. One of
the two remaining is called the buyer
and the other the seller. The seller is
supposed to own a menagerie, so he
traces an imaginary cage upon the
ground and puts his beasts into it.
The buyer then comes to the menag-
erie and pretends to knock at the door.

The seller asks, "Who knocks?" The
buyer replies, "A merchant." The seller
asks, "What do you want?" The
buyer says, "To buy an animal." The
seller then asks, "How much will you
pay for it?" The buyer then mentions
some price, say \$10.

The seller then invites the buyer to
enter, asking him at the same time
what kind of an animal he wishes to
buy. If an animal is mentioned that
the showman has he tells it to run
out, at which it runs away from the
cage. Before the buyer may run after
it he has to pay the price agreed
upon, and this he does by giving as
many taps on the back of the seller as
he has mentioned dollars. He then
pursues the animal he has bought. If
it can get back to the cage without be-
ing caught it takes a new name. If it
is caught the buyer pretends to cut
off its ears, after which it is considered
to be a dog. The dogs have to help
catch the other animals. The game
ends when all the players have been
caught and become dogs.

It is hardly necessary to say that
this is a boys' game and should be
played out of doors.

Questions and Answers.

Who said, "We will buy the fox to-
morrow?" Cornwallis.

For what is the "Craigie House"
noted? For being the headquarters of
Washington during the Revolutionary
war; also for being the home of Long-
fellow.

Who was called the "Swiss boy"?
Louis Agassiz.

What was the "charter oak"? The
tree in which the charter of Connecti-
cut was said to have been hidden.

Who was the "Sweet Swan of
Avon"? William Shakespeare.

Who was known as the "Peasant
Bard"? Robert Burns.

Who was known as "Highland
Mary"? Mary Campbell, the sweet-
heart of Robert Burns.

Who was called the "Great Un-
known"? Sir Walter Scott.

Who was "Oliver Optic"? William
F. Adams.

What author of England was a great
optimist? Thomas De Quincey.—
Philadelphia Ledger.

Month Stones.

Besides having its own flower, each
month has its own stone to symbolize
it. Here they are:

January—Garnet (constancy).
February—Amethyst (sobriety).
March—Bloodstone (courage).
April—Diamond (innocence).
May—Emerald (success in love).
June—Agate (long life).
July—Carneelian (health).
August—Sardonyx (happiness).
September—Chrysolite (sanity).
October—Opal (hope).
November—Topaz (fidelity).
December—Turquoise (prosperity).

Two Days.

Oh, such a splendid outdoors day!
The sky is blue, the world is free,
The wild wind comes to romp with me,
To blow my kites
To tossing heights
And snatch my hat and whirl away.

But yet I love an indoors day—
Don't you when everything is still—
For then I read my books until
The sun gets low
And shadows grow
And dance along the wall in play.

—Teuth's Composition.