

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

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Five Cents

HOLDEN LEAVES IOWA COLLEGE

The "Corn Man" Joins I H C Service Bureau.

TO HELP PUSH WORK FORWARD

Co-Operation Movement for Larger Crops, Better Roads, More Prosperous People and a Better Nation.

This marks the beginning of a new and greater business service. It is a co-operative movement for larger crops, better roads, happier homes, more prosperous people, and a richer and better nation. That is to say, the I H C Service Bureau proposes to help do for all the states and for Canada what Holden has done for Iowa.

After considering many offers, and after an investigation of the company and its works, Professor Perry G. Holden has entered the service of the I H C Service Bureau in Chicago.

Professor Holden is known wherever real agriculture is known. His whole life is one of service. He originated the idea of carrying information direct to farmers. He is the father of the demonstration train, short school courses, the corn show, county



PROF. PERRY G. HOLDEN.

demonstration farms, and the National Corn Exposition. As head of the extension department of Iowa State College of Agriculture he did a work which, Senator Cummins says, up to the present time has increased the wealth of Iowa \$30,000,000.

The object of the I H C Service Bureau is the promotion of agricultural education, and a co-operation which will tend to raise the whole tone of commercial, industrial and farm life. Since agriculture is the basis of prosperity and progress, naturally farm problems claim first attention. The aim is higher efficiency, both on and off the farm.

To do a big work a big organization is necessary. Not only the bigness, but the perfection of the International organization as well applied to Professor Holden. The big general agencies, scattered all over the United States and Canada; the salesmen, travelers and expert machine men; the 40,000 dealers—every one, so far as possible, is to be made an apostle of better farming.

For years the International Harvester Company has realized the importance of service. It has spent millions of dollars in the perfection of labor-saving machines, and now the company is going in for direct service—direct to the farmers, and direct to the farmers' children, that the men and women of tomorrow may be more capable and so more prosperous than the men and women of today.

It is no longer a theory that if we are to get the most out of life we must raise more per acre. "Intensive farming" is in the air. It is the battle cry of peace and plenty. But raising more is the result of mind, not muscle. We must know. And not only that we must know we know, and know why we know. We must know good seed from bad, right cultivation from wrong, and the ways and wherefore of climates, soils, fruits, cattle, horses, poultry, and so forth.

For these things the bureau was established. But the bureau and Professor Holden see more than an average increase of a few bushels. They see a time coming when farmers will raise twice as many bushels of corn, wheat and oats to the acre, and like yields of all other kinds of farm products. They see a time when farmers and farmers' wives and their children will think more and work less. Every bushel raised means just that much profit, and the profits of the farm promote commerce and industry.

After a period of good work in Michigan agricultural college, better work at Illinois, and a great work at Iowa, Professor Holden now enters upon a world's work. While in future Professor Holden will designate Chicago as home, he says he is not leaving Iowa—he is merely carrying Iowa to the rest of the world.

SAVED THE COLORS.

A Hero Who Was Buried Wrapped in His Flag by the Enemy.

During the Austro-Prussian war a body of Prussian soldiers came upon a ditch half full of wounded and dying Austrians. Among those who were badly wounded was a young officer. They found him lying on his back in the wet ditch. Touched with pity for him, some of the Prussians went to him and wished to remove him so that he might be attended to by the surgeon. But he begged them to leave him alone, telling them that he felt quite comfortable. Soon after this he died. Then when they lifted his body they found why he had begged them to leave him alone. He had been the standard bearer for his regiment.

In the terrible battle of the day the flag had been torn into tatters, and when he was so wounded so that he soon must die within him, and rather than let the "bit of rag" fall into the enemy's hand he folded it up and placed it beneath him so that none might see it. This was why he would not let himself be moved by the kindling Prussian soldiers. He would die protecting the precious flag.

His foes were so touched by his noble action that they would not take away the trophy, but wrapped it around him so that it might be buried with him.

LANDS OF FIRE.

Yet Iceland and Tierra del Fuego Are Glacial Bound Regions.

It is rather singular that both of the "lands of fire" are near the cold extremities of the globe—Iceland, far to the northward, and Tierra del Fuego, remotely south.

Iceland, to the eye, seems at first glance to be better named by the cold appellation. Its glacial fields are not only numerous, but in some cases these and the connected snow stretches are hundreds of square miles in extent.

But only a little travel into the interior, say to the site of the ancient Icelandic parliament at Thingvallavatn, discloses a picture of such desolation as is possible only in a "land of fire." It is a very island of volcanoes, and, while they have been exceedingly well behaved for a hundred years or so, the great hot springs in the neighborhood of Reykjavik, the capital, indicate that the subterranean heat, if passive, is still very much alive.

Huge glaciers also mark the "cold land of fire" at the other end of the earth. Thus each of the two parts of the universe is properly named, whichever the name be warm or cold—New York Press.

How Frostbite Comes.

The first effect of cold on the skin is to contract the tiny vessels that connect arteries and veins. Arteries are vessels that take blood from the heart. Veins are those that bring blood back to the heart, and the connecting vessels are called capillaries. While these tiny vessels are contracting the skin itself becomes tauter. In a few moments or minutes the effects of contraction of the capillaries are caused. The skin is paralyzed, and the vessels dilate so the skin gets red. Soon the veins are dilated, and the skin becomes bluish. Then the nutrient fluid in the skin (the lymph) is coagulated, and the stretched skin ruptures or "chaps." If the cold is more severe its action is deeper, and the blood itself may be coagulated. This is frostbite.

Oppressive Politeness.

M. Ernest Lavisse has turned aside from his historical labors to relate a bonnet by his friend Massenet. It was at a time when the musician was changing apartments and the historian inquired the motive of the change. "I was too well known there," Massenet replied. "Everybody was too oppressively polite. One the other day I happened to buy a penny stamp in a tobacconist's shop. 'Pray do not trouble to carry it,' said the tobacconist. 'It will give us the greatest pleasure to send it round to you.'—Westminster Gazette.

Evolution of a Play.

"They tell me that plays are built up, is that so?" "It is," answered the playwright. "Here is the method. I cop a joke. I tell it around, and it goes. Next I make a dialogue of it. Then I add a character, and it becomes a vaudeville sketch. If it still goes good we make three acts of it, and then it's a play."—Kansas City Journal.

While He Waited.

Little Girl—Mr. Lacy Jones, is a quite something you want? The Young Man—No, Miss Kitty. Why do you ask that? Little Girl—Cause I heard sister tell mamma the other day she was going to put a quinine on you the next time you came.—Chicago Tribune.

Would Help Some.

"What good does it do a woman for a man to be willing to die for her?" he prompted. "He might carry a big life insurance, you know," she hinted.—Baltimore American.

Sarcasm.

Wife—Any fashions in that paper, Jack? Jack (who has just gotten a dressmaker's bill)—Yes, but they're no use to you, dear. It's yesterday's paper.—London Opinion.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor, and the fourth wit.—Sir William Temple.

ARCHBALD FOUND GUILTY BY SENATE

Jurist Convicted on 5 of 13 Counts and Forever Barred From Public Office.

Washington.—Robert W. Archbald, of Scranton, Pa., for 20 years an occupant of judicial position upon the Pennsylvania state bench, the federal district bench and the United States commerce court, was adjudged guilty by the United States senate of "high crimes and misdemeanors," was stripped of his office and forever disqualified from holding positions of public honor or public trust.

The conviction and judgment came as the conclusion of the impeachment trial that has been pending in the senate since last summer on charges that Judge Archbald had been guilty of misconduct and misbehavior as a judge and that he had used corruptly his judicial power to further the private interests of himself and his friends, in the acquisition of coal properties in Pennsylvania.

Upon five of the 13 separate charges brought against him by the house of representatives, Judge Archbald was found guilty. Upon the other eight the senate voted him not guilty, the majority in some cases being against him, but falling of the two-thirds majority necessary for conviction. Any one of the five verdicts of guilty was enough to bring about the punishment imposed upon him.

In a little committee room off the gallery floor, behind a guarded door, Judge Archbald, his wife and his son, Hugh, sat throughout the afternoon as the senate voted on the charges against him. After sentence had been imposed upon him, Judge Archbald and his family left the capital to go at once to the family home in Scranton. "I have always known that I have done no wrong and the vote of no one makes it otherwise," was his only comment upon the senate's action.

STEAMER GOES ON REEF

Passengers Removed in Surfboats and No Lives Are Lost.

Halifax, N. S.—The steamer Uranium, of the Uranium Steamship company, bound from Rotterdam, for Halifax and New York, stranded on a reef during thick weather near the Chebucto headlight station, nine miles below Halifax and is still held fast.

The steamer struck head on when the tide was half high. Late in the afternoon her bow was six feet out of water. There were seven fathoms of water under her amidships and 17 fathoms at the stern. The plates at the bow are ripped open. The glass was far out of her course when she struck. She did not have a pilot on board.

Her 880 passengers were taken off by the government steamer Lady Lennox and a small fleet of harbor craft, and were landed safely in Halifax.

President Cancels World Peace Tour.

Washington.—President Taft has completed plans for the first seven months of his citizenship after March 4. He will take up the duties of law professor at Yale and will not make a world tour in the interest of peace and arbitration. He will reside in New Haven, but for three months of the seven he will live in Canada.

FUTURE DEPENDS ON BUSINESS MEN

Chicago.—"Big business," its right to growth and its duties to the country, were discussed by President-elect Wilson in a speech before the Commercial club of Chicago.

Among Governor Wilson's audience were bank presidents, railroad presidents and heads of great business enterprises.

"I don't care how big a business grows, provided it grows big in contact with keen competition," he said. "The future business of the United States does not depend upon the government, but upon the business men of the United States."

Wilson said four things must be done either by the business men voluntarily or under the "whip of law." These four things were:

"Natural resources must be conserved and also used for the common good. "Raw materials must be put at the disposal of every person in the United States on equal terms. "Banking credit must be put on terms of equality to all. "Business must be free of every form or of every kind of monopoly."

Renewal of War Seems Probable London.—Diplomacy still is busy seeking a solution for the Balkan dead lock. Fears that the peace conference will end in failure and that the allies will take up arms again are stronger than at any time since the plenipotentiaries came to London.

SEPARATION IS BEGUN

Eight New Directors Chosen on Southern Pacific.

New York.—The separation of the Southern Pacific board of directors from the Union Pacific board through the election of eight new members not connected with the Union Pacific, announced here, in the first direct step in the dissolution of the Union Pacific system. The resignation of eight directors to make room for new members removed from the board of the Southern Pacific all its members with the exception of those who were formerly members also of the Union Pacific board.

The new members of the board are representative of the protective committee of the Southern Pacific stockholders. It is understood that Attorney-General Wickersham indicated in his conference with the Hamilton line and protective committee representatives that he preferred to carry on negotiations directly with the directors of the Southern Pacific in dealing with any representatives of the Southern Pacific interests.

Packers Ordered to Improve

Chicago.—Charges against Chicago meat-packing firms are made by State Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies. The packers must make \$1,000,000 worth of improvements on their plants to safeguard the lives of their employees, or face trial on more than one count.

"Big Tim" Committed to Sanitarium

New York.—By court order it was learned that Congressman-elect Timothy D. Sullivan, who has long been a prominent figure in New York legislative affairs, is to be formally committed to a private sanitarium in Yonkers. He is suffering from a fatal malady. It is feared it will not be long before the disease completes its course.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN ON 1914 CAMPAIGN

New York.—Complete plans for a continuation of the progressive party for a fight to secure control of county governments and of the next congress, were announced here. Leaders of the party from every section of the country were in session for two days, and it was announced that permanent headquarters had been established; that a publicity bureau would be opened and that the party would have a complete organization within a reasonable period.

"The first objective," says the report of the conference, as made public, "is the organization of the progressive party in every county and congressional district throughout the country with the purpose of having county tickets nominated for the election of 1914 and of making an effective far-reaching congressional campaign in that year. Emphasis is laid upon the purpose of the party to have a candidate in every congressional district in the country in the next congressional election."

THE MARKETS.

Portland. Wheat—Club, 44c; bluestem, 46c; red Russian, 79c. Oats—32c per ton. Hay—Timothy, 115; alfalfa, 12. Butter—Creamery, 37c. Eggs—Candied, 32c. Hops—1912 crop, 29c. Wool—Eastern Oregon, 18c; Willamette valley, 22c.

Seattle. Wheat—Bluestem, 87c; club, 82c; red Russian, 79c. Eggs—33c. Butter—Creamery, 38c. Hay—Timothy, 115 per ton; alfalfa, 12 per ton.

Portland. Hostess—Oh, professor, haven't you brought your wife? Professor—There! I knew I'd forgotten something!

Ancient and Modern.

Mr. Choate, the well known American diplomatist, was being shown over a very old English parish church. Pointing out an oak screen, the rector informed his visitor that it was "centuries old." "And this paneling on the door?" inquired Mr. Choate, much interested. "Oh," replied the rector, "that is quite modern. It was put up only forty years before the discovery of America, you know!"—London Globe.

Buttons Barred.

"Our collection today, my dear brethren," said the rector, "is for the clothing fund. At the same time, may I earnestly impress upon you that, though the collection is for the clothing fund, it is not necessary to contribute buttons?"

The Hero.

First Critic—I understand you saw Scribner's new comedy last night. Who played the hero? Second Critic—I did. I sat through the whole thing.—Philadelphia Record.

Neither walls, theaters, porches nor senseless equipage make states, but men who are able to rely upon themselves.—Aristotle.

NEWS FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

Financier Says Control of Money in Bad Hands Might Cause Trouble.

Washington.—That the present concentration of money and credit "has gone far enough," that "in bad hands" it would have a bad effect upon the nation, that the safety of the situation lies in the personnel of the men in control and that present conditions are "not entirely comfortable for the country" were a few of the statements by George F. Baker, master of finance, at the climax of an examination before the house money trust committee.

Mr. Baker reviewed in detail the operations of himself, his bank, the First National Bank of New York and J. P. Morgan & Co., in the issuance of bonds.

"In Wall street," said Baker, "Morgan is recognized as the great general of the financial army." He admitted that he and James Stillman were Morgan's chief lieutenants, saying: "Morgan could be the dominant financial power of the world if he were younger." Concluding his testimony, Baker admitted that the wealth of the nation had been greatly concentrated during recent years.

Democrats Will Hold Up Appointments

Democratic senators held a caucus and decided to stand pat in their opposition to confirmation of Taft appointees.

"The republicans having refused to cooperate with a democratic committee to consider the nominations with a view to determining what should be and what should not be confirmed, they determined to hold up everything but army and navy promotions and the diplomatic appointments."

Postmasters and other civil appointments intended to be filled with republicans within a few weeks of the end of the republican administration will be protested against by the democrats, even if it takes a filibuster to enforce their protest.

Republican senators profess to believe there will be wholesale confirmation before the session is much older, but it now seems that everything depends upon the progressives. If they are present in full numbers and vote solidly with the democrats, they can defeat the Taft appointments.

Appropriation Bill Carries \$40,800,000. The first appropriation bill of the present session of congress was reported to the house by the house rivers and harbors committee Monday and provides \$40,800,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country.

The bill carries the following appropriations for northwestern waterways: Mouth of the Columbia river, \$1,000,000; Columbia and lower Willamette, Portland to the sea, \$160,000; Columbia at Cascades, \$100,000; Cello canal, \$600,000; Willamette and Yamhill rivers, \$42,000; Columbia and Snake rivers above Cello, \$40,000; Columbia, Bridgeport to Kettle Falls, \$25,000; Snake river, \$25,000; Yaquina bay, \$28,800; Coos bay, \$80,000; Nehalem bay, \$100,000; Coquille river, \$60,000; Siuslaw river, \$50,000; Lake Washington canal, \$335,000; ship canal connecting Port Townsend with Oak Harbor, \$62,500; Puget Sound and tributaries, \$25,000; Skagit river, \$10,000; Lewis and Cowlitz rivers, \$23,500; Grays river, \$500; Grays Harbor and Chehalis river, \$30,000.

Morgan May Tell of Ocean Combine. An investigation of the International Mercantile Marine, the \$120,000,000 American corporation controlling numerous foreign and American steamship companies, with J. P. Morgan as the chief witness, is contemplated by the house committee on merchant marine in connection with its hearing of the so-called shipping trust. Mr. Morgan is believed to have organized this great company and to control its stock.

National Capitol Breiville. Senator Borah has introduced a bill giving settlers on government reclamation projects 30 years in which to make payment for water rights, and exempting them from payment of interest on the \$20,000,000 loan authorized a year ago.

Representative Hayes of California, has introduced a bill to amend the alien contract law. The amendment allows the entry of musicians, actors, lecturers, ministers and persons belonging to any organized learned profession.

Nearly 2,000,000 parcel post packages were sent through the postoffices of the 50 leading cities of the country in the first week of the operation of the new service, according to reports received by Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

Mortality records have been broken during the present congress. Since the sixty-second congress began Vice-president Sherman, six senators and 16 representatives have died. One representative-elect, Joel Cook, of Pennsylvania, died before congress convened.

Brief News of the Week

Ottawa, Iowa, has adopted the commission form of government by a vote of 1351 to 1275.

Utah's four electoral votes for vice-president will be cast for Governor Hadley, of Missouri. This was the agreement reached by the electors.

Human ashes were mailed by parcel post at the St. Louis postoffice for Edwardsville, Ill., where they will be buried in the grave that was dug for Frederick Naumann.

The question of increased insurance rates imposed by the Royal Arcanum, fought so bitterly by a few of its members, will be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

The lowest temperature of the late cold snap in California was recorded at Huana (San Luis Obispo county), in the Santa Lucia range, where the thermometer registered eight degrees below zero.

During the course of the inquiry being made into the Putnam Rubber scandal in London, it has been admitted that 30,000 natives have been murdered during the last 12 years by officials of one company.

Proposed increases of about 10 per cent in the freight rates on news print paper from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to destinations in the United States, were suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission from January 11 to July 11.

Clashes between pickets and the police continue to mark the progress of the garment makers' strike in New York. Leaders of the waist and dressmakers' unions declared that the members of those organizations had voted to go on strike.

While the allies and powers are bickering over the cessation of Adrianople, the people of that city are starving and the town is at its last gasp. Military authorities have seized all food in the place and are making only one distribution, comprising a half ration, daily.

A commercial panic with many failures is threatened by the czar's ukase expelling the remaining Jews from the city of Kieff by the end of the Russian year. These Jews number 164 merchants with their families, do a business of \$25,000,000 a year and have current liabilities of \$12,500,000.

THE STREETS OF NAPLES.

They Are the Workshops of the People in the Poorer Quarters.

The ancient city of Naples has always been more celebrated for its beauty and interest of its surroundings than for its own attractiveness or scenic advantages.

The charm of Naples itself lies in its life—the careless, open air life of its people, with much of it passed almost wholly out of doors under the gaze of the passerby. The Neapolitan is the most buoyant, light hearted creature in the world and, it must be added, about the most indolent. The streets are bright and moving pictures. Many of the people, men, women and children—when these latter are not in decent of any clothing—are garbed in strange and somewhat gaudy costume, with bright colored kerchiefs on their heads.

In the poorer and more populous quarters all handicrafts and occupations are carried on out of doors, and the streets are as busy as beehives. Tailors are seen at their work, and carvers of lava, tortoise shell and coral articles, makers of statuary, women sewing, cooking and performing all their domestic duties, men, women and children eating, sleeping, chattering, playing, singing, all in the open. There is no cessation to the noise and bustle in the streets from early morning, when the tinkle of goat bells starts the day, until the evening, when countless mandolin players, wandering from house to house, from trattoria to cafe, "singing for their supper" of macaroni and red wine the famous old love songs of Naples and popular operatic airs.

All day long the rattle of wheels, the cracking of whips, the furious shouting of drivers, the jingle of the elaborately decorated harness, the cries of innumerable street hawkers, the playing of military bands as regiments march through the streets, fill the air with a not unpleasant and thoroughly Neapolitan din.—American Travelers' Magazine.

For the Boy's Sake.

A Roswellite man stopped smoking for the sake of his young son. "If I smoke I shall set him a bad example," he argued and gave up tobacco with many sighs of regret. For three years he has done without the weed. The other night he found a box of little cigars in the boy's coat pocket, a well smoked briar pipe in the youngster's tool box down cellar and a pack of cigarettes in the woodshed.—Newark News.

His Experience.

"In order to succeed in any line of business," said the great merchant, who was given to the habit of moralizing, "one must begin at the bottom."

"I tried that," replied the young man with the fringed trousers, "and now I'm on my uppers."—Exchange.

Reckless Disipation.

His Mother—Hiram, ain't you 'shamed of yourself settin' up til half past 8 playin' solitaire? What you got your taste for gambin' I don't know.—Life.

No man can do nothing, and no man can do everything.—German Proverb.



January 1st, 1913.

Dear Friend:

Mama got a whole box of apples this morning and you mustn't tell anybody but I got some of the boys and those apples were so good that we ate a whole lot but Mama didn't mind it much because she said the box of apples cost her only \$1.25.

Your friend, JACOB.

P.S. They not only have apples but lots of things at

MELOY'S

People in the News

President Taft has re-nominated Charles P. Neill to be commissioner of labor.

Ronald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, arrived at New York for an extended visit to this country.

Captain Hjalmar Johansen, who had achieved much success in polar research, committed suicide at Christiania, Norway.

Anton Johnsson of San Francisco a labor leader, appeared in the United States district court at Los Angeles to be tried on a charge of aiding in a conspiracy to transport dynamite.

Guy Eddie, good government leader and suspended city prosecutor of Los Angeles, was found guilty of having contributed to the delinquency of Mrs. Alice Phelps, a minor.

The entire estate of the late White-law Reid, ambassador to Great Britain, is left unconditionally to his widow. The value of the estate is estimated from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, of California, was elected by the Interstate Commerce commission to serve as its chairman for the year beginning January 13. He succeeded Commissioner Charles A. Prouty.

Bail bonds in the sum of \$240,000 for the release of Olaf A. Tveitmo and Eugene Clancy, the convicted dynamite conspirators sentenced to six years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., were filed at San Francisco before the United States commissioner.

Artist and Counterfeiter.

There used to be an old German counterfeiter in this country who was a veritable wonder with the brush and pen. This man literally painted pictures of twenty dollar notes which were works of art. He used no tools except his pens and brushes, and it took him a week to do the portrait of a banknote. He figured that his handicap was worth about \$3 a day and worked under the idea that the world owned him a fair living and should not object if his talent led him toward portrait painting, with twenty dollar bills for models. Even jail terms failed to impress him seriously with his wrongdoing. A collector of curios once offered \$500 for one of his specimens of bill portraiture, and the value of some others was said to be even greater, so marvelous was the delicacy of his brush work.

Fishes and Lightning.

A peculiar sensitiveness to lightning has been noted in fishes. In several cases trout and other fishes in tanks and pools have died from the effects of lightning, which, however, was a considerable distance away.

A Bird That Shaves.

The bonnet, a South American bird, takes a dry shave regularly. The bonnet has long blue tail feathers. Each quill is adorned from base to tip with soft blue down. This arrangement the bird dislikes. Therefore with its sharp beak it plucks the quills bare from the base out to about an inch from the tip, where it maintains a neat oval of soft blue whisker. Such action seems silly on the bonnet's part to certain philosophers, though it seems no sillier than man's action in regularly scraping bare his cheeks and chin while he maintains on his upper lip an oval of soft hair not unlike the bonnet's tail oval.—Exchange.