

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Friday, July 3, 1914.

Five Cents

C. S. OSBORNE



C. S. Osborne, ex-Governor of Michigan, who is seeking the nomination for United States Senator.

ANGELES HUERTA'S AGENT?

Carranza's Secretary Avers General Cause of Strife With Villa.

Washington.—Alfredo Breceda, private secretary of General Carranza, leader of the revolutionist forces in Mexico, issued a statement here, charging that General Felipe Angeles had stirred up the recent contention between Carranza and General Villa and that Angeles was in reality an agent of General Huerta.

Breceda's statement, issued after a long conference with Luis Cabrera, one of General Carranza's representatives here, who is earnestly working for participation of the constitutionalist forces in an informal peace conference with delegates to the Niagara Falls mediation conference, admits a breach in the constitutional ranks that probably cannot be healed unless mediation should succeed.

Idaho Chief Justice Resigns.

Boise, Idaho.—Chief Justice Allshie will retire from the supreme court bench of the state on July 20.

In his letter to Governor Haines, Justice Allshie said that he would have resigned earlier to enter the campaign for the United States senatorship had not Justice Stewart been stricken when there was an unusual amount of business before the court, and he waited until this could be cleared.

Court Upholds Abatement Law.

Olympia, Wash.—The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the red light abatement law enacted by the last legislature.

MELLEN IS INDICTED; BIG PLOT ALLEGED

Cambridge, Mass.—Eighteen persons, including Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine Railroad Company; Frederick C. Moseley, of F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston brokers, and the investment committees of two savings banks of this city, were indicted by the Middlesex county grand jury on various charges in connection with the finances of the Hampden Railroad from Bondsville to Springfield.

The indictments against Mellen, Moseley and Gillett allege conspiracy to induce the investment committee of the two banks to lend a total of \$45,000 to the corporation.

Denials that there was any conspiracy on their part in the purchase of the Hampden notes were made by Gustav Goepfer, of the board of East Cambridge Savings Bank, and Edward R. Corwell, of the investment committee of the Cambridge Savings Bank.

Wheat Lowest Price in Eleven Years.

Chicago.—Wheat prices are the lowest since 1903. There has been a break of 12 cents within five weeks. For the first time in recent years the United States is leading the world in making low prices for wheat.

Armed Men Guard Stores of Butte.

Butte, Mont.—Desiring to save their property against attacks from mobs, merchants of Butte have placed armed guards in their stores.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Wheat—Club, 89c; bluestem, 89c; red Russian, 86c.
Hay—Timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$13.
Butter—Creamery, 27c.
Eggs—Ranch, 21c.

Seattle.
Wheat—Bluestem, 89c; club, 86c; red Russian, 86c.
Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton; alfalfa, \$14 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 26c.
Eggs—24c.

AN INVENTION LOST

By DOROTHEA HALE

Ned Forsythe was the son of an inventor who had not the business capacity to reap the profit on his inventions. Perhaps it would be nearer the mark to say that the elder Forsythe had not the capital to put the novelties he produced on the market. At any rate, he died, leaving his widow and her only child, Ned, in poverty, as they had always been.

But Ned understood that just before his death his father had invented an explosive that would prove far more valuable than any that had yet been produced, being especially available in gunnery. He had offered his invention to the government, had given an exhibition of its working and had received an order for a large supply, to be followed by other orders at a price that would make him rich. Furthermore, a company with an established plant capable of manufacturing the stuff had the contract to produce the goods. Nothing remained but to pass over the recipe for the explosive when the inventor fell on the floor of his laboratory and died without speaking a word.

After his father's death Ned hunted high and low for the formula. He first went through the laboratory, searching every nook and cranny, examining every scrap of paper, but without success. Then he looked through the house in which the family lived, a little frame dwelling on the outskirts of a city, with no better success. There was no other place to look, and Ned and his mother, from a prospect of stepping from poverty into affluence, found themselves worse off than they had ever been before.

But Ned did not give the matter up. He had heard his father tell his mother that he was puzzled how to keep his secret till he had made all his contracts and must give it to the manufacturer.

Forsythe knew that should he be suddenly taken away his wife and child would be cut off from the benefits of his invention. He had once parted with the secret of an invention and thereby made another person rich without reaping any benefit himself. He had then vowed that he would never part with another such secret until the last moment. He told his wife shortly before his death that he had decided to put the recipe for the manufacture of his explosive into cipher. But as to what he was to do with the cipher or the key he said nothing.

A month passed after the inventor's death when Mrs. Forsythe received a letter addressed to her in the well known hand of her late husband. On the envelope was written "Via San Francisco, Hongkong, Aden, Naples, New York." The letter bore the postmarks of these cities and had evidently been around the world. The recipient tore off the envelope, and there, on the paper inclosed, was written a jumble of words. Below was written:

Before you receive this I shall have told you where the key is to be found.

The poor woman had received another disappointment. Her husband had, under fear of losing his secret, deprived his wife of that which he desired her to possess. What was there in these incoherent words of any value without the key? The letter, however, had a different effect upon her son. He vowed that he would decipher the recipe if he spent his whole life in doing so.

Several months passed, and it seemed that the receipt of the letter had been for worse instead of better. Ned made no headway in deciphering the word puzzle. Having his father's fear of giving away the secret, he would not trust any one else with it and spent so much of his time on it that he was useless at anything else. He and his mother were near the point of starvation when a brother of the late inventor was summoned and asked for the whereabouts to purchase something to eat.

He was told about the invention and the cipher recipe. Having asked to see the latter, it was shown to him. As soon as he looked at it his eyes lighted with interest.

"Your father," he said to Ned, "was during the war for the Union a member of the staff of a general officer. This you know as well as I, but you may not know what your father told me—that when telegrams were sent by his command it was his duty to put them into cipher and when they were received to decipher them. He kept some of these dispatches for awhile after the war and showed them to me and the principle on which they were built. I think he has used that principle in this case. The recipe has, I believe, been written in a certain number of columns, down one, up another, proceeding till every column is filled. There are check words having no meaning, thrown in doubtless to make the matter more complicated."

Sitting down, Ned's uncle wrote out a message in columns and gave Ned the plan. What had been a jumble of words became a perfectly coherent message. Ned grasped the idea, and the two went to work to decipher the recipe.

They failed at the time, but Ned worked on and at last produced an intelligible reading. The matter was again taken up with the manufacturer, the recipe produced, and Ned and his mother are now rich.

NEWS FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

Japan's Protests Against California Alien Land Laws Is Absorbing Topic.

Washington.—Japan's protests against the California alien land law, brought conspicuously before the public again by publication of the correspondence between the Washington and Tokyo governments, was discussed with absorbing interest in official and diplomatic circles.

One phase of the negotiations disclosed in the correspondence which attracted particular interest in official circles was said to suggest the possibility of an issue entirely new in the history of the United States. In Italy in connection with the promise by the Japanese government to grant land ownership to Americans, appeared the words, "reserving for the future, however, the right of maintaining the condition of reciprocity with respect to the separate states."

This, it was pointed out, appeared to be a distinct reservation by the Japanese government of the right to retaliate directly upon the Californians by singling them out among American citizens for exclusion from the right to possess real property in Japan.

May Rush Railroad Land Survey.

Surveying lands embraced within railroad grants will be pushed rapidly if the senate sustains an appropriation of \$100,000 made by the house.

The western members, with Secretary Lane, want to make sufficient appropriations each year to carry the work to a speedy termination. It was pointed out to the house that as long as the railroad lands remained unsurveyed they were virtually the property of the railroads, while title could not pass and the lands could not be taxed.

There is a demand in most of the western states to have the railroad lands surveyed so that they can be taxed by the states and made to bear their proportion of the cost of local government.

Senate Secrets Get Out.

Stirred to action by the apparent freedom with which the proceedings of the foreign relations committee in consideration of the Nicaraguan and Colombian treaties have been published from day to day, several senators agreed on a resolution asking for authority to subpoena senators and Washington correspondents to an inquiry to determine how the proceedings of the committee—which are supposed to be especially secret—get out.

Evidence that not all senators entirely approve the idea that the committee's proceedings shall be secret was given by Senator Norris, who is not a member of the foreign relations committee. He offered a resolution that all senators be furnished with copies of the daily testimony before the committee on the treaties, that senators who were to vote on the matter should have the benefit of it.

House Insists on Mileage Cut.

Amid a maze of parliamentary tangles that kept members guessing, the house sent back to conference the question of mileage of representatives in congress.

The body voted in favor of 5 cents a mile each way for senators, and the defeat, 184 to 59, of a motion to recede from disagreement to the senate proposition of continuing the present 20 cents a mile, sent the whole question back to be threshed out again by the conferees.

National Capital Brevities.

Despite the opposition of Turkey the house agreed to the senate amendment providing for the sale of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi to Greece.

United States supreme court ruled that retail lumber dealers who blacklist wholesalers for selling direct to the consumer violate the Sherman anti-trust act.

The interstate commerce commission suspended until January 10, proposed increased rates on melons from California to Oregon and Washington. Railroads are not liable for damages for personal injuries to interstate employees or their families who are hurt while riding on passes, according to a ruling of the United States supreme court.

It has been proposed to President Wilson that the name Culebra cut in the Panama canal be changed to the Gallard cut in honor of the late United States engineer, who harnessed the mountain at that point.

For fear that the interests of the fall campaign would be affected, house leaders have decided not to force a vote now on the proposed Hobson amendment providing for nationwide prohibition.

The new federal reserve banking system will not get in operation until some weeks hence, it is thought, as result of the delay of the senate in confirming the president's nominees on the board. The bank was to start August 1.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

Find Bossen Not Guilty.

Eugene.—After a trial that lasted six days, the jury in the case of Andrew Bossen, charged with murdering his wife, Edith Bossen, at their home on the night of March 20 last, returned a verdict of not guilty. The Bossens came to Springfield a little over a year ago from Douglas county, Oregon. Evidence in the case was entirely circumstantial. Bossen was accused of administering the poisons during the absence of other members of the household.

Blue Sky Law Investigated.

Salem.—Corporation Commissioner Watson has gone to Atlantic City to attend a convention of bank superintendents. He said the purpose of his trip is to obtain information regarding the blue sky laws in case it is desired to amend the Oregon law. Mr. Watson said he favored a law providing the maximum protection to investors, with minimum red tape and as little interference with legitimate corporate business as possible.

Sheriff Captures Fisher.

Baker.—Ed Fisher, alleged assailant of ex-Mayor Henry Stewart of Cop-perfield, who was shot near his home was captured near Wallowa lake, in a mountain fastness, by Sheriff Ed Rand, who had been constantly on his trail since the shooting occurred. Doctors attending Stewart, whom Fisher is alleged to have shot, say he will recover.

Disputed Land Taxed.

Oregon City.—Property, valued at \$1,149,880, in dispute between the federal government and the Oregon & California railway company is to be put on the tax rolls of Clackamas county and, unless an injunction is issued an attempt will be made to collect the taxes. This statement was made by J. E. Jack, county assessor.

Masked Robbers Hold Up 8 Autos.

Marshfield.—Eight automobiles, loaded with dancers, en route to a roadhouse dance, were held up, one after another, between Marshfield and South Inlet by two to six masked robbers, who stripped the occupants of the autos of all money and jewels and then escaped.

INQUIRE INTO PHONE RATES

Group Plan Based on Economic Quality Throughout Two States.

Portland.—Railroad commissions of Oregon and Washington which control all public utilities in the two states, began a joint conference here to ascertain how the basic telephone rates in the two states are determined and why the relations between various classes and qualities of service vary in larger and smaller communities.

The commissioners announced their investigation would result in the formulation of a plan of grouping and classification of rates and services that will be based on economic equality throughout the two states. A tentative plan for arriving at such results was submitted by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company.

It was expected that the readjustment would bring about a uniform schedule of rates in Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Spokane, while secondary communities would receive a rate schedule that agrees for the same services rendered.

New Course Is Planned.

St. Johns.—The school directors are considering the question of installing a commercial course in the St. Johns schools, to include typewriting, stenography, penmanship, orthography and kindred subjects. Night sessions may be held.

St. Helens to Have Militia.

St. Helens.—St. Helens is to have a company of the Oregon National Guard. Mayor Mueller and Attorney White are in communication with Governor West and Lieutenant Hennessey, of Corvallis, in regard to forming the organization.

Sheep to Go East.

Baker.—Flock masters in the vicinity of Baker are preparing to ship a large number of sheep within the next few weeks. Most of the shipments will be east and will consist of lambs and wethers.

Can of Salmon Found in Halibut.

Newport.—M. Wachsmith, master of the halibut fishing launch Sea Dog, discovered a large-sized salmon can containing some salmon in the stomach of a halibut.

Dairy Business Shows Increase.

Union.—The dairy business shows a big increase this season over last and two companies are paying out about \$6000 per month for butter fat.

A Liar or A Lunatic

By F. A. MITCHEL

A party of young men were sitting around a table in the cafe of a New York club. The subject turned on the marvelous feats that are said to be performed by the fakirs of India. A number of these feats were described, each one more wonderful than the last, when Ned Garland told the following: "You've hit on a subject that comes very near home to me," he said, "for one of my family was operated on by one of these Indians many years ago with a result that has recently made my hair curl."

"During the last war with England—in 1814 or thereabouts—my ancestors lived on the family estate or farm, for that's all it was, not half a mile from where we are now sitting. One day my great-grandfather, Timothy Garland, a young bridegroom, had a quarrel with his wife and told her he wished he might not see her again in a hundred years. Then he left the house with a bang of the door and, mounting a horse, rode down to Frances's tavern, where he proceeded to get gloriously drunk."

"The next day, when he was sober, he was beside himself with remorse and rode back home to beg his wife's pardon. He found her lying in a comatose condition, from which it was impossible to arouse her. She had left with the servants a paper for him on which was written:

"You have wished you might not see me again in a hundred years. You won't see me as I was till that time has passed."

"The upshot of it was that when he had gone down to the tavern one of these Indian heathens came along, offering to tell my great-grandmother's fortune and do many wonderful things. She was full of anger at the time and told him she would give him all the gold she had in a stocking if he would put her to sleep for a hundred years. The rascal took her at her word and performed the trick."

"Her husband kept watching for her to come to herself, but she said nothing about her condition, not caring to have it known that it was through his hardness that she had come into it. But she repaid as she was, and after awhile he looked her up in a room, and since he had no mention of her she was at last forgotten."

"When the farm was sold the family vault was retained and the ground underneath which it was excavated descended to me. When I came of age a few weeks ago and took possession of it with other property I concluded to inspect it. I found a greswome place full of coffins, some of which had partly rotted away. One that had been made of marble interested me. From a crack in the lid protruded a paper I pulled it out and found that it had been written in a language I knew nothing about."

"I took the thing to a professor of unknown tongues in Columbia college, and he told me it was written in one of the languages of India and I had to get an Indian of that province to interpret it. I hunted all over the east side among the slums for such a person and at last found one. It read in English:

"This lady is to be brought to life at the expiration of a hundred years, or in November, 1913."

"I was told by the translator that only an Indian fakir could do the job, but luckily one had just arrived from Bombay, and I was informed where he was to be found. He read the paper and said he would try to bring my great-grandmother to life if I would pay him \$100 in case he succeeded. I agreed to the terms, had the sarcophagus removed to the top floor of a building I owned, paid in advance, and the Indian went to work."

"He wouldn't permit me to be present during his manipulations, but called me in after six hours. On a lounge was a woman about twenty-three years of age. She seemed only half alive, but was sufficiently resuscitated to speak feebly.

"'Jim,' she said, 'how could you?' "I'm not Jim,' I said. 'I'm Ned.' "Oh, dear! What's the matter with you? I feel so weak."

"She had evidently taken me for her husband, my great-grandfather, who was just my age in 1813.

"I looked about for the Indian, and he had gone. It struck me that I'd better have some one about, and I said to my great-grandmother:

"Please excuse me a moment. You are not well and need attention. I am going to summon assistance."

"Do you know that while I was looking at her, even during this short time, she seemed to have grown older. Without waiting for her consent I ran downstairs, but as I went it occurred to me that I had better not be in a hurry about the matter; there were many dangers connected with it. I paused, pondered and went back to the room."

"I suppose I had been gone about twenty minutes. And yet while I had been absent the resuscitated bride of twenty-three had grown to be an old woman of 123. And as I looked, she gave a gasp and within a minute had become a shriveled mummy."

"There was a brief silence, which was broken by one of the party, who said: "Ned Garland, you are the biggest liar that ever entered this club or ever will enter it."

"That's why I didn't summon assistance. I knew I'd be put down either for a liar or a lunatic. Waiter, take the orders!"

IMPERIAL COUPLE SHOT BY STUDENT

Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Wife of Austria Victims of Assassins.

Serajevo, Bosnia.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and the Princess of Hohenberg, his morganatic wife, were shot dead by a student in the main street of the Bosnian capital a short time after they had escaped death from a bomb hurled at the royal auto. The archduke was struck full in the face and the princess was shot through the abdomen and throat. They died a few minutes after reaching the palace, to which they were hurried with all speed.

Those responsible for the deed took care that it should be effective, as there were two assaults, the first with a bomb and the second with a revolver. The bomb was thrown at the royal automobile as it was proceeding to the town hall, where a reception was to be held. The archduke saw the missile hurtling through the air and warded it off with his arm. It fell outside the car and exploded, slightly wounding two aides-de-camp in a second car and half a dozen spectators.

It was on the return of the procession that the tragedy was added to the long list of those that have darkened the pages of the recent history of the Hapsburgs. As the royal machine reached a prominent point in the route to the palace, an eighth-grade student, Gavrio Prinzip, sprang out of the crowd and poured a deadly fusillade of bullets from an automatic pistol at the archduke and princess.

T. R. HEEDS DOCTOR'S ORDER

Physician Says Effects of Malaria May Be Permanent.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—After hearing his physician's decree that he must either take a prolonged rest or incur the danger of permanent ill health, Theodore Roosevelt made plans to conduct the fall campaign, so far as possible, from Sagamore Hill.

Colonel Roosevelt is said to be suffering chiefly from the effects of malaria, contracted in South America. The physician said if he did not shake this off he might never recover his full strength.

Oregon Prohibition Petition Is Filed.

Salem, Or.—A petition which establishes a new record for number of signatures secured, for the initiation of a state constitutional prohibition amendment, was filed with Secretary of State Olcott Monday. The petition contains 35,032 names, signatures having been obtained in every county in the state.

AGUAS CALIENTES GARRISON EVACUATES

Zacatecas.—Aguas Calientes, capital of the state of the same name, has been evacuated by the federals, according to information reaching Villa's headquarters. Owing to this, his plan of campaign has been changed and the troops of the division are returning to Torreón.

Late reports show that the losses of the federals were much greater than at first supposed. While final figures have not been obtained, it is known that the number of prisoners taken by Villa's troops exceeded 4500. The number of killed was at least close to that figure. Nearly 2000 wounded federals are being cared for by the rebel hospital corps.

The latest casualty reports of the rebels were more than 700 dead and about 1100 wounded. These figures are not complete. Many of Villa's brigades maintain their special sanitary service and while reports have been made by them none are thought to be complete.

Championship Still Held by Johnson.

Paris.—"Jack" Johnson still holds the heavyweight championship of the world.

In a fistie battle at the Velodrome d'Alver he easily defeated Frank Moran, of Pittsburg, on points in a 20-round contest.

Plague Case Found in New Orleans.

New Orleans.—Health officers announced that a case of bubonic plague had been discovered in New Orleans. Charles Lundene, a Swede, 49 years old, who has been in the city 11 days, is the victim.

Considers Distinction in Censorship.

Chicago.—An ordinance permitting the exhibition of certain motion pictures to "adults only" was recommended by the judiciary committee of the city council.

Ten Die From Heat in St. Louis.

St. Louis.—Ten deaths from the excessive heat in 24 hours and 20 prostrations was the record here.

P. M. WARBURG



Photo © by Pach Bros.
P. M. Warburg, the New York banker, who was named a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Brief News of the Week

The much discussed order issued by Secretary Daniels last April banishing all intoxicating liquors from the American navy became effective Wednesday.

Thousands of school teachers from every section of the country will begin to assemble in St. Paul at the end of the week in anticipation of the opening of the annual convention of the National Educational association.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Horseshoe Bend, in which General Andrew Jackson broke the power of the Creek Indians and saved the great southwest from British domination, will be celebrated Saturday with exercises on the battlefield in Alabama.

One of the most drastic prohibition laws ever adopted by any of the states went into effect Wednesday in West Virginia. The law not only prohibits the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors, but forbids the sale of any newspapers or periodicals containing liquor advertisements.

The biggest mercantile failure in the history of the United States was precipitated when receivers were appointed for the H. B. Claffin Company, of New York. The company, it is estimated, owes more than \$30,000,000, which at the present time it is unable to pay. Its assets are said to be \$44,000,000.

Nearly half the "Old Witch City," of Salem, Mass., rich in historic buildings and traditions, was devastated by a fire that caused an estimated loss of \$20,000,000; destroyed 1000 buildings, including a score of manufacturing establishments and made 10,000 of the 45,000 residents homeless.

The hundreds of Norwegian-Americans who have returned to attend the festivities in commemoration of the centenary of Norway's independence will hold a big celebration in Christiania Saturday in honor of the Independence day of the United States. The feature of the celebration will be the unveiling of a bust of Lincoln, a gift to the Norwegian nation from Governor Hanna of North Dakota.

People in the News

Roosevelt has decided that there shall be no fusion in New York state. A straight Progressive ticket will be put into the field.

Lizzie L. Sheldon of Kansas, candidate for a position on the supreme bench in that state, filed a petition for her nomination, containing 12,000 names.

The accidental discharge of Mayor Mitchell's revolver wounded ex-State Senator W. H. Reynolds, at New York. The injury is not considered serious. Noah, and not Adam, ate the apple in the Garden of Eden, according to Dr. Stephen Langdon, of Oxford College, who claims to have deciphered an ancient Sumerian tablet.

It is said the president would appoint I. N. Morris, the Chicago packer, minister to Sweden or Denmark, whichever Morris pleased.

In spite of his refusals to accept it, Progressive leaders of New York are urging Colonel Roosevelt to accept the nomination for governor of New York.

President Wilson has been presented with a handsome bound year book of the German navy by Commander Boyd, German naval attaché, in behalf of the emperor of Germany.

Mrs. Margaret Anderson, widow of Colonel Edward Clifford Anderson, and a great grand-daughter of Thomas Jefferson, died at Savannah. She was a native of Virginia.

A donation of \$2,550,000 from John D. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research was announced by Henry James, manager of the institute. This gift brings the sum total of Mr. Rockefeller's contribution to the institute up to \$12,550,000.