

The Observer.
MORO, OREGON.
FRIDAY, August 14, 1914
Entered as second class matter at the post office at Moro, Oregon, July 25, 1891.
C. L. IRELAND, Manager.



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Providence distributes its favors more evenly and equitably than most men admit. The poor keenly enjoy their little, the rich but slightly enjoy their much. The latter have more possessions, but the former more power of enjoyment. Abundance abates appetite.

Something for All to Consider.

The Pacific Coast Manufacturer recently said that the great problem before the people of Oregon is building up our state industrially, so that there may be a better home market for products and better support for the industries we now have. On top of this we have the imperative duty of bringing about conditions so that there may be many new factories established and industries developed. This includes every line of human endeavor, from opening up new land for cultivation, opening up stone quarries and brick yards, woolen mills, planing mills, public utilities and railroads.

Grants Pass took the initiative and voted bonds to start the construction of a railroad to Crescent City. Roseburg is taking the same steps to start a railroad to the Coos Bay country. These affirmative actions of enterprising communities are not all that is needed to get more railroad construction in Oregon. The attitude of hostility and the desire for radical legislative and administrative control of corporations has got to be changed into a policy of friendly co-operation and encouragement if we are to get large sums of money expended on construction work.

It is not enough to encourage the Made-in-Oregon campaign and ask the people to purchase more of the products of the home industry. If we want the industries to flourish and make it possible to get more manufacturing enterprises in Oregon we have got to reduce taxation, we have got to quit enacting experimental labor legislation, and we have got to quit inventing new schemes

to throw unjust burdens of taxation on the men who happen to have a little more property or capital than some of the rest of us. We must encourage capital to invest in real estate, industries, banks, public utilities and merchandising.

With such a program in the minds and consciousness of the people, Oregon would resume her old-time prosperity and go ahead by leaps and bounds. To establish faith in the future of this commonwealth there must be the heartiest co-operation along constructive lines. Trying to accomplish everything by political agitation and coercive legislation only drives away industries and makes the investment of capital in construction enterprises uphill work.

The thing for the people of Oregon to consider is that while they are all working to better their conditions individually, collectively they are asked to enact new laws making it impossible to accomplish that result.

Local Church Announcements for Sunday, August 16.

Methodist church:
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Preaching service in Spaulding at 12 (noon) and in Moro at 8 p.m.
All are heartily invited.
John Robertson, pastor.

Presbyterian church:
Sabbath School at 10 a.m.
Sermon at 11 o'clock by the pastor.
You are invited.
A. J. Adams, pastor.

Some Interesting Parallels.

(From the Youth's Companion.)

In 1879 our country was slowly struggling out from the prolonged hard times that followed the great panic of 1873. The American wheat crop of 1879 was the largest ever harvested up to that date, and when it was just approaching maturity, a blight of abnormal wintry weather in midsummer fell on the European grain fields and spoiled a very great part of their crop. The result was so sudden and so enormous a demand for our wheat, and at such profitable prices, that the ball of prosperity was instantly set rolling in this country.

In 1897 the United States was again emerging from prolonged business depression, again the aftermath of a great financial panic—this time the panic of 1893. The business outlook, even in 1897, was doubtful and threatening. We raised that year a wheat crop only once before exceeded in our previous history, and in the same season a series of disasters—drought, hail and river floods—came on the European farms that their wheat harvest decreased thirty per cent from the very moderate crop of the year before. So urgent was the bid of the European markets for our wheat that we actually exported, in the next twelve months, nearly twice as much wheat as in the preceding season, and sold it for \$120,000,000 more.

The fact that a period of trade depression, not unlike that of the occasions just referred to, is now again prevailing in the United States makes the present coincidence of the predicted 900,000,000-bushel wheat crop particularly interesting in view of the circumstance that a general European war, in which all the nations of Europe will participate before its end, will create for this year's wheat crop of the United States, as well as all other food stuffs this nation can supply, a competitive market only limited by the ability to deliver at former unheard of prices and quantities.

We all read the speculations of experts about the European situation with absorbed interest, but experience suggests that we should not rely upon it altogether. The relative military and naval strength of the powers is a matter of interest, and under the rule of probabilities all should greatly respect expert conclusions based on the same. But we are reminded that some gloomy predictions at the outset of the Spanish-American war proved to be unwarranted. The Russo-Japanese forecasts were likewise unreliable. The personal equation is always variable and there is such a thing as luck, or perhaps a more pious name for it could be found.

The democratic administration must soon put some sort of a quietus on different proposed schemes of fiat money that is beginning to come to public notice. The officials of the government mint at Denver have seriously proposed to buy silver at an arbitrary price, in an effort to establish a market price, up to \$17,000,000 worth of the metal at 50 cents an ounce. Hoke Smith and other southern senators want the United States to buy cotton on warehouse receipts up to \$150,000,000 worth. It might be a good idea to have the government buy some wheat on warehouse receipts and help boost the price to a dollar.

Exporters are beginning to cancel ship charters, using a clause in the contract that this right is reserved by both parties for a period of fourteen days from declaration of war by the nation under whose flag the vessel is operated. A number of ships retain their charter rights, and these are expected to proceed under the risk of the owner and the guarantee of England as to payment of loss if captured by an enemy. Several vessels on the Sound, in the Columbia river and at San Francisco have had their charters cancelled, as well as other vessels due to arrive.

Speaking about the war in Europe, it can be said that there is right on each side, and there is wrong on both sides, but the preponderance of sympathy and judgment in the English-speaking world falls to Great Britain and France as the proven friends of human freedom, and to Russia as the champion of the struggling Slav, and against the countries of Austria and Germany in their ill-disguised efforts to annex more territory to themselves.

Abuse of the initiative is shown when Attorney-General Crawford says the bill to abolish the desert land board should be called "a measure disposing of the present state engineer and putting another man in his place at a higher salary." The originators of the measure objected to the title given it by the attorney-general and brought suit to have it changed, but the court held the title was correctly stated.

The bureau of crop estimates, department of agriculture, estimates for August first that Oregon will harvest a wheat crop of 17,000,000 bushels, including both winter and spring wheat. The average for the last five years has been 16,354,000 bushels. The United States, as a whole, is expected to harvest 920,479,000 bushels.

The fourth edition of Professor Dryden's bulletin, feeding for eggs, has just been issued by the extension division of the O. A. C. and may be had upon request. Each of the three former editions was exhausted, showing the sustained demand for reliable data on the subject of feeding poultry to secure a good egg supply.

According to the printed report of State Insurance Commissioner J. W. Ferguson, received at this office, there are 280 insurance companies in Oregon, employing 7,503 agents. Receipts of the office for the year 1913 were \$119,130.54, an increase over the previous year of \$8,364.10.

A hind quarter of frozen beef is on sale in London, England, that has hung in the ice room for eighteen years. The firm sold all their meats to the English army, and this piece was reserved for public sale. It was kept as an experiment and is said to be in good condition.

A new line of river boats has begun operations between Portland and The Dalles, leaving Portland at eleven at night and The Dalles at noon, a round trip each day except Friday night from Portland and Saturday from The Dalles.

Texas returned a majority against submission of a prohibition amendment July 25th. The simple solution of the puzzle is that the whole wet and dry question has "gone stale" in Texas.

Try the famous Sunday dinner at the Hotel Moro.

The work being done by Sherman county on the Fulton grade, leading to The Dalles, has been finished for this season. It is the intention of the county authorities to either gravel or oil the sandy parts of this road during the winter months after travel has more firmly set the work. The road is now on a more uniform grade, and the up and down hill seasaw is at an end. Wheat teams are using the road to deliver grain to Miller's station, the county having a man hired to assist in keeping the grade in condition and to straw the parts liable to wear by reason of the material for filling being dry when used for the new grade.

See Millikin "the harness-maker" at Wasco, Oregon.

Prohibition vs. Temperance

In Germany, where prohibition is unknown and where all the people have been temperate drinkers of wholesome beers and light wines, there is less drunkenness than in Maine or in Kansas—the two most conspicuous prohibition states in the Union.

The same is true of France and Italy. The world over you will find that the really temperate races are those who are not prohibited from drinking temperate beverages such as beer and wine.

Prohibition in Germany, France or Italy would produce exactly the same results that it has produced in every state in the Union where prohibitory laws have been enacted. It would not stop men from drinking nor decrease drunkenness, but it would drive out the mild drinks and encourage men who do drink to resort secretly to the highly concentrated spirits.

If prohibition really saved men from the "curse of drink" it would have more to commend it to the intelligence of the people. But, as the great editor, Henry Watterson, observes in the Louisville Courier-Journal, "It does not promote either temperance or virtue. It arouses human passion to frenzy by restricting private rights. It does not reduce drunkards. It multiplies Pharisees and malefactors."—Paid Advertisement.

J. R. Morgan
Dentist

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Grover J. Duffey

Lawyer.
Office with W. H. Ragsdale
MORO - OREGON.

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Bright, Bryant & Ellis.

Attorneys-at-Law
offices at
The Dalles and Moro, Ore.

C. M. Huddleston

Attorney at Law
Wasco, - Oregon.

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