

The Observer.

MORO, OREGON.

FRIDAY.....October 23, 1914

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C. L. IRELAND.....Manager.

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At any timewhen requested to do so, the paper will be discontinued. But we expect that all arrears will be paid before such request is made. It is easy to ask us for a statement, which will be cheerfully rendered at any time.

The price of The Observer is \$1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for four months—but if paid in advance we accept \$2.50 in full for 2 years. Shorter terms than one year 12¢ per month.

A Blue Mark here will answer an inquiry, when entered upon our calendar, giving the date of the paper as the date at which your current subscription expires.

The war revenue tax will be approximately \$50,000,000 on the annual output of beer. This industry already pays a yearly internal revenue tax of \$165,000,000. The stamp tax on negotiable paper, stocks and bonds, deeds, bills of lading, Pullman car and steamship tickets and insurance policies is expected to yield \$30,000,000, and the remainder will be raised by a levy on tobacco, perfumes, cosmetics, theatre tickets, etc. The beer tax will yield a revenue more than ten times greater than that of any other single commodity.

Oregon bee keepers have just completed gathering the 1914 honey crop. According to the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture, the yield per colony of bees was 45 pounds. In 1913 the production per hive was 40 pounds. The increased production is said to be due to the enormous crop of wild flowers this season. The latest census figures of the bee and honey industry of this state relate to 1910. That year there were 8,861 farms in Oregon that kept bees, and the total number of colonies was 47,285.

The Normal School Situation.

In these days of advancing prices of costs of living, necessitating a larger and increasing demand for more efficiency in all lines of endeavor, it is highly proper that interest be taken by all voters in the proposed measures which, if successful, would increase the number of normal schools in the state and allow of more and better equipped teachers being given our country schools of Oregon.

The question of whether or no more normal schools be added to the public school system of Oregon is purely a matter of business when considered from any other view than that of sentiment.

Every one who has given the larger affairs of life the study that each necessarily deserves, has conclusively arrived at one common point—that always the best is the cheapest. Directors of district schools each year arrive at that conclusion and if, by oversight, it should be slighted and sentiment allowed to rule, the patrons of the school seek most strenuously to impress this maxim upon the neighbor who happens to be school director.

In school affairs, unfortunately, as in other business endeavors, the most competent can not always be obtained by those who desire their services. This is very true of the teachers for our district schools in particular. Oregon never has had and never will have the number of efficient teachers to meet the demand.

This may seem a forceful statement, but as our state grows in population and diverse needs the more apparent will the lack of proper qualified teachers become, until at last when realization of conditions is brought sharply to our attention it will be most difficult to rectify an error of judgment that possibly may have far reaching results on the youth of the state to whom we look for the proper conduct of future government.

This condition is brought to our attention when considering the advance in all lines of energy throughout the state and the small proportionate interest taken in providing properly equipped teachers to meet the demand for as near the best as it is possible

for directors of a school district to secure.

Oregon needs more than one normal school, some consider that this state needs several, but one thought prevails in the mind of any one who may have given this serious attention and that is the pertinent need of an additional normal school being added to the school system of the state so that the demand for competent instructors be properly answered.

The editor of the Observer has given the matter of additional normal schools serious consideration, upon the request of local friends of the measures, and has definitely concluded that it but one additional school be favored by the several voters, the location chosen should be Ashland in southern Oregon. The environments are most ideal for the purpose; the city selected is a growing one of considerable importance, and is located in a district of the state that is not in anyway served by such an institution and whose people are always to be found arrayed behind any public movement for the ultimate benefit of the state at large.

We consider the application of Weston for normal school honors as unfortunate; partly because of a prejudice against again locating such an institution upon a branch road and the fact that eastern Oregon has other cities more adapted to the requirements and having better facilities for conducting a normal school.

A more active demand for the real estate of Sherman county is evidenced by the sales recently negotiated by Alex. Hunter of Moro. One was an 800 acre farm south east of Klondike to Geo. Davis, for a consideration of \$20,000. Another sale recently made was the 80 acre Gleason farm near Demoss to Mrs. Wm. Norcross for \$2,300.

The Christmas Thought.

Ideas on Christmas giving are rapidly changing among the sensible. Those who think as they give are looking for a year-round service as the important thing. In a week of shopping, with all its strain, you will not find a better gift than a year's subscription to the Youth's Companion. It offers its service, its clean entertainment, its fine suggestiveness week after week, and the end of the year, which finds many a gift in the attic, dust-covered and forgotten, brings the Companion again, with all the charm of last Christmastide.

No American monthly at any price offers the same amount of reading, and none can offer better quality. Less than four cents a week provides this best of Christmas gifts—\$2.00 a year. If you subscribe now, all the remaining issues of the year will be sent free, and the Companion Home Calendar. A copy of the calendar is also sent to those who make a gift subscription. Send for sample copies and the Forecast for 1915. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley street, Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.

Sherman County Realty Transfers.

Dating to October 17, 1914.

Charles W. Diekman to Lawrence C. Slater; s $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, n $\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 27, s $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 22, tp 1 n, r19e, W. M. also s $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 22, all in tp 1 n, r19e, W. M., \$10.

Moro Implement Co to Ella Thompson, tract of land in Moro, \$10.

Clarence Hartley to Hannah M. McMillin; lots 9 and 10, block 13, Biggs' addition to Wasco, \$105.

L. W. Baker to city of Grass Valley; tract of land in city Grass Valley, \$1.

E. E. Porter, by sheriff, to W. P. Ireland; s $\frac{1}{2}$ of s $\frac{1}{2}$, sec 8, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 9, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$, se $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 17, all in tp 5 s, r18e, W. M., \$2276.42.

W. A. Morgan to W. E. Newton; s $\frac{1}{2}$ of s $\frac{1}{2}$, sec 32, tp 1 n, r17e, W. M., n $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, sec 4, tp 1 s, r17e, W. M., \$1000.

David Fulton to N. J. Willard; lot 6, block 1, town of Biggs, \$135.

Richard Dingle to Geo. W. Davis; w $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 22, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 15, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec 21, n $\frac{1}{2}$ of n $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec 27, all in tp 1 n, r18e, W. M., \$20,000.

Livery Automobile Service

To or from any point, particularly Sherman county. Experienced driver and car always ready. Phone me at my expense from any place. Reasonable charges with plenty of time given commercial men to "make" towns. GEORGE ELLARD, Grass Valley, Oregon.

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Should try our famous chicken plate dinners; all kinds of nice sandwich, pie, cake, good coffee. WOLFARD LUNCH COUNTER

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Three to five horses to do fall work for their winter keep. Good pasture. Plenty of hay. Address Box 32, Moro, Ore. 3t-09

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During winter will roll feed grain at the farm of Grant Morgan. Your patronage will be appreciated. For particulars see JOHN HASTINGS or GRANT MORGAN.

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Real Leaders in the Churches United in Condemnation of Prohibition

Prelates, Priests and Pastors Raise Their Voices in the Cause of Temperance, Not for "Reform by Law"

Read What National Thinkers Say:

"To drink is no sin. Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims in the name of Christ, or does not claim the same, that deals with the well-just universal taste of man for alcohol ON THE BASIS OF LAW AND ORDER ALONE, cannot commend itself to the best intelligence, and is doomed to failure." REV. DR. RAINSFORD, St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City.

"Is it right to drink wine and beer? It is right for each individual to decide that question for himself, and for the community to put such regulations on the sale of wine and beer, AND ONLY SUCH, as are necessary to prevent peculiar excesses and public disorder." REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

"The church of God has never declared the moderate use of alcohol to be a sin; this seems to be left, with other things, as open matters of Christian liberty." THE REV. CANON WEST, D. D.

"As for those who endeavor to enlist Scripture on their side by maintaining that the wine mentioned in Scripture was not an intoxicating liquor, they must either be themselves very ignorant and silly if they really believe it or must be fostering a pious fraud in the hope of deluding the simple under false pretences." ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

"All true Americans, it seems to me, ought to strive to maintain and perpetuate American principles. State-wide prohibition violates and local option supports this principle, therefore I am opposed to state-wide prohibition and in favor of local option." BISHOP DANIEL K. TUTTLE, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

"I am opposed to prohibition by statute. I would rather see America free first, and then have its citizens use its freedom for moral ends." REV. S. PARKS CADMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Under the present law (county prohibition) the saloon, where the traffic could be regulated, has given way to the drugstore, where minors and undesirable obtain all the whisky they want. The liquor business should be conducted open and above board, and not over the bars of secret dens." REV. FATHER T. J. RYAN, Pontiac, Mich.

"I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence." BISHOP GRAFTON, of Wisconsin.

"Absolute prohibition has proven impracticable, if not a dismal failure." THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS F. LILLIE, Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas.

"The use of alcoholic liquors is and always has been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. You cannot, by mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages and that is so deeply rooted in our social life." REV. W. A. WATSON, New York.

"Everyone knows that there are many saloons that are perfectly orderly and law-abiding. Have I, as a minister, any more right to interfere with the business of such a place than the saloonkeeper would have to disturb the peace of my congregation while at worship?" VERY REV. D. D. J. HARTLEY, Little Rock, Ark.

"I consider prohibition wrong because it is destructive." BISHOP CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, Michigan.

"The establishment of prohibition would be impractical and would put a premium on the sale of intoxicating drinks." CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"Prohibition drives underground the mischief which it seeks to cure." BISHOP HALL, Vermont.

"Prohibition has been disastrous to the cause of temperance." BISHOP CLARK, Rhode Island.

"It is a rude interference with the personal liberty for the law to tell me what I shall eat or how much I shall eat. It is just as rude an interference for it to describe what - shall or shall not drink, and how much." REV. DR. CHAR. PARKHURST, New York.

"My eyes were opened to the great evils of prohibition in a very few years. The clubs organized by young men, the selling of vile decoctions by women and children, the hypocrisy and corruption arrested my attention." REV. DR. BLANCHARD, Portland, Me.

"Many people thought state-wide prohibition to be the ideal remedy. It is impracticable, and its violation is productive of hatred and shameful vice." BISHOP GAILOR, Tennessee.

(Paid Advertisement—Taxpayers and Wage-Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Or.)

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WHY DESTROY the INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF OREGON?

That's what the so-called "Water Front" bills, Numbers 328 and 330 on the ballot, will do if passed at the November election.

Why make it impossible to build saw mills or any other industrial, labor-producing plants on the rivers and bays of Oregon?

That's what the passage of these bills will do.

Why cripple the development of our great timber resources; why cripple all future manufacturing in Oregon?

That's what will take place if the people vote "yes" on numbers 328 and 330.

Why lock up the thousands of acres of over-flow lands bordering upon the navigable waters of the State and its miles of water front for the benefit of "future generations;" why not let the present generation have some of the benefit from the use of these lands?

Industries of all kinds will be driven from Oregon and intending investors will turn their backs upon the State if these so-called "Water Front" bills become laws. That is why every man, woman and child in Oregon will be adversely affected if these bills are passed by the people in November.

Oregon needs outside capital to develop its great natural resources but we will drive it away if we pass Numbers 328 and 330 on the ballot at the November election.

If these so-called "Water Front" bills are passed by the people, a vast amount of property will be withdrawn from taxation in this State and this great burden will be thrown upon the rest of the taxable property, resulting in a heavy increase in everybody's taxes.

These bills are vicious; they are destructive of the very best interests of the State; they ought never to become laws.

The way to defeat them is to vote "NO" 329 and 331.

OREGON COMMERCIAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

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