

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Friday, January 1, 1915.

Five Cents

SIR JOHN FISHER



Sir John Fisher, who is now first sea lord of the British navy.

NACO IS NEUTRAL GROUND

As Result of General Scott's Intervention Fighting is Stopped.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan received word unofficially that the plan proposed by Brigadier-General Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, for the prevention of firing into American territory along the Mexican border, has been agreed on by all factions.

Enrique C. Llorente, Washington agent of the Gutierrez government, of which General Maytorena at Naco is a supporter, was advised that the latter had accepted the plan suggested by General Scott. It provides that General Hill, of the Carranza forces, should abandon Naco and be permitted to go unopposed to Agua Prieta, already held by a portion of his troops and General Maytorena, who has withdrawn his forces southward from Naco, would agree not to occupy Naco, Sonora, which would thenceforth become absolutely neutral.

From the American point of view the arrangement was favored because fighting at either Agua Prieta or Naco would not be close enough to the American towns to produce the same situation as had existed for several months at Naco, where stray bullets constantly fell on American soil.

Appeal is Granted to Leo M. Frank.

Washington.—Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court, granted an appeal from the refusal of the federal district court for northern Georgia to release on habeas corpus proceedings Leo M. Frank, under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, a 15-year-old factory girl of Atlanta, Ga.

93 POLITICIANS IN INDIANA ARRESTED

Indianapolis.—Virtually every member of the city administration of Terre Haute is in the hands of United States authorities as a result of the wholesale arrests there on indictments charging a conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 3 last.

Ninety-three persons including Mayor Roberts, who is a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor in 1916; Dennis Shea, sheriff of Vigo county; Circuit Judge J. H. Redman; City Judge Thomas Smith and other leading Terre Haute politicians had been taken into custody.

Mayor Roberts, who is regarded as the leader of the alleged conspiracy to corrupt the November election, is charged with many overt acts in the indictment.

It is charged that the postal laws were violated in that the alleged conspiracy was furthered through the mails. The federal authorities contend that inasmuch as a United States senator and a congressman were voted upon, the federal government has jurisdiction in the case.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.
Wheat—Club, \$1.26; bluestem \$1.28; red Russian, \$1.22; forty-fold, \$1.27; red fire, \$1.23.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16; grain hay, \$11; alfalfa, \$13; valley timothy, \$12.
Butter—Creamery, 35c.
Eggs—Ranch, 38c; candled, 40c.
Hops—1914 crop, 12c; 1913 crop, nominal.
Wool—Valley, 18c; eastern Oregon, 20c.

Seattle.
Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.26; club \$1.24; red Russian, \$1.18; turkey red, \$1.21; forty-fold, \$1.25; fire, \$1.21.
Barley, \$25 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$15 per ton; alfalfa, \$13 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 35c.
Eggs—39c.

Seeing the New Year In

WATCHING the New Year in! How many widely varying pictures ticked away safely in memory's keeping that phrase conjures up! More than that, how many possibilities it suggests of the varying ways in which men and women delight to spend the evening before the dawn of another year as well as the day itself!

Like the early service of Christmas day, with carols and candles and greens, to some the coming of the New



SEEMED TO HEAR THE ANGELS SINGING ABOVE THE CHURCH.

Year always meant the watch night service. There was a walk in the cold, frosty air about 10 o'clock to the warm, brightly lit church, still odorous with laurel and spruce. Strange it seemed in childhood to see friends and neighbors assembling for worship at a time when they were usually putting out lamps and candles and bolting doors. There was singing, but, unlike Christmas, the songs were not exultantly joyous and expectant. There was the note of expectancy, to be sure, but it was suggestive of seriousness and solemn watching. Perhaps the church soprano sang a solo. Once she sang about ringing out the old and ringing in the new, and the tune was in a queer key that made us want to cry until she struck a triumphant high note and canon and shouting heralded that "the king was dead, long live the king," the benediction was pronounced and hearty greetings were passed.

Year's Day.

The American flag, or "flag of the united colonies," consisting of thirteen alternate stripes of red and white with a field of blue, bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, was first unfurled on Jan. 1, 1776. Washington wrote to the president of the Continental congress: "We hoisted the Union flag in compliment to the united colonies. Raised on Prospect hill, Lord Howe hearing the tremendous shouting, interpreted it as a demonstration of joy over the king's speech, which they had promptly burned."

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved.
That the straight and narrow path be the easiest, after all.
That patience brings her perfect work.
Never to woo the god of praise; do nothing for vainglory.
Make every cent count and count every cent.
That it is wiser to count your own blessings than the other fellow's.
To see the brightness of present blessings before they take their flight.
That happiness dwells within us; hence the folly of seeking it elsewhere.
That peaceful solitude brings more satisfaction than doubtful associations.
To give your head to the custody of your heart.

WARNING SENT TO GREAT BRITAIN

Note Defining Point of View of United States is for Members of Triple Entente.

Washington.—The United States government dispatched a long note to Great Britain, insisting on early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet.

The document, constituting the strongest representation on this subject made by the United States to any of the belligerents since the outbreak of the war, was cabled to Ambassador Page to be formally presented to Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary.

As the detailed point of view of the United States in numerous specific cases of detentions and seizures of cargoes had been set forth in a series of emphatic protests, most of which have gone unheeded, the communication was couched in general terms, covering the entire subject of the relations between the United States and Great Britain as affected by the latter's naval policy, considered highly objectionable by this government.

Since France has adopted practically the same decrees on contraband as has Great Britain, the note is virtually a statement intended for all the members of the triple entente.

The note declares at the outset that the representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness, lest absence be construed as an acquiescence in a policy which infringed the rights of American citizens under the laws of nations.

Canadian Soldiers Shot Americans.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Walter Smith and Charles Dorsch, American hunters, were shot by Canadian soldiers on the Niagara river near Fort Erie. Smith was killed but Dorsch will recover. The shooting was unintentional according to information gathered by the military and forwarded to Ottawa. The soldiers were aiding a provincial officer to arrest the men for alleged violation of the game laws.

Taft Opposes Dry Nation.

Boston.—"National prohibition is a dangerous proposition," said ex-President William H. Taft, speaking before the Bar Association of Boston at its 11th triennial banquet.

"It would revolutionize the National government. It would put on the shoulders of the government the duty of sweeping the doorsteps of every home in the land."

Governor West May Get Federal Job.

Washington.—President Wilson expects to send to the senate this week nominations of the five members of the federal trade commission. Among the men whom the president is understood to be now considering is Governor West, of Oregon.

PLOT NIPPED IN BUD

Eight Ringleaders Arrested at Manila and Native Gatherings Dispersed.

Manila.—Eight Filipinos were under arrest here, and the arrest of more was considered likely, in connection with what appears to have been a concerted attempt at a local native uprising Christmas eve.

The plot is attributed to the activities of Artemio Recarte, a Filipino now in exile in Hongkong.

It is disclosed that secret agents of the Filipino constabulary who are members of the secret societies disclosed the plans for an uprising, thus enabling a force of constabulary and police to disperse gatherings at Bagumbayan, Race and Navotas.

The nationalist newspapers, accuse the other political parties of fomenting the revolt and they also hint that some Americans were concerned in it in an effort to quash the Jones bill, which contains provisions for a greater measure of self-government for the islands.

Noted Prelate of San Francisco Dies

San Francisco.—Most Rev. Patrick William Riordan, archbishop of the archdiocese of San Francisco of the Catholic church, died at his home in this city at 6:05 A. M. Archbishop Riordan contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia.

Admiral Dewey is 77.

Washington.—"The Grand Old Man" of the navy, Admiral George Dewey, who is in fine health and spirits, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday Saturday by receiving hundreds of friends.

Governor Not Applicant, He Says

Salem, Or.—Governor West declared that he is not an applicant for a place on the trade commission.

President Wilson is Fifty-eight.

Washington.—President Wilson celebrated his 58th birthday Monday.

The Year's Beginning In Various Countries

Russia, Greece, Etc.
New Year is an expensive luxury for Russia, Bulgaria, Greece and other countries in which the people belong to the Greek Orthodox church.

It is a time of gift making, and not only must the father of each family give money to his wife, children and their friends, but he must also give to all his friends and neighbors because each man made on the service of each other, who are drawn apart by the great war.

At the foot of the watch making industry are the men who make the watches. And at the foot of the watch making industry are the men who make the watches. And at the foot of the watch making industry are the men who make the watches.

Wales.
In some parts of Wales fires are kept for the New Year, and the ashes, kept in a sacred bag, are supposed to ward off disease.

Germany.

Fire also plays an important part in the New Year's celebration in certain parts of Germany. Huge piles of wood are heaped in the public square, and the people throw on them all the things they have determined to discard with the new year. Thus drunkards cast their bottles, maidens their love letters from jilted suitors and smaller girls the dolls which they feel they have outgrown.

Promptly at midnight the bonfire is lighted, and all the men dance around it, singing a hymn to the new year.

France.

In France every man and boy gives some gift, no matter how small, to his woman friends and would not think of going empty handed to pay his calls.

A favorite gift is candy in all sorts of odd shapes, such as temples, boots, shoes, musical instruments, saucers, griddles and lobsters. Books and hats are made from spun sugar, hollowed out and filled with chocolates and mints.

China.

The Chinese New Year, though it does not come till February, is a gala time, and any Chinaman who does not pay up all his debts by the new year is looked upon with disfavor by his friends.

The Pessimist.

The pessimist stands beneath the tree of prosperity and grows when the fruit falls on his head.

SPECULATIONS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

By MATTHIAS CLAUDIUS, Famous German Author.

A HAPPY New Year!

New Year to my dear country, the land of old integrity and truth! A happy New Year to friends and enemies, Christian and Turk, Hottentots and cannibals—to all on whom God permits his sun to rise and his rain to fall; also to the poor negro slaves who have to work all day in the hot sun.

"It's wholly a glorious day, the New Year's day! At other times I can bear that a man should be a little bit patriotic and not make court to other nations. True, one must not speak evil of any nation. The wiser part are everywhere silent, and who would reveal a whole nation for the sake of a little money? As I said, I can bear at other times that a man should be a little patriotic, but on New Year's day my patriotism is as good as a mouse, and it seems to me on that day as if we were all brothers and not one father, who is in heaven, as if all the goods of the world were water, which God had created for all men, as I once heard it said.

And so I am accustomed every New Year's morning to sit down on a stone by the wayside to scratch with my staff in the sand before me and to think of this and of that. Not of my readers. I hold them in all honor, but on New Year's morning, on the stone by the wayside, I think not of them. But I sit there and think that during the past year I saw the sun rise so often, and the moon so often, and saw so many rainbows and flowers and breathed the air so often and drank from the brook, and then I do not like to look up, and I take with both hands my cap from my head and look into that.

Then I think also of my acquaintances who have died during the year and how they can talk now with So-and-so and Numa and other men of whom I have heard so much good and with John Ruskin. And then it seems as if graves opened around me, and shadows, with bald crowns and long gray beards, came out of them and shook the dust out of their beards. That must be the work of the "Everlasting Huntman," who has his dogs about the 12th. The old plows and long beards would rain sleep. But a glad New Year to your memory and to the ashes in your grave!

GERMANS ABANDON BZURA CAMPAIGN

Berlin Admits Attacks Have Ceased But Reports Gains Elsewhere.

London.—Features of the war in the eastern arena are the admission of the Germans that they have ceased their attacks along the Bzura River and the admission of Vienna that superior forces of Russians in Galicia have succeeded in recapturing Krasna and Jaslo. Paris says the Germans have been driven back across the Bzura with heavy losses. The Germans, however, assert that they have been successful on the right bank of the Pilica, and Austria asserts its troops have taken Asjak Pass, in the Carpathians.

Both Germans and Russians tell of having taken many prisoners.

The German official press bureau, according to a wireless communication from Berlin, says:

"Russian attacks in the vicinity of Lotzen have been repulsed and we took 1000 prisoners. In North Poland, to the east of the Vistula, the situation remains unchanged. We have ceased our attacks on the Bzura River. On the right bank of the Pilica, to the southeast of Tomaszow, our offensive has been successful. Further to the south the situation remains unchanged."

Russians Hold All Carpathian Passes.

London.—While Petrograd reports say that the Russians have gained control of all passes in the Carpathian mountains and that the Austrians are in disorganized retreat, earlier dispatches from the same source say the czar's forces that have been investing Cracow for several weeks have raised the siege and retired 50 miles to the northward.

ITALY READY TO AID U. S.

Cruiser Ordered to Help American Warship in Turkey.

Rome.—Instructions have been sent to the Italian cruiser Calabria, now at Beirut, Syria, to assist the United States cruiser North Carolina, if the necessity should arise as the result of further demonstrations against the departure of Europeans from Turkish territory. The cruiser Tennessee, the fuel ship Vulcan and the gunboat Scorpion, of the United States navy, which also are looking after American interests along the eastern Mediterranean, are ready to steam to any place where they are needed, according to reports received here.

London.—A dispatch from Athens

says it was the United States cruiser North Carolina which threatened to use its guns at Tripoli, Syria. The North Carolina, conveying the American steamer Virginia, had proceeded to Tripoli and the commander requested the Turkish authorities to permit the British and French consuls to depart with their nationals resident in Tripoli. This request was refused.

18,500,000 Men Fighting.

London.—The belligerent armies in the fields of war number, all told, nearly 18,500,000 men, or 28,000,000 with all reserves and "new" troops counted, according to a French statistician, M. Yves Guyot.

BRITISH ATTACK GERMAN BASE

London.—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers and submarines seven British light armies, piloting seaplanes, made a daring attack Christmas day on the German naval base of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe.

Six of the airmen returned safely. The seventh, Commander Hewlett, is feared, has been lost, as his machine was found off Heligoland, wrecked.

What damage was done by the bombs thrown by the attacking party could not be ascertained, but the German report of the affair says that the raid was fruitless.

By rapid maneuvers the British ships were able to avoid the German submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up the fight. German seaplanes dropped bombs, which, according to the British account, fell harmlessly into the sea. The Germans, however, reported they hit two destroyers and their convoy, the latter being set afire.

American Consul Must Suit Germans

Washington.—United States Consul in Belgium must be acceptable to the German military authorities, and the withdrawal of some now there for the present at least, is desired by the Berlin government. This was made known in a formal notification to the department of state.

When the Fighting Men Pay Their New Year's Call to the President

ARMY officers, in their best bibs and tuckers, are very much in evidence in the celebration of New Year's day in Washington. One of the features of the beginning of a new year in the national capital, in fact, is the formal visit of ceremony which the high officers of the army and navy pay to their commander in chief, who is the president of the United States.

Unlike the chief executives of some of the Central and South American countries, who are also titular heads of their nations' fighting forces (and in many cases actual warriors as well), the president of the United States does not invest his dignity in gold lace and braid and all the other trappings of war. No epaulettes, army or navy, crown the shoulders on which rest the burdens of state. Even when the president is a military man by training, as have been several of our chief executives, he does not garb himself in a uniform. In fact, no uniform has been designed for him, and it is a question what sort of clothes he would wear if he were to take the field or tread the quarterdeck.

However, all this has nothing to do with New Year's day in Washington. What has a great deal to do with it, however, is the fact that the men of the army and navy get out their shiniest gold lace and their swords of state and their cocked hats when they pay their ceremonial visit to the president at the opening of a new year. They vie in brilliance with the diplomatic officers of foreign governments, who are received by the president in the beautiful White House at about the same time.

All of the high officers of the army and navy who are in residence in Washington or are there for the day and are not incapacitated by illness take part in the president's reception.



OFFICERS LEAVING FOR THEIR VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

of his and the nation's fighting men. For the occasion they assemble in good time in the morning in the great gray building which is occupied by the state, war and navy departments. All visitors to Washington know the immense pile, which has, or had until recent years, more miles of corridors than any other office building in the world.

When the proper time arrives the army and navy officers form in line in twos. Leading the line are the admirals of the navy and the chief of staff of the army, who is now our highest military officer. In stately procession, watched by many curious sightseers, the gray headed men in front lead the way to the White House, where they are received in formal manner by their chief. It is all picturesque and formal and not at all suggestive of the grimness of war.

There is ample opportunity for the display of the pomp and circumstance of the office, but no powder is burnt in firing salutes. Indeed, it is doubtful if the officers would wish to stop for such display, since the air in Washington on Jan. 1 is apt to be disagreeably chilly and nipping.

Some years ago there was a dispute as to the order in which the president should receive the fighting men. Some said the precedence should be given to Admiral Dewey, since his rank of full admiral of the navy was and is higher than that held by any army officer. There has been no full general, which is the army rank corresponding to that of admiral, since the death of Sheridan. But the army men contended, and their argument won the debating prize, that as their arm of the service was established first, the leading general should have the privilege of receiving the first handshake from the commander in chief of them all.

They're great sticklers for these points of precedence and honor, are the army and navy men. Well, the army got the first greeting. They came, the navy, and the marine corps had to content itself with third place, which it always has.

GENERAL VON MACKENSEN



General von Mackensen, one of the Kaiser's commanders operating against the Russians in Poland.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

Nothing of importance has been accomplished during the week anywhere along the battle lines. The allies have made several small gains in France and Belgium, and an advance of perhaps three miles has been scored against the Germans in southern Alsace. Nevertheless the week's western operations have emphasized the tediousness and terrible cost of driving the Germans back.

Fog has interfered with the battles in Flanders, but along the front the Germans have been delivering fierce counter attacks in an effort to throw off the pressure which the allies are exerting. In these, as in the attacks of the allies which preceded them, the losses on both sides have been considerable, but naturally heavier on the side which has been attacking.

The slowness of the allies' progress is explained in London as being due to the refusal of the general staff to sacrifice a great number of soldiers. They are satisfied with gaining a series of small successes by means of artillery practice which in time, it is pointed out, should prepare the way for a general forward movement.

In the east, the Germans held their own before Warsaw but have not progressed to any significant degree. The Russians have resisted General Franco's attempt to reach the Vistula from the north, but the Slavs themselves have been unable to develop a serious counterstroke in East Prussia. Reinforcements have been sent to the Russian armies in Galicia, but the week has seen no new developments there.

A deadlock is apparently impending in the fighting between the armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Grand Duke Nicholas in central Poland.

With the Germans unable to advance their lines beyond the Russian defenses along the Bzura and Rawa rivers, reports indicated that the two armies may settle down to virtual siege operations, such as have prevailed in the west, until the outcome of the fighting at other points in the eastern arena is determined. Despite severe fighting throughout the week, the Germans have made no appreciable gain along the entire 75 mile front west of Warsaw. On the northern flank of their battle front from the Vistula to the east of Skierniewice, they have been held in complete check. Further south the battle is still developing.

While his main army is engaged before Warsaw, Field Marshal von Hindenburg has successfully repulsed all attempts of the Russians against the line of communications to Thorn. All attempts of the Russians to cross the Vistula river, which guards the line, have been repulsed.

An attack by British warships and hydroplanes upon the German navy base in the North Sea, of which Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven are important centers, is reported in a statement from the German admiralty.

The admiralty reports, the statement asserted, that on December 25 eight British ships made a dash into the German bay. Hydroplanes conveyed by them advanced against the mouths of the German rivers, and hurled bombs at the anchored ships there, and the gas tank near Cuxhaven without hitting them or doing any damage. The hydroplanes were fired upon and withdrew to the west.

According to information from Constantinople, the Turks, under advice of the Germans, are fortifying the shores of their territory in the Gulf of Saros and on the Sea of Marmora, indicating that they expect visits from the allied fleets.

Avlona, Albania, has been completely occupied by Italian forces, according to a Rome dispatch. The government buildings were taken over by the Italians without untoward incident.