

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Friday, January 8, 1915.

Five Cents

GENERAL VON STEIN



General von Stein, who is in charge of the commissary department of the German army.

GERMANS FILE COMPLAINT

President of Alliance Asks Congress to Guard Neutral Trade.

Washington.—"Forbid" exportation of all munitions of war that are contraband and you will remove the excuse for the British conduct which called forth the note of protest recently sent to London," said Theodore Buttrick, of New York, addressing the house congressional committee in favor of pending congressional resolutions to stop exports of war materials to European belligerents.

Delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore, among them representatives of the German-American Alliance and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, appeared in favor of the resolutions.

C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia, president of the German-American Alliance, presented memorials adopted by that organization in many states, urging the adoption of one of the resolutions.

Accidents Are Fewer in Washington. Olympia, Wash.—There were 14,366 industrial accidents reported to the Washington industrial insurance commission during the calendar year 1914, a reduction of 2260, or 13 per cent from the 16,616 reported in 1913.

700 Men Resume Work. Everett, Wash.—Two lumber mills, employing a total of 700 men, resumed work, and a third, employing 200 more will start up January 15, it was announced.

MANY DIE IN SUBWAY FIRE

New York.—Many persons were killed in a fire which raged in the subway at Broadway near Fifty-fifth street at the height of the rush hour Wednesday morning.

More than 20 bodies were taken to the platform of the Fifty-fifth street station. Firemen asserted that the tube held the bodies of many other dead, some of the estimates going as high as 200.

More than 300 persons were overcome by smoke. The tieup was sudden. Trains came to a standstill. Some of them were between stations. Smoke from burning insulation at the Spring-street station filled the subway for blocks. A mile away the fumes affected throngs of passengers who crowded the station platforms.

The fire started in a train between the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth street stations. Some of the hundreds of passengers wedged tight in the cars said afterward that it started with an explosion and that the train came almost immediately to a standstill.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.

Wheat—Club, \$1.29; bluestem \$1.31; red Russian, \$1.23; forty-fold, \$1.30; red flue, \$1.24.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$16; grain hay, \$11; alfalfa, \$13; valley timothy, \$12.
Butter—Creamery, 32c.
Eggs—Ranch, 34c; candied, 35c.
Hops—1914 crop, 12c; 1913 crop, nominal.
Wool—Valley, 18c; eastern Oregon, 20c.

Seattle.

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.30; club \$1.29; red Russian, \$1.23; turkey red, \$1.25; forty-fold, \$1.29; flue, \$1.24.
Barley, \$27.50 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$15 per ton; alfalfa, \$13 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 35c.
Eggs—39c.

AN ECCENTRIC RUSSIAN.

Zaharin Was a Clever Doctor, but He Had Funny Ways.

Dr. Zaharin was one of the most famous as he was also the most eccentric of physicians in Russia.

Even when he was summoned to attend Czar Alexander III. in his last illness—Dr. Zaharin required the same preparation for his visit to the imperial palace as to any of his less exalted patients' homes—that is to say, all dogs had to be kept out of the way, all clocks stopped and every door thrown wide open.

Following a process of gradual undressing, he left his furs in the hall, his overcoat in the next room, his rubbers in the third and, containing a bottle of medicine in his pocket, he entered the patient's room.

From the patient's relatives and every one else in the house he required absolute silence until he spoke to them, when his questions had to be answered by "Yes" or "No" and nothing more. To the actual patient, however, he was courteous and considerate to the highest degree.

HENS IN WINTER.

They Stop Laying Eggs Because They Acquire Too Much Fat.

That hens stop laying as winter progresses is a fact known to every farmer and chicken fancier; also, indirectly to every housewife through the rise in the price of eggs. The reason is explained by the *Revue Scientifique*, which says that the egg producing organs degenerate through too much fat. This condition is the consequence of too great abundance of food during the winter, coupled with lack of exercise, due to the narrow limits of the ordinary chicken run.

The fat invades the liver and piles up in the heart; the blood becomes sluggish and the lungs do not take up enough oxygen to insure combustion of the fat.

"The obvious remedy," says the *Scientific American*, "is to give less food to hens which stop laying." Mr. Brochman, in an article in *L'Acclimatation*, advises that starchy foods, such as corn, rice and barley, be limited, while an abundance of such green food as cabbage, boiled clover, sorrel, etc., be given. Also the hens must be made to take exercise by giving them a large run and by mixing their food with straw, etc., so that they will have to work for their food.

Lawyers on Strike.

In 1780 John Scott, earl of Clonmell, who was lord chief justice of Ireland, made some insulting remarks from the bench to Mr. Hacket, a member of the bar, who was conducting an argument before him. A general meeting of the bar was called, a resolution was passed that only one dissonant voice should be heard, and a dissonant voice was heard in the person of the barrister who would either take a brief, appear in the king's bench or sign any pleadings for the court. This strike experiment was actually made. The judges sat, but no counsel appeared, no cause was prepared, the attorneys all vanished, and their lordships had the court all to themselves. There was no alternative, and next day Lord Clonmell published a very ample apology by advertisement in the newspapers and made it appear as if written on the evening of the offense and therefore voluntary.—*London Law Times*.

The Curse of Mexico.

Xochitl, the beautiful Indian maiden of 900 years ago, is responsible for the Mexican national drink, pulque, pronounced polkay. She was the first to drink the sweet liquid from the maguey plant, cousin of the aloes, that grows in 100 years. The drink in its fresh state is quite harmless, but the modern Mexicans have debased it by fermentation, and it has now become the curse of Mexico. It appears to have much the same effect as some of the national drinks, for it softens the brain, ruins the digestion and paralyzes the nerves. So disastrous a hold has pulque upon the poorer classes that employers of labor avoid workers from the maguey fields if they can get labor elsewhere.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*.

A Shocking Story.

"What's the show?" asked the man with a large hat and long hair.
"Hamlet," replied the man in the top office.
"What's it like?"
"Well, a man murders his stepfather out of revenge for the murder of his own father. At the finish there is a mixup with swords and poison and—"
"That'll do. I guess I'll stroll out and see a cartoon. I'm tired of these crook plays."—*Washington Star*.

The Better Way.

"So you have decided to forget all party grievances and forgive your enemies?"
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "It's better to let bygones be bygones than have chances on being a big bean."—*Washington Star*.

On Thin Ice.

The moment a young fellow knows better what is right and what is wrong than his mother the lad is on thin ice. *Albany Centinel*.

Success is the product of the sum of our years multiplied by our good actions.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSES SENATE

Measure, With Literacy Test, Wins by Majority of 50 to 7.

Washington.—The immigration bill, containing the restrictive literacy test for admission of aliens which has been the obstacle in immigration reform legislation for the greater part of two national administrations, passed the senate by a vote of 50 to 7.

The vote in the senate indicated that the bill could be re-passed by more than the required two-thirds majority should the president reject the measure. Senators who voted against the bill were: Brandegee, McCumber, Martine, O'Gorman, Randall, Reed and Walsh.

The bill passed the house on February 4 last by a vote of 241 to 126.

Although the senate amended the house bill in several particulars, the literacy test was unaltered, save for an additional exemption to Belgian subjects which was adopted after prolonged debate.

Features of Immigration Bill.

In general persons over 16 shall be required to be able to read English or some language or dialect, including Yiddish.

Exception to literacy test is made of Belgian farmers who come to the United States within one year after the end of the present European war.

Persons fleeing from religious persecution also excepted.

Admissible alien may send for father or grandfather over 55, or for wife, mother, grandmother or unmarried or widowed daughter, though such relative may be illiterate.

Polygamists excluded.

Persons of African race or negro blood excluded.

Excluded list extended to take in vagrants, the tuberculous and persons who teach or advocate unlawful destruction of property.

Senate Questions President's Power.

Differences between President Wilson and some members of the senate over federal appointments resulted in the senate judiciary committee ordering an inquiry into the authority of the president to make a recess appointment to fill a vacancy created during a session of congress. Senators Culberson, Reed, Walsh, Brandegee and Borah were named as a subcommittee to conduct the investigation.

This action followed the decision of the committee to recommend rejection of the appointment of Edwin G. Bland, of Kansas City, to be United States marshal for the western Missouri district.

Shipping Bill is Rushed to Front.

Government purchase of ships as proposed in the administration bill to create a shipping board, finance a \$10,000,000 shipping corporation and expend not to exceed \$30,000,000 for the purchase or chartering of ocean carriers has become the foremost issue before congress.

By a vote of 46 to 20 the senate has made the ship purchase bill the unfinished business, to be supplanted only by appropriation bills. This action, on motion of Senator Fletcher, acting chairman of the commerce committee, precipitated a showing on the part of the opposition senators which gave certain indication that there are breakers ahead for the proposed legislation.

UNION MUST PAY DAMAGES

Unanimous Decision Given by Supreme Court in Boycott Case.

Washington.—Ending 11 years of litigation, the supreme court held that some 200 Connecticut labor union members must pay \$253,130.00 damages under the Sherman anti-trust law for a nation-wide boycott of D. E. Lowie & Co., Danbury, Conn., hat manufacturers who refused to unionize their shops. The bank accounts and homes of many of the men already are under attachment to pay the judgment and the next step probably will be foreclosure.

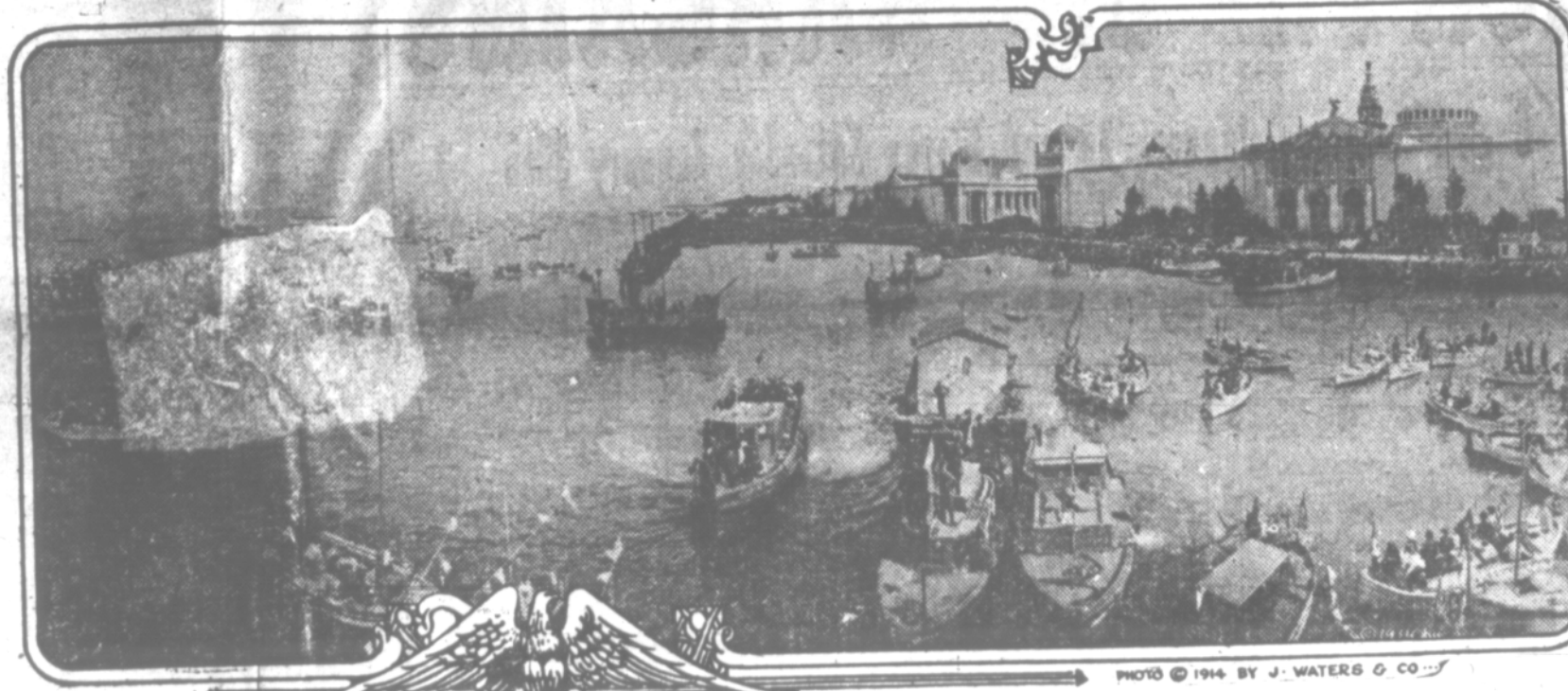
It was in the Danbury hat case that the supreme court decided in 1908 that labor unions were subject to the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law and sent the suit back to the New York federal courts for trial. The judgment, the largest ever before the court under the Sherman law, as well as the vigorous defense of the union men, attracted widespread attention to the litigation.

German Officers Accused of Frauds.

New York.—Accused of using fraudulent passports, four German army officers were arrested and taken from the steamer *Bergensfjord* bound for Norway.

Oregon Episcopal Bishop Consecrated. Chicago.—Very Rev. Walter Taylor Sumner, dean of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, was consecrated Episcopal bishop of Oregon at the cathedral Wednesday.

Six Thousand Mile Motorboat Race to End at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition



Scene on the Exposition Yacht Harbor on San Francisco Bay Months Before the Great Fair Opens.

THE New York to San Francisco Cruising Power Boat Race for a prize of \$10,000, offered by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, starts at Sea Gate, New York, from the Atlantic Yacht club on Oct. 1, 1915, and finishes at the Exposition Yacht Harbor on the Exposition grounds in San Francisco. It is the most important event in the history of

motorboat racing. The course is laid from New York to Charleston, S. C.; to Key West, around the western end of Cuba and on through the Caribbean sea to Colon, passing through the Panama canal to Panama northward to Corinto, Nicaragua; to Salina Cruz, Mexico; to San Pedro, Cal., and ends in San Francisco bay. The finish of the great race is timed to occur dur-

ing the splendid International Yacht Regatta to be held there, and several hundred thousand spectators will crowd the finish as the contestants dash in through the Golden Gate past the wonderful City of Palaces that has grown there to receive the honors due the winners and the losers of the most spectacular race of its kind ever run.

San Francisco bay is one of the finest harbors in the world and by many it is considered to be the most beautiful. It is ideal for yachting and boating, being protected on the ocean side by high hills and Mount Tamalpais, the only opening being the Golden Gate. The Exposition Yacht Harbor offers safe anchorage for yachts and power boats.

BURSTING SHELLS.

They Shatter the Nerves of Soldiers They Do Not Even Scratch.

It has been proved that the comparatively harmless bombardment, so far as wounds are concerned, of a besieged town is terribly demoralizing to the garrison men.

When a shell bursts near a group of twenty men it may kill one and wound two, while the remaining seventeen escape without a scratch. It will be found, however, that many of these are never the same men again. No matter how iron nerved they were before, they are now feeble and nervous. Very often they are jerked at by their comrades because of this change. But this is utterly unjust—in fact, their brains and spinal cords have been injured by being violently shaken against the walls of their bony casings.

The same thing occurs in railway collisions. People who were robust before may now be feeble and nervous. This curious state in the case of soldiers is well recognized by doctors under the name of the mental injuries of explosives. The injuries are really quite as physical as a shattered leg, for they consist of a kind of bruising of the very delicate tissue of the spinal cord and brain.—*London Standard*.

HORSESHOE CURRENCY.

Curious Shaped Money in Use on the West Coast of Africa.

Among the strangest coins in the world are those used in certain out of the way places in the west coast of Africa, and called "manillas."

In shape they resemble a horseshoe with the two extremities flattened out like a camel's foot. Being made of solid copper, three-eighths of an inch thick, they weigh over eight ounces each. In "face value" seven of these queer coins are equivalent to one quarter, so that a dollar's worth would be an uncomfortably heavy load.

Not only are these "manillas" used among the natives, but white traders accept them as legal tender for goods sold at the various stores. At one time this strangely shaped money had quite a circulation in certain parts of the coast, but its use is now restricted to a few bush towns and one or two of the smaller seaport places, including Bonny, Brass and Asaba.

"Manillas" are very difficult to obtain, and curio collectors value them not solely by reason of their scarcity, but because of the novel serviette rings they make when silver plated.—*Wide World Magazine*.

Asylum Inmate Admits Murders.

Salem, Or.—A lock of his own hair, taken from the hand of one of his victims, who had fought desperately for his life, and that of her child, held before John G. H. Sierka, a feeble-minded inmate of the state insane asylum, caused him to confess to the killing of Mrs. Daisy Wehrman and her little boy in their cabin, near Scappoose, the night of September 4, 1911.

Thus, the authorities say, is John Arthur Pender, convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hanged, proved guiltless.

Besiegers of Naco Ordered to Retire. Washington.—The Gutierrez government in Mexico, in a note to the state department transmitted by the Brazilian minister, announced that orders had been sent to General Maytorena at Naco "to make no attack and to withdraw his forces from the border" pending a closer study of the situation in its military and political aspect.

FRENCH ADVANCE AGAIN IN ALSACE

London.—The right wing of the French army, according to the information given out by the war office in Paris, has made another advance into Alsace, the "lost province," near Orbe, or Urbels, west of Colmar; and progress southeast of Steinbach, Alsace, has been "maintained."

Steinbach, and the heights southeast of the village, were captured by the French after some of the most desperate fighting at close range that has taken place; and the French flags were then planted less than 30 miles from the Rhine.

The French progress in Upper Alsace is probably the most significant news from the western front in a number of weeks, and by some observers here it is taken to indicate future attempts on the part of the allies to break through in this region, maintaining meanwhile a base on Belfort.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK

Formidable Destroyed in the English Channel by Mine or Torpedo.

London.—The battleship *Formidable*, one of the older vessels of the British navy, was destroyed either by a mine or a German submarine. The place where the battleship sunk is not given, except that it was in the English channel.

Of the crew of 750 men, only 201 are known to have been rescued. Survivors who were landed at Brixham relate that the warship was struck about the magazine. The explosion was terrific, but the magazine was not reached. Had this also blown up, the ship would have foundered without there being time to save any body.

German Submarine is Conqueror.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, L. I.—An official announcement made public through the official press bureau says:

"A German submarine boat reported by wireless to the admiralty in Berlin that it has torpedoed and sunk in the English channel off Plymouth the British battleship *Formidable*.

"The submarine was pursued by British destroyers but escaped unharm."

Luna and the Tides.

There is little room for doubt about the theory that the tides are due to the moon's action upon the surface of the water. Of course there are other influences—the sun, for instance, exercising no mean force upon the tides—but the chief influence is attributable to by somebody, but the theory that tidal action is due mainly to the pull of Luna may be accepted "without a reasonable doubt."—*New York American*.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

The past week saw little material change in the European war situation. Slight gains have been made by the allies in Belgium, but nothing has been accomplished to substantiate a belief that the allies will be able to make effective use of their offensive until they have a greater numerical superiority over the enemy.

The artillery is playing the biggest part along the western front, although at points there has been close range fighting in which a few yards have been gained or lost.

The situation in Southern Alsace is obscure. Paris has claimed important gains during the week in the fight for possession of the heights dominating the western road to Muelhausen, but Berlin denies the French success. The upper Alsatian fighting, in fact, is oscillating so constantly that Paris and Berlin may both be right. French progress in the last province, at best, is scarcely more rapid than the advance of the allies in Flanders.

Russia has changed the direction of her offensive during the week, and now apparently is aiming at the capture of Budapest instead of Berlin. The abandonment of the siege of Cracow has been followed by a redistribution of the czar's forces in Galicia, which has resulted during the week in driving the Austrians into the Carpathian mountains.

The alteration in Slav strategy has been caused by the growing difficulty of developing any momentum for an invasion of Prussia, coupled with the possibility of a Hungarian campaign which may produce an anti-German uprising among the Magyars.

Consequently, Russia's early ambition to strike at Berlin now seems to have been replaced by the less difficult project of occupying the Hungarian capital.

Elsewhere in the east the week has been quiet. The German army before Warsaw has not succeeded in advancing within striking distance of the Polish capital. It has spent the week in its trenches, while farther north the Russians have prevented the German East Prussian army from moving toward the Vistula.

There have been engagements on the Rivers Bzura and Rawka, in Poland, but seemingly the Germans are no nearer Warsaw than they were a week ago. They have begun offensive operations in the direction of Kielce, one of the largest towns of southern Poland, which doubtless has for its object the holding up of the Russian advance through Galicia on Cracow.

According to Petrograd reports, the Russians continue to sweep the Austrians westward along the southern Galician railway toward Grybow and Neusandec and out of the northern foothills of the Carpathians. The Muscovites also are credited with having organized a new campaign against Hungary, advancing in four columns along the mountains.

Hidden Meanings.

He kissed her.
"Why, stop?" she cried.
And when he failed to repeat she said, "Why stop?"—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Happiness.

Half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting and in being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving others.

GENERAL MAYTORENA



General Maytorena, the Villa commander, who has been besieging Naco, Mexico, on the American border.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKISH ARMIES

One Corps is Captured and Others Are Routed in Caucasus.

Petrograd.—It is officially announced that the Russian troops have gained a decisive victory at Sari Kamysh. The entire Ninth Army Corps of the Turks was captured.

Accounts received here say the Turks displayed great bravery when their position was seriously threatened and made frequent desperate bayonet sorties. When they were compelled to vacate they made valiant but futile efforts to cover their retreat by a rear-guard action, even the wounded continuing firing from the ground when they were struck down.

According to a telegram from Tiflis, the persistence with which the Turks pressed their attacks in the Sari Kamysh district was to enable their troops in the Ardahan region to retire without heavy losses. Their operations were conducted under tremendous difficulties. They lacked proper equipment and had no transport trains. Everything had to be carried on the backs of soldiers or of civilians commandeered for the purpose. Most of the trophies of war captured by the Russians were of German make.

Northward of Kars the Turkish force at Ardahan also is threatened with disaster. The enemy, in disorderly flight, has been almost surrounded by the Russians, who hold the main roads. The Turks are striving frantically to find an outlet, but have to face passes deep in snow.

Germans Again Fail in Russian Report

London.—Complete failure of the German campaign of the Four Rivers which has constituted a long series of battles on the Bzura, Rawka, Pilica and Nida, with heavy losses, is reported in dispatches received from Petrograd. They contradict the Berlin contention, that the German advance is progressing.