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Suite 1 and 2
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GENERAL BRUSILOFF



General Brusiloff, the Russian commander who has defeated the Austrians in recent battles.

MEXICAN NEWS NUGGETS

Large forces of Carranzista cavalry are being concentrated a short distance east of General Pershing's line of communication between Colonia Dublan and El Valle, according to reports brought in by army motor truck men.

The movement of national guardsmen to the border under the president's call for troops, is being conducted more effectively than ever before in the United States, according to army officers at General Funston's headquarters.

The Mexican foreign office issued a memorandum in reply to Secretary Lansing's recent note, in which the correctness of assertions in the communication from Washington were repeatedly denied. The memorandum declares that the United States had no right to maintain its armed forces on Mexican soil.

A rumor was current in Mexican circles in El Paso that Francisco Villa had taken charge of the Carranzista force of 15,000 men being concentrated at Bustillos, about 70 miles west of Chihuahua City, on the line of the Mexico Northwestern railway. Authorities in Juarez, however, have pronounced the report unfounded.

General George Bell, Jr., in command at El Paso, announced that he had employed a corps of local undertakers to go to Carrizal to bring back the bodies of the American soldiers slain in the engagement there. The undertakers will go into Mexico under personal guarantee of safety from General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican minister of war.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

The grand offensive on the western front, begun by the British and French on both sides of the river Somme, 60 miles north of Paris, early Saturday morning, resulted in a great wedge being driven into the German lines along a 20 mile front with its sharp point penetrating nearly five miles.

The drive, the most spectacular in this region since the British captured Loos last September, began Saturday morning, after the German trenches had been bathed in a hail of shells from guns of every caliber for days. In co-operation with the British, the French initiated a strong offensive. South of the Somme they captured four villages, and north of that river they established themselves in the neighborhood of Harcourt and Curlu.

On the Italian front the central powers have also met with severe reverses and for several days the Italians have been steadily driving the Austrians from position after position in the Trentino. The defense of Verdun by the French appears to have stiffened and the balance of battle in that bitterly contested sector appears recently to have swung in favor of the defenders.

Maintaining their drive against the Austrians in Galicia, in the region of Kolomoia, the Russians have captured many villages. Northwest of Kimpolung, Bukovina, the Russians already are in the mountains, and they report the seizure of several strong positions. Attacks of German troops in the region of the Lipa river were repulsed with heavy losses, Petrograd asserts.

Wilson Strongly Set Against War. New York.—President Wilson made it plain in his speech at the New York Press club banquet that he will not countenance a war with Mexico until there is no other alternative for settling the border troubles.

German Agent is Cleared by Jury. New York.—Hans Tauscher, former German army officer, was acquitted by a jury of conspiracy to blow up the Welland canal.

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employees, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conference have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or
2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence. The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board. Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages has come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, Chairman P. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager, Central of Georgia Railway. C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. E. H. COLEMAN, Vice-President, Southern Railway. S. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager, Wabash Railway. P. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President, New York Central Railway.	G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager, Great Northern Railway. C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway. R. W. GRICE, Gen'l Supt. Transp., Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. A. S. GREIG, Asst. to Secretary, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. C. W. KOUNS, Gen'l Manager, Arlington, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. H. W. McMASTER, Gen'l Manager, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.	N. D. MAHER, Vice-President, Norfolk & Western Railway. JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. A. M. SCHUYLER, Resident Vice-Pres., Pennsylvania Lines West. W. I. SEDDON, Vice-Pres., Seaboard Air Line Railway. A. J. STONE, Vice-President, Brie Railroad. G. S. WAID, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. Susquehanna Lines.
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GENERAL REVENUE BILL IS INTRODUCED

Non-Partisan Tariff Commission Provided For in Measure.

Washington.—Creation of a non-partisan tariff commission of six members, with broad inquisitorial powers, is proposed in the general revenue bill introduced by Democratic Leader Kitchin, of the house. The bill contemplates raising between \$210,000,000 and \$226,000,000 of additional revenue by reclassification of the tariff incomes, a tax on estates and on war munitions plants. The bill will be rushed through the house under a special rule for a vote next Saturday.

The proposed tariff commission would be empowered to investigate operation of the customs laws, including their relation to the federal revenue, to put its information at the disposal of the president and congress committees.

Income Tax Increased. The income tax section of the bill increases the normal tax on every individual corporation to 2 per cent instead of the present 1 per cent; does not lower the \$3000-\$4000 minimum exemption limit, but reclassifies and gradually increases the surtax from 1 per cent on incomes of \$20,000-\$40,000, to 10 per cent on incomes above \$50,000. The new rates are applicable to the present year.

The new munitions tax imposes a tax on the gross annual receipts of manufacturers. The senate military committee prepared to increase by probably more than \$100,000,000 the army appropriation bill as it passed the house. The committee now has approved increases totaling \$75,000,000. It is expected the \$182,000,000 measure passed by the house will reach a total of more than \$300,000,000 when reported to the senate.

House Provides for Families of Guard. The Hay resolution, appropriating \$2,000,000 for the relief of dependent wives, children and mothers of married militiamen, was passed by the house by a vote of 296 to 2. It gives the secretary of war power to pay a family without income \$50 a month. Representatives James, Michigan, and Small, North Carolina, voted against the bill.

Fortification Bill Voted. Approval of a conference report on

the biggest fortifications bill ever sent to the White House was voted by the house and senate. It carries \$25,748,050 in appropriations, \$13,800,000 for authorized contracts.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 250,000

Total Teuton Losses in June, including Prisoners, Number 600,000. Petrograd.—More than 250,000 Germans have been taken prisoners in the last month, according to announcements here. The Teuton losses, including casualties, totals 600,000.

The twenty-fourth month of the war opened with Russia and her allies on the offensive everywhere. The only place where there is comparative calm is in the Balkans and this is largely due to the blow delivered the Serbians and Montenegrins by the Kaiser last winter.

Now that the way has been cleared with the capture of Kolomoia and Oberytn, the Russian steam roller is sweeping across a path 25 miles wide into Galicia. It is meeting with practically no opposition.

Wilson's Speech Makes Impression. Mexico City.—President Wilson's speech before the New York Press club has made a deep impression here and is the subject of general comment. The papers print in large type the statements of the president that the American people do not want war and that he is not the servant of those who desire to increase their property in Mexico.

Wilson Urged to Plead for Casement. Washington.—Petitions requesting that President Wilson urge the British government to grant clemency to Sir Roger Casement, the Irish revolutionist, have reached the White House from many parts of the country. It is generally understood the United States can bring such petitions to the attention of Great Britain only informally.

Hughes Plans Trip to Pacific Coast. Binghamton, N. Y.—Unless he changes his plans, Charles E. Hughes, in all probability, will inaugurate his campaign for the presidency in the second week in August, starting on a tour which will take him to the Pacific coast.

Farewells Said at Washington Camp. Tacoma, Wash.—Thousands sloshed through the rain to camp Elmer M. Brown Sunday to bid farewell to the 1836 men of the Washington contingent who entrained Monday for the border.

ANALYZING A HAIR.

Science Reads It as Expert Woodsmen Read the Trees.

To the German analyst hair is packed with information. The approximate age and physical condition can be constructed by an examination of a single hair.

The hair of every animal has certain distinguishing characteristics. It is got to be mistaken by a competent investigator. Some animals, as for example the cow, have three types of hair. These will be known by their structure. Under a proper microscopic examination hairs will be as easily distinguished by an expert as varieties of trees in a grove will be distinguished by a forester.

There was a case in which a dagger found on the prisoner had a few short hairs caught entangled in a nick of the blade. He explained this by saying that he had used the dagger to kill a rabbit that he had found trapped in a hedge. The authorities reported to the police, after an examination of the dagger, that the hairs were not of human origin, but they also added they were not rabbit hairs; they were squirrel hairs.

The police were extremely puzzled until they finally discovered that on the night of the homicide the prisoner had worn a great coat trimmed with squirrel fur. He had, in fact, carefully washed the knife after the assassination and thereby removed every evidence of his act; but, unfortunately for him, he made the mistake of attempting to dry the dagger by wiping it on the fur lining of his great coat—Melville Davison Post in Saturday Evening Post.

The Angel. Wife—I am trimming up last year's hat to save the cost of a new one! Hubby—How good of you! You're a perfectly little angel, my dear! Wife—Am I? Then give me \$10 to buy wings—Exchange.

Nice Table Ornament. When Sir George Trevelyan was chief secretary for Ireland, in troublous times, the police made him carry a pistol about with him. One night after dinner he took it out of his pocket and put it on the table, saying to his host, "Pray forgive me, but if you knew how tired I am of carrying this thing about!"—London Standard.

Hill Roads Can Operate Big Liners. Washington.—The Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways may continue to own and operate the steamships Great Northern and Northern Pacific, despite the provision of the Panama canal act forbidding ownership of steamships by railroads, the interstate commerce commission decided.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED BY ALLIES

New Drive Preceded By Most
Terrific Artillery Bombardment of War.

London.—After weeks of intense bombardment with guns of every caliber, firing 1,000,000 shells daily, the British and French launched a general offensive against the German line along a front of 25 miles north of the river Somme. They succeeded in taking the German front line trenches and capturing many men.

The British thrust forward followed five days of the most lavish expenditure of shell fire the world has ever known. The German front for nearly 90 miles, from the Yser to the Somme, was bathed in a never-ceasing flame of artillery pounding, with the explosion of millions of shells.

At dawn the British bombardment suddenly concentrated a terrific fire on the German line from the Arras south to the Somme. For an hour and a half the German line was under a steady rain of high explosive shells that blotted out trenches and human life.

The big guns lifted their fire at 7:30. At the same instant rows of British troops sprang forward to the attack.

Fricourt, three miles east of Albert, the scene of desperate fighting between the British and Germans, has been captured by the British.

The official statement by the French war office at Paris says that south of the Somme the French have forced their way into the second line of the German entrenchments at several places and have captured the village of Fries and the Meraucourt wood.

South of Ancre river, where the infantry swept forward, Curlu was captured by the French and Montauban and Mametz were taken by the British with almost unbroken success, though heavy curtains of fire and delays due to stubborn resistance were met at some points.

The Germans in their defensive tactics in many instances left the first line trench lightly held and then shelled it when occupied by the British, but the British carried on the fight to the second line.

50 SQUARE MILES TAKEN BY ALLIES

Paris.—The battle of the Somme, now in full progress, marks the opening of the Franco-British offensive, long expected as a critical, if not the decisive, stage of the war.

The allied lines enveloped within the first 24 hours nine villages and 50 square miles of French territory held by the Germans.

The French had crossed, first, the Somme canal, then the Somme river, and held a line approximately to Albert. It was then, with lines prepared, that the British bombardment began. The French meanwhile were bombarding the German lines with equal intensity, but, as the shelling had been steady for nine months, it was not so noticeable and did not attract attention. The French were thus able to prepare their part in the offensive in secret.

At the prescribed hour of 7:30 Saturday morning the troops surged out of the trenches and over ground torn by shells into the first line of German trenches.

The Germans were unable to stand against the elan of the French, who pushed rapidly forward until they penetrated three miles into the German lines.

The advance so far achieved puts the whole German line south to Soissons in danger, as the French are now well behind that part of the German line.

RETIREMENT IS ADMITTED

Divisions Declared Withdrawn to Prepared Positions.

Belfin, via London.—In the great Anglo-French offensive begun along a front of 25 miles to the north and south of the river Somme, the German official statement says the entente allied troops were successful in penetrating the German first line trenches at several points.

The German division defending these trenches, it is added, had to be withdrawn to other prepared positions. From Gommecourt to La Boisselle, the communication says, the British and French sustained heavy losses and obtained no advantage worth mentioning.

Heney Out For Wilson. Los Angeles.—Francis J. Heney, candidate for U. S. senator on the progressive ticket in 1914 and one of the California progressive party leaders, has pledged his support to President Wilson in a statement addressed to the president.

V. C. McCORMICK



Vance C. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, who was selected to head the Democratic National Committee.

THREE MEN WILL COMMAND BORDER

Washington.—A division of authority among military commanders along the Mexican border, announced by the war department, reduces jurisdiction of the southern department, commanded by Major General Funston, to the Texas line from the coast to El Paso, creates a new department of New Mexico, commanded by Brigadier General Pershing, and adds the Arizona border to the western department, under Major General Bell.

Heretofore the southern department has embraced the entire border from the gulf coast to the California state line, and General Pershing's expedition in Mexico has been directly under command of General Funston.

Funston Recommended Change. San Antonio, Texas.—The division of authority along the Mexican border was recommended to the war department two weeks ago by General Funston. He suggested to the department that if general field operation in Mexico were undertaken greater efficiency would be displayed by the American army if three major generals were placed in command.

CARRIZAL SURVIVOR BACK

Trooper Captured After Adventure Says Mexicans Aggressors in Fight

El Paso, Tex.—Another survivor of the Carrizal fight has reached the border. He is Corporal F. X. Cooke, of Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, who was brought into Juarez from Villa Ahumada and placed in prison.

Corporal Cooke, in addition to telling a thrilling story of his adventure since the battle with the Mexicans under General Gomez, added his statement to that of other survivors that the Mexicans fired the first shots of the engagement.

He also quoted Captain Boyd as saying just before the commander gave orders to his men to advance. "The general has given order that there is only one way for us to go and that is to the north. My orders are to go to Villa Ahumada, to the east, and I am going there."

Captain Boyd also, Cooke said, cautioned them against firing first and against letting any piece go off accidentally, under pain of heavy punishment.

Villa Alive, Scout Says. El Paso, Tex.—Francisco Villa with 1200 followers is in the state of Durango near the Zacatecas border, according to a report made to General Bell by a scout who reached the border after a month's individual pursuit of the bandit chieftain.

Villa Bandits Hanged for Raid. Deming, N. M.—Four Villistas who took part in the Columbus raid were executed by hanging in the county jail here.

THE MARKETS

Portland.

Wheat—Club, 82c; bluestem, 96c; red Russian, 82c; forty-fold, 84c; red fife, 83c.
Hay—Timothy, \$24 per ton; alfalfa, \$15.
Butter—Creamery, 24c.
Eggs—Ranch, 22c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, 32c; valley, 33c.
Hops—1915 crop, 8@11c; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Seattle.

Wheat—Bluestem, 94c; club, 86c; red Russian, 85c; forty-fold, 87c; turkey red, 94c.
Barley—\$23 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 25c.
Eggs—22c.