Or.Hist.Soc., 207 2d st.

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

Established 1887. Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Friday, June 8, 1917. Five Cents

OBSTINATE GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Readiness Shown to Make Any Sacrifices to Hold Allied Armies in Check.

Paris.—Sixteen times since May 20 the Germans have attacked the positions taken from them on that day by the French at Mount Carnillet and the Heights of the Teton and the Casque, south of Moronvilliers, in the Champagne. All the efforts have been characterized by the greatest obstinacy, the assaulting waves retiring only when their ranks were so thinned by French three-inch shells and machine gun fire that they could no longer hold them.

The most violent of these attacks was one upon the Casque and the Teton, which are the most advantageous observation points in this sector, commanding a view of the entire Moronvilliers region. The fighting went on all day.

That the Germans are prepared to go to almost any length in sacrifices of men to hold the situation on the western front in hand, seems apparent. Along the line held by the French, the effort is taking the form of almost ceaseless counter attacks, both in the Aisne region and in the Champagne. Although suffering a sanguinary repulse on Sunday in repeated attacks on the Vauclere and Californie plateaus, they made a new thrust further west, near Froidmont farm, along the Chemin-des-Dames plateau. The French report shows this to have had some measure of success, the crown prince's troops forcing their way into some advanced French positions.

LOST PROVINCES MUST BE RETURNED

Paris.—By a vote of 453 to 55 the chamber of deputies in secret session has adopted a resolution declaring that peace conditions must include the liberation of territories occupied by Germany, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and just reparation for damage done in the invaded regions. The resolution, which was accepted by the government, also favors the creation of a league of nations for the maintenance of peace.

Speaking to the resolution, Premier Ribot said:

"This resolution affirms our national sovereignty. It declares that in a democracy like ours there can be no secret diplomacy. None can or want to finesse with the national sovereignty. None has entertained such thoughts. French policy is the policy of frankness and clearness."

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS

President Assures Northwest Wheat Men of Intent to Guarantee Price.

Washington.—Spring wheat growers of the northwest were assured by President Wilson in a personal interview that the government intends to protect farmers in marketing their crops and that prices will be guaranteed high enough to stimulate production. The farmers' representatives were told that the government hopes permanent marketing reforms may grow out of wartime measures.

It is not the present intention to fix minimum prices, the president said, as the government believes production prices will remain high without putting this measure into effect.

Berlin Reports Portuguese in Battle.

Berlin.—The first official statement that Portuguese troops are now fighting on the western front was made here. In announcing the capture of 1000 yards of French trenches northeast of Soissons by a surprise attack, the war office stated that among the prisoners captured were some Portuguese.

Big Lumber Market Created by War.

Washington.—Two billion feet of lumber will be required within the next year for war purposes, according to an estimate by the lumber committee of the council of national defense.

American Mission Reaches Russia.

Washington.—Safe arrival at a Russian port of the American commission to Russia headed by Elihu Root, ambassador extraordinary, was announced in a dispatch to the navy department.

Idaho Ex-Governor Dies.

Boise, Idaho.—John M. Haines, governor of Idaho in 1913 and 1914, died at his home here after a long illness. He was 54 years old.

Chinese Capital Joins Rebellion.

Pekin.—Eleven provinces of China, including the province of Chi-Li, in which Pekin is situated, now no longer recognize the authority of the Pekin government.

GENERAL CROWDER

General Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, who has charge of the selective draft system.

URGE PEOPLE TO USE MORE VEGETABLES

Washington.—An increased vegetable diet was urged on the American people by Herbert C. Hoover as a means of conserving the supply of staple foodstuffs. In an appeal to the country's housewives, Mr. Hoover emphasized the allies' needs of staples and the probable needs of this country next winter.

"Price conditions in the larger cities may not permit of so large a proportion of substitution of vegetables as in the country districts and smaller towns. It is even more important, therefore, that in the country districts and smaller towns vegetables should be substituted for the staples, because this will relieve the question of transportation.

"If the rural population, including in this term the larger towns and smaller cities, during the months of July, August and September, would reduce the consumption of sugar one ounce, bread four ounces a day, meat a half ounce a day and vegetables were substituted instead, the economic saving would represent a saving of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, 125,000 tons of sugar and 700,000 beeves."

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS

The British are again on the offensive on the Arras front.

The French and British armies have captured 52,000 German prisoners, including 1000 officers, since April 16.

Russian troops have won a victory in a battle with the Turks in the Sakiz region on the Mesopotamian frontier, taking possession of three heights.

During the month of May, the German official announcement says, the Germans captured on the western front 12,500 rank and file and 237 officers, including one general.

There has been increased artillery firing in Ypres sector, in Belgium. Both London and Berlin comment in their communications on the activity of heavy guns in that region.

Premier Ribot has announced in the French chamber of deputies that the government would not facilitate the voyage of French socialists to the International Socialist Congress at Stockholm.

The reply of the German government to Spain regarding the attack by a German submarine on the Spanish steamer Patricio, says a Havas dispatch from Madrid, is understood to be extremely cordial.

The taking over of the great fortress of Kronstadt by the local council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and strike outbreaks in many of the large munition factories of Petrograd indicate the new provisional government of Russia is meeting with increased internal opposition.

Pershing to Have Joffre's Help.

Paris.—Marshal Joffre has been designated by the minister of war to continue his work, begun in Washington, of assisting to organize American participation in the war. He will co-operate with the American commander, Major General Pershing.

Ten Billion to Be Spent in U. S.

New York.—Ten billion dollars to be spent during the coming year by the United States and the allied governments for the products of American farms, mines and factories, Secretary McAdoo declared here, will bring to the country the greatest prosperity in its history.

German Warship Sunk.

London.—A German destroyer has been sunk and another damaged in a running fight between six German destroyers and Commodore Tyrwhitt's squadron, the admiralty announces.

FOUR IMPORTANT WAR MEASURES PASSED

Senate Passes Food Production Bill Affecting Grain Exchanges.

Washington.—Congress finished another war week with real action, disposing of four important emergency measures.

The senate passed the $10,000,000 food production bill.

The senate adopted the conference reports of the $3,340,000,000 war budget, and the $140,000,000 civil bills, appropriating funds for the army-navy establishments, and miscellaneous government propositions.

The house passed the war risk insurance bill, appropriating $50,000,000 for insuring officers and sailors manning American merchantmen during the war.

President Wilson retains broad powers for carrying on the proposed emergency shipping program under the war budget bill finally agreed upon. The shipping provision is substantially as passed originally by the senate.

The conference made one change in the bill authorizing army appropriations for soldiers "who will be free from service four months after peace is declared, or as soon thereafter as transportation facilities can be secured."

Under the food bill passed by the senate, there is a provision authorizing the president to close grain exchanges in case of urgent need, when those exchanges are found to be dealing in futures of wheat or other necessaries of life.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO INSURE FIGHTERS

Washington. — Plans for issuing $4000 free government insurance on the life of every American soldier and sailor during the war in lieu of pension arrangements will be taken up this week by the council of national defense. A report prepared by Assistant Secretary Sweet, of the commerce department, urges that the insurance be provided through legislation before American troops are sent to France.

The plans as prepared provide for a flat insurance of $4000 on the life of every officer and private in the military and naval service, to be paid to his beneficiaries without premiums. A government insurance bureau would handle the whole subject and there would be provision for a system of insurance by which officers and men desiring to do so could take out amounts higher than the $4000 free policy by paying premiums at peace rates.

CAPITAL GREETS VETERANS

Confederate Reunion Held First Time Outside Southern States.

Washington. — The national capital in wartime threw open its arms this week to welcome the survivors of the Confederate army which sought to capture it more than half a century ago. Gray-clad veterans of the great war between the states marched up Pennsylvania avenue Thursday morning through a court of honor and past the White House, in front of which they were reviewed by the president of the United States.

For the first time since the formation of the United Confederate Veterans, their annual reunion, the twenty-seventh, is held outside what were the Confederate states.

To Train Men for Merchant Vessels.

Washington.—A campaign to recruit and train 10,000 men to officer the ships of the new American merchant marine has been announced by the federal shipping board.

Food Dealers Indicted.

Chicago.—Sixteen individuals and nine firms dealing in butter and eggs were indicted by the federal grand jury for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Brazil to Utilize German Ships.

Rio de Janeiro.—President Braz has signed a decree providing for the utilization by the government of the German ships now interned in Brazilian ports.

Italian Forces Advance.

Rome.—Attacking over a two and a half mile front on the Carso plateau, the Italians advanced 400 yards along the road to Trieste, it was announced.

Plain Styles Probable.

Washington—Plainest of styles in men's and women's clothing probably will be decreed by American manufacturers to conserve the wool supply.

Coast to Build 100 Ships.

Washington.—No less than 100 standard wooden ships will be built for the government during the next 18 months on the Pacific Coast.

HELP WIN THE WAR

FIGHT—ECONOMIZE—CONSERVE—PRODUCE

BUT FIRST OF ALL

Buy a Liberty Loan Bond

Liberty Loan Bonds are the safest investment in the world today. They are issued by the United States Government and are a mortgage on the United States of America—our country—the richest country in the world. They are Uncle Sam's promises to pay, and he is worth $225,000,000,000.

Liberty Loan Bonds pay 3½% Interest and they may be had in any of the following denominations: $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, $10,000, $50,000 and $100,000. You can make a first payment as low as one dollar and have until August 30 to pay the balance. Most big business houses will accept Liberty Loan Bonds same as cash in payment for merchandise.

A MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY W. G. M'ADOO

"Wars cannot be conducted without money. It is the first thing to be provided. In this war it is the most immediate help—the most effective help that we can give. We must not be content with a subscription of two billion dollars—we must oversubscribe this loan as an indication that America is stirred to its depths and aroused to the summit of her greatness in the cause of freedom. Let us not endanger success by complacent optimism. Let us not satisfy ourselves with the reflection that some one else will subscribe the required amount. Let every man and woman in the land make it his or her business to subscribe to the Liberty Loan immediately, and if they cannot subscribe themselves, let them induce somebody else to subscribe. Provide the Government with the funds indispensably needed for the conduct of the war and give notice to the enemies of the United States that we have billions to sacrifice in the cause of liberty.

"Buy a Liberty Bond today; do not put it off until tomorrow. Every dollar provided quickly and expended wisely will shorten the war and save human life."

W. G. M'ADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

ASK THE BANK OF MORO FOR APPLICATION BLANK

GILDED LIMES.

A Feature of Native Festivals and Feasts in South India.

Instead of exchanging cards the well to do natives of southern India show their esteem on New Year's day by presenting to their friends limes covered with brass leaf, or in some cases with gold leaf. As the natives have several New Year's days of their own in addition to the special ones of the English, the Mohammedans and the Tamil and Telugu branches of the Hindus, the gilded limes are passed around rather frequently. The custom is a purely local one, and it had its origin so far back that no one remembers when or why it was started.

In addition to the New Year's festivals gilded limes are sometimes presented to the host at the ordinary "tamash" or social gathering. If a native is too poor to afford gilded limes, not to mention gold covered ones, he gives plain, undecorated ones.

It is said that a great quantity of brass leaf is used for decorating limes for these special occasions, and the bazaar trade in this kind of gilt is very large throughout the southern part of India. Brass leaf is sold also for the decoration of gilded caps, or "topi," worn by the Mohammedans in that part of India, as well as for ornamenting the dress of the Mohammedan women.—New York Herald.

Iron Bridges.

Introduction of the semielliptical arch in bridge building in England met with complaint on behalf of the Tweedside people, because the roadway over it being almost level, as one old man said, "You did not know when you were on it and when you were off it." The first iron arch constructed was made in England at Coalbrookdale by one Darby. The bridge consists of one semicircular arch, 100 foot span, each of the ribs being cast in two pieces only. It was opened for traffic in 1779, and a new era in the art of bridge building was thus entered upon. Up to 1860 cast iron was predominant in bridge construction, and although it is believed that wrought iron was introduced before 1800 it does not appear to have been extensively used before 1860

Preaching Monkeys.

The author of "The History of Brazil" tells of a species of monkey called "preachers." Every morning and evening these monkeys assemble in the woods. One takes a higher position than the rest and makes a signal with his forepaw. At this signal the others sit around him and listen. When they are all seated he begins to utter a series of sounds. When he stops these cries he makes another signal with his paw, and the others cry out until he makes a third signal, upon which they become silent again. This author, Mr. Maregrove, asserts that he was a witness to these preachings.

Card Playing.

Card playing began in India in the ninth century. It was introduced into Europe by orientals some time prior to the thirteenth century. Saracens popularized the amusement in Spain and Italy. The taste for the game afterward spread to Germany, where it commenced to be indulged in about 1275. Its appearance in France was mentioned in the records of that country in 1393. Heraldic cards were first known in England in 1600.

EASY TO PROVIDE FOR YOUR OLD AGE

Young Man Can Double Income by Middle Life.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH WEEK.

In Twenty-eight Years Principal Will Amount to $17,779.22 and Income From This Sum Invested In Six Per Cent Mortgages Will Be Upwards of $20 Weekly.

This is not a get-rich-quick scheme. It is simply a plain statement of how any industrious young man who sets about it early enough can double his income by middle life simply through $5.00 weekly savings and wise investment of them from time to time.

Let us assume that you are in your twenties and that you are earning $20 a week, $1,040 a year.

In order to equal that income through 6 per cent investments you would need a capital of about $17,300.

Here is how you can do it before you have passed your prime:

Suppose you open a savings account in a bank which pays 4 per cent interest on savings, compounded semi-annually.

Save and deposit in the bank $5 every week.

Whenever your principal and interest equal or exceed $1,000 draw out that sum and invest it in a first mortgage paying 6 per cent a year payable semi-annually. Likewise deposit your mortgage interest in your savings account, continue to withdraw and invest whenever your savings account reaches the $1,000 mark.

In 28 years your principal will amount to $17,779.22 and your income from this sum invested in good 6 per cent mortgages will be upwards of $20 a week. This is how it figures out:

$5.00 per week deposited in bank at 4 per cent per annum compounded semi-annually will amount to $1,123.89 in four years.

You take out $1,000 and invest it in a first mortgage at 6 per cent. Balance on Savings Account, $123.89.

In seven years the amount in the savings bank will be $1,154.89. Another $1,000 is taken out and invested leaving $154.89 remaining.

At each period of nine and one half years, eleven and one half years, thirteen and one-half years, fifteen and one-half years, seventeen years, eighteen and one-half years, nineteen and one-half years, twenty-one years, and each year until the twenty-eighth year one thousand is invested. Seventeen thousand dollars will have been invested in mortgages, and a balance of $779.00 will be remaining in the bank at the end of the twenty-eighth year.

This amount, at 6 per cent interest, yields $1,066.92 a year, or $20.51 a week.

The Saturday Evening Post a few years ago gave an interesting calculation that if a man whose income remains the same year after year will deposit one-third his income each month in a savings bank that pays four per cent, he will be able to retire at the end of thirty-five years, and thereafter he or his heirs will receive the full amount of his income.

If he will steadily deposit one-quarter of his income in the same way he will be able to retire on full pay at the end of forty-one years.

A fifth of his income saved and deposited in this way, will enable him to stop work on full income at the end of forty-six years, while a deposit of one-tenth of his income will retire him at the end of the sixty years.

To be able to retire on half income as a result of this kind of steady saving is easier. This can be achieved in twenty-four years by the deposit of one-third of the wages in a savings bank each month; in twenty-eight years by the deposit of one-fourth of the wages; in thirty-two years by the deposit of one-fifth of the income, and forty-five years by the steady saving of one-tenth of the wages.

The nation-wide campaign which the American Bankers' Association is conducting encourages systematic saving and wise spending of money through the keeping of a budget of private expenses.

DO NOT CARRY YOUR MONEY WITH YOU.

You can't spend what you do not have. Money in the pocket burns. It is easy to say "no" to some alluring window or appealing advertisement when you have no money with you, but when the purse is full, how hard to turn away! You can't go if you haven't the price of a ticket; but how much better to stay at home when you have a ticket with you! To carry money around and be able to say "no" to the many opportunities that appeal to you to spend is to develop character, resisting power, reserve and strength. It means that you know yourself and can conquer yourself. But until you are strong enough to say "no" and stick to it, you had better let the bank do the resisting for you, for this is what banks are for. You can't spend money while it is in a bank.

Genuinely Dry.

Antofagasta, a seaport of Chile, on Mexican boys a great shipper of metal ores, borax and nitrate, is obliged to pipe its drinking water several hundred miles from the Andes. The city is one of the driest spots in the world, though a deep water port. Beyond it lies the great Atacama desert.—Argonaut.

Lucky Youth.

"Young Scaddis is an absolute nincompoop. He doesn't know enough to come in when it rains."

"He doesn't need to. With all his money he can afford a new umbrella every day in the week and also a man to carry it for him."—St. Louis Post Dispatch

No property owner should complain about the road bond measure. It is simply a proposition by which the state proposes to build a system of permanent highways from revenue already provided and without any increase in the direct tax levy.

LANGUAGE AND THE BIBLE.

The Book That Standardized All the Dialects of Britain.

Before the printing of the Bible there was no English language. It was the Bible that standardized all the dialects of Britain and that bound them together into a living speech, and it was the Bible that was the foundation of the education and culture of England. As the English historian Green says, "The English people became a people of a book, and that book was the Bible."

To a large degree the same is true of Germany, but it is not necessary to go back to the middle ages to find the Bible forming a nation's culture and fixing its language.

On many of the mission fields, especially in Africa, the language of the natives had never been reduced to writing until the missionary provided them with an alphabet in order that the Bible might be translated into their tongues. The Bible has then become both the language textbook and the spiritual guide of these African nations. In mission schools the world over the Bible is the language textbook. The people of the mission lands want their children to learn the western tongue, and they send them to the school. They learn the missionary's language, but in the learning they find the missionary's God.—Christian Herald.

THE CLOWN'S FACE.

Pathetic Incident From Which the Use of Black Lines Come.

"One of the greatest tragedies of the theater," said a prominent comedian, "is connected with the clown.

"In the time of Louis XIV. there was a famous clown known as 'Fat William' (Gros Guillaume), who held his audience in the Rue Favart by his wonderful eccentricities of gesture, voice and mimicry. One night, so the legend runs, his wife was dying, and he was still obliged to go on and entertain the clanking, clashing, ribald Parisian mob that stood in the pit. It was in the days before there were seats in the orchestra.

"Like all imitators of the Italian 'commedia,' his face was whitened with flour. Under the burden of his great domestic sorrow he was stupid and slow in his performance, and in order to stir him up his companion on the stage hit him a resounding whack with a heavy cane. The combination of his sentimental troubles and the physical pain caused Gros Guillaume to weep. As the tears streamed down over his whitened face the aspect was so comical that the audience cheered and laughed itself into hysterics. And ever since then every clown has black lines on his whitened face.

"Many are the black lines on the face of the actor that the audience knows not of."—Chicago Tribune.

Precedent.

"Have you ever had any experience in this business before?"

"No, sir."

"Ever thought anything about it?"

"No, sir."

"And yet you want me to appoint you general manager of this company Where did you get the idea?"

"Well, you know that's the way our government appoints its cabinet officers."—Life.