

The Observer

MORO, OREGON.

FRIDAY, July 26, 1918

The price of The Observer is \$1.50 per year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for four months—but if paid in advance we accept \$2.50 in full for 2 years. Shorter terms than one year 12 1/2 cents per month. A Blue Mark here will answer an inquiry, when entered upon our calendar, giving the date of the paper as the date at which your current subscription expires.

San Diego Missing Reduced to Six.
Washington.—All but six of the 49 men reported missing after the sinking of the armored cruiser San Diego off Fire Island, New York, have been accounted for, said an announcement by the navy department. It is believed the cruiser struck a mine.

Army Contract Frauds Numerous.
Washington.—Fraud and gross profiteering has been uncovered in many contracts for army shoes, shirts, leggings and other soldiers' supplies and equipment as a result of investigation by army intelligence and department of justice agents, it was learned.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman County.
Quincy E. Gwynne, and Lucilla N. Gwynne, husband and wife, Plaintiffs,
vs.
J. L. Smith and Willie L. Smith, husband and wife, Defendants.

To J. L. Smith and Willie L. Smith, husband and wife, Defendants:
IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON you and each of you are hereby commanded and required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons; the date of the first publication hereof being the 28th day of June, 1918.

And if you fail to so appear and answer for want thereof the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in their complaint filed against you herein, which relief, among other things, is as follows: That the plaintiffs have a judgment and decree that the defendants have not, nor has either of them, any right, title or interest in or to any of the following described property, to-wit: The Southwest quarter and the East half of section Twenty-five (25) and the West half of the Northeast quarter and the West half of the Southeast quarter of section Twenty-four (24) all in Township Two (2) North Range Eighteen East of the Willamette Meridian.

Also Lot Two (2) and the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter and the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of section Thirty (30) and the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter and Lots Three (3) and Four (4) of section Thirty (30) all in Township Two (2) North Range Nineteen (19) East of W. M.

Also the Southeast quarter of section Twenty-six (26) Township Two (2) North of Range Eighteen East of W. M., all being in Sherman County, State of Oregon, and containing 1095 acres more or less.

And for a further decree that the plaintiffs are now the owners in fee simple of the said property holding and owning the same free and clear of any right, title or interest of the defendants or any persons claiming under them, and for a further decree quieting the title to said premises above described and all thereof in the plaintiffs as against the defendants and each of them and all persons claiming by, through or under them, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just in the premises.

This Summons is served upon you by publication thereof once a week for six consecutive and successive weeks in the Sherman County Observer, a newspaper of general circulation in Sherman County and printed and published in the town of Moro, in Sherman County, Oregon, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Fred Krusow, County Judge of said Sherman County, Oregon, which order was made and entered on the 25th day of June, 1918, and which order directed that service of Summons be made upon you by publication as aforesaid. The residence and post office address of the undersigned attorneys for the plaintiff is 1225 Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon. The date of the first publication of this summons is the 28th day of June, 1918.

CLARK, MIDDLETON & CLARK,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Residence and Post Office address,
1225 Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon.



Position for holding the brush
Arrows show direction for brushing
One of a Series of Informative Articles on Dental Hygiene

How to Brush Teeth

MOST Tooth-brushing is done very thoughtlessly. It does not remove food deposits from all the surfaces of the teeth and the mouth. From three to five minutes are required to accomplish anything like a thorough cleaning of the teeth. At least this much time should be spent after meals and at night before retiring. Most decay of the teeth takes place during the night or resting hours.

The tooth-brush must not be too coarse and stiff, and it should not be drawn straight across the teeth. The proper method is to brush from the gum towards the cutting edge of the teeth with a slight circular motion. Avoid the use of coarse gritty tooth-powders, and all tooth-pastes containing soap, and all mouth washes purporting to cure or prevent dental trouble. After each brushing the mouth should be rinsed out with lukewarm water. The tooth-brush should be cleaned and kept dry when not in use.

Published by the
Board of Dental Examiners
State of Oregon

RICHARD F. CLEVELAND



Richard Folsom Cleveland, a son of former President Cleveland, who has enlisted in the marine corps.

CLASS A-1 MEN ARE URGED TO BE READY

Washington.—Provost Marshal General Crowder issued an appeal to all men of Class 1, calling upon them to begin now their preparation as soldiers and not wait until they actually have been called into camp.

"Regard yourselves as a selected fraternity of active patriots," says General Crowder. "Encourage those who are weak. Inspire the indifferent. Inform the ignorant. Search out the slackers."

"Have you ever thought that our enemy is attacking us, not only in Europe, but at home? Have you realized that his special trickery consists in seeking to make men disloyal here in our own country? Have you tried to discover and suppress the enemy's work here in the peaceful regions of our homes?"

"It will take some time to make good soldiers out of you. The sooner you start, the sooner you will arrive."

CZECHS ATTACK CAPITAL

Army of 12,000 Operate Against City of Khabarovsk.

Vladivostok.—Of the 14,000 Czechs who reached Vladivostok, 12,000 are engaged in active military operations at Khabarovsk.

Forty thousand Czech-Slovaks hold the Trans-Siberian railroad between Samara and Irkutsk.

The immediate aim of the Czech-Slovaks is the occupation of Khabarovsk, seat of general government for Amur, in order to secure their right flank, after which they will proceed along the Chinese Eastern railway to a junction is effected with the Czech-Slovaks from Irkutsk.

The attitude of the Czechs toward the Siberian government is that of a friendly neutral, but they will oppose any threatened armed advance on Vladivostok.

Former Czar Reported Shot.

London.—The former czar of Russia was shot on July 16, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here. The dispatch stated that council in control of the Ural region passed sentence on the former czar and that it was carried out on the date set.

Troops From Camp Lewis in France.

Portland, Ore.—Cable messages arriving in Portland indicate without doubt that all of the 91st Division, which left Camp Lewis late in June for overseas, has arrived safely in France.

Franco-Italians Advance in Albania.

Rome.—Franco-Italian troops again have taken up their advance in Albania, according to the Italian war office.

Plague Attacks Moscow.

London.—Cholera has broken out in Moscow, according to a Russian wireless message.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$61 per ton.
Barley—Standard feed, \$53 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$75; cracked, \$76.
Hay—Timothy, \$34 per ton; alfalfa, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 49c per lb.
Eggs—Ranch, 40c per dozen.
Potatoes—Old, \$2.25 per hundred, new, 2 1/2c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 21@23c; broilers, 26@30c; ducks, young, 30c.

Seattle.
Butter—Creamery, 49c per lb.
Eggs—Ranch, 51c per dozen.
Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 35c; light, 35c; broilers, 40c; roosters, dressed, 25c; ducks, live 30c, dressed 34c; geese, live 27c, dressed 35c.

Curing Elephant's Cold.

A circus man, caught in the act of curing an elephant of a cold, was dared to take his own medicine. He declined, but invited the interviewer to return the next day and see the elephant cured. And the next day the elephant was rid of the cold. The keeper placed a bucket of boiling hot vinegar in a bag and then tied the latter about the animal's trunk so that he was compelled to inhale the beneficial fumes whether he wished to or not.

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use

of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry of the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fairmindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour & Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company

U. S. AND JAPAN TO ENTER SIBERIA

London.—The Japanese diplomatic council has agreed to the American proposal for joint intervention by Japan and the United States in Siberia, says a dispatch from Tokyo. A proclamation will be issued assuring Russia that the entrance has no aggressive designs in intervening in Siberia, the dispatch adds.

It is probable that a relief expedition will accompany the joint expedition, it is stated.

A Pekin dispatch to the Times says that the character of the contemplated allied action at Vladivostok has caused lively satisfaction there. The allies, it is believed in Pekin, cannot do better for the moment than to aid the Czech-Slovaks by occupying Vladivostok. Thus supported the Czechs can proceed against the Bolsheviks.

History of Freedom of Speech.

The issue of free speech is really modern, and emerged clearly as a defensible proposition only with Milton's Areopagitica, to be followed by the widely divergent reasoning of Jeremy Taylor and Joseph Glanville, and by Locke's classical first "Letter on Toleration" (1689), which says almost the religious differences are so far as religious differences are concerned—James H. Robinson in Atlantic.

GEO. C. TAYLOR



George C. Taylor, president of the newly organized American railway express company.

Quentin Roosevelt's Death Confirmed. Amsterdam.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff Bureau message, according to a Berlin dispatch. The remains of the brave young aviator were buried with military honors by German airmen near Chambray at the spot where he fell.

TAKE SAVINGS OF LIFETIME

Sailor and Wife Did Not Know They Could Not Take Gold Out of Country.

San Francisco.—The savings of a lifetime of a sailor and his wife have been seized by federal officials because the couple did not know of President Wilson's order forbidding the taking of gold out of the country.

Because Mrs. Ricardo Rodriguez feared banks, she persuaded her husband to carry their entire fortune, \$1,855, with him on a trip to Central America. The officers found it and took possession. Because of the nature of the case permission is to be asked of Secretary McAdoo to return the money.

DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT THE WAR

Miner Comes in With \$65,000 Stake, Invests It in Bonds and Goes Back to Work.

Reno, Nev.—For five years Charles McNeale has been working a placer claim in the mountains of the Powder River country in Oregon, happily unconscious of the fact that virtually the entire world was at war. McNeale came out of his mountain retreat with \$65,000 in gold. On learning the Kaiser had made the universe his enemy the prospector attempted to enlist. He was too old. He then invested the \$65,000 pike in Thrift stamps and Liberty bonds, ordered a grub stake and returned to the hills.

Independent Warehouse & Milling Co

R. H. McKean, Manager, Wasco, Oregon

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Moro, --- Oregon.