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Or. Hist. Soc. - Auditorium

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Friday, August 23, 1918.

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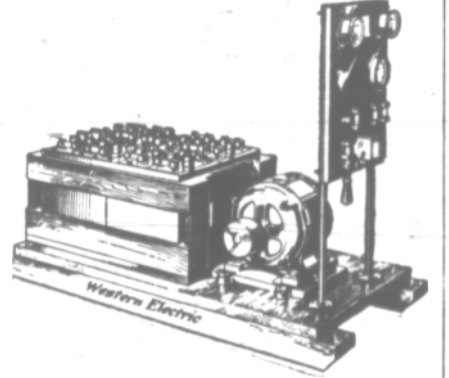
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BRITISH ADVANCE FAR IN FLANDERS

Attack on 4-Mile Front Gains More Than a Mile and 400 Prisoners.

London.—The British troops west of Arras have advanced their line to a depth of 1000 to 2000 yards on a four-mile front between Vieux Berquin and Balloet and also made progress southward of Marville, according to the official statement. The village of Outtersteun and 400 prisoners were captured.

Fighting by patrols, during the course of which the British lines on the Somme front are being pressed forward slightly day by day, continues.

East of Arras along the Scarpe river the British in sharp fighting have advanced their line to the east of the village of Pampou, while farther north, astride the Lys river, the British have reached L'Epinet and north of Marville have captured the villages of Vierhoek and La Couronne, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication from headquarters.

By withdrawing their forces in the Merville sector of the Lys salient the Germans definitely have given up one of the points from which a drive for Calais logically would be launched. This is taken to indicate that the German high command has abandoned hope of reaching the coast and now is chiefly concerned with getting the German lines back to a place of greater security.

OVER 3 MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS

Washington.—Of more than 3,000,000 men now under arms, the United States has sent nearly one-half, or more than 1,450,000, overseas for service against the enemy in France, Italy and Siberia.

These figures were given by General March in his Saturday talks with newspaper men and members of the senate military committee.

The senators were told that some transports are making the trip to Europe and back in 19 days, and that the average has been reduced to 28 days, which with additional shipping becoming available makes the great job of getting 80 divisions of American troops to France by June 30, 1919, certain of success.

General March renewed his statement made to the senate military affairs committee that there will be at least 80 American divisions or 3,600,000 men of all arms and capacities under a united command on the western front by June 30, 1919. Of actual combatants he said there will be on the firing line, or in touch with it, at least 2,200,000 American troops.

U. S. CASUALTIES 21,467

Army Loss Total 18,707 and Marine Corps 2760.

Washington.—Casualties in the United States overseas forces, announced by the war and navy departments during the week ending Sunday, numbered 1355, compared with 4916 for the previous week. Total casualties announced to date number 21,467. Total army casualties number 18,707; the marine corps lists to 2760.

Total deaths, including the killed in action, deaths from wounds, disease, accident and other causes since the United States forces landed in France number 8133, including 291 lost at sea. Of that number 7296 were of the army and 837 of the marine corps.

The wounded to date number 11,615, of which 9785 are of the army and 1830 of the marine corps.

Men missing in action and prisoners number 1719, of which 1626 are of the army and 93 of the marine corps.

158,000 Youths to Register for Army. Washington.—Revised estimates announced by the provost marshal general show that 158,000 young men who have become 21 since last June 5 should register for military service next Saturday. Of this number it is estimated that about half will go into class 1, subject to immediate call to the colors.

French Capture 8,000 Germans.

Paris.—The French forces fighting east of the Oise on a front of about 15 1/2 miles have advanced to an average depth of about two and one-half miles and captured numerous villages, according to the French official communication. More than 8000 prisoners have been taken.

Diver Rammed Off U. S. Coast.

Washington.—A German submarine was rammed and probably sunk by an American steamer about 9:30 p. m. on August 17 near Winter Quarter shoals, off the Virginia coast, the navy department announced.

GENERAL BROWN



General Brown, commander of the famous Rainbow division, which participated in recent battles in France.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS MEET IN PORTLAND

Portland, Ore.—Veterans who fought to preserve the Union fifty-seven years ago gathered in large numbers in this city to attend the 52d session of the Grand Army of the Republic which opened Monday. It is estimated that the number of Grand Army and auxiliary association visitors will approximate 20,000.

The citizens of Portland opened their hearts and homes to the visitors, doing everything possible to make this encampment a festive occasion, realizing that perhaps never again will the Pacific Northwest have the honor of entertaining this dwindling host of the men who fought the battles to prevent dissolution of the Union.

A memorable event of the encampment was the annual parade Tuesday. Commander-in-Chief Somers and his staff, together with Governor Withycombe and Mayor Baker, headed the parade until they reached the grandstand, when they entered the grandstand and reviewed the line of march.

STATE PRISON IN TURMOIL

Prisoners in Washington Penitentiary Mutiny When One Is Shot.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Convicts in the state penitentiary started a mutiny about 7:30 Tuesday night and the noise could be heard for over a considerable portion of Walla Walla. The disturbance resulted from the shooting of Fred (Tiger) Johnson by a guard.

Johnson was killed by Guard John Davison while endeavoring to escape. Davison was exonerated by the coroner. Johnson was assisted by John Vandell, who murdered E. W. Olson, state industrial insurance commissioner.

French Strike Suddenly in Picardy.

Paris.—The French struck suddenly in a new sector, driving into the German lines midway between the Picardy and Soissons-Rheims fronts, the war office announced.

Enemy positions were carried on a front of more than three miles to a depth of nearly a mile in the region of Autrech, nine miles west and north of Soissons.

Favorable Report on Man-Power Bill.

Washington.—A favorable report was voted by the house military committee on the administration man-power bill with an amendment providing that youths from 18 to 20 years of age shall be placed in separate classifications to be called into military service after men from 20 to 45.

Armed Trawler Raids Fishermen.

A Canadian Atlantic Port.—The steam trawler Triumph, fitted with two guns and wireless and manned by 16 Germans from the U-boat which captured her, is raiding the fishing banks off the Canadian coast. Crews of the schooners sunk by the Triumph have arrived here.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.

Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$59.25 ton. Barley—Standard feed, \$54 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$75; cracked, \$76. Hay—Timothy, \$31 per ton; alfalfa, \$28. Butter—Creamery, 50c per lb. Eggs—Ranch, 45c per dozen. Potatoes—\$39.50 per hundred. Poultry—Hens, 23@25c; Springs, 26@28c; ducks, 32c.

Seattle.

Butter—Creamery, 53c per lb. Eggs—Ranch, 55c per dozen. Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 36c; light, 36c; broilers, 42c; roosters, dressed, 27c; ducks, live 30c, dressed 35c; geese, live 27c, dressed 35c.

YANKEES WIPE OUT GERMAN TRENCHES

Americans Take Prisoners and Capture Village of Frapelle.

With the American Army in Lorraine.—The Americans have captured the village of Frapelle and eradicated a considerable portion of the German lines.

Prisoners were taken by the Americans and the Germans evidently suffered heavy casualties in killed and wounded.

This sector has been regarded as a quiet one and this action began merely as a raid into the enemy's positions. The raid was preceded by a straight bombardment for a few minutes, followed by a box barrage that pinned the Germans off from escape.

When the Americans went over the top to attack they succeeded in sweeping all enemy resistance before them and the raid became an organized attack. The Germans replied heavily to the American artillery fire and they also shelled the entire neighborhood.

The enemy fire, which included a barrage, was ineffective. The Americans have occupied the former German trenches and consolidated against counter-attacks.

JAPAN AFFECTED BY WIDESPREAD RIOTS

Tokio, Japan.—Troops have been called out in nearly every important city in Japan. Even the naval station at Maizuru is affected by the unrest.

At Nagoya, noted for its manufacture of porcelain, a mob estimated at 30,000 persons rioted. At several places the soldiers fired on the disturbers.

At Kobe the soldiers and police also were obliged to use bayonets.

Mobs at Osaka pillaged grocery, dry goods stores and food depots, and set fire to theaters, and other buildings. The military forces called out were attacked.

The newspaper comment here seems to indicate that the food riots throughout the country are an expression of growing social unrest among the people and to reflect the belief that the empire is advancing toward a social crisis. The riots are spreading, involving the poor and the middle classes.

BRITISH ARE IN CAUCASUS

Armed Force Has Reached the City of Baku.

London.—British troops have arrived at Baku and are reported to have started to take over the defenses of the city.

The British detachment moved upon this important front in the Caucasus by way of northwestern Persia.

It appears from the meager information at hand in London that the British detachment voyaged by steamer from Enzeli, Persia, to Baku, demonstrating that the allied hold on the Caspian Sea already is fairly established.

The allied naval forces will undoubtedly endeavor to secure their communications and once this task is accomplished, there will be hardly a possibility of the central powers gaining possession of the Baku oil fields.

Americans Gain More Ground.

With the American Army in Lorraine.—The Americans gained more ground at Frapelle despite a total of 2500 shells dropped by the enemy on the village and a raid by 45 Germans, which was repulsed by the American artillery and automatic rifle fire.

In the Woerwre American patrol had a lively engagement. One American with nine wounds carried a wounded comrade to safety.

First U. S. Troops at Vladivostok.

Vladivostok.—The transport carrying the first contingent of American troops has arrived here after an uneventful voyage of seven and a half days from Manila. The men were in excellent spirits and crowded the rails and rigging, cheering and being cheered by the men of the allied warships in the harbor.

French Advance Nearly Two Miles.

London.—The French 10th army, which attacked the German positions between the Oise and the Aisne, has penetrated to an extreme depth of nearly two miles. The enemy machine gunners are retreating desperately and the German air service also is very active.

Farm Furloughs Authorized.

Washington.—The war department announced that enlisted men in camp may obtain furloughs to engage in agricultural work by making application to their commanding officers or by having relatives or other interested persons apply through the local boards at which they registered.

SPY IS NEUTRAL; SELLS TO BOTH

Nimble Swiss Gets French and German Money, but Lands in Prison.

IS CONVICTED WITH OTHERS

Republic Anxious to Keep Out of Trouble, but Is Nest of Plotters—Espionage Trials Daily Occurrence.

Berne.—A remarkable spying feat was executed by a Swiss citizen named Lugubuhl. He succeeded in getting out of France on both sides, the French as well as the Germans, receiving profitable favors from both, and finally landed in the meshes of Swiss law. Lugubuhl was one of twenty-one defendants in a celebrated espionage case just concluded in a local court. With one exception all were found guilty, including Lugubuhl. Sentence was deferred.

Lugubuhl was anxious to buy wool waste in France. He wanted to sell it in Germany where he could get a handsome price for it. To get the wool out of France Lugubuhl had to obtain permission from the French authorities. He got into touch with French agents and spies doing business in Switzerland, who afterward were his codefendants in the trial, and upon his promise that he would make a trip into Germany, find out certain things the French spies were anxious to know and report back, he would obtain permission to take the wool out of France.

Told Germans of Deal.

To sell the wool in Germany Lugubuhl made his trip into the Kaiser's domain, as promised, but he did more than he had promised. He told German officials all about the deal he had made with the French spies, whereupon the Germans were kind enough to write a report which Lugubuhl took back to Switzerland and handed over to his French friends, who paid him \$800 for it. Lugubuhl at that time already had in his pocket the handsome profit he had made on the sale of French wool in Germany. What the Germans had paid him for double-crossing the French was not disclosed during the trial.

It took eight days to try the case. Mougeot, a French officer, was the principal defendant in absentia. He had escaped before he could be arrested. The judge in pronouncing the verdict of guilty said Mougeot had broken the word of honor given by an officer when he escaped from a hospital. He was found guilty of having organized the French spy system in Switzerland. He hired German deserters to tell him all they knew. All this was, however, only a minor offense, according to Swiss law.

Had Many Activities.

His principal crime was treason committed against the Swiss republic. He observed the movement of Swiss troops near the French border and kept the French army command posted about them. He hired men to watch the transportation of cattle. He tried to poison cattle in railroad trains by putting poison in the cars. He organized a conspiracy to foment a strike in the aluminum works at Chippis, which were sending goods to Germany, and tried to destroy the electrical plant at Waidshut.

Three of his tools were Frenchmen, who also succeeded in eluding the Swiss law. It was discovered at the trial that these men made it their business to buy factories that were selling to Germany. They bought the factories with French money and made an immense profit for themselves by the transaction.

The most prominent of the Swiss defendants was Dr. Bruehlmann, a lawyer. Revelations disclosing his activities created a sensation in all Switzerland. The court condemned him severely. Among the other defendants were a Swiss army sergeant and an army policeman. Both were found guilty of taking French money for furnishing information about army movements.

The whole of Switzerland seems to be a hotbed of spies. Espionage trials are going on almost continuously in many of the cities. Germans, Austrians and Italians are implicated as well as the Swiss themselves. The public is usually excluded from these trials because Switzerland wants to avoid as much as possible being drawn into the ramifications of spydom which might jeopardize the neutrality of the republic.

GOOD SAMARITAN IS REPAID

Woman Who Befriended Soldier Receives \$10,000 Insurance When Man Is Killed.

Neenah, Mo.—Mrs. S. H. Mollet, owner of a small home bakery here, has received word from the war department she will receive \$10,000 in insurance on the life of Thomas H. Price, a soldier who recently died from the needful discharge of a gun aboard a transport.

Price came here several years ago, and, penniless, Mrs. Mollet took him to her home, nursed and cared for him until he was well, and then helped him secure a job. Assigning of his war risk insurance to her was the only way he could show his gratitude, he told her, just before leaving.

GENERAL GOURAUD



General Gouraud, the allied commander east of Rheims, who stopped the recent offensive of the German crown prince.

3,200,000 MEN IN FRANCE BY JULY

Washington.—Four million American soldiers can defeat the German army in the belief of General March, chief of staff, and present plans of the war department call for more than that number under arms next summer, with some 3,200,000 of them, or 80 divisions, in France by June 30.

These and other important facts concerning the nation's effort in the war as given to the senate military committee by General March, Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder, were revealed by Chairman Chamberlain in presenting to the senate the administration man-power bill extending the draft ages to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

President Wilson is determined to bring the war to a conclusion by concentration of all forces on the western front, including Italy, Secretary Baker told the committee, and General March supplemented this by stating that it was the purpose to end the great world struggle quickly and decisively.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

Almost yard by yard, French and British are prying their way between five vital points in the Germans' Piard line, rendering the enemy's hold on certain places more and more precarious. At the extreme southern corner of the battle front, the French already have shoved General von Boehm over the edge of the important Lassigny heights dominating the country for miles around.

Marshal Foch has at last definitely connected the battles of the Aisne and the Somme. Announcement is made that, by a local attack, the plateau north of Autrech, about 10 miles northwest of Soissons, has been carried by the French, and that their success gives them a position dominating the region extending northward toward the Oise river.

Gradually the famous Lys salient in the region west of Arras is giving way under the pressure of the British. Again Field Marshal Haig's forces have compelled the enemy to seek ground to the eastward where he will be more secure from the shells of the big guns that for several weeks have been firing crosswise over the entire salient, working havoc among the defenders of the insecure line.

The Germans are getting no rest from the Franco-British pressure north and south of the Somme, and the French and Americans along the Vesle. The Americans in Lorraine are harassing the enemy by artillery fire and local attacks. Nowhere has the enemy had the better of any encounter.

100 I. W. W. Found Guilty of Sedition.

Chicago.—One hundred leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World were found "guilty as charged in the indictment" by the jury after one hour's deliberation at their trial for conspiracy to disrupt the nation's war program. The defendants, including William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., the highest position in the organization, face a maximum penalty of 27 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine each.

\$1,000,000 to Fight Forest Fires.

Washington.—A loan of \$1,000,000 has been made to the forest service from the president's special defense fund to combat fires in the national forests of the northwestern and Pacific coast states.

Ty Cobb to Enter Army.

Washington.—Ty Cobb, Detroit outfielder and star batsman, paused the physical examination for a commission in the gas and flame division of the army.

CALLS FOR BRAKE

Middle-Aged Man Would Slow Up Wheels of Time.

Is Living in Hope That Some Man Will Devise a Workable Scheme for Renewing One's Lease of Life, and Do It Quickly.

"What we really need," said the middle-aged man, "is some way of slowing up the wheels of time."

"As every man who has begun to get on in life knows, the older we grow the faster time seems to fly. In our youth even single days seem to be endless; but when we get to be about so old the years go so fast that they seem to spin around like pin-wheels."

"There was once an advertiser with a patent medicine to sell who started off his advertisement by describing himself as a retired physician whose sands of life had nearly run out. A well-meaning friend in the far West wrote to him saying that if he would mix a little molasses with the sands they wouldn't run out so fast."

"Of course there was an idea in that; but the minute you come to think it over seriously you see that there is really nothing to it. To make the wheels of time turn slower you'd have to have something more than molasses. I have thought that perhaps we might invent some sort of brake, a very powerful brake, for this purpose, but I guess there's really nothing in this idea, either."

"Lacking the means of making the wheels of time turn slower, so that we would seem to have more time, I have thought that perhaps somebody may yet devise a way of renewing our lease of life. If we could get an indefinite renewal of our life lease we wouldn't care how fast the wheels turned, because we'd have endless years for them to turn in."

"The man who could devise a workable plan of this sort would get rich beyond any sort of dreams whatever; that is, if he could prolong his own life as well as sell life-renewal leases to others; for I fancy that, hard as this world may be in some respects, the great majority of us would like to continue living in it a long, long time, and would give all we had for that privilege."

"For myself, I can say that I like the world very well and I would like to stay on it indefinitely. If there is anybody now working on this life-renewal device I hope he will get it running before the sands of my old-fashioned life shall have run out completely; and if when he opens up for business he will let me know where to find him I shall go to him; and, if I have the price, take out as a first extension a renewal for about a century."

Dealing With the Occult.

An astonishing number of books on occult subjects are being published in these days, especially on lines relating to the future life, the theme taking on a new interest because of the war and its losses. One writer, Prof. W. J. Crawford of Belfast, is dealing with so-called spirit manifestations in a new way. For one thing, he has tried sending the medium on a weighing machine while the manifestations are going on and watching the varying record of her weight. He has found that where a chair or table was levitated an increase in her weight almost corresponding to the weight of the piece of furniture was noted. When there were rappings her weight lessened, the amount lost varying with the intensity of the sounds. What these phenomena indicate to his mind or what he expects to prove by them does not appear.

Baltic Would Have Starved.

Some of the geniuses of earlier generations would have a hard time of it with civilian rationing in Europe. Many of them are still remembered for their appetites. Thackeray and Dickens were both masterful at the table. Balzac was equal to making a dinner of eight-dozen oysters, twelve cutlets, a duck, a pair of partridges, and all the customary "trimmings." Herbert Spencer once went upon a vegetable diet, and declared that after he returned to meat he had to rewrite everything he did in the interval to get virility into it.

Regardless of the effect on genius, rationing is spreading. Even walking sticks have come under governmental control in England, and presumably a prospective purchaser will soon have to present a license to carry such an ornament.—Nation's Business.

Big Tuna Cannery.

Half a million dollars is to be expended in the construction of a large tuna cannery on the island of Maui, in the Hawaiian group, states The Canner. The waters around the islands swarm with fish of every description, among which the tuna is predominant and attains an enormous size. The operation of this plant will be a valuable addition to the food supply of the United States and may tend to the establishment of an important fishing industry in this island territory.

Puzzling the Kaiser.

"There's one thing puzzles me," said the Kaiser.

"What's that, excellency?" asked an underling.

"Mid those Yanks shendling all dere time making money and inventing fine machines for us to swipe venever dey learn how to fight de way dey do?"