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Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Friday, August 30, 1918.

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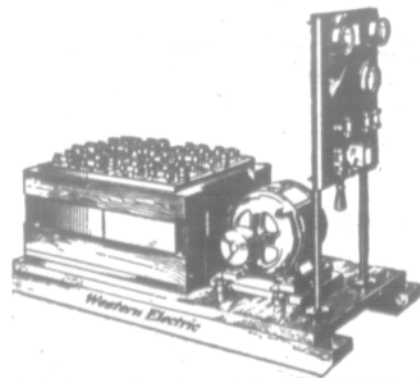
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SERGEANT QUICK



Sergeant Major Quick of the United States Marines, who was cited for bravery by General Pershing.

CONGRESS ADOPTS MANPOWER BILL

Washington.—The new manpower bill, extending the selective draft to all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, was passed by the house with only minor changes in the draft of the war department.

On the first roll call only two negative votes were cast—by Representative London, of New York, the socialist, and Representative Gordon, of Ohio, democrat. The final vote was announced as 336 to 2.

An attempt in the house to insert a work or light amendment by which those exempted from military service on occupational grounds would be required to remain at their civil tasks, failed, 62 to 91.

The manpower bill bringing within the army draft all men from 18 to 45 years old, was passed by the senate, with a modified "work or light" clause.

All efforts to change the age limits or to direct separate classification of youths under 21 failed, and the measure now goes to conference between the house and senate with no difference of serious controversy, except the "work or light" provision.

The senate was recorded unanimously for the bill. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, who cast the only negative vote on the roll call, withdrew it and was excused from voting. There were 75 affirmative votes.

The final vote in the senate was recorded amid unchecked applause from the galleries. It is expected the measure will add 13,000,000 men to the nation's military strength and provide the army that will enable the allies to defeat Germany next year.

ALLIES' CREDITS 7 BILLION

Payments Since War Began Are Over Six Billions.

Washington.—Payments to the allies since the United States entered the war stand at \$6,089,064,750.

This represents the aggregate of checks paid, as distinguished from credits established, which now amount to \$6,692,040,000.

All credit accounts are being drawn on periodically by the governments to which they are extended, excepting that to Russia which has an unexpended balance of \$137,000,000.

Technically this is still available, but the Bolshevik government has never presented any demands for payment.

Bernstorff's Relative Held as Spy. San Francisco.—Two alleged "master spies" of Germany were under indictment here. One is Baron Allardt von Dem Busche Muench, said to be a nephew of Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States. The other, Edward M. Zacho, is said by department of justice agents, to have been head of Germany's spy system in Stockholm.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.

Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$60 per ton.
Barley—Standard feed, \$53.50 ton.
Corn—Whole, \$75; cracked, \$76.
Hay—Timothy, \$31 per ton; alfalfa, \$28.

Butter—Creamery, 51c per lb.
Eggs—Ranch, 50c per dozen.
Potatoes—\$3.50 per hundred.
Poultry—Hens, 26c; springers, 26c; ducks, 30c; dressed 35c; geese, 27c; dressed 35c.

Seattle.

Butter—Creamery, 54c per lb.
Eggs—Ranch, 57c per dozen.
Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 36c; light, 33c; springers, dressed, 40c; ducks, 35c; dressed 35c; geese, 27c, dressed 35c.

UNCLE SAM'S PARTNER



(Courtesy of Life and Charles Dana Gibson.)

Planting home gardens, producing more food, and saving food are all war-time efforts of this government in which the women of America have co-operated loyally. We are all in the home army; the home army here must help the fighting forces and home armies over there; 120 million Allies must eat.

U. S. TROOPS AND MEXICANS CLASH

Americans Killed and 28 Wounded in Battle at Nogales.

Nogales.—Three Americans were killed and 28 wounded here during a skirmish between American troops and Mexicans.

The American officer killed was Captain Joseph D. Hungerford, who commanded a troop of negro cavalry. Among the Mexicans killed was Felix Penaloza, mayor of Nogales, Sonora, the Mexican town opposite here.

Among the Americans wounded is Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Herman, commander of the border patrol here. His wound is not serious.

The fighting followed the alleged efforts of a Mexican customs officer to smuggle a fellow countryman across the boundary into the United States.

An American sentry attempted to stop him. Two Mexicans fired at the sentry across the street, striking him in the right arm.

The fire was returned by American patrols and after Mexicans had rushed from nearby buildings and started shooting across the line from behind buildings and walls, the firing became general.

Reinforcements from an infantry regiment and a negro cavalry regiment were rushed to the border and took up combat positions.

It is estimated that more than 300 American soldiers and at least 50 civilians participated in the shooting.

After an hour and a half of steady fighting the Mexicans ran up a white flag on top of the Mexican custom house and American Consul E. M. Lawton, who was in the consulate in the Mexican town, went into consultation with Captain A. J. Abasolo, commanding the Mexican federal troops.

At this meeting it was agreed to cease firing.

MORE FRUIT AND LESS SUGAR

How?

More Less
Canned Fruit Jam
Dried Fruit Jelly
Fruit Butter Preserves
Fresh Fruit Sweet Pickles

Lodge Elected to Be Senate Leader.

Washington.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was elected republican leader by republican senators to succeed the late Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire.

FRENCH TAKE TWO OF ROYE DEFENSES

With the French Army in France.—Fighting in water up to their waists in the marshes along the Aisne and charging the crews of machine guns who served their weapons until killed, the troops of the third French army took two of the strongest defenses of Roye. They also captured 600 prisoners and took important booty, including a large number of machine guns.

The first attack was on the village of Fresnoy, two and a half miles north of Roye, where the Germans had restored the old fortifications of 1914-17, reinforced them with wire and installed many machine-gun nests. After a short artillery preparation the French infantry stormed the position, rushing the concrete blockhouses and killing the gunners at their pieces.

Prisoners say the garrison had orders to hold out at any cost. The French attacked from the north and south simultaneously and with such a dash that the enemy, although aware of the impending attack, was overwhelmed. Four hundred prisoners, including 16 officers, were captured in the town.

BRITISH AHEAD IN THE AIR

Gain Superiority on Battle Front and Raid Rhine Provinces Often.

London.—British air fighting on the western front during the last week provides a striking indication of the difficulty now confronting Germany in the air.

In the battle area enemy scouts are compelled to operate in large formations at a much greater height than formerly.

Severe air fighting has occurred between Albert and the Aisne-Roye road, resulting, according to latest reports, in the destruction of 62 enemy machines and the driving down of 21.

Coupled with a virtual cessation of raids on London the increasing number of bombing raids into Germany, of which there were 21 during the past week, must be demoralizing, showing Germany that she is unable adequately to protect her air frontier.

1300 Big Guns Taken by Foch.

Washington.—The number of prisoners taken by the allies since July 1 has passed the 112,000 mark, according to General March. In the same time the allies have taken from the Germans 1300 cannon of the field gun caliber and larger.

German Battalion Mutinies.

Amsterdam.—A German battalion ordered to the front unanimously refused to go, according to a dispatch from the frontier, published in the Telegraf. Thereupon every tenth man was shot. The remainder yielded.

BRITISH CONTINUE STEADY ADVANCE

Germans Fight Desperately, But Appear Confused as English Smash On.

With the British Army in France.—Field Marshal Haig's fighting armies have achieved further victories. They delivered blow after blow to the staggering enemy, who, in some places, such as the Thiépval salient, was reported to be in a state of great confusion.

Some of the heaviest fighting of the war is going on around the Bapaume section of the battle front, for the Germans are loath to part with the town, which has great strategic value.

With the battle front widened by a surprise attack in the north so that it now extends all the way to the river Scarpe, the British have made steady progress eastward.

In many localities the retreating Germans have left strong posts of machine guns supported by single field guns in an effort to delay the advancing British. These field guns have had no effect.

The attack south of the Scarpe was delivered in co-operation with tanks. These steel monsters rolled through the rain and shot their way through the German first lines almost before the Germans realized that they were being attacked.

The German retirement is continuing along many parts of the battle front. The British are overwhelming the enemy's rear guards in heavy fighting.

GERMANS TIRED OF WAR

Prisoners Taken by Americans Say New Teuton Offensive Unlikely.

With the American Army on the Vesle.—German soldiers believe that Germany is not planning any more offensives because of the manpower shortage, according to one of a party of seven of a German patrol captured by the Americans east of Flines. The prisoner said the German soldiers no longer had any enthusiasm for war.

Most of those with whom he came in contact believed the war would end soon.

Plenty of Germans, he added, would desert and surrender if given the opportunity. Many of them are constantly watching for a chance to give themselves up.

328 German Planes Destroyed.

London.—During the past two weeks 328 German airplanes have been destroyed and 134 others brought down out of control, Field Marshal Haig announced.

GENERAL MANGIN



General Mangin of the French army, commander of the allied forces operating between Soissons and Rheims.

AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURE RAILWAY

With the American Armies in France.—The American troops advanced their line a third of a mile on a front of a mile and a quarter immediately east of Flines, driving the Germans from the railroad and capturing what has been an advantageous position.

The boche had dug in along the railroad skirting the south bank of the Vesle and had established numerous machine gun nests. The Americans were in a dip south of the main Soissons-Rheims highway. They had to advance across open country toward the railway.

A stiff barrage was put down on the railway at 5 a. m., the infantry starting their advance simultaneously. Quickly they topped the highway and charged across the open space in the face of a terrific machine gun fire. The attack was so impetuous it sent the boche running. A heavy enemy barrage was put down on the railway, but the Americans held on.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

Notwithstanding strong German reinforcements on both wings of the battlefield, the British and French forces everywhere have beaten off the enemy and continued the victorious progress.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, and thousands of men made prisoner and large quantities of materials and guns.

The Germans are launching strong counter attacks against the French between the Oise and Aisne rivers in an endeavor to hold back General Mangin's army which is threatening the entire German front in this region.

With all this fierce fighting and notwithstanding the fact that the British at many places have fought over open ground against an enemy protected in "pot holes" and strong points of other kinds, the British losses everywhere seem to have been extraordinarily light. This probably is due to the confusion the Germans find reigning behind their lines, as they are fighting a losing battle, which for them hourly grows most disastrous.

In the Vosges regions the Americans are keeping up their patrol activity against the enemy. The Americans have bombed German points behind the line. Thirty-eight bombs were dropped from airplanes on Conflans Saturday and ten direct hits were scored. Considerable fighting in the air also is taking place.

Austro-Hungarian reinforcements have arrived on the southeastern end of the western front, a number of soldiers from Austrian units having been captured by French patrols in the Woivre region.

Germany Protests to Spain.

Amsterdam.—Germany has energetically protested against the intention of Spain to replace sunken Spanish tonnage by interned German ships, according to an official statement issued in Berlin.

American Casualty List is 23,574.

Washington.—American casualties in the great war announced by the war department to date total 23,574, of which 20,673 were in the army and 2901 in the marine. There were 2403 casualties reported the past week.

260,000 German Men Unnaturalized.

Washington.—About 260,000 unnaturalized male Germans live in the United States and have registered under enemy alien regulations, the department of justice reported.

AMERICAN FOOD SAVINGS LARGE

United States Sent to Allies 141,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Allies Got 844,600,000 Pounds More Meat and Fats in 1917-18 Than in Year Before.

AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES	
MEAT.	
1916-17.....	2,166,500,000 lbs.
1917-18.....	3,011,100,000 lbs.
Increase.....	844,600,000 lbs.
CEREALS.	
1916-17.....	259,000,000 bu.
1917-18.....	349,800,000 bu.
Increase.....	90,800,000 bu.

In spite of a subnormal food supply in this country the American people have been able to ship to the Allies as well as our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides 844,000,000 pounds of meat, during the year ending June 30 last. This has been made possible by the wholehearted co-operation of the people, who, besides practicing self-denial, have speeded up production and responded nobly to the appeal from abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, gives a brief summary of the results of food conservation in the United States and of the activities of the Food Administration to this end. The conservation measures have been put through practically on a voluntary basis which is regarded as a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the American people. Meat shipments were increased 844,000,000 pounds during the first fiscal year, as compared with our meat exports during the year before America entered the war.

"The total value of these food shipments," Mr. Hoover wrote President Wilson, "which were in the main purchased through or with collaboration of the Food Administration, amount to, roughly, \$1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year."

In 1916-17 the United States sent the Allies 2,166,500,000 pounds of meat. In 1917-18, with voluntary conservation practiced in America, and aided by extra weight of animal we sent the Allies 3,011,100,000 pounds of meat, an increase of 844,000,000 pounds.

Wheat Saving Enormous.

When the Food Administration began operations in the summer of 1917, this country was facing a large deficit in wheat. Counting in all carry-over wheat from the 1916 crop, we had at the beginning of the 1917 harvest year just enough wheat to take care of America's normal consumption, not a bushel of surplus.

At the close of the 1917-18 harvest year the Food Administration's official reports showed that our total wheat shipments to the other side had been 141,000,000 bushels. Every bushel shipped was wisely saved by the American people from their normal consumption.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations were 330,800,000 bushels, 80,000,000 bushels more than the amount sent in 1916-17. Included in these figures are 13,000,000 bushels of rye and the 141,000,000 bushels of saved wheat dependent on us. 10,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs.

These figures do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people," the Food Administrator wrote. "I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the Northern Hemisphere, all of those people joined together against Germany came through to the new harvest, not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship.

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trade, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women.

SUGAR SHORTAGE HITS SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

In Spain and Portugal sugar prices are soaring. Both countries have been seriously affected by the short beet sugar crop in Europe and the lack of ocean tonnage to move stocks of cane sugar isolated in far away ports.

Granulated sugar, home grown, was being sold in Barcelona, Spain, during the early summer at 19 cents a pound. The price of brown sugar in Lisbon, Portugal, fixed by governmental order, was \$1.04 to \$1.12 a pound.

By comparison the price of beet sugar in Sweden is 14 cents a pound.