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## LINE OF ACTION OF FRANCE DECIDED ON

**Clemenceau for Old System of Alliances, But Is Not Opposed to World League.**

Paris.—The declarations of Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon in the chamber of deputies gave the first official announcement on the plans of the French government.

The statements disclosed that France had determined upon its line of action on practically all the questions involved, including a society of nations, on which M. Pichon said the details were now being formulated.

Premier Clemenceau's statement on the freedom of the seas was the first announcement from a high authoritative source. This was accepted as showing that the British and French viewpoints were in accord. M. Clemenceau's reference to his talks with President Wilson indicated that they had tended to bring out the significance of the French premier's previous conversations with the British prime minister regarding the action of the British fleet during the war, without which he admitted France could not have continued the war, as well as his favorable attitude toward the future British fleet.

Premier Clemenceau said his conversations with President Wilson had been profitable, although, he added, "I should not be telling the truth if I said I had always been in agreement with him on all points."

In summing up his argument for exercise of patience by the chamber, the premier declared:

"There will be claims to be set forth and others which will have to be given up. If I meant the rostrum to elaborate the subject, I would be the worst premier in Europe. That does not mean we are not working hard to prepare a line of action for the peace conference."

The premier earlier had expressed belief in the efficiency of the old system of alliances, called "the balance of power," but indicated that he was not opposed to a league of nations. Such a league, he said, might be organized about the time the treaty of peace was completed.

## FIRING ON U. S. FLAG STARTS RIOT

London.—Firing by German officers on an allied automobile carrying an American flag was the cause of street fighting in Posen, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

The Germans were defeated in the fighting. About 138 persons, including a number of women and children, were killed during the rioting.

The dispatch says: "There was severe fighting between the Poles and Germans in Posen, which resulted in 38 women and children and about 100 Germans and Poles being killed. The affair originated as a result of a German officer firing on an allied automobile which was proceeding to Warsaw carrying the American flag."

"A delegation from the British mission to Posen protested to the German commander in the town, General Schimmelfennig, but the German officer declared that he had no control over the soldiers."

## ALLIES DEBATE ON RUSSIA

Entente Officials Said to Suggest That America Intervene.

Paris.—The advice of General Franchet d'Esperey, commander in chief of the allied armies in the Near East, summoned to Paris to confer with the government over the situation along the Black Sea coast and in the Balkans, is expected to affect the policy of the entente toward Russia.

With allied forces now in Odessa, Sebastopol and Novorossiysk, attention is being attracted to the activities in the Black Sea region.

The American delegates to the peace conference have given much consideration to the question of the policy to be pursued toward Russia, but it is understood, have reached no decision. The general tendency among the French and English newspapers and officials favoring intervention is to suggest that the Americans undertake the task, as their forces are fresh. This view, however, appears to find no favor with the American delegates.

Wilson Leaves England.  
Dover, England.—President Wilson and his party sailed from Dover for Calais Tuesday morning.

## EXHIBITS ARE MADE LIFELIKE

Mounting of Natural History Objects in Their Native Surroundings Add to Their Interest.

In the development of the modern museum three stages have been recognized—that of the collection of objects for record, that of supplying materials for research and that of applying the collections to public education. The educational idea is now being developed by instructive display arrangement, loan exhibits for public and private schools and special lectures. The most notable feature is the mounting of natural history objects in the midst of their native surroundings, and much attention is being given at large museums—such as the American Museum of Natural History of New York—to grouping animals in their natural environment of shrubs, trees, flowers, rocks and other objects. In the new exhibition halls of the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, the case for a large mammal or bird habitat group is 25 feet long, 12 deep and 18 high, with a plate glass front 15 feet long and 10 high. Each of the two halls—one devoted entirely to California mammals and the other to California birds—is 150 feet long by 60 wide and 11 of the exhibit cases have been placed in the mammal hall with six in the bird hall. Skylight illumination gives greater brightness in the cases than outside, preventing troublesome reflection from the glass. As a representative group may be taken that of the San Joaquin valley elk, a species of deer now preserved in a few reservations, and this is shown by several individuals standing or crouching in the grass near tree-bordered water, with low hills in the distance, the painted background seeming a continuation of the real scenery.

## ON BASIS OF COMPROMISE

Couple's Religious Differences, Which Caused Trouble Once a Year, Settled in Peculiar Manner.

Compromise where political and religious antagonisms are concerned is evidently possible in Belfast, according to the testimony of a recent visitor to that town. One day she had occasion to call at a house where a woman of the Roman Catholic faith had married a Protestant husband. On one side of the mantelpiece was a bust of the pope, on the other a bust of William of Orange. "I suppose you find it very difficult to agree at times?" inquired the visitor. "No," was the ready reply; "we only differ once a year, on the Boyne anniversary, when my husband comes home drunk and smashes my bust of the pope." "Then I suppose you return the compliment by smashing his William of Orange?" "Not at all—I put it in pawn and buy another bust of the pope with the money," was the unexpected answer.—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

The Census in Ancient Times.  
While the greatest strides in the advance of vital statistics as a science have been made in recent years, their origin may be traced to centuries before Christ. Indeed, Herodotus tells us of a census of Egypt taken about 3500 B. C. for the purpose of making arrangements for the construction of the Pyramids. Elsewhere this same author refers to a second census, taken about 1400 B. C. in Egypt by Ramses II for the purpose of reapportioning all the land of Egypt among his subjects. The Bible tells us that Moses counted the tribes of Israel to determine their fighting strength and that David, about 1018 B. C., took a census for the same purpose. There is a record of a census taken in China about 1200 B. C., when data of the provinces were collected. —U. S. W. Wynne, Michigan Bulletin of Vital Statistics.

Waste of Human Material.  
Any man who has been in the world forty-five years or more should be a valuable employee. For a man to be shelved at forty-five is wrong, very wrong. For a man to lose confidence in himself because he is forty-five or thereabouts is absurd.

The man who has been in the world forty-five years has had a vast amount of experience and has had the opportunity to observe much that could be turned to good account. The trouble with us is that we do not know where to take our goods to market, or at least we do not know the best market in which to dispose of our goods. There is a great waste of human material because of its misplacement. We give more attention to the salesmanship problem in relation to goods than to the infinitely more important subject of human material.—New York Mail.

Sleep Should Be Undisturbed.  
People are beginning to realize that sound sleep isn't obtainable in a bed that rattles or squeaks or that shocks the nerves into semi-wakefulness by unusual clippings of the springs or unexpected creakings. The advent of the separate bed and the banishing of the double bed into the limbo of warming pans and nightgowns is a distinct advance from the standpoint of hygiene, sanitation and more rational sleeping habits. When separate beds, or, better still, separate sleeping chambers, are in universal use, men and women, especially nervous men and women, and delicate children, will get a good deal more sleep than they do at present. They'll derive more benefit from the sleep they do get. All this will make it easier for them to do with considerably less sleep than they now require.

World's Greatest Soldier.  
Physically, Foch is a little man, his inches are about those of Napoleon, and he has Grant's fondness for the cigar. Like Joffre, a southerner, he has frankness of speech which his old commander has never displayed. Unlike Foch his words are rarely caustic and he has made friends among all his allies. An old man, close to seventy, yet younger than Clemenceau, he was still handsome when the war began, but the strain has marked his face and only his eyes reveal an unshaken spirit.—Frank H. Simonds in Metropolitan.

## ALLIES ARE FED BY SELF DENIAL

Generous Doing Without in America Supplied Food to Europe.

Exports from this country since it entered the war have kept starvation from Allied Europe and have maintained the health and strength of those who have been bearing the brunt of our battles, so that they could hold out to victory. Now that hostilities have ceased we must assume the additional burden of keeping starvation from increasing its toll upon the millions who have been liberated from the Prussian yoke. Famine would undo the work which has been accomplished in freeing the world for democracy. No stable government can be established and maintained by a nation harassed by hunger. A starving people turns to rioting and anarchy. Food has given strength and courage to the nations fighting for democracy; it must now give the nations strength and tranquility to re-establish themselves in freedom and democracy.

Without our help it would have been absolutely impossible for the Allies to maintain a living ration. Since our entry into the war we have been contributing largely to the support of one hundred and twenty million people whose normal food supplies have been cut off, whose production has fallen almost to the vanishing point, whose fields have been devastated by Germany. The food exported from the United States in the past year has been sufficient to supply the complete ration of twenty-two million people. It is hard to grasp the magnitude and significance of the assistance which has been lent the Allies by the patriotic, voluntary service of the American people. The food we sent abroad last year would have been sufficient to feed one-fifth of our population. And this was done in spite of the fact that we entered the year with short crops. Our surplus was practically nothing. An overwhelming proportion of the food that left this country last year was saved out of the normal home consumption of our own people.

In spite of difficulties met in internal transportation and shortage of ocean tonnage our food exports last year amounted to a figure that a few years ago would have been unbelievable. Even the most optimistic element of our population faced with anxious consternation the prospect which opened before us with the beginning of the 1917 harvest year.

The American people have not been compelled to save. They have been appealed to on the basis of humanity and of patriotism. They have responded voluntarily.

Besides such incidental benefits as the improvement in figure and health that we've reaped from our meagre, wheelless days, think of the fun we've had out of them—the new crop of jokes, fibs, topical songs and cartoons to replace the mother-in-law jokes and the boost to our reputation for ready humor!

## NO GENERAL RULE POSSIBLE

Matter of Proper Amount of Bodily Exercise Must Be Left to Discretion of Individual.

"It is an axiom that mental excellence is to a very considerable extent dependent upon a man's physical condition," declared Secretary of State Robert Lansing. "It is equally true that rules of health, except the most general, depend in large measure upon the individual and upon his peculiar needs."

"If we are asked to lay down rules which might be applied generally," continued the American premier, "I would embody them in the phrase 'More fresh air and less food.' How much bodily exercise should be taken and its character depend upon the individual, his physical condition and, to an extent, on his tastes. Of course, exercise is, as a rule, beneficial, but it ought to be a pleasure to the one taking it if he would get the best results."

"It may sound like heresy, but I sometimes wonder whether exercise, when it is not a diversion, is really worth while. Certainly the mind is not rested if it rebels against certain forms of physical training which are being taken, and recreation for the mind of one engaged in intellectual pursuits is, in my opinion, one of the most essential purposes of exercise of the muscles."

"I believe, however, as I have said, that fresh air is one of the great restoratives, and the fact that exercise is generally taken in the open is one of its chief benefits."—From "Secretary Lansing's Story of His Health and Energy," by Richard M. Winsans in Physical Culture.

Why Twelve Is Standard Unit.  
The numeral 12 was chosen as a standard unit because it contains so many smaller factors; this is the reason why it is still retained as a base in spite of the efforts to replace it by the metric system. All primitive nations found fractions very difficult, and even the Egyptians, who were most proficient in fractions, used methods that were very long and cumbersome. It was a great advantage, therefore, to have a standard unit which could be divided into parts without giving common fractions, and 12 was such a number, as 1-2, 1-3, 1-4 and 1-6 of 12 were all whole numbers.—Science Monthly.

## MAYAS INDIANS BEFORE INCAS

Race That Has Long Since Disappeared Ranked With the Aztecs in Scale of Civilization.

Francisco's Conquest of Peru accounts for the popular belief that all the people of this country were Incas. The truth is that the greatest part of the textiles of ancient Peru belongs to a people that had passed away before the Incas tribes reached the coast.

The Mayas were the ancient race of Indians which settled in the lowlands of Guatemala in Central America. They ranked with the Aztecs in civilization. They excelled in sculpture, cotton weaving and feather work. About the sixth century they are supposed to have disappeared. They left behind them cities like ancient Quetzaltenango, now a mass of ruins overgrown by the jungle. Half buried by tropical growth today the archeologists are uncovering huge monoliths sculptured with strange designs and each bearing a giant face.

The Mayas have disappeared, but the Indians, forming more than half the population of Guatemala, are their direct heirs.

Their bright-colored blankets and scarves, their primitive methods of barter, their open-air markets filled with great heaps of strange stuffs and articles, should capture the imagination of any modern textile designer with ideas.

## FOOD HOARDERS IN TROUBLE

Mr. B. Z. Ant and Mrs. Camel Called On for Explanations as to Pernicious Activity.

Mr. B. Z. Ant, a well-known citizen of this community, was arrested at his home last night on orders of the food administrator and charged with hoarding food. A large quantity of bread, crumbs, and other high-priced foodstuffs were found in the basement of Mr. Ant's home. The discovery is somewhat of a surprise as Mr. Ant has always borne an excellent reputation for industry; in fact the proverb "Go to the Ant, thou sluggard," so often used, was originally written about a direct ancestor of Mr. Ant. Witnesses testified that they had seen Mr. Ant on many occasions carrying food to his home and it is thought he has gone so far as to enlist the aid of his friends and relatives in carrying food. Enough edibles to last all winter were found at the Ant home.

Mr. Ant is unable to give any satisfactory explanation of his offense except that some unseen force compelled him to store the food away, as he would need it later on. He denies vigorously that he intended to hold it for higher prices. His case is being considered by the food administrator.

This is the second arrest made by food officials in this neighborhood recently. Mrs. Camel having been found guilty of violating the food regulation regarding the hoarding of fat. Other arrests are likely to follow.—"Bingham Bugle," Correspondence of the Indianapolis Star.

## DEATH AS ENTRY INTO JOY

Writer Thinks Mind Exaggerates Importance of Incident of Earthly Dislocation.

Apart from the mystery of lives cut off in their early prime, and this is the horrid catastrophe of war, it is certain that in our natural clinging to life we exaggerate the importance of the incident of death. "Will you never find an abiding peace?" said a friend to a restless poet. He replied, "All life is a wandering to find home."

Michael Fairless writes in the Road Mender: "To the large majority death is Pluto, king of the dark unknown, whence no traveler returns, rather than Amiel, brother and friend, lord of the mansion of life. Strange how men shun him as he waits in the shadow, watching our straining after immortality, sending his comrades sleep to prepare us for himself. When the hour strikes he comes—very gently, very tenderly, if we will have it so—folds the tired hands together, takes the way-worn feet in his broad, strong palm; and lifting us in his wonderful arms he bears us swiftly down the valley and across the water of Remembrance. Very pleasant art thou, O Brother Death, thy love is wonderful; passing the love of women."

Local Patriotism.  
"The extent to which all classes of society have brought their patriotism into practice has been marvelous," was a remark made by Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., in a recent conversation.

As an instance of this he mentioned how cheaply yet efficiently a wounded soldier's hospital, within a stone's throw of his residence at Harlow, was run.

Sir Evelyn is actively interested in its management, and his daughter works there every day as a pantry maid, along with others similarly stationed in life. The cooking is done by three ex-cooks, who will not accept a penny for their services. The whole laundry work is done free of charge.—London Times.

Ancient Games Sold.  
Probably executed for that patron of the arts, the Roman emperor Hadrian, a superb cameo of the head of Minerva, wonderfully carved from a block of translucent chalcedony, was sold at auction here, recently, bringing 1,750 guineas (about \$3,750). It was a classic reminder of a classic sale, for it formed part of the incomparable Marlborough game which realized, in 1850, 25,000 guineas. James 1875, passing to the late David Bromley, of Battersea Park. The collection was formed by George, third duke of Marlborough, and comprised game which had belonged to such famous connoisseurs as Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel; William, second earl of Beaufort; and Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield.—London Telegraph.

## WILSON TELLS STAND ON WORLD LEAGUE

President Tells British That Leaders of Allies Are in Accord.

London.—In the most important speech he has made since he came to Europe, President Wilson declared at Guild hall that the ground has been cleared and the foundations laid for a league of nations, "because we (the American and allied statesmen) have already accepted the same body of principles."

The president's reception at the Guild hall was spontaneous and hearty. When he arose to speak there was a prolonged outburst of hand-clapping and cheering, and his talk was frequently punctuated by applause. At the conclusion the audience rose and cheered, and it kept up the applause and cheering as he passed out.

In the course of his speech the president declared the soldiers had fought to do away with the old order and establish a new one.

The old order, he said, had for its center the "unstable thing" called the balance of power, determined by competitive interests, "jealous watchfulness" and "an antagonism of interests."

The men who have fought the war, he said, "had been men from free nations who were determined that this sort of thing should end now and forever."

The suggestion for a concert of power to replace the balance of power, he remarked, was coming now from every quarter and from every sort of mind. The concert to come, he declared, must not be a balance of power or one powerful group of nations set off against another, but "a single, overwhelming, powerful group of nations which shall be the trustees of the peace of the world."

## WILL ORGANIZE TO HANDLE BIG FLEET

Paris.—The United States shipping board has decided to create a permanent world organization for the purpose of handling the government's trade fleet with the greatest effectiveness.

"We will open at once offices in London, Paris and Rome," said Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board. "From these centers will be directed 10 or 12 other offices, such as Shanghai, Yokohama and Bombay, in the east; Genoa, in Italy; Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, and Rio de Janeiro, in South America, and at Rotterdam and Antwerp."

"The London, Paris or Antwerp offices would have precise information and be able to consign a ship without delay for its most efficient use. The subordinate centers are essential properly to direct our national fleet. They will be managed by practical shipping men who will be assigned to their posts from the United States."

## ANCESTRAL HOME VISITED

People of Carlisle, England, Give Warm Welcome.

Carlisle, England.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, came to Carlisle Sunday in rain and a cold, penetrating mist to visit the childhood home of his mother. But the warmth of the greeting of the people of the town and the thousands of strangers from the surrounding country more than offset the dreariness of the weather.

The president visited Annetwell street, where the site of his late grandfather's chapel was pointed out to him and the house in Cavendish place that was built by his grandfather. Later he attended services in the Lowther street congregational church. Here, during the services the Rev. Edward Booth, pastor of the church, requested the president to come into the pulpit and address the assembly. This the president did, delivering a short speech, in which he touched simply but eloquently on his mother.

President Wilson Wants No Alliances.  
Manchester, England.—President Wilson in an apocryphal speech at Free Trade hall here served notice on the world that the United States will participate in no combination of powers which is not a combination of all those nations interested in maintaining the peace of the world.

War Cost in 1918 Is \$18,160,000,000.  
Washington.—It cost the American people about \$18,160,000,000 to run its expensive war government and make loans to allies in the year just ended.

Montana Dry Law Effective.  
Helena, Mont.—Midnight Tuesday saw Montana's state-wide prohibition law in effect.

Soldiers Learning English.  
It has been discovered that there are thousands of men in our National army who cannot speak or read English. For that reason the library service of the American Library association has established classes in English in nearly all of the big training camps. There is a heavy demand for books, and even "First Readers" are on the list of books asked for and—course—supplied.

## NOTHING DOING FOR JOSEPH

Might Be the Engineer, but Found He Had Little Control Over Steam Powers.

Meekly made up his mind that he wasn't going to be bossed any longer by his wife, so when he went home at noon he called out imperiously: "Laura! Laura!"

Mrs. Meekly came out of the kitchen with perspiration on her face, her hands covered with war flour, and a rolling-pin in her hand.

"What do you want with Laura?" she asked.

"Meekly staggered, but braced himself up. 'I want you to understand that I—here she looked dangerous—I am the boiler that might blow up and sling the engineer over into the next street. Do you hear the steam escaping, Joseph?'"

Joseph heard, and prayed that he might be passed Grade 1 when he went before the medical board.—London Tit-Bits.

## Loosening Ore Beds

Beds of ore are stated to have been located at a distance of two and a half miles by the electrical method patented in the United States by Professor R. A. Fessenden. In the locality where the existence of valuable ores is suspected, a number of holes several miles apart are bored, then filled with water, and a Fessenden sound oscillator is immersed in one as a transmitting apparatus, the receiver submerged in each of the other holes being an Edisiphone recording oscillograph. The holes may be five miles or more apart over the area being investigated. In the study of the oscillograph records, special attention is given to the relation between sounds received direct and those from echoes, and it is found possible to get a fair idea of the character of intervening masses of rock and of the position and distance of neighboring deposits of ore.

## Enterprising Alaskan Village

Noorvik, a native village near Nome, Alaska, is said to be the only Eskimo village in northern Alaska possessing electric lights and a wireless plant. The light plant and wireless station were installed by Delbert Replogle, teacher at the Noorvik government school. Mr. Replogle, who was in Nome recently on his way to the States, said he left natives in charge of the improvements.

## MAY MEAN MUCH TO WORLD

Aviators Believe That Flying Is Bound to Have Great Influence on the Minds of Men.

Flying, in the opinion of British aviators, is going to change the character of the world's thought. It will have a broadening influence and it will bring a fresher, clearer flow of ideas into the brains of men.

A man, the flyers argue, who has seen before him at the same time the cliffs of England, the long flat fields of Holland and the smiling countryside of Belgium and France is bound to think in a different way than a man whose horizon has always been bounded by bricks and mortar, or even by hill and dale.

Traveling may have made him think nationally, but flying will make him think far more largely. He will see England and France lying close to each other, separated only by a shining strip of water. He will see the green and brown mosaic of Belgium, which in its turn merges into the distant shadow of Holland, while, still farther on, across the wide Scheldt he will see the distant lowlands sweep over the rim of the world.

How will he regard petty spites between individuals and cliques then? The birdman asks. He can conquer with his thumb from the heights a feverish city swarming with a million people. What will he think of those who live next to each other and will not speak? How mean and petty their quarrels and jealousies and hates will seem.

The true meaning of human intercourse and friendship will come home to him. He will gain an almost divine outlook upon the world. Dishonesty, civil strife, all will seem to him contemptible. Perhaps, say the aviators, this is the new view which will bring the millennium.

## Test of Honesty.

Money never made a man honest. Higher salary rarely secures the services of better men for the public. That has been shown, time and again, when the salary of a position was raised for the purpose of attracting business talent to it. The result usually has been that some hack politician has accepted the higher pay with thanks or else that the sort of business man who was attracted to place-holding by the money offered soon developed into an inferior grade of politician. Honesty and dishonesty have no necessary relation to a man's financial or social condition.—Buffalo Express.



**Hank pinned the bee on Ed for fair**

Ed never could see any chew but a big hunk of oversweet tobacco. "You take this plug of Real Gravely," says Hank. "Take a small chew—two or three squares. See how long it holds its pure, rich taste. If you don't admit that Gravely gives you tobacco satisfaction without extra cost, I'll buy your plug for a month." Hanged if Ed didn't walk in next day, grab off a plug of Gravely and throw down his money just like a little man!

*It does further—that's why you can get the good taste of this class of tobacco without extra cost.*

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each piece packed in a pouch  
P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO. DANVILLE, VA.

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