

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, January 31, 1919.

Five Cents

ALLIES IN RETREAT BEFORE BOLSHEVIKI

Washington.—Retirement of the allied forces holding advanced positions in the Archangel sector before attacks by superior forces of Bolsheviki is reported in an official dispatch dated January 23, the substance of which was made public by General March.

The points attacked by the enemy lay generally about 190 miles from Archangel. General March said the inter-allied commander there had adequate troops to reinforce the advanced elements and to handle the situation.

The message reported the American losses in one of the actions at Ust-Podanga at 10 enlisted men killed, 17 wounded and 11 missing. A later dispatch said subsequent attacks were repulsed when delivered on the positions taken up by the American forces.

General March pointed out again that the whole military situation at Archangel was under the control of the inter-allied high command in France. He intimated that should reinforcements be deemed necessary any action to supply them would have to come from the high command, and after recommendation from the British commander-in-chief of the forces in Siberia.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Two soldiers out of every thousand who fought with the American army overseas lost an arm or a leg.

Less than 50 enemy alien women were interned during the war, it was disclosed by the department of justice.

The body of Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartan leader who was killed by a

CHAS. PERGLER



Charles Pergler, who has been accredited Czechoslovak representative in the United States.

mob recently, was found in the Landwehr canal, according to a report from Berlin. The body was terribly mutilated.

Wounded American men or soldiers remaining in hospitals overseas number approximately 104,000, Colonel W. H. Smith, of the surgeon-general's office, told the senate committee conducting an inquiry.

Secretary Baker ordered the release of 113 conscientious objectors held at

Fort Leavenworth, the remission of the unexecuted portions of their sentences, their "honorable restoration to duty" and immediate discharge from the army.

Led by President Wilson, the supreme council of the great powers adopted a proposition brought forward by President Wilson asking all the Russian factions, including the Bolsheviki, to meet the allied and associated governments at Prince's Islands, in the sea of Marmora, on February 15.

Build Montana Elevator Near Astoria. Great Falls, Mont.—The board of directors of the Montana Union, American Society of Equity, have signed a contract for a site upon which they intend to erect a 2,000,000-bushel terminal grain elevator, construction work on the first 500,000-bushel unit to commence within six months. The site was contracted for with the Young's Bay Land Improvement company and the Montana-Warrenton Development company and is situated at the port of Astoria, Or.

Captures Forty Huns, Kills Two—Given V. C.

Seattle.—Private Walter L. Rayfield of this city, who enlisted with a Canadian regiment soon after war broke out, today is wearing a Victoria Cross. He obtained this coveted award by rushing ahead of his company into a trench occupied by Germans. He bayoneted two and captured ten. Soon after he plunged into a group of 30 Germans and captured them all. Then he dashed through heavy machine-gun fire and rescued a wounded comrade.

CONFERENCE ADOPTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Representatives of Nations at Peace Meeting Unanimously For Plan.

Paris.—The peace conference unanimously adopted the league of nations project. President Wilson and Colonel House are the American members of the commission thereon.

The preliminary draft for a league of nations says that the league should have a permanent organization to carry on the business between meetings of international conferences of all the members.

The draft calls for the appointment of a commission composed of two representatives of the five great powers and five representatives of the other powers to inquire and report on the responsibility of the authors of the war.

This commission shall also inquire into breaches of laws and customs of war committed by Germany and allies on the land and sea and in the air during the war, as well as the degree of responsibility for these offenses attaching to particular members of the enemy forces "including members of the general staffs and others, however highly placed."

President Wilson rose at the reading of the resolution by Premier Clemenceau closed, and in calm, rather low, earnest tones, spoke in support of the league, with which his name has been identified.

Premier Lloyd George followed President Wilson in a brief speech supporting the general principle of the league. The Italian premier, Vittorio Orlando, also briefly supported the resolution for the league, speaking of the high ideals it represented.

The former French premier, Leon Bourgeois, made the most extended speech of the day in support of the resolution.

"Is there any objection to the resolution?" asked M. Clemenceau.

There was no response, and he declared the resolution unanimously adopted.

M. Clemenceau then announced the committee and the order of the names as announced makes President Wilson chairman.

COUNCIL ISSUES WARNING

Land-Grabbing by Armed Force Ordered to End.

Paris.—The supreme war council issued a solemn warning to the world that the possession of territory gained by force will seriously prejudice the claims of those who use such means and set up sovereignty by coercion. This declaration was framed by President Wilson.

While the solemn warning with regard to the gaining of territory by force specified no countries, it covered broadly the warring elements in the Ukraine and those around Vilna and Lemburg, where bombardments have occurred, and also in the Caucasus, where the new Georgian republic is fighting the new Armenian republic; also Serbian inroads on Montenegro as well as territorial occupation along the eastern Adriatic, in Thrace and in Poland.

LOANS TO ALLIES DECREASE

January Credits Reported Smallest Since Nation Entered War.

Washington.—America's job as banker for the allies has been lighter this month than at any time since the nation entered the war. Only \$170,000,000 has been paid out as allied loans since January 1, the treasury reported, although payments on this account have been nearly \$400,000,000 a month. The reduction is caused principally by the curtailment of shipments of food, for payment of which American credits had been largely used. Total credits extended by the treasury now amount to \$5,588,772,000, but only \$7,854,816,000 has been actually paid out under these credits.

Soldiers Ordered to Write Home.

Washington.—Failure of relatives and friends at home to hear from many members of the expeditionary forces has led General Pershing to order that every man in the American army in France mail to his nearest relative a postcard giving the present location, state of health and military unit of the writer.

German Submarine Loss Huge.

London.—Of the 203 German submarines lost during the war, it is estimated here semi-officially, 120 were sunk with all on board, and in the others on the average half of the crews perished.

Roosevelt Day Proposed.

Washington.—A bill setting aside October 27 as a national holiday, to be known as Roosevelt day, was introduced by Representative Bacharach, of New Jersey, and referred to the house judiciary committee.

WILSON UPHOLDS MANKIND'S RIGHTS

Declares Day When World Was Ruled By Small Coterie of Men Is Gone.

Paris.—When the second session of the full peace conference met, it was addressed by President Wilson on the subject of a league of nations. The president declared the conference had solemn obligations to make a permanent settlement.

The present conference, the president added, could not complete its work until some further machinery of settlement should be set up. The president spoke earnestly.

"We are not here alone," he said, "as representatives of governments, but as representatives of peoples, and in the settlements we make we need to satisfy, not the opinions of governments, but the opinions of mankind."

President Wilson contended that a league of nations must be a vital thing and not casual or occasional. It must have continuity.

On his travels, the president said, people everywhere had greeted the league as the first thing in their interest.

"Select classes of men no longer direct the affairs of the world," said the president, "but the fortunes of the world are now in the hands of the plain people. The wish of the people, therefore, must be heard."

The war has swept away those old foundations by which small coteries had "used mankind as pawns in a game," said the president. Nothing but emancipation from the old system, he contended, would accomplish real peace.

BIG SUM ASKED TO BUY WHEAT CROP

Washington.—An administration bill appropriating \$1,250,000,000 to enable the government to carry out its guarantee to the farmer of a price of \$2.20 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop was transmitted to the chairman of the senate and house agricultural committees by the food administration.

Under the bill as drawn, government authority to control grain—dealers, millers and elevators "by license or other like powers" would be given, and the president would be authorized "to create any agency or agencies" to buy the 1918 and 1919 wheat crops, "wheat products and other foodstuffs and feeds" at the guaranteed prices, regulate export and import of wheat; require preferential railroad service as long as the railroads are under government control; control grain exchanges and prohibit trading upon them "at such time or times as may be deemed desirable or proper to meet market conditions and competitive prices of foreign grown wheat," and "to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the government of the United States from paying the guaranteed prices aforesaid for any wheat other than that covered by proclamations."

In addition, the president, through the agency he would designate, could also sell either domestically or by export, wheat, wheat products or by-products at a profit or loss; as "in the judgment of such agency may be necessary." He also could lease, buy or requisition storage space and prescribe the terms to be paid for it.

CONGRESS IS BEHIND

Much Work Remains to Be Done, Say Leaders.

Washington.—An extra session of congress next spring now seems certain, in the opinion of democratic and republican leaders.

With but 31 working days of the present session remaining, appropriation bills are to be rushed this week. Only six of the 16 regular supply bills have been passed by the house, and none by the senate.

Besides the regular appropriation measures, several special money bills, including the new deficiency measure and the \$750,000,000 request of the railroad administration, await action.

Much general legislation is also on the calendar, with only the railroad, unemployment, naval program and other questions being pressed for solution.

Curb on Immigration Asked.

Washington.—Prohibition of immigration for four years after the war except from Cuba, Mexico, Canada and New Foundland, was agreed upon unanimously by the house immigration committee.

Ratification of Prohibition Proclaimed.

Washington.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, effective January 16, 1920, was proclaimed Wednesday in a proclamation signed at the state department by Acting Secretary Felt.

MME. POINCARE



A recent photograph of Mme. Raymond Poincare, wife of the president of France.

FOOD RELIEF BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Washington.—After a week of spirited debate the senate by a vote of 53 to 18, passed the bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for food relief in Europe and the Near East. The fund was requested by President Wilson as a means of checking the westward spread of Bolshevism.

The measure now goes to conference for adjustment of minor senate amendments. The most important senate amendment changes the house section against feeding enemy peoples

so that nationalities friendly to the United States and the allies may be aided. On the final rollcall 18 republicans and three democrats voted against the bill's passage, while 34 democrats and 19 republicans joined in its support.

WHEAT PRICE IS PROBLEM

Reason Given for Not Urging Farmers to Plant Larger Acreage.

St. Louis.—David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, in explaining why the government is not urging farmers to plant larger crops of wheat next spring, pointed out that crops planted in the spring will not be available for the market until next fall, when food conditions will be changed. "The question is," he said, "can the crop be disposed of at the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel on No. 1 winter wheat?"

"The prospects are that the yield will be at least 1,000,000,000 bushels, of which amount about 650,000,000 will be needed at home. Will Europe take the surplus after a season of producing on her own account and with Australia and Argentina in the market? Australia has been guaranteed \$1.18 for its output, and, of course, the European nations will seek their supply where they can get it at the lowest price."

Work on Steel Ships Ordered Stopped

Portland, Ore.—Orders from Washington reached Portland steel shipbuilders Sunday night to suspend work on all steel ships that cannot be turned out during the first half of 1919. About 25 steamers are expected to be affected that represent a total contract valuation of approximately \$38,000,000.

Soldiers Need Not Quit Army Jobs.

Washington.—To solve the problem of unemployed discharged soldiers, the war department has ordered that no man be discharged from the army against his desire until such time as he can obtain employment in civil life.

Auction Sale

At what is known as the

Christiansen Farm

Eight miles southeast of Moro, five miles south and a little west of Monkland,

22 Head of Horses

All in the prime of life and ready for Spring work, as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bay Gelding, weight 1500. | Two bay Geldings, weight 1300. |
| Bay Mare, weight 1400. | Black Gelding, weight 1550. |
| Black Gelding, weight 1400. | Bay coach Gelding, weight 1200. |
| Black Mare, weight 1600. | Black Gelding, weight 1250. |
| Dark iron grey Gelding, weight 1350. | Black Mare, weight 1150. |
| Bay Mare, weight 1250. | Brown Gelding, weight 1400. |
| Brown Mare, weight 1450. | Two black 2-year-old Geldings |
| Brown Saddle Mare, 4 years old. | Brown 2-year-old Gelding. |
| | Four Mules, 7 years old. |

Also the following Farm property:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4-year-old Cow, soon fresh | 9-foot Spring Tooth Harrow |
| 3-bottom 14-inch John Deere Plow | 14-foot Wagon Bed |
| 16-foot Kimball Weeder | 40-sack capacity Feed Grinder |
| Nearly new Double Disc | Two sets Work Harness |
| Benicia 4-disc Plow | One Buggy |
| 20-foot U-bar Harrow | Double Bedstead |
| | Two Double Bed Springs |

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, '19

Sale Begins at 10 a.m.

Free Lunch at Noon

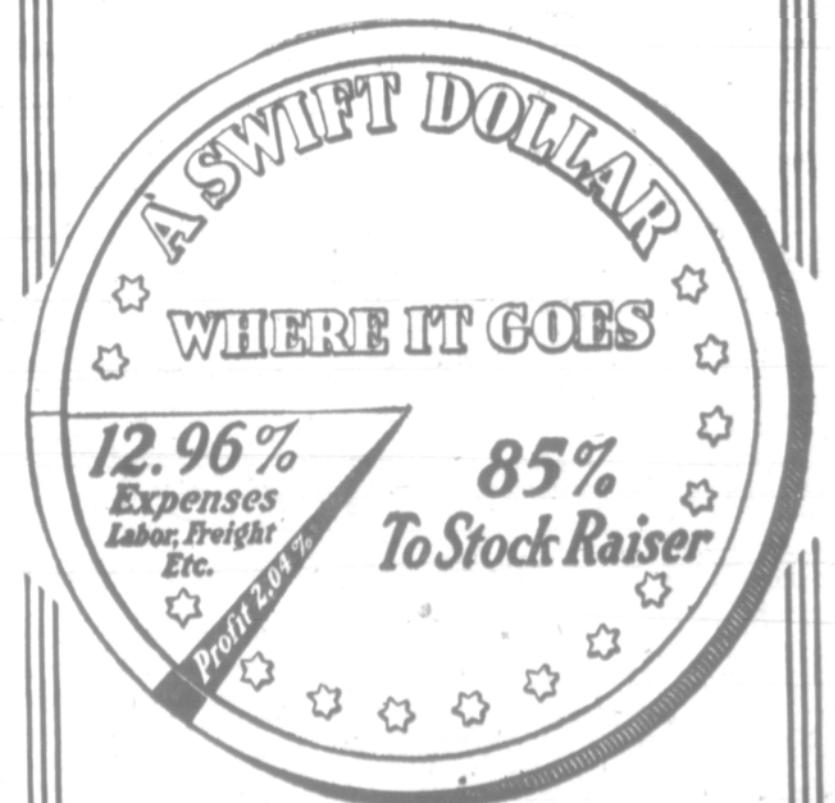
TERMS: All sums of \$20 and under cash in hand. All sums over \$20 approved note bearing 8 per cent interest due October 1, 1919; or 5 per cent discount for cash.

H. H. CHRISTIANSEN, Owner.

G. B. BOURHILL, Clerk.

C. G. HULS, Auctioneer.

The Swift Dollar for 1918



The above diagram shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918.

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