

The Observer

MORO, OREGON.

FRIDAY, May 30, 1919

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 on, 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.

MEDICS PUZZLED BY "DOCTOR" VAN

His Cure of Shell Shock Cases in France Astonishes Physicians.

NEVER STUDIED MEDICINE

Sergeant Accomplishes Wonderful Results in Treatment of Patients Suffering From Nervous Afflictions—Says He Is Not Hypnotist.

Paris.—"Doctor" Van isn't a doctor really—that is, he has never been inside a medical school. He is not a commissioned officer, either. Two days after war was declared in America he enlisted in one of the cities of the middle West and came over as a private. He is a sergeant now. His experiences—driving an ambulance first, and after that in the front line and then in various camps in France until he was sent to a base hospital as a patient—would fill several diaries, if he keeps such things, which I doubt.

But there are a great many men in that base hospital who owe their returning health to him after they had been in bed for weeks, and even months. Now, although they admit that he is well again, they will not let him go from the hospital, because a transfer is a long and tedious business to bring about, and they need him there to help out with the patients.

He was out of bed only a day or so himself when he came across two boys in one of the wards who had been in the hospital since April. They had been shell shocked, and in all those months, from April to September, they had grown scarcely any better.

Asks Leave to Try.

"Captain," Sergeant Van said one morning to the doctor in charge of the ward, "do you mind if I see what I can do for those men here? I think I may be able to help them out a bit if you don't mind."

The captain looked at him interestedly. If it had been any other man the captain would have been indifferent, perhaps. But Sergeant Van has a way with him.

"Oh, go ahead, Van," the captain agreed. "Do anything you please."

Next morning on his rounds the captain stopped beside the bed of the first of the two men who had been shell shocked.

"How's it coming this morning, boys?" he asked.

"F-f-fine, sir," was the answer, a little unsteadily given, perhaps, but the captain did not notice that. He sat down on the bed and looked at the boy in amazement. Those were the first words he had spoken since the day he came to the hospital, unconscious, five months before.

At that moment Sergeant Van had come into sight from the kitchen. He had a plate of milk toast—a plate the boy in bed followed with an interested gaze.

"Beg pardon, sir," Sergeant Van said, saluting, "but I must ask you to wait until my patient has had his breakfast before you talk with him."

The astonished captain allowed himself to be waved from the bed to the nearest chair and watched the amusement the boy showed the toast. His hands shook so from shell shock that he could scarcely manage it, but he was propped up and fed himself, with every appearance of keen interest in his food. The day before the boy had not been able to swallow anything but liquid food, and he couldn't have held the spoon.

The captain beckoned Sergeant Van to the end of the ward.

"Did you do that?" he demanded.

"Yes, sir," admitted Sergeant Van.

"How in blue blazes—began the captain and paused for lack of words.

"I'll show you if you like, sir."

At last the captain, the captain.

Astonishes the Doctors.

So Van showed him, though the doctor couldn't quite make it out at that just what Van did. He stroked their heads a little and massaged their throats a bit, and all the time he talked to them in the quietest voice in the world. Ten minutes after he began the boys were asleep, naturally, without a tremor in the bodies that had been nerve-racked for weeks.

The doctor looked at Sergeant Van helplessly and left shaking his head.

Two weeks later Sergeant Van held a clinic before a major general of the medical corps and several majors and still more captains and lieutenants—all men of reputation in America as doctors. Two of his subjects were the men over whom he worked that first morning. They came into the clinic, clear-eyed and straight and ruddy as athletes from the field.

They passed tests that the doctors couldn't pass themselves.

Since then the shell shock cases have been in Van's hands. The doctors shake their heads and wonder.

In the camp and the hospital they call him the "hypnotist."

"It isn't that I hypnotized them at all," he will tell you. "I just tell them that they are bigger than their nerves, and that they can control them if they really want to. And I show them how. They believe it because I tell them it is so, and then, you see, they are well."

But the doctors continue to wonder and say that Van has discovered the first really successful treatment for shell shock.

WOMAN BOSSES MINE

Heads Corporation Controlled Entirely by Her Sex.

Operates Garnet Mine in Alaska and Lead, Zinc and Silver Mines in Arizona.

New York.—From the far West there now comes to us the lady miner, Miss Anna Durkee, organizer and controlling element of a \$1,000,000 corporation run entirely by women. Miss Durkee operates a garnet mine in southern Alaska and lead, zinc and silver mines in Arizona. She is the largest individual mine owner in the Outman district of Arizona, and the most widely known woman in the mining world.

It was while she was in Alaska seven years ago, investigating a proposition in copper, that Miss Durkee first became interested in a garnet mine, was given an option on it and finally took it over in the name of a corporation, which had a board of 15 women directors.

At the beginning the mine did not seem to amount to a great deal, but as Miss Durkee began to develop the first claim with which the corporation started, veins were discovered opening out in every direction, and as the work continued the amazing fact dawned that the entire mountain was a gigantic mine of the beautiful crystals, with ledges of garnet extending from the sea level to a distance of 3,000 feet up the mountain side.

But the greatest value of the deposit consists in a by-product of garnet waste, discovered by Miss Durkee, who passed two years in a chemical laboratory working it out. She had observed that garnets when milled did not fuse with iron or brass, and following this up, she discovered a new use for the waste garnet, of which there were hundreds of thousands of tons.

'Ground to a certain mesh and put through a secret process the waste garnet makes a separating powder valuable in foundry work," she stated.

The garnets of Miss Durkee's mine are of the finest variety, almandine. Because of their beauty and hardness, geologists have given them the name of "precious garnets."

Two Senators Live in Same Street in Topeka

Topeka, Kan.—Topeka claims to be the only city in the country which boasts of two United States senators living in the same street. They are Senator Charles G. Curtis, now representing the state, and Senator-elect Arthur Capper.

American Defense Society to Make Public Names of Banks Which May Aid Teutons.

New York.—A resolution passed by the national boycott committee of the American Defense society makes indiscriminate lending by American banks to Germany a more or less hazardous business from a financial point of view. It is contained in the society that American depositors have a right to be notified in advance of any intention on the part of the banks to lend their money to build up German countries, and it holds itself ready to inform the depositors if their money is so used without their consent.

"The principle involved is quite clear," said Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the national boycott committee. "It is analogous to the bill just introduced by Senator Lodge, providing that the public should be informed of all stores dealing in German goods by having a conspicuous sign placed before their doors, 'Dealer in German Goods.'"

"Americans have not forgotten the infamous atrocities of the Germans and, what is more, their entirely unmoral and ruthless aim for world domination, which Germany's enforced surrender has in nowise altered. Every aid given by the allied countries toward building up Germany brings nearer the day of Germany's next war upon the world."

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Y. W. C. A. Provides Home For Actresses at Camp Dix, N. J.



Actresses who play in the Liberty Theater at Camp Dix, N. J., find a touch of home in the Players' House which the housing committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, of which Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman, operates for them. Because of the distance from any town where they might stay, it was necessary to provide some sort of living accommodations for the actresses. The Y. W. C. A. built the house, supplying it with all conveniences such as sewing machines, washbasins and ironing boards. Camp Upton, L. I., has a similar house.

Y. W. C. A. UNIFORMS TO CLOTHE STUDENTS

Suits Worn by War Workers Will Be Given to Penniless Students in Switzerland.

Official uniforms of the Young Women's Christian Association minus the Blue Triangle, the Association insignia, will be worn next winter by women students who have been stranded in Switzerland during the war and who, because of lack of funds, inability to re-enter their native country, a desire to finish their university courses or because they have no family to which to return, will remain there next year.

Elizabeth M. Clark, who has been in Switzerland for ten years under the World Student Christian Federation, has appointed to the National Student Committee of the Y. W. C. A. for clothing for the 300 foreign women students in Switzerland. The scarcity of clothing last year among these alien refugee students made it necessary for two girls to share one coat so that only one could go to classes or go out of doors at a time.

Four large packing cases of all kinds of used clothing, save hats, which is in good condition, have been collected hastily from women college students in the New England States, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware by the Student Committee of the National Y. W. C. A. to be sent over in response to Miss Clark's appeal. This clothing will be dyed, cleaned and made over in Switzerland.

In addition to the clothing collected from students in colleges nearest New York a case of uniforms, which have been turned in by Y. W. C. A. secretaries who did war work, and the official uniform of the National Y. W. C. A. to be sent over in response to Miss Clark's appeal. This clothing will be dyed, cleaned and made over in Switzerland.

Plans for remodeling and decorating new buildings, clubs and hostess houses taken over by the Y. W. C. A. will be in the hands of Miss Mary Buchanan, an interior decorator, who comes originally from Scotland, but who has been working in France for the American Y. W. C. A. since the beginning of its war work there.

In addition, the department is compiling lists, suggestions and general shopping guides for all the buying of the Association in France, including all kinds of building equipment from cretine curtains to plumbing supplies.

A cafeteria expert will have a place in the department to act as general advisor on restaurant and cafeteria projects of the Association throughout France.

In short, the department is to be more than finance alone. It is to be a kind of general advisory department and clearing house for all other departments in the French Association—a department where dollars will be measured up against deeds and needs.

QUEEN MARIE INVITES Y. W. C. A. TO RUMANIA

Extends Invitation to Overseas Workers in Paris.

Paris, April 21.—Queen Marie of Rumania, following a conference with a representative committee of the American Y. W. C. A., held at the Ritz Hotel, Paris, has invited the American Young Women's Christian Association to come to Rumania and open work under her patronage.

Among the representatives of the Y. W. C. A. present at the conference were: Miss Harriett Taylor, head of the American Y. W. C. A. work overseas; Miss Mary Anderson of Hudson, Wis.; Miss Mary Dingman, head of the Y. W. C. A. Industrial work in France; Mrs. Margaret B. Fowler of Pasadena, Cal., and Miss Charlotte Niven, head of the Y. W. C. A. work in Italy. A notable guest at the meeting was Madame Cateari, wife of the secretary of the Rumanian legation in Paris.

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PROHIBITION TO BRING COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

Hazel MacKaye Advises Using Buildings as Centers for Drama, Community Singing and Entertainment.

Why not turn the corner saloon into a community playhouse when the law effects the closing of these gathering places, asks Hazel MacKaye, director of the Department of Pageantry and Drama of the National Young Women's Christian Association?

"I went over on the West Side of New York one night recently to attend a community drama meeting," Miss MacKaye says in explaining her theory, "and as I was riding along I noticed how many saloons there were—one on every corner and another in the middle of the block. It seemed, all just blazing with lights. Those lights ought not to go out with prohibition. They ought to shine for something worth while to all of the people, and what better than community drama and singing?"

Miss MacKaye feels that the war has given a great impetus to popular interest in drama and that through pageantry and drama a great deal in the way of Americanization can be effected.

Through the community center, if it

be in a district populated largely of one foreign nationality, these people could present pageants of the life in their mother countries, translating them into English, so that Americans and also the younger English speaking members of their household could understand and appreciate their traditions. American art would be greatly enriched thus through the drama of all of the nations whose peoples have settled in this country. On the other hand American ideals, American history and American festivals, even laws such as child labor and minimum wage, could be interpreted to these people by means of pageantry.

"People have been learning not only to work together, but to play together," Miss MacKaye says, "particularly since the war, when the people stood together in drives and large patriotic community entertainments. The opportunity to build up a great community organization is now at hand, and the time is ripe for it. Why not utilize the corner saloon?"

BATTLE SHAFT TO AMERICAN MEN

Monument Erected to First to Fall Fighting on the Soil of France.

FRENCH SHOW APPRECIATION

Replica of Monument Erected in Memory of Three Americans Who Fell at Bethelmont Is Sent to Washington.

Washington.—The first three American soldiers to die in battle on French soil fell in the village of Bethelmont, about twelve miles east of Nancy. The population of this region decided to erect a monument commemorating their sacrifice, and a replica of this proposed monument was sent to President Wilson by Ambassador Sharp at Paris a few months ago at the request of those in charge of the project. Originally it was the intention to hold the ceremony of dedication in the very village of Bethelmont, where the three young heroes had given their lives for freedom, but the community was situated so near the firing line that the ceremony had to be held at Nancy. Ambassador Sharp has sent to the state department a graphic report on the subject. A large crowd of distinguished people were present at the dedication exercises.

M. Mirman, in his address before a huge assembly at Nancy, emphasized the fact that the three young heroes in whose honor the monument had been erected were not, indeed, the first Americans whose blood had tinged the battlefields of France. Young men from the United States, impatient to fight, had enrolled voluntarily in the French and English armies and already in 1916 their number exceeded 20,000.

Carried American Flag.

A very touching incident illustrates the patriotism of those Americans who had joined the French Foreign Legion before the United States entered the war. Not being able to fight openly under the Star-Spangled Banner they procured an American flag and decided that each of them, in turn, should carry it wrapped around his breast. In this way our flag was present in all those numerous combats in which the colors of the Foreign Legion participated. Twice it was pierced by bullets and stained with the blood of wounds. Once he, who carried it fell, the American volunteers searched the field and found their dead comrade took from his body the well-beloved colors, and, armed with this emblem, they went forward to new exploits. When the United States took up the insulting defiance of Germany these American volunteers, already veterans, took their places in their National army and presented to France this flag which so proudly they had borne through numerous battles, and the French reverently deposited it at the Invalides.

A few days after the first American entered the trenches the Germans desired to test the worth of their new enemy. They directed an attack against the sector. Valiantly did the American soldiers support their baptismal fire.

Did Not Yield an Inch.

"They did not yield one inch of their positions. The enemy who had penetrated for a moment into their trenches withdrew, leaving numerous dead. Three Americans were killed in the French lines, one pierced by a revolver shot, the other two stabbed with poniards. They were interred in a field below the hill on which are clustered the houses of the village of Bethelmont. It was decided that the names of these three first victims should be inscribed on stone, and although the project could not be given dimensions in keeping with the importance of the historic fact to be commemorated, the design is artistic and was drawn by Louis Majorle. The cross and the thistle of Lorraine are entwined with the stars of America. The inscription on one side reads:

"LORRAINE TO THE UNITED STATES."

That on the other side:

Here in Lorraine territory repose the three first American soldiers killed by the enemy on November 18, 1917. Corporal JAMES B. CRISHAM Private THOMAS F. ENRIGHT (of Pittsburgh) Private MERLE D. HAY (of Chidder)

As worthy sons of their great and noble Nation they have fought for Justice, Liberty and Civilization against German Imperialism, the scourge of the human race.

THEY DIED ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Thus it is that on the face of this monument is preserved in enduring letters the fact that in Lorraine territory repose the first three fallen American soldiers.

Move Czar's Body Again.

A new chapter to the travels of the dead has been added by the exhumation and reinterment of the body of the former Emperor Nicholas. Napoleon's remains lay for nearly twenty years in St. Helena before removal to the Invalides. The body of Rumania's Great Hero in Cairo, his heart in Paris. Christopher Columbus, dead, has traveled almost as far as the great voyager traveled when living.

Girl Orphan in Demand.

Los Angeles, Cal.—That orphan girl babies find homes more easily than boy babies is evidenced by a report issued here by the Children's Home society of California. One hundred and thirty-seven families have applied to the society recently to adopt girl babies, while only 60 families want to adopt boy babies.

YANKEE ARMY SECOND

Only Exceeded on Western Front by French.

We Had 1,950,000, France 2,550,000 and Great Britain 1,715,000 Men.

Washington.—America had the second largest allied army on the western front when the armistice was signed, according to announcement made by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff. France stood first with 2,550,000 men, the United States second with 1,950,000 men, and England third with 1,715,000 men, including Portuguese. This is an official statement of the situation, and is quite different from predictions made a year ago by German military critics that in any event the United States would not be able to place more than 600,000 men in Europe.

"We now have fairly complete reports of the strength of the allied forces on the western front at the time of the armistice," said General March, "and we find from these reports that the United States force had passed the force of Great Britain in strength, and was the second force in strength on November 11. Those figures, which I have given to you are the 'ration strength' meaning they include every man who had to be fed—combatant, noncombatant, medical men, services of supply men, etc."

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND



Robert Munro has again been appointed secretary for Scotland by Premier Lloyd George. He occupied the same post in the Asquith cabinet.

Relic of a Lost Race.

At Casa Grande, near Florence, Italy, is the ruin, with walls still standing, of what probably was the last communal house erected on the southern plains by a race of pueblo builders that probably had departed elsewhere or had been merged with wilder tribes even before the passing to the westward of the Aztec south-bound pilgrimage about the year 1300.

JUST IN TIME TO SAVE WIFE

Gambler Arrives Home to Find Spouse Unconscious From Fumes of Escaping Gas.

San Francisco.—Here is the case of a man who stayed out late gambling and came home to save the life of his wife. He deserves credit.

His name is Lee Wah and his wife is Sing Ah. She got tired of waiting for Lee and went to bed in disgust. She forgot to turn off the gas completely, so that she was unconscious from the fumes when he returned. He was loser up to that time.

Lee struck a match when he came in. There was a bang and a lot of fireworks on account of the accumulation of gas.

Lee Wah landed out in the hallway on his shoulder blades. The bed his wife was sleeping in was tipped over. A window was blown out and the plaster was jarred from the wall.

When it was all over the police and the fire department came. The wife was taken to the hospital, where she was revived. Lee Wah recovered before that. The couple were reconciled when each of them learned of the circumstances.

TIE PIN RESTORES HEARING

As Applied by Policeman It Works Magic With San Francisco Panhandler.

San Francisco.—Armed with an affidavit setting forth that he was deaf and dumb and was trying to raise money with which to purchase a peanut roaster, William Welch entered a downtown jewelry store with high hopes of getting a "handout."

While busily engaged running the alphabet in the deaf and dumb language for one of the clerks who was about to "fail," Policeman Tim Connell happened in. Recognizing the supposedly mute man, Connell drew out his stilet pin and made a lunge.

"Ouch, ouch, ouch," said the deaf one; "what the—"

"You're under arrest," smiled Connell.

Later Welch told Police Judge Fitzpatrick he was not guilty, and that he had been jobbed.

"Never mind," said the court. "Six months in the county jail."

Fellow policemen are wondering if the prick of the pin restored the voice and hearing of William.

Money in Picking Spuds.

Houlton, Me.—Women and girls in the potato-growing sections of Aroostook county earned \$6 to \$8.50 a day picking up potatoes at the rate of 15 cents a barrel. Some of the girls worked by the day for \$4.50 and \$5 and hoard.

Summary of the Annual Statement of the NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, 1918, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law.

INCOME	
Total premium income	\$ 2,250,971.31
Interest, dividends and realized gains	859,735.58
Income from other sources received during the year	97,146.78
Total income	\$ 3,207,853.67
DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid for losses, annuities, and other claims	663,425.99
Dividends paid to policyholders during the year	244,574.39
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	548,232.89
Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year	89,972.84
Amount of all other disbursements	172,176.94
Total disbursements	\$ 1,628,383.05
Total assets added in December 31, 1918	\$ 1,579,470.62
LIABILITIES	
Net reserves	\$ 5,994,800.00
Total policy liabilities	200,911.58
All other liabilities	810,254.85
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock	\$ 6,805,966.43
Total income in force December 31, 1918	\$65,179,644.00
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Total insurance written during the year	\$ 45,791.00
Gross premium received during the year	\$ 4,847.49
Net premium received during the year	\$ 3,537.32
Losses incurred during the year	\$ 1,588.00
Total amount of business conducted in Oregon during 1918	\$65,134.00

NORTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
JOHN W. JACKSON, President
M. V. JENNIS, Secretary
Statutory auditor for service:
J. CLARK TIBBETS, Portland

Refuses His Own Medicine.

Reform is always intended for the other man. Never was a reformer who prescribed it for himself.—Columba (S. C.) State.

No. 216. Report of the Condition of The Bank of Moro, at Moro, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business May 12, 1919.

Resources:	
Loans and discounts	\$275,719.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,663.30
Bonds and warrants	5,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Due from approved reserve banks	30,070.15
Checks and other cash items	482.27
Cash on hand	516.90
Expenses	5,800.00
Other resources, Victory Loan account	5,800.00
Total	\$330,931.35
Liabilities:	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	6,313.87
Individual deposits subject to check	121,253.76
Time and savings deposits	55,187.32
Notes and bills rediscounted	49,721.10
Bills payable for money borrowed	50,000.00
Reserves for interest and taxes	480.35
Other liabilities	4.95
Total	\$330,931.35

State of Oregon } ss
County of Sherman }
I, K.A. McPherson, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

K.A. McPherson, cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1919.
John M. Ferry, Notary Public.
My commission expires Sept. 25, 1920.
Correct, attest:
L. BARNUM, E. O. McCoy, Directors.

W. N. JONES

AUTO TRUCK
DRAY

Phone Main 314 Moro, Oregon

Freight and Express
Handled Promptly. Moving
Efficiently Attended To.

Western Electric

Farm Lighting Plant
Brighten Up
The Farm

This is what a Western Electric Lighting Plant on your place will mean to you!

No dark nights,
No gas to explode.
No pressure tank to blow up.
No water to carry.