

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

Or. Hist. Soc. - Auditorium

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You men are saving every cent you can. You ought to know that this quality tobacco costs less to chew—not more!

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All work guaranteed.

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General Blacksmithing
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All work promptly and satisfactorily done.

MANY NEW WAYS TO AID ALASKANS

25,000 Native People in Arctic Zone Need Everything but Refrigerators.

70 VILLAGES HAVE SCHOOLS

Teaching Hygiene in High Altitudes, Co-operative Stores, and Raising Reindeer—Each Teacher a Social Worker.

Washington.—While educators have spoken of what education ought to do, and have propounded theories the burden of which has been that education and life should be synonymous, one part of the United States has been experiencing such an ideal in actual practice. In Alaska each schoolhouse is a social center for the accomplishment of practical ends. Many of the buildings, in addition to the recitation room, contain also kitchen, quarters of the teacher, and a laundry and baths for the use of the native community.

Every teacher is a social worker. Every district superintendent, in visiting his widely separated schools, must travel vast distances by sled over the frozen, trackless wilderness. Frequently he must risk his life on treacherous, tempestuous waters in a native canoe or small power boat. He must endure the violence of the northern storms, the rigors of the arctic winter, and the foulness of the native huts in which he must often find shelter.

Directed by Bureau of Education. This work is carried on under the supervision of the bureau of education, and the details of current operation are reported upon by William Hamilton. He tells that there are in Alaska approximately 25,000 natives in villages ranging from 80 or 40, up to 300 or 400 persons, scattered along thousands of miles of coast line and on the great rivers. Some of the villages on remote islands or beside the frozen ocean are brought into touch with the outside world only once or twice a year, when visited by a United States coast guard steamer on its annual cruise, or by the supply vessel sent by the bureau of education.

Many of the settlements have no regular mail service and can communicate with one another and with the outside world only by occasionally passing boats in summer and sleds in winter. During eight months of the year all the villages in Alaska, with the exception of those on the southern coast, are reached only by trails over the snow-covered land or frozen rivers.

In spite of the difficulties of the problem a United States public school has been established in each of seventy villages. In many instances the school is the only elevating power in the community. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, rheumatism, and venereal diseases prevail to an alarming extent in many of the native villages, and in its endeavor to safeguard the health of the natives of Alaska the bureau of education maintains hospitals in five important centers. It employs physicians and nurses, who devote themselves to medical and sanitary work, and provides medical supplies and textbooks to the teachers to enable them to treat minor ailments and intelligently to supervise hygienic measures. There are extensive regions in which the services of a physician are not obtainable. Accordingly, it often becomes the duty of a teacher to render first aid to the injured or to care for a patient through the course of a serious illness.

Supervise Co-operative Stores. Another duty of the teacher is to supervise the co-operative store which is owned and managed by the natives, who deal in everything but refrigerators. Strange to say, the government of the white man has to protect the native from the white man himself. To secure the native from the intrusions of the unscrupulous trader, the bureau of education has adopted the policy of establishing reservations to which large numbers of natives can be attracted and where they can obtain fish and game and conduct their own industrial and commercial enterprises. The settlement at Noorvik, on the Kobuk river, in arctic Alaska, is one of the most conspicuous successes of this policy.

With their advancement in civilization the Eskimos living at Deering, on the bleak sea coast, craved a new home. Lack of timber compelled them to live in the semi-underground hovels of their ancestors, while the killing off of game animals made it increasingly difficult to obtain food. An uninhabited tract on the bank of the Kobuk river, 15 miles square, abounding in game, fish and timber, was reserved by executive order for these Eskimos, and thither they migrated in the summer of 1915. On this tract in the arctic wilderness the colonists, under the leadership of the teachers, within two years have built a village with well laid-out streets, neat single family houses, gardens, a mercantile company, a sawmill, an electric light plant, and a wireless telegraph station which keeps them in touch with the outside world.

Hog Weighed 712 Pounds. Keyser, W. Va.—The largest hog ever killed in this section of West Virginia, dressed recently, weighed 712½ pounds. The meat will bring more than \$150.

The Overseas Quartet

Four "Singing Sammys" Coming to Chautauqua on "Victory Day"



The Overseas Quartet, four smiling singing Sammys straight from France, will be here soon with two stirring programs on "Victory Day," the second day of Chautauqua. Bringing to you the songs that "our boys" sang in France, these four khaki-clad youths will entertain you and delight you. The songs of the "Yanks" have won a permanent place in the hearts of the American people. Humorous or sentimental, ridiculous or tender, they played a large part in the life of the overseas soldiers. These young men, each one a trained vocalist and all straight from "over there," will give you the favorite songs of the trench and camp.

All men in the service and honorably discharged soldiers will be admitted free to both programs.

A Net Saving

In 1918 we bought a little more than one billion dollars' worth of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. It works out \$9.64 a head for the whole country. Nebraska—a state little habituated to investing in engraved paper before the war—heads the list with an average of over \$21 a head. South Dakota, Iowa, Oregon and Kansas are near the top. Those five agricultural states bought \$112,000,000 worth of War Savings and Thrift Stamps in the year. In some other states, which would fall in the same general class and which are no doubt just about as prosperous, the average for each person was only about half as high. It seems a reasonable assumption that the difference is largely due to greater energy or higher efficiency of the campaign in the first-named states.

Accidents During War Period.

Statistics reveal that while during the 19 months of war there were 56,227 Americans killed and 200,000 injured in the war, while here in the United States in peaceful occupations during that same period in factories, manufacturing plants, on the streets, on buildings, on railroads, etc., there were 126,654 men, women and children killed and 2,000,000 injured. The casualty list therefore reveals that during the period stated one man, woman or child was either killed or injured in peaceful occupation every time the clock ticked off 23 seconds. The killed if laid shoulder to shoulder would require a trench 48 miles long.

A suit decided last week before the supreme court of North Dakota validates the act of that state's legislature last winter in authorizing the issuance of \$2,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of securing funds with which to start a state owned bank. When business reason is displaced by political policy in finance easy money results. North Dakota after awhile will have considerable first mortgage notes to sell to its taxpayers.

Fare to America by air—4 cents a mile. This is the predicted price for a transatlantic trip in the new gigantic Vicker airship now completed and trials being conducted. The vessel, which is of the latest improved type, will have a cubic capacity of over 1,200,000 feet, and is designed to carry 100 passengers to America in 48 hours. The average speed for the trip will be 75 miles per hour, and the fare \$240.

PLAN CLOSER UNION

Movement to Draw English-Speaking Peoples Together.

First Branch of Union to Be Established in America is in Philadelphia.

Washington.—It is the general feeling that the foundation on which the proposed League of Nations must be built is a complete understanding and friendly co-operation between the two great English-speaking peoples; that on the Americans and the British will fall largely the task of making the world safe for democracy. Realizing this, a group of Americans and Britishers have started a movement to draw the English-speaking peoples of the world closer together in the bond of comradeship and have organized the English-Speaking Union.

The aim of the union is, briefly, to make the English-speaking peoples of the world better known to each other, whether they be Americans, Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Newfoundlanders or the inhabitants of the British Isles and their dependencies. It does not aim at formal alliances, nor is it concerned with the relationship of governments; it is solely and simply a good fellowship movement among the people "who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke."

The aim of the promoters, American and British, is that no citizen of the English-speaking world should ever feel lonely again after the war, that no American visiting the old country should ever want a friend, and that no Britisher should ever want one in the great republic. They plan to make these peoples better known to each other in various ways—by the interchange of visits, by correspondence, by the printed word, by lectures, by an interchange of professors and preachers, by sporting contests and by every other possible means.

It was Admiral Sims who said the other day that "if only an interchange of 100,000 young men from our leading schools on both sides of the Atlantic could be made annually there would be no possibility of future misunderstandings between us." In 95 per cent of the things that matter the English-speaking peoples, whether they come from the United States, from the British dominions in the far antipodes, or from the mother country, have the same outlook, the same ideals, the same conceptions of right and wrong, the same laws, the same literature. It is only in the remaining 5 per cent of superficial things that they differ.

The first branch of the English-Speaking Union to be established in America is in Philadelphia and the first European branch is in London. Its monthly magazine already has been started.

Greatest Jackplane. A machine so gigantic that the curvature of the earth's surface had to be taken into consideration in its construction, is being built for the United States army as part of the program for the "salvage" of war waste, says World's Work. It is a huge planer, 500 feet long, which is to be used in the manufacture of gigantic lathes, which in turn are for use in the enormous "reeling" plant which the ordnance department is building in France.

JUDGE ALDEN COMES WITH GREAT LECTURE

Massachusetts Jurist Is of Mayflower Descent.

Judge George D. Alden of Massachusetts, a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla, is one of the lecturers of national prominence coming to Chautauqua this year. Formerly a



prominent member of the bench in Massachusetts, he is now one of America's leading lecturers. He has come to be regarded as one of the great powers for good in this country in the molding of public opinion and in the shaping of character.

His subject this year is "Needs of the Hour." With a fund of rare wit, absolute originality and a driving forcefulness that carries conviction, this lecture is a masterpiece of the platform.

Strap Identifies Fox. Worthington, Mass.—Under the thick growth of fur on the neck of a fox which Walter L. Tower shot the other day was a leather strap. It was identified by Charles A. Kilborn as a strap which was on a young fox which he once had. The fox escaped from captivity 11 years ago.