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POPULAR POET
AT CHAUTAUQUA

Marshall Louis Mertins Comes on Last Day.

Marshall Louis Mertins, staff poet of the Kansas City Star and contributor to many of the national magazines, is to be in the West this year on the Chautauquas. "Who's Who in Amer-



ica" rates him as a poet and writer, but the Chautauqua platform has claimed him because of his brilliant talent as a humorist and lecturer. He speaks with a delightful Southern drawl, tells stories with unusual charm and recites a few poems from his latest book of verse, "The Washing Gate and Other Poems." But back of all this he has a splendid lecture of real inspirational value.

ACTIVE TO THE LAST

Marines Fight on Until Armistice Is Declared.

Devil Dogs End Their Glorious Campaign by Capture of the Meuse.

Washington.—That marines were active in the world war up to the moment that the armistice went into effect is evidenced in a division order signed by Major General John A. LeJeune, U. S. marine corps, commanding the Second division in France, a copy of which has just been received in Washington.

According to the order the Devil Dogs' last act in the universal drama was a final and definite conquest of the Meuse river, where line of marines crossed on bridges hastily thrown across the stream by the Second engineers.

The Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines, which received their baptism of fire at Chateau-Thierry, headed the Second American division under General LeJeune. On November 10 they had reached the Meuse, where the Germans had thrown up strong intrenchments on the east bank.

Bridging the river was a hazardous feat, but it was accomplished by the American engineers under heavy artillery fire. Crossing the stream on bridges but two feet in width was a still more hazardous business. But apparently the marines consider nothing too hazardous to at least attempt.

With the enemy's artillery and machine guns pouring an incessant fire upon these slender straws of passage

the marines advanced. Time after time an enfilade of fire swept rows of them into the swirling Meuse—but they advanced.

The crossing finally effected, they pressed on with undaunted courage and stormed the Hun's stronghold on the east bank. The Germans gave way before the impetus of that furious charge and the marines again found themselves victors in their last great battle of the war.

FINDS DIAMOND IN TURKEY

Bird's Unusual Voice Is Accounted for When Policeman Kills Him for Yuletide Feast.

Philadelphia.—The proverbial goose that laid the golden egg is a back number to the turkey Policeman John Burke tendered his family at Yuletide. The priceless bird was described recently by Burke to his fellow coppers at the Thirty-ninth and Lancaster avenue police station.

"This year I decided I must have a turkey," said Burke. "I priced one and when told it was 49 cents a pound I threw up my hands in holy horror."

"But this is an unusual bird," urged the dealer.

"So I bought it. Now it so happened that this bird also possessed an unusual voice, a chirp of which it must have been proud. It was a voice I later found was nurtured on a special diet. I killed that bird with an ax to make the holiday feast, and then alas I found my mistake. Under its voice box my wife found a pure, uncut blue diamond. The bird had an appetite for precious stones. If it only had been allowed to grow to maturity what a treasure box it would have been."

WEAK IN AIR AT THE START

Great Britain Had but Four Squadrons of Airplanes, but Made Rapid Strides.

London.—The declaration of war by Great Britain at midnight, August 5, 1914, found the Royal Flying corps with only four squadrons in being—representing well under 100 airplanes. Three of these squadrons went instantly to France. A new squadron followed these pioneers in about ten days' time, while a fifth squadron mobilized and set out in 24 hours, reaching the fighting zone about the middle of September.

In those early days of the war machines were used simply for strategical reconnaissance. It was not until after the battle of the Aisne, when settled lines of warfare were established, that artillery fire control from the air and the cruder forms of co-operation with the infantry were practiced and developed.

FLAX DISTRICT IS RUINED

Belgian City Taken by Germans Shorn of Barges and Precious Machinery.

Washington.—Before the war Courtrai was a center for the production of flax of European importance, and the city harbored for this purpose a large English and Irish colony. Now the whole flax district is ruined. The large barges in which the flax was put to rot in the Lys were soft by the Germans as firewood much below their value.

The copper from the flax mills and the other precious machines were requisitioned. The soldiers were quartered in the factories and the celebrated "Leicweerschen," the plains on which the flax was bleached, were plowed and planted with tobacco and potatoes. Many, indeed, of the fertile flax fields were turned over several times and many sown before the fields bear flax again.

Hired Hessians

The half German king, George III of England, employed about 80,000 troops from 30 different German states, especially from Hesse, against the colonists, before the United States was a nation. The reason was that the war was very unpopular, few men enlisted and the government dared not conscript Englishmen to fight their brothers in America.

Zedelers at Chautauqua

Symphonic Quintet Popular in Musical World



The Zedeler Symphonic Quintet brings to the Chautauqua a genuinely new idea, that of presenting symphonic concerts with a company of only five musicians—each an artist. To secure this symphonic effect a specially constructed reed organ is carried. This gives all the reed and wind effects of a large orchestra and combined with the piano and stringed instruments, produces an effect as startling as it is unique. They have refuted the old belief that American audiences do not care for the best in music by making the classics popular with every audience.

ANOTHER WAR HERO



Col. Oscar J. Charles, one of the best known young officers in the army, was wounded September 29 by a shell fragment which drove his water canteen into his leg below the knee. He refused medical attention, removed the canteen himself, had it refilled, and served wounded men near him with water from it and kept command of his regiment until the battle was over. Colonel Charles was at one time adjutant at West Point, served through the Spanish war with distinction, was in the Moro campaign, and was one of the first officers to ask transfer to line service in the recent conflict. He commanded the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry in the Seventy-ninth division.

TRAVEL IN AIR SAFE

Passengers Will Be as Secure as on Ground.

British Government is Looking Forward to Weekly Mail Service to India.

London.—Some of the wonders achieved in aerial navigation and other wonders contemplated were spoken of by Maj. Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, chief of the air staff, in an address before the chamber of commerce.

It was asserted by General Sykes that in four months, between July and October, 20 trips were made across the English channel. The mileage traversed was 8,085 and 1,843 passengers were carried, although flying was possible only on 71 days.

As for the future, the government was looking forward to a weekly mail service to India, for which 25 machines would be required, and the charge for sending mail a few shillings an ounce. Another route contemplated was from Cape Colony to Cairo, for which airplanes and flying boats would be used. Suggesting that airships might be adopted for long distance flights, General Sykes said a German Zeppelin flew from Bulgaria to German East Africa, carrying twelve tons of ammunition. When the Zeppelin reached Africa and the commander heard that the force for which it was taking the ammunition had surrendered the dirigible made the return journey, reaching home safely after having been in the air without landing for four days.

SOME KICK TO THIS MIXTURE

Hospital Patients Adulterate Alcohol With Formaldehyde, Then Proceed to Wreck Hospital.

San Francisco.—A real "fire water," nothing exceeds alcohol adulterated with formaldehyde.

This was demonstrated here by Grace Wilson and Georgie Clark, two vagrants under treatment at the isolation hospital.

The two awoke several days ago with an awful thirst, and no other be-

verage, except water, being available at the moment, they proceeded when the nurse was not looking to imbibe freely of alcohol, a bottle of which was standing nearby. Then they decided to adulterate the alcohol with formaldehyde. The effect was very similar to that of casting a match into a barrel of gasoline. Before the explosions were entirely over, the furniture in the room was nearly all wrecked, while two policemen, who had been sent to quiet them, had been locked up in a closet. The two women were then locked in a cell and charged with disturbing the peace.

TELLS OF FALSE DIAGNOSES

Doctor Jackson Says Foreign Substances Often Mislead Physicians.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Many physicians were misled by the presence of unsuspected foreign substances in lung cavities and rushed patients to California and other distant places to recover from purely imaginary tuberculosis, declared Dr. Chevalier Q. Jackson of Pittsburgh in an address before the American Roentgen Ray society at the Hotel Traymore. He advocated that persons believed to have bronchial affections should submit to the Roentgen ray at least once a year.

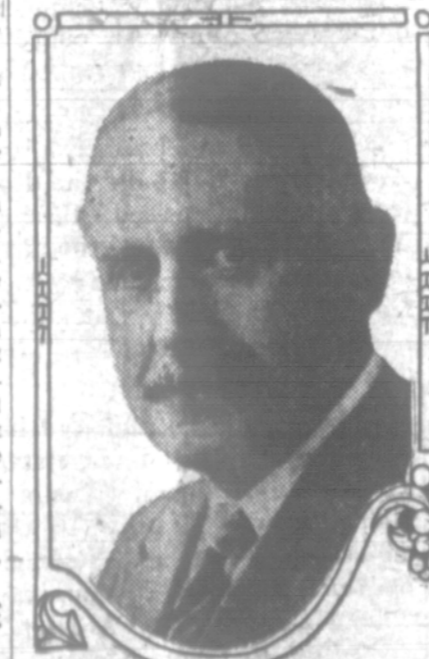
In a resume of doctors' errors, Doctor Jackson told of the discovery of an inverted staple in a man who had been under treatment for tuberculosis for 18 months, and of the finding of the top of an atomizer in a patient who had spent much time in California. He said that the rays had discovered an umbrella tip in the body of a daughter of a physician after the girl had been an invalid for six years, of the location of a six-penny nail which caused "mistakable symptoms" of tuberculosis, and of the finding of ticks which also confused the diagnosticians.

Dr. Charles A. Waters, United States army medical corps, declared that thousands of American soldiers had been saved in France by the use of the most modern methods of locating bullets and shell splinters. He declared that speed by the American surgeons also saved many lives and declared that when the marines stopped the Germans at Chateau-Thierry, the American surgeons passed wounded at the rate of 250 every day.

"SOME BY-PRODUCTS OF ARMAGEDDON"

Great Reconstruction Lecture at Chautauqua.

Dr. Robert Sutcliffe, writer, educator, lecturer, will bring to Chautauqua one of the most scholarly and yet one of the most interesting lectures of the week. His subject, "Some By-Products of Armageddon," suggests the



them. It is a lecture dealing with the good that has come out of the war and the outlook for the days ahead. A more timely or more helpful subject at this time in our country's history we cannot imagine.

Dr. Sutcliffe is a man beloved by men and by audiences. He is a deep and profound thinker and a clear, lucid reasoner. He is not a flag-waving orator, but he drives home great truths and they stay with you.

TAKES CAMEL'S PLACE

Jerusalem is Modernized by Motortruck.

Seats of Burden Are Smoothed in Dust of Speeding Automobiles.

Jerusalem.—The life of two periods, distant by many centuries, seems to flow along the roads that lead to this ancient city.

The camel, though he has done great things for the British forces, is losing his position as the main means of transport, and the native driving their camels carrying huge packs of Eastern merchandise are passed by the big engines of the ever-growing British broad-gauge railway, at which the country people stare with open-mouthed astonishment. Then along will come an Assyrian or an Arab on his donkey or mule, his wife walking behind and carrying a great pack on her head. In this way they transport much stuff for many miles. Now they are smothered in dust from the great quantity of motor transport on the roads.

The five barley loaves and small fishes still have to feed a good many people in this country, and women may still be seen grinding their scanty cup of corn between stones, but now with the introduction of good seed the country already is showing signs of vast improvement. Cotton is still made up into rough material in a primitive method on a kind of bow. With the new opportunities now opening up the old spinner is likely to be looking for another job.

Already in quite small towns you will see names of well-known London firms. This has aroused the local shops to a kind of competition, and all kinds of important signs over small shops, with hardly anything to sell, announce "The Provisioners," "The Up-to-date Hosiery and Dry Goods Store," "The Manchester House," and many similar. It is doubtful if 5 per cent of the prospective customers can read the signs.

Shepherds on the hills still tend their flocks, dressed in camel hair, and nightly light their camp fires to keep off the prowling jackals and hyenas. But in the future much of this rich land, now practically barren, is likely to receive the attention of the steam tractor.

Altogether, with the present means of transport by rail, the great improvement in the water supply and the rapid introduction of European methods and customs, it may be hoped a year or two of peace will change this country into a real "land of milk and honey."

First New England White Child, November 20 is the anniversary of the birth of Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England. He was born aboard the Mayflower in Plymouth harbor. After his father's death his mother married Gov. Edward Winslow, the first marriage in New England.

FROM COAST TO COAST



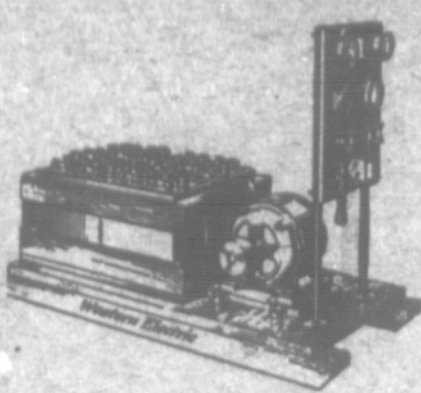
Maj. Albert D. Smith, in command of the squadron of four army airplanes which arrived at Hazelhurst field, Minnecola, L. L., after a transcontinental flight from San Diego, Cal. The purpose of the flight was to map out an aerial mail route. The planes flew 4,200 miles, making 21 stops en route. The actual flying time was 53 hours, an average of 80 miles per hour.

World's Finest Church.

November 18 is the anniversary of the dedication of St. Peter's in Rome in 1626. This largest Christian house of worship was begun about 1450. In 1546 Michelangelo was put in charge, who redesigned the dome. The height to the top of this dome is 453 feet, and the building is one of the most imposing in the world.

Venetian Gondolas.

It was not until the end of the seventeenth century that the Venetian gondola assumed its present simplicity and somberness of color. A vain attempt has been made to introduce it in other countries, but it has apparently resisted all efforts at acclimatization.



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Splendid Music Opening Day

International Trio Has Honor Place on Chautauqua Program



The International Trio, the sterling musical company which comes to Chautauqua this year on the opening day, brings a veritable feast of good music. Every member is notably talented and has gained prominence in their distinctive field of musical endeavor.

Frederic De Bruijn, the young Holland tenor, has one of the best voices ever presented on the Western Chautauquas. He was formerly a member of the San Francisco Opera Company and has a voice of unusual range, power and brilliancy. Gertrude Hober, mezzo-soprano and violinist, and Miss Kathleen Harrison, pianist and reader, are both artists of the first rank.

Make her kitchen a pride and joy

Perhaps nothing is more disheartening to a housewife, more trying to her nerves, than a dark, dingy, unattractive kitchen. And nothing is easier of correction.

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