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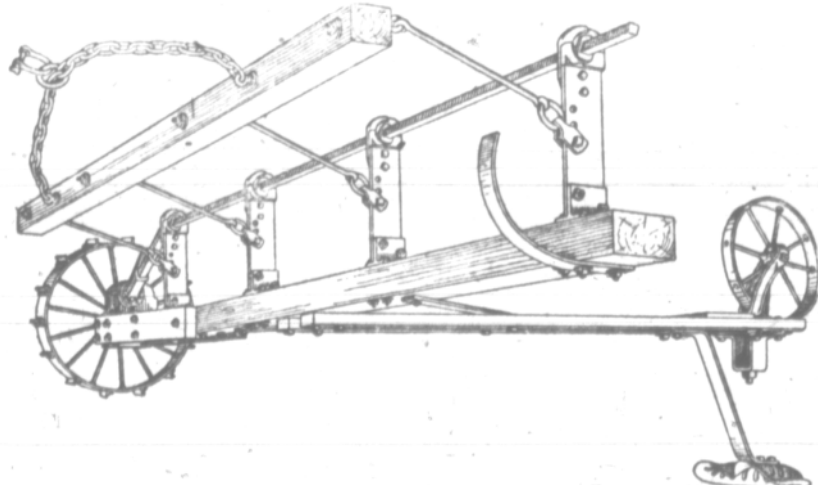
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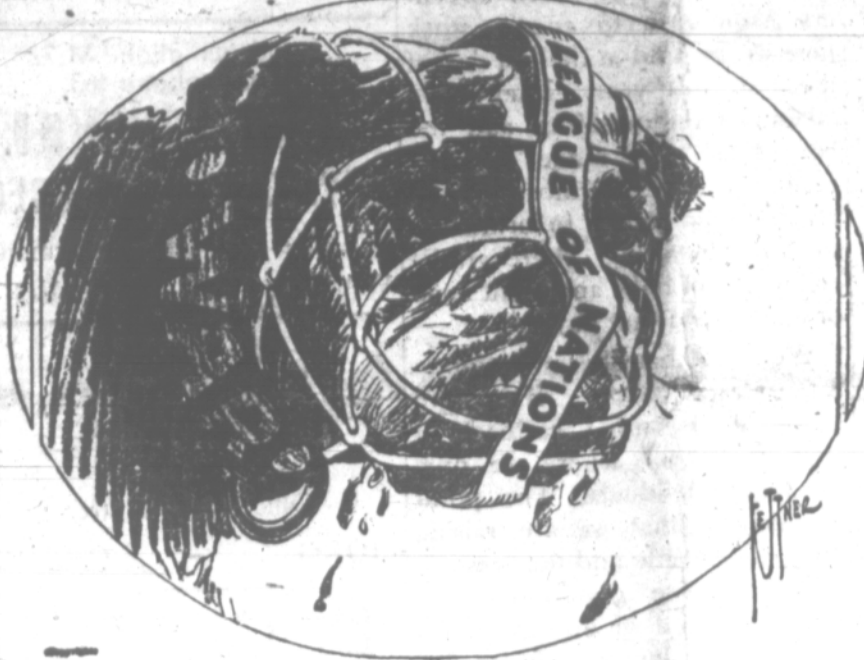
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Herbert Hoover Says Democracies
Replaced Autocracies
at Our Bidding.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION CHIEF.

Urges Ratification on Ground That
Peace Treaty Will Collapse
Without League of Nations.

Herbert Hoover is so deeply concerned over the opposition to the League of Nations in the United States that he has let himself be interviewed at length on the League situation. In a talk with the New York Times correspondent in Paris, the Food Administration Chief asserts that having caused the League idea to prevail America cannot abandon it. "We cannot withdraw," he says, "and leave Europe to chaos. To abandon the League Covenant now means that the treaty itself will collapse."

Mr. Hoover's wide acquaintance with conditions both here and abroad, his reputation as an administrator, a man of great affairs who deals with facts, not theories, make his statement one of the most important contributions to the recent League discussions. "There are one or two points in connection with the present treaty," said Mr. Hoover, "that need careful consideration by the American public. We need to digest the fact that we have for a century and a half been advocating democracy not only as a remedy for the internal ills of all society, but also as the only real safeguard against war. We have believed and proclaimed, in season and out, that a world in which there was a free expression and enforcement of the will of the majority was the real basis of government, was essential for the advancement of civilization, and that we have proved its enormous human benefits in our country."

American Ideas Have Prevailed.

"We went into the war to destroy autocracy as a menace to our own and all other democracies. If we had not come into the war every inch of European soil today would be under autocratic government. We have imposed our will on the world. Out of this victory has come the destruction of the four great autocracies in Germany, Russia, Turkey and Austria and the little autocracy in Greece. New democracies have sprung into being in Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Greater Serbia, Greece, Siberia, and even Germany and Austria have established democratic governments. Beyond these a host of small republics, such as Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and others, have sprung up, and again as a result of this great world movement the constitutions of Spain, Rumania, and even England, have made a final ascent to complete franchise and democracy, although they still maintain a symbol of royalty."

"We have been the living spring for this last century and half from which these ideas have sprung, and we have triumphed. The world today, except for a comparatively few reactionary and communistic autocracies, is democratic, and we did it."

"A man who takes a wife and blesses the world with several infants cannot go away and leave them on the claim that there was no legal marriage."

"These infant democracies all have political, social and economic problems involving their neighbors that are fraught with the most intense friction. There are no natural boundaries in Europe. Races are not compact; they blend at every border. They need railway communication and sea outlets through their neighbors' territory."

"Many of these states must for the next few years struggle almost for bare bones to maintain their very existence. Every one of them is going to do its best to protect its own interests, even to the prejudice of its neighbors."

Governments Lack Experience.

"We in America should realize that

democracy, as a stable form of government as we know it, is possible only with highly educated populations and a large force of men who are capable of government. Few of the men who compose these governments have had any actual experience at governing and their populations are woefully illiterate.

"They will require a generation of actual national life in peace to develop free education and skill in government."

"Unless these countries have a guiding hand and referee in their quarrels, a court of appeals for their wrongs, this Europe will go back to chaos. If there is such an institution, representing the public opinion of the world, and able to exert its authority, they will grow into stability. We cannot turn back now."

"There is another point which also needs emphasis. World treaties hitherto have always been based on the theory of a balance of power. Stronger races have been set up to dominate the weaker, partly with a view to maintaining stability and to a greater degree with a view to maintaining occupations and positions for the reactionaries of the world."

"The balance of power is born of armies and navies, aristocracies, autocracies, and reactionaries generally, who can find employment and domination in these institutions, and treaties founded on this basis have established stability after each great war for a shorter or longer time, but never more than a generation."

"America came forward with a new idea, and we insisted upon its injection into this peace conference. We claimed that it was possible to set up such a piece of machinery with such authority that the balance of power could be abandoned as a relic of the middle ages. We compelled an entire construction of this treaty and every word and line in it to bend to this idea."

"Outside of the League of Nations the treaty itself has many deficiencies. It represents compromises between many men and between many selfish interests, and these very compromises and deficiencies are multiplied by many new nations that have entered upon its signature, and the very safety of the treaty itself lies in a court of appeal for the remedy of wrongs in the treaty."

Benefits of the League.

"One thing is certain. There is no body of human beings so wise that a treaty could be made that would not develop injustice and prove to have been wrong in some particulars. As the covenant stands today there is a place at which redress can be found and through which the good-will of the world can be enforced. The very machinery by which the treaty is to be executed, and scores of points yet to be solved, which have been referred to the League of Nations as a method of securing more mature judgment in a less heated atmosphere, justifies the creation of the League."

"To abandon the covenant now means that the treaty itself will collapse."

"It would take the exposure of but a few documents at my hand to prove that I had been the most reluctant of Americans to become involved in this situation in Europe. But having gone in with our eyes open and with a determination to free ourselves and the rest of the world from the dangers that surrounded us, we cannot now pull back from the job. It is no use to hold a great revival and then go away leaving a church for continued services half done."

"We have succeeded in a most extraordinary degree in imposing upon Europe the complete conviction that we are absolutely disinterested. The consequence is that there is scarcely a man, woman or child who can read in Europe that does not look to the United States as the ultimate source from which they must receive assurances and guardianship in the liberties which they have now secured after so many generations of struggle."

"This is not a problem of protecting the big nations, for the few that remain can well look after themselves. What we have done is to set up a score of little democracies, and if the American people would insist with the handiwork they would insist with the same determination, that they did in 1917 that our government proposed."

THE A B C OF THE
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By DR. FRANK CRANE.

1. What is the League of Nations?
A. A union of the strongest civilized nations formed at the conclusion of the great war.

2. What is its object?
A. First, to promote the Peace of the World by agreeing not to resort to war. Second, to deal openly with each other, not by secret treaties. Third, to improve international law. Fourth, to co-operate in all matters of common concern.

3. Does it presume to end war?
A. No more than any government can end crime. It claims to reduce the liability of war.

4. What will be done to any nation that makes war?
A. It will be boycotted and otherwise penalized.

5. How else will the probability of war be lessened?
A. By voluntary, mutual and proportionate disarmament; by providing military information, by providing for arbitration, by protecting each nation's territorial integrity and by educating public opinion to see the folly of war.

6. What else does the League propose to do for mankind?
A. (1) Secure fair treatment for labor.

(2) suppress the White Slave Traffic, the sale of dangerous Drugs, and the traffic in War Munitions.

(3) control and prevent Disease.

(4) promote the work of the Red Cross, and

(5) establish International Bureaus for other causes that concern the human race.

7. Who are to be Charter Members of the League?

A. The United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay, and the following states which are invited to accede to the covenant: Argentina, Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

8. What other nations may join?

A. Any self-governing State which will agree to the rules of the League, provided the League accepts it.

9. What Agencies will the League have?

A. (1) An Assembly, composed of representatives of all the member Nations.

(2) a Council of Nine.

(3) a Secretary-General.

(4) a Mandatory Commission, to look after colonies, etc.

(5) a Permanent Commission, for military questions.

(6) various International Bureaus, such as the Postal Union, etc.

(7) Mandatories.

10. What is a Mandatory?

A. Some one nation designated by the League to attend to the welfare of "backward peoples residing in colonies of the Central Empires, or in territories taken from them." This is to be a "sacred trust," and in selecting a mandatory the wishes of the people of the area in question shall be the principal consideration.

11. Does the League mean a Super-nation?

A. No. It interferes in no way with any Nation's Sovereignty, except to limit its power to attack other nations.

12. Can any Nation withdraw when it wishes?

A. Yes. The League is Advisory and Co-operative, not coercive.

13. Does the League put Peace above Justice and National Honor?

A. No. It puts Reason before Violence.

14. Does not the League take away the Constitutional right of Congress to declare war?

A. No. The League can advise war; Congress alone can declare war.

15. Does it destroy the Monroe Doctrine?

A. Exactly the contrary. For the first time in history the other nations recognize the Monroe Doctrine; and extend it to all the world.

16. Does it not interfere with Treaty Making Powers of the United States?

A. No. It is a Treaty. We can make any Treaty we please.

17. Would we have had the Great War if we had had this League?

A. No. That War cost the world over 7,000,000 lives and 200,000,000,000 dollars.

18. Of what importance is the League?

A. It is the greatest deed of mankind in the history of the world.

19. Has not anyone a right to object to the League?

A. Yes. This is a free country. Any one has a right to any opinion he chooses.

20. Why is the League so bitterly opposed by a few?

A. Because, unfortunately, any Treaty or League must be made by the President, and a President is chosen by a political party and many members of the opposite Party think they must destroy whatever he does.

The council, the chief governing body of the League, cannot take action without unanimous decision of its members and since the United States will have a representative in the Council our interest will be protected there. We hear it said that the League is formed for the benefit of Great Britain or Japan or some other one nation. This is not true. All the nations will gain by it, not only the great nations such as the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, but the little nations which in the past have been oppressed by their big neighbors. The international court will give an opportunity for the settlement of old grievances which have long troubled the peoples of the world.

It has been said that the League will interfere with the Monroe Doctrine, but the League Covenant expressly protects this Doctrine. In fact, through the Covenant the Monroe Doctrine receives recognition throughout the world and its principles become forever established.

WOMEN DEMAND
WARS SHALL END

Peace League Means More to
Them Than It Can Mean
to Men.

DR. SHAW'S STIRRING PLEA.

(By the Late Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.)

Seven million one hundred thousand men who had laid down their lives in the great war. Think of it! Seven million, one hundred thousand young men had died on the field of battle!

What does that mean to the women of the world? It means that seven million one hundred thousand women walked day by day with their faces toward an open grave that they might give life to a son. It means that seven million one hundred thousand little children lay in the arms of a mother whose love had made them face even the terrors of death that they might become the mothers of men.

It means that year after year these women had put up their lives into the lives of their sons until they had reared them to be men. For what? In the hope that these sons of theirs could give to the world the things for which women hope and pray and long. These were the things that the women had in their hearts when they gave birth to their sons.

But who can estimate the value of seven million one hundred thousand dead sons of the women of the world? Who can estimate the price which the women have paid for this war; what it has cost them, not only in the death of their sons, because that is a phase of our war to which we look.

The Courage of Women.

We hear our orators tell us of the courage of our men. How they went across the sea. Very few of them remember to tell us of the courage of our women, who also went across the sea; of the women who died nursing the sick and wounded; the women who died in the hospitals, where the terrible bombs came and drove them almost to madness. They tell us nothing of the forty thousand English women who went to work back of the trenches in France.

They tell us nothing of the thousands upon thousands upon thousands of women who not only toiled and worked and slaved in order that the war might be successful, but we do not hear of the thousands of women, not alone in Armenia, not alone in Montenegro, not alone in Serbia, but in Flanders, in Belgium, in Rumania, in Russia—the thousands of women who lie in graves today, murdered, so horribly murdered that men dare not speak of it.

And yet women are asked what we know about the League of Nations; asked what we can understand about a League of Nations. Oh men! the horrible deaths; the horrible lives of thousands upon thousands of women today in all these nations, who must live, and who must look in the faces of children unwelcomed, undusted-of little children—and know that these are the result of war.

And then ask women why they should be interested in a league of peace?

Women Suffer Most From War.

If there is any body of citizens in the world who ought to be interested in a league to ultimately bring to the world peace it is the mothers of men, and the women who suffered as only women can suffer in the war and in devastated countries.

And we call upon them, we women of the world call upon the men who have been fighting all these battles of the years, the men who have led armies, and led armies close to their deaths.

We are now calling upon the men of the world to in some way or another find a passage out of the sea of death. We are asking them to form a league which will bring hope to the women of the future. If women are to bear sons only that they may die, if women may not have hope and aspirations for their children, if women may not dream the dreams that have in them the hope of the highest civilizations, the highest moral and spiritual life of the people—if women may not have these in their hearts as the mothers of men, then women will cease to desire to be the mothers of men. And why should they not? Why should they not?

"KHAKI"

By MISS RUTH E. BURNHAM.

Jerry slowly opened her eyes, and for a moment she was startled, then she laughed softly as she glanced around the little camp bedroom—surely it had been familiar enough a year ago. She sat up and reached for her watch as she looked out of the window—6 o'clock and a beautiful morning. She would take the canoe, she thought, paddle around to the little cove and dream until breakfast time. Her hostess would understand.

Ten minutes later she softly closed the door of the screened-in porch and stood on the little float. The canoe was gone! Perhaps Dick, the husband of her hostess, had gone on an early errand and would be back soon. She sat down to wait.

It was all so familiar, the float, the little camp with the screened-in porch, the beautiful lake! How many good times and happy days she had spent there last season, sitting quietly on the piazza, paddling on the lake, strolling along the country roads! The pictures crowded through her memory, and always beside her in them all was a tall figure in khaki camping clothes—a lazy figure, content to do her bidding, with apparently no other aim in life than the pleasure at hand. It had all been very pleasant and happy, and then—he had proposed. As a chum and playmate he had fitted admirably, but for a husband she wanted a man, a competent, commanding man, she had told him, not an indolent boy in khaki trousers and flannel shirt. So it had ended. Her friendship with his sister had remained unbroken, but the good times had ceased, and now after a winter of hard work, she had been glad to accept Sylvia's kind invitation for the week-end, with the tact understanding that the fellow in khaki camping clothes should be absent.

Then rudely her dream was broken. A canoe came gliding into view, and there was something familiar both in the craft and the straight figure paddling.

"Stephen!" she cried as the canoe scraped the landing.

The tall, good-looking figure in the khaki uniform of Uncle Sam's army looked squarely into her eyes until her lashes dropped. Then he steadied the canoe with a hand on the float and held out the other hand.

"Get in!" he said, and there was nothing indolent either about voice or manner.

She stepped squarely into the center of the canoe, settled among the cushions, and he paddled off with a steady, clean stroke. Not a word was uttered until they reached a little cove which shut off the view of the cottages. Then he stopped and looked at her until she could feel the color dye her cheeks.

"Where did you come from?" she stammered, to cover her confusion.

"Had a few hours' leave from camp. Came on the last train last night," he replied.

"Did you know I was here?" she asked quickly.

"No, I didn't," Stephen replied, just as quickly; "but I should have come just the same if I had. I had made up my mind to go to Boston next week, anyway, just to see you. I'm going to France soon, very soon." He heard her catch her breath sharply; then he went on very quietly: "You told me last summer you wanted a man for a husband, not a lazy boy, and it struck deep. Uncle Sam has been trying his best to make a man out of me, and I'm doing my best to help him. They say that 'absence makes the heart stronger' for someone nearer home, but it hasn't my heart, Jerry! His eyes held hers until it seemed they looked into each other's hearts. "You do love me," he said as he leaned forward.

"Yes," said Jerry softly. She had found her commanding man.

Some two hours later Sylvia saw them land at the float and pull up the canoe. Their faces told the story as they came into the cottage, and she congratulated them warmly.

"But that really is the difference, Jerry, between the lazy boy of last summer and his bold young man before us!" asked Sylvia.

"He was dreaming then; he's awake now," said Jerry as she held his arm tighter.

"Yes, but the real difference is in the khaki," explained Stephen. "My camping clothes were to play around in and enjoy myself, and I did, too; but Uncle Sam's uniform makes you forget yourself. It's a khaki suit for a man who has hard work to do and must be ever 'on the job,' and with it on and your goal before you, you just have to go forward to victory."

"In love or war?" laughed his sister.

The soldier smiled tenderly down into his sweetheart's eyes.

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Nish an Important Town.

Among Serbian cities the little town of Nish, which has been recaptured by the Serbians, is only surpassed in strategic importance by the capital of the country, Belgrade. It lies at a point where several of the great highroads of the Balkan peninsula converge, and it is at Nish that the line for Saloniki branches off from the main railway between Belgrade and Constantinople. Before the war it was the custom of the king and his court to spend three months of the year at the little city on the banks of the Nishava, and it was to Nish that the Serbian government retired when Belgrade had been finally occupied in the autumn of 1918.

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