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NEW GERMAN CAPITAL SEEN

Berlin Worried Last Seat of Govern-
ment So Shifted to the
Rhine.
Berlin, Germany.—The Boersen Zeit-
ung, one of the ablest German news-
papers, says the fate of the city is
in the balance and that it is, perhaps,
too late to save it from becoming a
city of the second class, with the re-
moval of the capital and the activity
in a business and political sense to
some Rhineland city. It is a theory
that has been gaining ground lately
and is causing Berlin to lose sleep.
Strikes have followed one another
in an endless succession. The uncer-
tainty of the economic situation al-
most led to a boycotting of Berlin as
the chief work center of Germany. De-
spite the huge expense, one industry
after another left Berlin for quieter,
steadier fields.
Merchants, politicians and industrial
leaders have predicted that the trans-
fer of the assembly of reichstag would
inflict a severe blow on Berlin, espe-
cially if it should lead to the choice
of another capital.

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ENDED RAT PLAGUE

Rodents Wiped Out Scientifically
and Thoroughly.
Campaign Waged by Bureau of Bi-
ological Survey of Agricultural
Department Saved Large Gov-
ernment Stores From Ruin.
A barrel of rats is not a pleasant
thing to contemplate, but it is what
Maj. O. D. Hammond, quartermaster
corps, United States army, used to
have to look upon every day in the
great Bush terminals, Brooklyn, used
by the war department for storing
clothing and subsistence for the over-
seas forces. At first, he saw them
scampering around over everything,
gibbering and gnawing and cutting.
Then he saw them, then, finally,
he saw them dwindle until only about
a dozen a day could be found in the
whole warehousing plant, eleven
blocks long and from one to three
blocks deep. That was after he had
carried out a trapping campaign ac-
cording to plans furnished by the
United States department of agricul-
ture.
The war department took charge of
the Bush terminals Jan. 1, 1918. Some
of the buildings, it was found, were
from 25 to 30 years old. Every time
a door was opened into a warehouse,
the scurrying of rats and mice could
be heard and signs of them were ap-
parent everywhere. It was evident
that unless something could be done
to get rid of them serious damage
would result to subsistence supplies,
such as flour, meal, corn, rice, oats,
bacon, and even clothing.
The officer in charge applied to the
United States department of agricul-
ture for assistance; with the result
that an expert from the bureau of
biological survey was detailed. After
making an investigation, he recom-
mended that six or eight gross of mod-
ern rat traps be purchased and that
four men be put to work trapping the
rats.
Maj. Hammond, in a recent letter to
the department of agriculture, says
that the plan was immediately put in
operation, and was followed through-
out the year. At first, the rats' catch
would net a barrel full of rats and
mice. At the end of the year, only
an occasional rat or mouse could be
caught, amounting to not more than
a dozen a day in the entire plant.
Maj. Hammond estimates that prob-
ably 50,000 rats were taken during
the year and that the total loss to
stores after the trapping campaign
was begun, did not exceed \$50.
The bureau of biological survey of
the department of agriculture has de-
voted a great deal of effort to de-
veloping ways of trapping and other means
of destroying rodents in warehouses,
and the knowledge thus gathered, with
particular advice in individual cases,
is available for the protection of
stored products.

Language of Their Own.
A "boob" and a "gob" met at one
of the entraining stations yesterday,
where they serve tea and biscuits. "I
don't suppose you army men savvy
our seagoin' slang," said the sailor,
who wore "U. S. Armed Guard" on
his hatband and two overseas stripes
on his sleeve. "Sometimes the rookie
sailors—we call them 'boots' because
they always draw rubber boots at the
training stations—don't savvy it, either.
Now, you know, in the navy the
little smoke stack from the galley or
kitchen on a ship is nicknamed the
"Charlie Noble," after some old sea
cook of long ago. Well, on my ship
one day we tells a rookie that "Charlie
Noble" said he was a fathend and a
dub. The rookie got sore as a pup
and went hunting all over the ship for
"Charlie Noble." Finally he goes up to
the captain himself and complained of
being called names by Charlie. "Re-
port to the bot's'n," said the skipper.
Ask for a pot of red paint and tell
him I gave you permission to daub it
all over Charlie—do a good job of it,
too."—New York Sun.

Not So Ornerly as in Kipling.
Now the camel hasn't any too sweet
reputation for temper, yet we heard
a Yorkshire farmer who had trans-
ferred from the yeomanry to the
camel corps assert he preferred
camels to horses. "A horse wants wa-
tering three times a day, but you
only water a camel every five days.
And there aren't no stirrups and bits
and trappings to be cleaned and pol-
ished."

War Map on German Handkerchief.
A memento of the war shown in
Popular Mechanics Magazine is a large
silk handkerchief which was obtained
from a captured German officer. On
it is printed a detailed map of the
western front and adjoining territory.
The texture of the handkerchief is
such that it can be carried in the
pocket without danger of cracking it.

A Stay-at-Home Authority.
"They do tell us how th' professor
chap vot lives atop o' the hill yonder
'ave just wrote a book about
Mars."

Mars? Wot do 'e know about Mars?
Why, to my knowledge, 'e ain't bin
out of this neighborhood for seven
years."—Passing Show.

HER SMILE IS HER SAFEGUARD

American Red Cross Courier Is
Not Molested by Bandits
in Balkans.

FACES MANY DIFFICULTIES

Life of Balkan Courier Is Far From
Simple—Travels Take Her to
All Parts of the Intricate
Balkans.
Bucharest.—A New York young
woman, with a smile, a dog and a tan
leather dispatch bag, is braving the
floods, torn up railroads, broken
bridges, snow-clad mountain passes
and all the other hardships that make
up the substance of present-day travel
in the Balkans.
She is Mrs. Helen Grannis, formerly
librarian in the New York Public
Library. The smile is the famous
Grannis smile that carries her through
all sorts of unexpected difficulties in
a country where difficulties are real.
That smile decided the American Red
Cross authorities to give to her a po-
sition as courier. The dog is a Cau-
casian shepherd, half wolf, which was
given to Mrs. Grannis by an admiring
Rumanian peasant woman. And the
dispatch bag contains valuable papers
for the American army and the Red
Cross which Mrs. Grannis delivers
from headquarters in Bucharest all
over the intricate Balkans.
Life Far From Simple.
The life of a Balkan courier is far
from simple. Railroads have been de-
stroyed everywhere. Bridges are lying
in the beds of streams. Roads in
many districts are morasses of mud.
Through the mountain districts road
bands of comitadjis who prey upon lone
travelers.
Mrs. Grannis has braved her way
through everything. When she cannot
take a train she uses a donkey, a
camionette, a cart drawn by a water
buffalo. She is familiar with narrow
gauge railways that threaten to roll
off the mountains into gorges. She
knows the wheeze and strain of a one-
lunged river steamboat, panting
against a six-mile current. She can
cross a bridgeless stream on horse-
back or with a pirogue.
And with the nonchalance of a sub-
way straphanger she drops from one
mountain top to another on the swing-
ing aerial cables left behind by the
enemy armies of occupation.
Smile Takes Her Through.
She has met bandits but invari-
ably, with her smile, with her "U. S."
on her uniform and her talent for light
places, she has won through unmo-
lested.
Mrs. Grannis' travels start at Buch-
arest. The cities she "makes" include
Belgrade, Sarajevo, Ragusa, Cetinje,
Podgoritz, Tirana, Scutari and Sa-
lonika. It does not matter to her. On
her latest trip she carried a letter
from the governor of Albania to Col.
Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va.,
Balkan commissioner for the Red
Cross, thanking the American people
for the relief work done in his country.
Her first work for the Red Cross
was with the bureau of personnel in
Paris, where she labored nights, days
and Sundays getting personnel off to
the front. She left Paris January 1,
1919, to join the Balkan commission,
and at length was permitted to take
the courier position which she insisted
on having.

**Hen Decides Own Case
in Court; Goes Home**
Sharon, Pa.—Ownership of a
hen worth \$1, alleged by a
Sharon man to have been stolen by
a neighbor, was decided by the
bird.
The neighbor, a woman, when
arraigned before Justice Hugh
Jones, declared the chicken be-
longed to her. Constable Harry
Galvin was directed by Justice
Jones to take the hen and re-
lease it some distance from the
house of the plaintiff and de-
fendant, who agreed to abide by
the decision of the bird.
The chicken strutted off to the
plaintiff's yard. The defendant
was compelled to pay \$4.50 costs.

EX-KAISER CASTS FEAR ASIDE
Will Dispense With Dutch State Po-
lice at His New House at
Doorn.
Amersongen, Holland.—It is reported
that the former German emperor has
so far recovered from fears of mole-
station that when he moves into his
new house at Doorn, the Dutch police,
who have been constantly on guard
about the Bentinck castle here since
his arrival, will be relieved of duty.
There are no walls or moats about the
house of Doorn, which is visible and
easy of access from the main highway.

War Lid Off Baccarat.
Paris.—Baccarat is again allowed in
the clubs, since the ratification of the
peace treaty. As soon as the ban was
lifted a veritable frenzy of gambling
set in all over Europe. It is estimated
\$1,000,000,000 was won and lost in the
first night after the game was re-
sumed.

REMOVE WAR'S SCARS

France Has Already Rebuilt
60,000 Houses.

Much of Railroad and Canal Have Been Put Into Shape Again.

Capt. Andre Tardieu, member of the
French Peace commission, has given
interesting figures on the reconstruc-
tion work accomplished since the armis-
tice. Sixty thousand of the 550,000
houses wrecked by shell-fire have been
rebuilt; 2,016 kilometers of the 3,246
kilometers of railway destroyed have
been repaired and 700 of the 1,075 kil-
ometers of canals rendered useless are
again in commission. Of the 1,160
miles of 6,000 miles of barbed wire
destroyed, 538 have been re-
paired.
Equally remarkable progress is being
made in restoring to cultivation
the devastated regions the vast
areas which the end of the war left
by their rich surface soil plowed
under by artillery, sown with dangerous
unexploded shells and cut up by trench-
es and thousands of miles of rusting
barbed wire. The devastated area em-
braced 4,500,000 acres. Of this ap-
proximately 1,000,000 acres have been
returned to the farmers and 500,000
acres are ready for seed. More than
6,000 miles of barbed wire have been
disintegrated and carried away in the
operations.
Commissioner Tardieu added that a
country which had lost nearly 2,000,
000 workers, killed or incapacitated
by war; which had been deprived of
one-fifth of its productive
capital and which nevertheless of its
own efforts had accomplished such a
showing had a right to rely on the
complete help of its allies to restore
to it its economical and financial
status.

PAPER MONEY PUZZLES SLAVS
Currency in Such a Scrambled Con-
dition That It Hurts Business
of Country.
Belgrade.—Not the least of the ills
that beset Jugoslavia is the scram-
bled condition of its paper currency.
The paper money of half a dozen
countries is in circulation in various
parts of the kingdom of the Serbs,
Croats and Slovenes. In Belgrade it
is still the unit by which all com-
modities are priced.
The situation is further complicated
by the fact that the ratio of exchange
between the different moneys varies
from day to day.
Indirectly, the chaotic currency
situation has aggravated the problem
of provisioning the country by im-
peding the movement of surplus food
stuffs from one section to another.
Farmers who possess a surplus which
they would willingly sell under stable
money conditions decline to barter
them for paper whose value is on
them today and another thing tomor-
row.

NEW RAIL CONTROL IN FRANCE
"Committee of Exploitation" Put in
Charge of Lines by Govern-
ment Decree.
Paris.—A decree instituting the
"committee of exploitations" to have
control of the railroads in France will
appear in the Journal Officiel tomor-
row.
This is in accordance with the plan
of M. Clavelle, minister of public
works, which provides for the collabo-
ration of representatives of com-
merce and industry or railway work-
ers with the heads of departments and
directors in the management of the
roads.
The committee will comprise a high-
er official of each line as president
the operating managers of all lines
three representatives of commerce and
industry designated by the minister
of public works and three representa-
tives of the employees, also designated
by the minister.

PLAN TO REBUILD LOUVAIN LIBRARY

American Educators Launch
Movement to Raise Nec-
essary Funds.

DESTROYED EARLY IN WAR

Geographic Society Criticizes Acts of
German Invaders in Wantonly
Wrecking Belgian Art—Great
Seat of Learning.
Washington, D. C.—American edu-
cators are launching a movement to
raise funds to rebuild the famous li-
brary of the University of Louvain,
destroyed by the German invaders
early in the war. The city of Louvain,
the "Oxford of the low countries," is
described in the following bulletin
from the Washington headquarters of
the National Geographic Society:
"Not only the University of Louvain,
but the city is an object lesson in
Belgium and France by the German
army. Early in 1915 a group of uni-
versity professors of other countries
drew up a petition expressing strong
indignation and abhorrence at the
wholesale destruction of ancient build-
ings that has marked the invasion of
Belgium and France by the German
army and protesting in the strongest
terms against the continuance
of so barbarous and reckless a
policy.
German Professors Make Reply.
"To this a group of German uni-
versity professors, among them Gerhart
Hauptmann, Max Reinhardt and Ru-
dolph Eucken, replied that it was not
true that their troops had treated Bel-
gium brutally but that, anyway, "we
must decidedly refuse to buy a Ger-
man defeat at the cost of saving a
work of art."
"If Louvain has contributed little
to scientific achievement it had a tre-
mendous effect upon philosophic and
religious thought. It has been said
that the city's chief product was the
ology. But Germany's contempt for
that kind of culture is reflected up-
consciously in Baedeker's guidebook
of 1910, which describes it as 'a dull
place with 42,200 inhabitants.'"
"Thus the German guide casually
dismisses the cradle of Belgian inde-
pendence, an early home of the Eu-
ropean weaving industry, and a treasure
house of marvelous art works. In one
of his most famous pastorals, Cardinal
Mercur, now a visitor in the United
States, describes the havoc wrought
in Louvain thus:
"In this dear city of Louvain, per-
petually in my thoughts, the magnif-
icent Church of St. Peter will never re-
cover its former splendor. The an-
cient College of St. Ives, the art
schools, the consular and commercial
schools of the university, the old col-
leagues, our rich library with its collec-
tions, its unique and unpublished man-
uscripts, its archives, its gallery of
great portraits of illustrious rectors,
chancellors, professors dating from the
time of its foundation, which pre-
served for masters and students alike
a noble tradition, and were an incite-
ment to their studies, all this accumu-
lation of intellectual, of historic and
of artistic riches, the fruits of the
labors of five centuries—all is in dust."
"The city of Louvain ever will be
remembered as the scene of the grant-
ing to the Belgian people by Duke
Wenceslaus of the 'joyous entry,' and
the university will be associated with
a noble tradition, more than four
centuries later, when Kaiser
Joseph, the 'crowned anarchist' of Aus-
tria, tried to deprive Belgians of their
ancient rights.
"The circumstances of that resis-
tance form one more bond of union
between Belgium and the United States
of America, for it took place just ten
years after the Declaration of inde-
pendence was signed, an act which left
a deep impress upon the Belgians.
"It will be recalled that Emperor
Joseph, brother of Marie Antoinette,
had tried to abolish Holland frontier
forts. He won a temporary victory
because Holland at that time was em-
braced with Great Britain over the
former's recognition of the United
States of America.
"Next he turned to Belgium with a
project for reforming the church, but
the Belgians were determined that
such reformation should not be im-
posed from without. When the Bel-
gians resisted he declared its consti-
tution annulled, sent an armed force
into the country, and was met with a
declaration that he no longer was
duke of Brabant, and that the Belgians
henceforth would be an independent
people, to be known as the United
States of Belgium.
"Though the Belgian United States
was short lived, largely because of the
great powers of Europe declined to
set a precedent by recognizing it, and
encouraged Joseph's successor in re-
conquering it, the seed of independence
thus planted by the historic university
bloomed again a half century later,
and revealed itself gloriously in 1914."

Drink Aged Wine.
Reading, Pa.—Alderman and Mrs.
Oliver J. Wolff celebrated their golden
wedding anniversary the other day by
giving a dinner to their children and
members of their families. There were
thirty-eight guests. One of the fea-
tures of the event was the serving of
a pint of wine fifty years old, which
was part of the wine served at their
marriage fifty years ago.

Eye of the Starfish.
At the end of each arm in the star-
fish there is a little red eye. It does
not form an image, but has consider-
able sensitiveness in distinguishing dif-
ferent degrees of light, enabling the
fish to become aware of distant illu-
mination that differs from the surround-
ing area.

RT. REV. BURCH



Rt. Rev. Charles H. Burch, who recently became bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York.

RED CROSS HEROES

Correspondent Tells of Deed of
Splendid Bravery.
Many Glorious Things Have Been
Done in the Hot Spirit of Battle,
But This Was in a Class
by Itself.
From Hill 212, overlooking Fere-en-
Tardenois and the valley of the Ourcq,
William Slavens McNutt, Collier's
correspondent, watched the American
infantry start the Germans on their
final retreat from Reims-Solsous-Char-
teau Thierry pocket. He says:
"And then I saw the most painfully
dramatic thing I have witnessed in all
this war. Out from the little strip of
wood that the Americans had just cap-
tured, walking slowly out into that
open, bullet-swept field over which
the charge had passed, I saw two men
with the brassard of the Red Cross
on their arms bearing a wounded man
on a litter. They had perhaps 300
yards to go back across that open
field before the curve of the hill would
shelter them from the machine gun
fire from the hill above. And they
could not run, they could not duck,
they could not take cover. They must
walk upright on their work of mercy,
walk upright in that storm of lead,
and walk slowly for the burden they
bore!"
"There go two dead men," the cap-
tain said solemnly. "They haven't got
a chance in that field. The machine
guns'll get 'em, sure! Watch!"
I watched. I have never watched
anything so intently in my life. And
with all the fervency of reverence and
belief that there was in me I prayed
for those two men of mercy over there
who could not fight back; those men
who had made the charge up the hill
with the comrades of the gun and
bayonet and must now march back
bearing a wounded fighting man to
safety; back through that storm of
lead that was sweeping the field from
the big wood—march back standing
straight and walking slow. So slow!
They had made perhaps a hundred
yards when one of them slipped to
his knees and rolled over.
"I told you," the captain exclaimed.
"They've got 'em!"
"Only one," I said. "The other fel-
low's not hit."
"They'll get him," the captain
prophesied gloomily.
I saw the unwounded man kneel by
his stricken comrade. For the space
of a minute he knelt there, I suppose
praying first aid. Then he stood
arrest. And then the man who had
been hit, the stretcher bearer on the
ground, rose slowly—oh, so very slow-
ly—till he was propped up on one el-
bow. Then to his knees. Slow! Then
very, very slowly he got to his feet.
Once up, he leaned over—and, from
where I was, through my glasses, I
could see by the movement the pain
it cost—leaned over, grasped the han-
dles of the litter, and straightened
up again. He had been hit, but he
was going on!
On they went. I have no power to
describe how slowly they seemed to
be moving across that deadly open
field. A hundred yards! Another
hundred would mean comparative
safety under the slope of the hill.
Fifty of that accomplished! Twenty-
five more! And then, slowly yet,
they vanished from sight under the
protective slope. They had made it!
I think I shouted. I know I tried
to, and I know that my knees were
suddenly too weak to hold me up and
that I abruptly knelt and grasped the
aim pole of the little lone tree near
by to steady myself.—Red Cross Bul-
letin.