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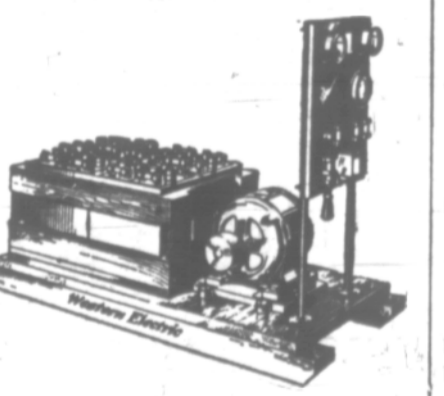
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Send your tires and tubes to Wasco
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All work guaranteed.

GUY CHAMNESS
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Western Electric
Farm Lighting Plant
Brighten Up
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This is what a Western Electric Lighting Plant on your place will mean to you:

- No dark nights.
- No gas to explode.
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Turn a Switch anywhere day or night and get a good strong flood of light.

For Sale By
Walthers-Williams Hdw. Co.
The Dalles, Oregon,
Agent for Wasco and Sherman Counties

POISONOUS DRINKS CAUSE MANY DEATHS

Many Victims of Wood Alcohol
"Whisky" Reported From
Eastern Cities.

New York.—Seventy-six persons have died and scores of others are suffering from paralysis and blindness, due to drinking wood-alcohol "whisky," according to reports received from eight eastern cities and Chicago.

The toll of poisonous liquor was the highest in New England, where 68 deaths have been recorded.

With six men in custody, alleged ringleaders in a conspiracy to flood New York, New Jersey and New England with poisonous substitutions for whisky, federal, state and city authorities were united in a vigorous pursuit of the purveyors of the poisonous beverages which have caused scores of deaths and hundreds of cases of blindness and illness. The capture of at least a score or more of the poison dispensers is expected, according to the officials.

The two most important arrests, according to the federal agents, are those of John Romanelli, Brooklyn undertaker, and Samuel Saleby, a Brooklyn druggist, who are accused of being the principals in the distribution of the poison throughout New England. They were released on \$25,000 bail, pending examination.

The remaining four men are Adolph Panarelli, a former saloonkeeper; Carmine Licenziato, Amedeo Deloma and Luigi Pao, Italian grocers.

In Chicopee, Mass., 33 men and two women died; in Springfield, three men and one woman; Holyoke, six men, and in Greenfield, Mass., one man. In Hartford, Conn., 13 persons died. In Thompsonville, Conn., two deaths were reported. Chicago reported eight deaths. Two deaths were announced at Newark, N. J.

TRAINMEN OPPOSE ANTI-STRIKE LAWS

Washington.—Representatives of the four railway brotherhoods and heads of affiliated trades adopted a declaration of principles opposing legislation which would make strikes of railway workers unlawful.

The declaration, framed at a conference with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, declared it the sense of organized railway employes that penalty clauses in pending railroad legislation against workers ceasing their employment should be eliminated.

While the conference reiterated the demand of organized labor that the government should hold the railroads for a peace-time test of two years, the union officials explained that they had no reason to doubt the carriers would be haddad back March 1, the date specified by the president, regardless of the enactment meanwhile of legislation for the protection of the properties.

DRY MEASURE IS DEFIED

New Jersey Provides Bill for Own Enforcement.

New Brunswick, N. J.—The preamble of the bill authorizing the sale of beer and light wines in New Jersey was made public by State Senator Thomas Brown, who will introduce the measure at the next session of the legislature.

The preamble sets forth that the state of New Jersey has not ratified the eighteenth amendment, doubts that it was passed in a constitutional manner and intends to disregard the Volstead act and pass an enforcement bill which will be supreme within the limits of the state.

Warning Issued Against Wood Alcohol

Chicago.—Employers were asked by Coroner Hoffman to address their workers and warn them against wood alcohol and other questionable substitutes for whisky. Another man was reported dead as the result of drinking wood alcohol. Chicago's total of Christmas poisonings to date number nine, or 35 since July 1.

Legion Favors War on German Operas

Indianapolis, Ind.—The stand of various posts of the American Legion in opposing performances of German opera and concerts by German or Austrian artists is endorsed by the executive committee of the organization in a telegram sent to the Americanism commission of the legion in Washington.

Sugar May Be 20 Cents

New York.—The public probably will have to pay 20 cents a pound for the advance crop of 9,000,000 pounds of Cuban sugar now being delivered and distributed here, according to a statement by Federal Food Administrator Williams.

Touring England's Lake District



View on Derwentwater.

THE lake district of England, one of the most beautiful of regions, always has been a favorite resort of American tourists, not only because of its natural attractions, but also on account of its literary associations.

First among recorded tourists to Lakeland was Gray, the poet, author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," says Country Life. He visited the Westmoreland and Cumberland lakes in 1709, the year before Wordsworth, the most outstanding among the lake school of poets, was born. He discovered the lakes, alike in a touring and literary sense, and being essentially of the eighteenth century, he fled from them and the grandeur of their scenery in dismay. For not then had the picturesque been invented. The beauties of wild nature were not appreciated, and had they been the roads of that age and the lack of proper accommodation were powerful deterrents.

But for close upon a century Lakeland has been a greatly appreciated touring ground. Scenery and the literary associations with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, De Quincey and their circle, have attracted every type of holiday maker. First came the vacation reading parties of university students, then the honeymoon couples, to whom the Low Wood hotel, Ambleside, was once, in a sense, sacred; and then the railways brought tourists from far and near. But not until the automobile came upon the roads was Lakeland comfortably or thoroughly to be explored.

The tourist by motor car here has choice of every kind of road, or no road, and may, if he will, take his sport in pass-storming with the most adventurous, or take his sight-seeing along roads as good as any in this country. It is all a matter of taste and inclination. The ideal way of seeing Lakeland is undoubtedly that of selecting some central spot at which to stay and taking from it daily, out and home, excursions. This is so for several reasons; chief among them that of the somewhat limited area of the lake district, which may be stated at about thirty miles square. The lakes figure so largely in popular imagination that this will seem scarcely credible; yet any reference to maps will prove the truth of it. But it does not follow from this sheer matter-of-fact measurement that this region is easily seen or soon exhausted.

Grasmere in the Center.
Exactly in the center of the lake district is Grasmere, central geographically, and in its interest, for it was Wordsworth's home, and in its churchyard he lies.

There are five recognized centers for tourists in these regions: Windermere, Ambleside and Grasmere about equidistant, some four miles from one another; Keswick, thirteen miles further north, and Conistone, somewhat isolated, seven miles southwest of Ambleside. It would be a thankless task to declare any preference among these, but we will take Grasmere as the very focus of the lakes.

Grasmere village is a sweet and gracious place. Here Wordsworth resided for more than fifty years. His later homes here are not accessible, but Dove Cottage, where he wrote his earliest and best, has been preserved as it was in his day, and is the resort of literary pilgrims, while the unpretending church beside the River Rotha is much the same as he knew it. That is an interesting day trip, along excellent roads, which takes us north to Cockermouth, the old market town at the extreme northerly edge of Lakeland, where his birthplace, in Main street, is still shown.

The way runs by Dunmail Raise to Wythburn, whose little church, one of the smallest in England, is neighbored by the Nag's Head Inn, where the old dalemen and their wives put up their horses while attending service in olden times. The road then runs alongside Thirlmere, with the imposing mountain, Helvellyn, 3,118 feet, on right. Keswick town comes next; a considerable place for this part of the country, and with an oddly foreign appearance, caused chiefly by the church-like building (really the town hall) in the middle of the street. The chief industry is the making of lead pencils.

Derwentwater Lovellett Lake.
But Derwentwater itself is the real reward of the journey. It is generally considered the loveliest of all the lakes, and it is also the most accessible, a good road encircling it. Beyond Keswick we pass Greta Hall, once the home of Southey, and come to Bassenthwaite Water. Preferably taking the left-hand road, Skiddaw, 3,054 feet, is seen across the water. Cockermouth is some six miles further.

TO PROBE AWARDS OF NAVAL DECORATIONS

Board is Called to Review
Findings and House and
Senate Will Also Act.

Washington.—Full investigation of the controversy over awards of decorations for war service to naval officers brought to a head by Rear Admiral William R. Sims' recent protest against the tentative list issued by the navy department, will be made both by congress and by the department.

On the heels of Secretary Daniels' announcement that the naval board headed by Rear Admiral Knight had been ordered reconvened to review its findings on recommendations for medals or other decorations, Representative Lufkins, republican, Massachusetts, of the house naval committee, conferred with members of the senate committee and stated that a joint committee would take up the entire question when congress reconvened.

Secretary Daniels said that in revising the list of decorations and in passing on new recommendations for awards, the Knight board would be instructed to follow in general the policy he adopted in revising the original list, giving due consideration to the objections voiced by officers who have criticized some of the awards.

The names of Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who commanded American naval forces in French waters during the war, and of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who was in command of the Atlantic fleet during the same period, were added to the list of officers who have written the secretary regarding the awards.

PLAN FOR STRIKE TRIBUNAL OUTLINED

Washington, D. C.—Tentative recommendations for the establishment of machinery to prevent or retard labor conflicts in private industry were announced by the president's industrial conference with a view to obtaining constructive criticism before a final plan is adopted.

The plan as outlined now contemplates the creation of a national industrial tribunal and regional board of inquiry and adjustment, which would move to the settlement of disputes before there was any stoppage of production. Decisions would have the full force and effect of a trade agreement between the parties to the dispute.

Remarking that some public utilities, such as railroads, are essential to the very existence of the people, the conference's tentative statement expressed the opinion that the "inter-ruption in such essential public utilities is intolerable." But the conference stated that further consideration is required of the problem whether some method can be arrived at that will avert all danger of interruption to service.

MACHINISTS VOTE STRIKE

More Than 100,000 Union Men
Affected by Decision.

Washington.—Organized railway machinists, through their president, served notice on congress that they would not submit to enactment of the Cummins railroad bill with its drastic anti-strike provision.

Voting more than a month ago, 98 per cent of the 125,000 members of the union favored an immediate walk-out in event of the bill's passage by both houses of congress, but the result was not made known through fear that the brotherhoods might appear in the light of attempting to coerce the lawmaking branch of the government.

The machinists, according to William H. Johnston, president of the international association, are the only railway employes who have taken a strike vote.

Rail Brotherhoods to Fight High Costs

Washington.—Disappointed at what they term the failure of the government to reduce the cost of living, the railroad brotherhoods, working in conjunction with the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, are considering a plan to undertake the fight themselves.

The project, although still nebulous, contemplates a national chain of co-operative banks, fashioned something on the order of the non-partisan league's idea in North Dakota, and a chain of co-operative stores.

Legion Posts Widely Scattered

Indianapolis, Ind.—American Legion posts in the United States and foreign countries now total 6561. It was announced at national headquarters, France, England and Canada each have one post, Alaska has four, Hawaii five, Cuba one, Panama one, Mexico one and the Philippine Islands one. Ten states have more than 200 posts each.



A vast amount of work now remains to be done which the intervention of war has necessarily delayed and accumulated, and the result is that a very large capital expenditure ought to be made to make up for the interruptions terribly due to the war and to prepare the railroads to serve adequately the increased traffic throughout the country.
WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

Work more—
Produce more—
Save more—

But we can't continue increasing our production unless we continue increasing our railroad facilities.

The farms, mines and factories cannot increase their output beyond the capacity of the railroads to haul their products.

Railroads are now near the peak of their carrying capacity.

Without railroad expansion—more engines, more cars, more tracks, more terminals—there can be little increase in production.

But this country of ours is going to keep right on growing—and the railroads must grow with it.

To command in the investment markets the flow of new capital to expand railroad facilities—and so increase production—there must be public confidence in the future earning power of railroads.

The nation's business can grow only as fast as the railroads grow.

This advertisement is published by the
Association of Railway Executives

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to the Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

OREGON COMMISSION SLATED FOR REMOVAL

Salem, Or.—Regardless of whether the legislature, at its special session here in January, creates two commissions to handle the game and fish affairs of the state, the present members of the commission are doomed to removal, according to a lengthy statement issued by Governor Olcott.

In making his decision Governor Olcott said his contemplated action was solely in the interest of game and fish propagation, which under the present regime, he declares, is endangered by squabbles and bickerings which have caused dissatisfaction, distrust and lack of confidence.

As explained by the executive, if the legislature follows his recommendations and creates two commissions—one to handle the commercial fishing interests and the other to administer the affairs of hunters and anglers—the terms of the present commissioners will automatically expire. If, on the other hand, the legislature rejects the recommendations of the governor, he will remove the present commissioners at the termination of the special session.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

President Wilson was 63 years old Sunday.

King George has issued a proclamation giving the people of India a larger degree of self-government.

The Sweet bill, increasing compensation of disabled former service men and enlarging the classes of beneficiaries under the war insurance act, was signed by the president.

Heavy immigration is so taxing the facilities of Ellis Island that officials expressed doubt whether there would be another concentration of anarchists there in the near future for deportation.

The insistence of the public upon

cloth made from fine wools is a large factor in the present high prices of clothing, according to William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen company.

Armed resistance "to the last morsel of bread and last drop of blood" is Gabriele d'Annunzio's latest decision in demanding further guarantees from the Italian government to insure the annexation of Fiume to Italy.

A court martial at Amiens has sentenced Robert Roeking, the German "steel king," to 10 years' confinement, 15 years of exile and a fine of 10,000,000 francs upon his conviction of a charge of organizing the pillage of factories in eastern France.

Teachers Demand \$1080 Minimum

Portland, Or.—Adoption of a demand for a minimum teachers' salary of \$1080 a year for the entire state of Oregon and endorsement of a movement to bring before the special session of the state legislature next month an act to provide a state tax not to exceed 2 mills for educational purposes exclusively were accomplished at the opening session of the Oregon State Teachers' association here.

\$1,000,000 in Flour for Vienna

New York.—The wheat export company, purchasing agent for the allies, bought \$1,000,000 worth of flour from the United States grain corporation for the relief of Vienna, it was announced.

Edge Bill Signed by Wilson

Washington.—President Wilson has signed the Edge bill authorizing the creation of corporations for the purpose of financing American export trade.

Sensitiveness of Plants

When rain is about to fall the clover shuts its leaves, bringing two of its three leaves face to face and folding the third over the top. The young blossoms are also carefully sheltered by "including leaves which move forward in the evening and wrap them round.