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Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Friday, January 9, 1920.

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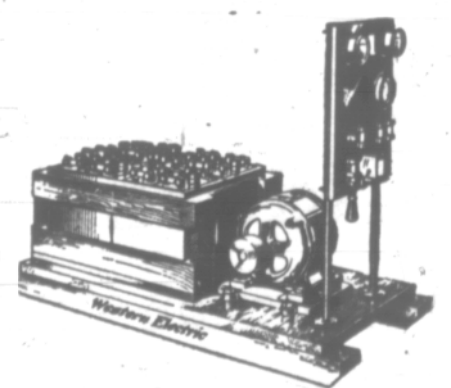
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WILSON WILL NOT BUY CUBAN SUGAR

Power Conferred By Law Not
to Be Used, As Supply is
Held Sufficient.

Washington.—President Wilson has decided not to exercise powers conferred in the McNary sugar control bill authorizing purchase and distribution of the Cuban sugar crop, according to a statement issued at the White house.

The statement said the president had decided on the basis of facts presented for his consideration, and the recommendation of the sugar equalization board that this power should not be exercised.

In a long statement announcing the president's decision, the declaration is made that apparently the available sugar supply is sufficient for American needs, "even on the present unnecessarily large basis of consumption," and notice is given that the power of price control through the licensing system, authorized by the bill, will be invoked if necessary in co-operation with the department of justice. Figures attached show that the estimated 1919 consumption in the United States was slightly more than 4,500,000 tons, of which normally only 1,000,000 tons was domestic production.

As the Cuban crop is unusually large, 4,800,000 tons, of which the allies, however, because of limited purchasing power, will take only about 1,250,000 tons, and as the estimated Louisiana, western beet, Hawaiian and Porto Rican production will reach 2,000,000 tons, the statement foresees a sufficient supply for American needs.

CURB FOR PARLOR BOLSHEVISTS ASKED

Washington.—Unable to prosecute the so-called parlor bolsheviks, long-haired men and short-haired women, who encourage agitators and promote sedition as a pastime, Attorney-General Palmer issued an appeal to congress for prompt action on the bill submitted by him several months ago which would strengthen the hands of the department of justice in dealing with American citizens considered dangerous to the nation.

Coming on the heels of the most successful nation-wide raid on radicals ever made in this country, Mr. Palmer's statement was regarded with unusual interest by members of congress.

At least one of the men taken in the raids is a city official, and numerous others are natives or have taken out citizenship papers. It is these that Mr. Palmer desires to handle through the federal courts rather than to leave their punishment to state tribunals, and in the absence of a federal law he is unable to do so.

BODIES MAY BE MOVED

France Grants Permission for Transfer
of 20,000 U. S. Dead.

Paris.—The French government has granted permission for the removal to the United States of the bodies of 20,000 American soldiers buried in France. The bodies to be removed are those buried in cemeteries outside the zone of the armies and do not include those gathered into big American cemeteries in the army zones.

It is understood that the policy of the American government will be to remove to the United States only those bodies requested by relatives.

These 20,000 bodies are scattered in 600 cemeteries, the largest two of which are at Brest, where there are about 5500 graves of men who died of influenza at Brest and on transports.

Congress Back on the Job.

Washington.—Returning to work Monday after two weeks' holiday, congress faces one of the busiest sessions in history. In addition to innumerable domestic matters, there are international questions of far-reaching import that must be settled, including the treaty of peace with Germany and Austria. Adjournment was not expected before fall, and the only break in the long session that members can look forward to is the brief recess that will be taken coincident with the holding of the national party conventions in the summer.

Coal Output Picks Up.

Washington.—Coal production is again sufficient to meet current requirements, according to the weekly report made public by Walker D. Hines, director-general of railroads.

Five Millions Loaned China.

Washington.—The Pacific Development company of New York, including some of the principal banking institutions of that city, has advanced a \$5,000,000 loan to China.

COLONEL BARROWS



Col. David P. Barrows, who has been inhaled as president of the University of California to succeed Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

HOOVER IS NOT IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Portland, Or.—Herbert Hoover will not be a candidate for the office of president of the United States, either under the banner of the democratic or the republican parties. Announcement to this effect is contained in a telegram received in Portland by Elton Watkins, president of the Jackson club.

In the same telegram Mr. Hoover declined to speak at the annual Jackson club banquet here.

The telegram from Mr. Hoover is as follows:

"My engagements and connection with the industrial conference and with relief in Europe make it impossible for me to go to the northwest at present. Beyond this, please accept the sincerity of my statement that I am not a candidate for the presidency and a campaign to that end from any party would be entirely wrongly directed."

This is the first specific announcement made by Mr. Hoover concerning his attitude toward running for president.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Traffic through the Panama canal in 1919 exceeded that of any previous year.

Gabrielle d'Annunzio's treasurer has fled from Fiume with a million francs, according to a report.

Wages of \$10 a day for journeymen bricklayers in San Francisco have been approved by the employers.

President Wilson has signed the McNary bill continuing the United States sugar equalization board through 1920. The country recorder's books show that one of every three babies born in San Joaquin county, Cal., during 1919 was Japanese.

Secretary Alexander of the department of commerce estimates that the trade balance of the United States for the year 1919 will be approximately \$4,000,000,000.

The United States ranks second to Great Britain in the number of merchant vessels entering the port of Buenos Aires in 1919, Norway being third.

Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific, declares that \$3,000,000,000 must be spent by the railroads of the United States within the next few years to provide first class passenger and freight facilities.

Naval Heroes to Be Bought.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels has issued a call to the entire naval service designed to bring out full information as to acts of heroism or distinctive service by officers or men during the war which would justify the awarding of decorations.

838,911,195 Coins Made by Mints.

Washington.—Mints of the United States establishing a new record, during 1919 produced 838,911,195 coins for this and foreign governments, Director Baker of the mint bureau announced. The production in 1918 was \$598,000,000.

Number of Working Children Increases

Washington.—An increase in the number of working children and a longer working day for children under 16 was the effect of the war on child labor, according to a statement issued by the department of labor.

American Gold Production Falls.

Washington.—Gold production in the United States during 1919 was less by \$10,157,000 than the 1918 output, according to the statement by the bureau of the mine.

TURN STRIKES INTO REVOLT WAS PLAN

Plot Revealed in Country-Wide
Roundup of More Than
4000 Radicals.

Washington.—Radical leaders planned to develop the recent steel and coal strikes into a general strike and ultimately into a revolution to overthrow the government, according to information gathered by federal agents in the wholesale roundup of members of the communist and communist labor parties.

A definite programme to expand the two labor disturbances to blot out every resemblance of organized government, was disclosed in evidence gathered in the raids. This data, officials said, tended to prove that the nation-wide raids had tipped the most menacing revolutionary plot yet unearthed.

The greatest roundup of radicals in the nation's history was conducted by the government acting through department of justice agents in 35 cities, stretching from coast to coast.

The raids were conducted particularly against Communist and Communist Labor groups of radicals.

Figures received showed that a total of 2635 aliens were held with evidence which federal agents believed was sufficient to warrant deportation. Approximately 4500 persons were taken into custody in the raids.

Raids were conducted in the following cities:

New York, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine); Portland (Oregon); Providence, San Francisco, Scranton, Spokane, St. Louis, St. Paul, Springfield, (Mass.); Syracuse, Toledo and Trenton.

DRY ENFORCEMENT ACT CONSTITUTIONAL

Washington.—The supreme court declared constitutional sections of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of "beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors, containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol."

Beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol is illegal, under the wartime prohibition act, the supreme court decided.

The important feature of the decision is that the court upheld the action of congress in declaring intoxicating and preventing the sale of all beverages containing one half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol, by volume, with the exception of home made cider and wine.

The decree of the court may be taken as a definition of intoxicating liquor that will stand under constitutional prohibition also, because of the definite statement that congress in providing for the enforcement of prohibition can prescribe just what makes a beverage intoxicating.

The case was an appeal from the New York federal court, brought by Jacob Ruppert, a brewery corporation.

LOANS TO REBUILD EUROPE

Step to Assist Exporters in Getting
Materials to Europe.

Washington.—Appeals of American business for aid in financing the reconstruction of Europe were answered when the war finance corporation announced that four loans, aggregating \$17,000,000, soon would be made to commercial interests which will employ the money in exporting needed materials to the stricken nations.

Two loans, each of \$5,000,000, have been arranged to finance the exportation of locomotives and agricultural machinery. The locomotives will go to Poland and the agricultural machinery to England, France and Belgium.

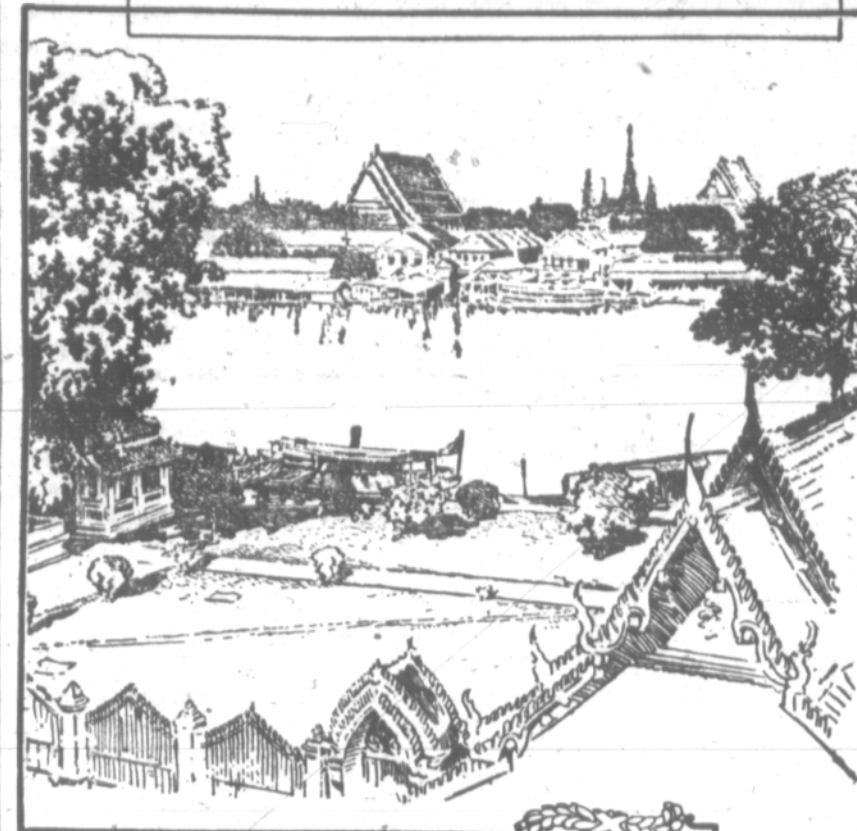
A third loan for \$5,000,000 will go to an electrical machinery corporation and will be used for rehabilitation of stricken sections of Belgium and France.

An advance of \$2,000,000 also is included in the total of \$17,000,000 to go to several banks which will furnish funds for the exportation of machinery to reconstruct steel mills in France.

Europe Is Sending Cheaper Domestic.

Chicago.—The day of the \$7 a week servant girl who would cook, sweep, mind the baby, wash dishes, run the laundry and do odd jobs of calisthenics in her spare time, is coming again, according to Miss Elizabeth Moynihan of the Travelers' Aid society. Every boat from Europe is bringing hundreds of Scandinavian, Irish, English, and Italian girls eager to do housework, Miss Moynihan says.

IN BANGKOK



A View in Bangkok.

At Singapore the traveler bound for Siam quits the liner and embarks upon one of the small steamers which take the mails to Bangkok. The steamer makes for the low mangrove-fringed shore which marks his destination and presently enters the muddy Bangkok river, writes P. A. Thompson in "Siam." On either side stretch salt marshes, soon hidden behind the luxuriant vegetation. Here on the oozy banks are fern-like attap and rank tropical growths, half submerged, while rising from the firmer ground behind are the slender trunks and graceful fronds of areca and coconut palms.

Bangkok is twelve miles from the coast in a direct line, but so tortuous is the river that it is fully three hours before we arrive. Here a score of small steamers are anchored in the stream. Others lie alongside the wharfs, together with sailing vessels of all descriptions: merchantmen from Europe, rice boats from up country, and fishing boats from the gulf. Everywhere we see Chinese toiling. Boats ply to and fro between the banks, and every now and then the little vessels are set dancing and plunging in the wash of the steam launches which tear by. At length we, too, draw in to a wharf and land amidst piles of goods.

Motley Throng in the Street.
Behind the wharfs and mills which line the river on its eastern side, we come upon a long street, white and dusty in the dry months, and in the rainy season a lake of mud. Here at all seasons a motley crowd of Chinese, Siamese, Malays, Hindus and Mahomedans jostle each other, while coolies roll along at a foot pace with "rickshaws" in the latest stages of dilapidation. A crazy gharry, bearing a distant resemblance to a London growler and drawn by a diminutive pony, bumps over the uneven surface, and on one side of the road electric trams, packed with natives, are screeching along the ill-laid track. None of these methods of locomotion appeals to us, nor do we feel inclined to mingle with the throng of pedestrians. However, if we are lucky we may find near by a stable, at which we may hire a pair of horses gharry, a sort of miniature victoria. We will not look on while the ponies are being put in, for it is not well to know exactly how much string is used in the composition of our harness. It is certain that the proportion is large, but if only the reins hold out we must be thankful.

On either side are rows of one-story wooden houses. The shops on the ground floor are quite open to the street, and we can see Chinese carpenters, tailors and bootmakers at work inside, while elsewhere cheap cotton goods and hardware are displayed. Now and then we pass a Chinese joss-house with fantastic roof-ridge, and through the open door we see an altar decked with tinsel and peacocks' feathers.

Official Quarter and Royal Palace.
Our driver expects us to direct him at every step, so if we say nothing he will keep straight on and we shall presently come to the old city wall, white-washed now, and much disfigured by telegraph wires, but with picturesque battlements shaped like the leaves of the sacred Bo tree. Within we are at once sensible of a great improvement as we bowl over the well-kept surface of a broad avenue, planted with plane trees, and bordered by neat rows of brick houses. As we cross a canal we catch a glimpse of trees reflected in the water, and trim lawns, and beyond them pagodas blazing with pure gold in the sunlight. This is the official quarter.

Here, too, is the Royal Palace, whose brilliant roofs and lustrous spires are seen over the dazzling whiteness of the outer wall. Just outside the city wall is the Golden Mount, a bell-shaped mound, faced with brick, but so overgrown by trees that it has the appearance of a natural hillock. On the summit is a little shrine surmounted by a pagoda, and to it leads a flight of steps, winding about a hill. From here we look down upon a forest of palms and plane trees, through which break the red roofs of the houses. Everywhere rising above the trees are graceful spires and the manifold roofs of temples.

with their tiles of rich orange or deep purple, great splashes of color against the clear blue sky. To this place we may often return to watch the dawn stealing over the paddy fields, whilst at our feet the palm trees rise through a veil of purple mist; or when at evening the pink rays of the setting sun are shooting halfway to the zenith we may come up here and see the thousand pinnacles of Bangkok, outlined in the rifts between low-lying clouds against a smoky orange sky.

KEEP BUSY AND LIVE LONG

Notable Examples of Longevity
Among Men Who Have Elected
to Remain in "Harness."

Maybe it used to be that "the good die young," but it doesn't look as though they're doing it now.

Take, for instance, Rev. Albert Vogel of Jeannette, Pa. He's one hundred and two years old. He's never smoked or chewed tobacco or drank intoxicating liquor. Never quarreled or fought with another man. Always trying to do good and to persuade others to behave themselves.

Rev. Mr. Vogel is the oldest active minister of the gospel in the United States.

"Hard work, lots of walking and an occasional fishing trip is his formula for a long and happy life."

And this reminds us that Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard is president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting association, New York, and is ninety-eight years old.

"I never would have lived to this age," Doctor Ballard said, "if I had retired at sixty and commenced twirling my thumbs in idleness."

So it seems the good don't die young—if they keep busy.—New York World.

SAYINGS OF CARNEGIE

Educate man and his shackles fall.

I hope Americans will some day find more time for play, like the wisest brethren on the other side.

Immense power is acquired by assuring yourself in your secret reveries that you were born to control affairs.

The day is coming and already we see it dawn, in which the man who dies possessed of millions of available wealth which was free and in his hands ready to be distributed, will die disgraced.

Labor, capital and business ability are three legs of a three-legged stool; neither is first, neither is second, neither is third; there is no precedence, all being equally necessary. He who would sow discord among the three is an enemy to all.

The first and most seductive peril, and the destroyer of most men, is the drinking of liquor. (Mr. Carnegie himself was a total abstainer, and gave his employees at Skibo castle a 10 per cent advance on their wages every year they reported that they had not touched liquor).—From the Books and Public Addresses of the Ironmaster.

Fish That Spin Silk.

Silk stockings are very expensive nowadays, says Pearson's Weekly. The most costly of all this kind of hosiery, however, is made from silk worms, but a species of shellfish called a puina.

The puina makes its home in the warm waters of the Mediterranean near Sicily. It has an odd little tube at the end of its tongue. Out of this tube, spider fashion, or silk-worm fashion, it spins a silk thread with which it fastens itself to any rock to which it wishes to adhere.

When the puina moves on to fresh feeding grounds its silken cable is left behind. This cable, which is called byssus, the Sicilian fishermen gather. Byssus weaves into the softest, finest, sheenest of fabrics; but it is very rare, and the stockings woven from it consequently are—as has been said—exceedingly expensive.

LOVE VS. BUSINESS

By HELEN IVERS.

(Copyright, 1919, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Joan felt strangely insignificant as she entered the office of Weston & Sons on her first day of work. She timidly glanced around and saw at the desk, which seemed, by the way, to be miles away, a middle-aged man writing diligently. She coughed discreetly. The man kept on writing, however, paying no attention to the newcomer.

Joan remembered one of the rules of her business course. It seemed to stand before her now in blazing letters, "Be respectfully self-possessed." Oh, the futility of all those years of learning! How often had she practiced that dignified but demure wait to her employer's desk to be afraid now, at the crucial moment.

But afraid she was, and without a backward glance she rushed out of the office directly into a human figure, just who or what she could not discern, and only heard faintly some apparent apologies.

A few seconds later Walter Curtis entered his uncle's presence.

"Well, uncle," he greeted him with a questioning look; "rather unusual, isn't it, for you to so frighten your secretary that she rushes blindly from you? I don't think it is funny," he added, as he saw his uncle's eyes twinkle.

Mr. Weston, however, now broke into a hearty laugh.

"I didn't say a word to her," he explained between times. "Oh, Walter, am I as treacherous as that?" And he forthwith told his nephew of Joan's entrance.

Curtis had to laugh, though unwillingly. "Go on with your work, uncle," he said.

Mr. Weston again pressed the button for his new secretary and she entered in a few moments, looking at him doubtfully. Mr. Weston, however, made no sign that he knew this was not her first entrance, and after a few directions started his dictation. Joan was the makings of a good stenographer and Mr. Weston did not fail to note this. As he watched her neat, well-kept hands fly over the paper, he inwardly congratulated himself that at last his regime of untidy secretaries was over.

Such things as were going through his mind, however, were far distant from his nephew's. Curtis, too, noticed her hands, but took no note of their secretarial capabilities. He also noticed the poise of her chestnut crowned head and the wonderful eyelashes that fringed her cheeks.

At last Mr. Weston was through. "You may go to dinner at 11:45," he said.

He looked up suddenly as his nephew coughed rather feebly. "You want to take care of that cough, Walter," he said, his eyes twinkling again.

Joan looked, too. "I know of a perfectly wonderful cough medicine," she advanced shyly. "Mother always bought it for us."

"Go outside with Miss Lake," Mr. Weston said. "I am really worried about you, Walter. This is my nephew, Walter Curtis, Miss Lake."

Outside they went, leaving Mr. Weston to his own devices.

As the days went by Joan proved her mettle, and Mr. Weston declared continually that he could never get along without her. A stenographer who could spell without the delaying aid of the dictionary, and whose presence was an encouragement instead of a drawback, was something new to him, and he wondered how he ever managed before.

His only cloud was his nephew, which latter developed a strong and sudden attachment for his hitherto neglected uncle, and it was no unusual thing to have that now detested one be present at his morning dictation and to stay around for some time after. He greatly feared that his days of peace were few and snubbed his nephew unmercifully.

One day on his arrival Curtis realized his uncle's worst fears, and told that long-suffering man that Joan had promised to marry him.

Mr. Weston rang his secretary's bell and jumped up when that young lady entered.

"Miss Lake," he fairly roared, "my nephew has just told me of your promise to marry him. Here I no rights whatever? Am I to be left in the lurch?"

Joan was surprised. "Why, surely, there are plenty of other girls to take my place. I did—didn't suppose you would mind, Mr. Weston."

"Mind! Am I to lose the best secretary I have had for years just for the sake of that young man?" Mr. Weston cast a look at his nephew.

Joan looked somewhat relieved. "Oh, if that's all, Mr. Weston," she smiled. "I have a sister—a much better than I am—as a secretary, for she is more experienced by quite a few years. Besides," her eyes twinkled mischievously, "she is just now out of work."

He grunted. "Well, bring her along, young woman," he said.

Joan giggled as she turned to Curtis. "Would another of my sisters do you for a wife, Walter?"

The Head of the Whale.

Although the head of a whale is of enormous size, from one-quarter to one-third of the length of the body, and the mouth 15 to 20 feet long and 6 to 8 feet wide, the opening of the gullet is not larger than a man's fist.