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ADMIRAL SIMS



Admiral W. S. Sims, who criticized
the course of the navy department
during the war before a senate com-
mittee investigating naval war decora-
tions.

RUSSIAN BLOCKADE PARTIALLY LIFTED

Paris.—In an official communication
the supreme council approved of recom-
mendations to relieve the population
in the interior of Russia by giving
them medicine, agricultural machinery
and other commodities of which the
people are in sore need in exchange for
grain and flax.

This partial lifting of the blockade
is described in the official communi-
cation as an exchange of goods on the
basis of reciprocity between the Rus-
sian people and allied and neutral
countries, but through the co-opera-
tive societies.

These arrangements imply no
change in the policy of the allied
governments toward the soviet gov-
ernment," said the communication of
the supreme council.

COMPROMISE VOTE LEADS

Intercollegiate Ballot Opposing a
League in Any Form is 13,933.

New York.—Advocates of ratifica-
tion of the peace treaty by compromise
headed the poll in the complete re-
turns of the intercollegiate referendum
made public here. They led by a
small margin voters who favored ratifi-
cation without reservation or amend-
ment.

According to the revised figures the
referendum was voted upon in 410 col-
leges and universities and 139,788
votes were cast with the following re-
sult: Compromise between the Lodge
and democratic reservations, 49,653;
ratification without reservation, 48-
232; ratification with the Lodge re-
servations, 27,970; opposition to the
league in any form, 13,933 votes.

Japan Approaches China on Shantung.

Tokyo.—The Japanese government,
according to the newspapers, sent in-
structions to Yukichi Obata, the min-
ister to China, to notify the Pekin gov-
ernment that Japan, having succeeded
to Germany's rights in Shantung on
January 10 by virtue of the treaty of
peace, was ready now to negotiate at
any time for their return.

Navy in Need of 60,000.

Washington, D. C.—An existing offi-
cial naval force of 143,157 for the 1921
year was recommended by Rear Admi-
ral Washington, chief of navigation,
who told the house naval committee
that 60,000 recruits or re-enlistments
would be necessary to reach that
strength.

Idaho Opens Legal Battle on I. W. W.
Sand Point, Idaho.—Idaho's first
big court fight against the I. W. W.
opened here when 22 alleged members
of that organization went to trial.
They are charged with criminal syn-
dicalism.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.
Oats—No. 3 white feed, \$63.50 a ton.
Corn—Whole, \$70; cracked, \$72.
Hay—Willamette valley timothy,
\$26@28 per ton; alfalfa, \$31.50.
Butter Fat—66@67c.
Eggs—Ranch, 45c per dozen.
Poultry—Hens, 28@30c.
Cattle—Best steers, \$11.25@12;
good to choice, \$10.50@11; medium to
good, \$9@9.75.
Hogs—Prime mixed, \$15.50@16; me-
dium mixed, \$15@15.50; pigs, \$12.50@
14.50.
Sheep—Eastern lambs, \$14@15.50;
valley lambs, \$12.50@15; ewes, \$7@9.

Seattle.
Hay—Easter Washington timothy,
\$35@39 per ton; alfalfa, \$35.
Butterfat—60@61c.
Eggs—Ranch, 50@55c.
Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 43c;
light, 40c.
Hogs—Prime, \$16@16.50; medium
to choice, \$15@16; pigs, \$13.50@14.50.
Cattle—Best steers, \$11.50@12; half
ers, \$9@10; calves, \$7@11.

HOLLAND ASKED TO GIVE UP EX-KAISER

Supreme Council Cites List
of Crimes in Support
of Request.

Paris.—The supreme council's note
to the Dutch government asking that
the former German emperor be given
up to the allies under article 227 of
the Versailles treaty for trial, points
out that if the former emperor had
remained in Germany he would have
been delivered up under the same con-
ditions by the German government.

"Among so many crimes," the note
recalls the cynical violation of the neu-
trality of Belgium and Luxembourg,
the barbarous system of hostages,
massed deportations, systematic de-
vastation without military reasons, the
submarine war.

It concludes by expressing the con-
viction that "Holland, one of the first
to claim a place in the League of Na-
tions, will not desire to cover by moral
authority violation of the essential
principles of the solidarity of nations,
and that all are interested to prevent
a return of a similar catastrophe."

Brussels.—Deep emotion has been
caused in Holland by the allied de-
mand for the extradition of former
Emperor William of Germany, accord-
ing to a dispatch. Belief is expressed
at The Hague that measures will be
taken with a view to inducing him
voluntarily to place himself at the
disposal of the allies.

VESSEL WITH REDS ON BOARD ARRIVES

Hango, Finland.—The United States
army transport Buford, having on
board 249 radicals deported from
America, has arrived here.

American marines and Finnish white
guards were drawn up as the radicals
proceeded from the ship to their train.
The "undesirables" were placed in
boxcars fitted with plank benches,
tables and beds. Each car contained
seven boxes of army rations.
The train was held here until posi-
tive assurance was received from the
soviet that they would permit the
party to cross the Russian border and
that the deportees would not be mole-
sted.

Alexander Berkman and Emma
Goldman, who have been looked upon
as the leaders of the deportees, have
declared they will not remain in
Russia, but will "return to America
to save it."

TEACHER SHORTAGE ACUTE

Thousands Resign and Normal School
Attendance Falls.

New York.—The teacher shortage
has developed into a national public
school crisis. Teachers by the tens of
thousands have given up teaching.
Their positions are either remaining
unfilled or are being taken by an in-
creasing number of poorly-prepared
persons. Normal and other training
schools cannot meet the demands. The
number of students attending is rapid-
ly decreasing.

The reason for the conditions con-
fronting the schools is low salaries.

Reports gathered by the National
Educational association from 1700
school superintendents who supervise
238,573 teaching positions show a pre-
sent shortage of 14,689 teachers, or
more than 6 per cent of their teach-
ing positions. This shortage would
have been greater had proper stand-
ards for teachers been maintained, but
the superintendents declare that they
are employing 23,006 teachers below
standard. This is almost 10 per cent
of their entire teaching staffs. During
the year more than 22 per cent or
52,798 teachers gave up their positions.

Seattle Reds Held For Deportation.

Seattle.—Federal officials announced
that twenty-seven alleged radicals,
arrested in raids here Monday night,
are to be held for deportation. Three
hundred and sixteen were arrested in
the raids which were directed against
members of the union of Russian work-
ers and other alleged radical organiza-
tions. Many were released after ex-
amination by department of justice
officials.

Odessa Falls Before Bolshevik Armies.

Washington.—The Bolsheviks have
captured the important city of Odessa,
on the Black sea, the state department
was advised by Polish authorities in
Bucharest.

Cabinet of Premier Clemenceau Quits.

Paris.—The cabinet of Premier
Clemenceau has resigned. President
Poincare asked Alexander Millerand,
governor of Alsace, to form a new cab-
inet.

Distillate Taken Off Oil Market.

San Francisco.—Distillate has been
withdrawn from the market by the
Standard Oil company.

Gateway of the Mississippi Valley



Canal Street, New Orleans.

THE greatest port and metropolis
of the southern section of the
United States, New Orleans, is
unique among cities of the
Americas. There is no other like it.
Up-to-the-minute in its modern civic
improvements, typically American in
its aggressive commercial energy, even
ahead of the times in its city govern-
ment and municipal ownership and
control of public utilities, it is never-
theless, in some features, one of the
oldest and certainly one of the quaint-
est and most foreign of the large cit-
ies of the United States, says the Bul-
letin of the Pan-American Union. In
the southwest quarter, with its mod-
ern business houses and fine resi-
dences, the visitor finds himself in a
modern city of the United States; in
ten minutes he may cross Canal street,
 stroll into the northeast or "Latin
Quarter" and find himself in a
quaintly medieval city which might be
French or Spanish. In the old "French
Market" section he hears a veritable
babel of tongues—French, Spanish,
Yiddish, near-English, and some-
times several of these mixed up
in a "patois" that is distinctively "New
Orleansese." Even the names of the
streets reflect something of the city's
history. Its French origin is re-
vealed in such names as Toulouse, Or-
leans, Du Maine, Conti, Bourbon,
Dauphine, Chartres, etc., while other
street names such as Uzanga, Galvez,
Miro, Salcedo, Casa Calvo, Baronne,
etc., reveal the fact that at one time
the Spaniards were in possession.
Again Tchoupitoulas street would lead
one to infer that Indians had also had
a hand in the general admixture of no-
menclature.

Situated about 107 miles above the
mouth of the Mississippi river, whose
system of navigable waterways radi-
ate 13,000 miles through the great
middle section of the United States,
and on Lake Ponchartrain, with ac-
cess to Mississippi sound water routes
eastward to Mobile, Ala., and thence
by the Warrior river to the great coal
and iron fields of Alabama, the center
of six canals, and the principal ter-
minal of ten trunk lines of railways
operating a total of 145,288 miles,
New Orleans has become one of the
great industrial centers of the world.
Its manufacturing industries have an
output of over \$140,000,000 worth of
products annually, while as a market
center the city distributes \$1,150,000-
000 worth of commodities each year, a
tremendous trade that is accounted
for by the fact that New Orleans is
the gateway for the Mississippi valley,
the great producing area of the United
States. Comprising 41 per cent of the
United States proper, this great sec-
tion, which includes from an economic
standpoint 21 states, yields 82.4 per
cent of the nation's cotton and cot-
tonseed products, 27.9 per cent of its
total output, 67.5 per cent of all iron
ore mined, 67.5 per cent of its live
stock, and 31.7 per cent of its total
manufactures.

State Owns Port Facilities.

In the harbor of New Orleans is seen
a strikingly successful application of
the doctrine of public ownership and
operation of public utilities. Sixty
per cent of the port facilities have
been built or developed by the dock
board, a state institution. In the 17
years this board has had charge it has
expended \$15,000,000 on the wharves,
steel sheds, elevators, and warehouses
on the east bank. These, with ter-
minal facilities built by the railroads, will give
New Orleans almost eight miles of
dock, capable of accommodating at
one time 80 vessels 500 feet long. All
are served by the Public Belt railroad,
another triumph of public ownership.
Assurance of future port expansion
without fear of private profiteering is
given by the fact that the title to the
water front for 41 miles on both sides
of the Mississippi river is vested in
the public and under the control of
the dock board. In addition, the board
is now building an inner harbor six
miles in length, the famous Industrial
canal.

Terminal facilities erected by the
dock board comprise 18 of the most
modern steel sheds, 17,924 feet in
length, 4,257 feet of open wharves,
1,200 feet of wharf at the publicly

owned grain elevator, and 1,533 feet
of wharf at the publicly owned "cot-
ton warehouse."

The cotton warehouse and the grain
elevator are the latest development
in port improvements. The former is
the largest handling plant for an agri-
cultural product in the world, is the
most efficiently equipped structure of
its kind in existence, and is a profit-
earning institution while serving the
public most economically. The storage
facilities offered the cotton grower
by the warehouse, coupled with the
low insurance rate, make it possible
for him to hold his cotton until such
time as he may see fit to market it,
while at the same time enjoying the
use of bankable warehouse receipts
that are backed by the resources of
the state of Louisiana and are nego-
tiable in financial circles the world
over.

The port of New Orleans is one of
the safest harbors in the world, and
provides practically unlimited anchor-
age space. Vessels are usually
anchored in the lower part of the port,
the depth of water being 60 to 80 feet
at low stage. "From the city of New
Orleans to the passes opening into
the gulf there is a depth of water
from 60 to 90 feet. In the South
pass there is a 30-foot channel at
mean tide, and at extreme high tide
a depth of 31 1/2 feet. The govern-
ment is at present at work creating
and maintaining a 35-foot channel."

The New Orleans inner harbor, or
Industrial canal, now in the process
of construction, is one of the world's
great engineering feats. It connects
Lake Ponchartrain with the city's
river harbor, and the gulf.
From New Orleans to the sea through
the Industrial canal and Lake Ponchar-
train will be approximately half the
distance via the Mississippi. The
canal will furnish ideal sites for in-
dustrial plants. The inner harbor ex-
tending from the Mississippi to Lake
Ponchartrain, six miles in length, will
lie entirely within the city limits, and
will be served through its length by
the Public Belt railroad. The canal
is being built by the dock board and
will cost at lowest estimate \$12,000-
000. The Industrial canal will make
New Orleans the port of deposit and
the industrial port of the South.

New Orleans is peculiarly situated
to carry on a trade with the countries
of Latin America. A glance at the
map will suffice to show that this large
city of the United States is but a few
hundred miles from the countries of
Central America and the northern re-
publics of South America. With Cuba
and the West Indies also New Or-
leans has the advantage of location
over other North American ports. Via
New Orleans is the natural trade
route between the Mississippi valley
and Central and South America.

Palm and Pine Flourish Together.

The climate of a city often serves
to give an idea of it that other char-
acteristics do not. The palm tree and
the pine grow side by side in New Or-
leans. It is not too tropical, because
that would kill the pine; it is not too
cold, because the palms could not en-
dure. The average temperature for
the last 47 years has been 65 degrees.
During the last 43 years there have
been only 211 days when the thermom-
eter dropped to 32 degrees or lower.
About once every ten years there is a
gentle snowfall. Although New Or-
leans is situated in the southernmost
part of the United States, it is a
cooler city than many in the northern
part. During the last 43 years there
were only seven days when the tem-
perature went to 100 degrees or higher.

Health conditions of New Orleans
are reflected in the remarkably low
death rate.

Even including the large per-
centage of the population, the total rate
is only 17.54 for each 1,000 population.
New Orleans compares very well in
this respect with the other cities.
But not all of New Orleans is con-
trolled around its water front. There
are beautiful residence sections and
numerous lakes and parks. Because
of its wide streets, extensive lawns,
and numerous open squares, New Or-
leans is called the City of Magnificent
Distances.

ANTI-BRITISH ORDER DENIED BY DANIELS

Naval Secretary Did Not Tell
Admiral to Watch
British.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels, in
a letter forwarded to Chairman Page
of the senate naval affairs committee,
declared that it was not he who had
told Rear-Admiral William S. Sims
before the admiral's departure in
March, 1917, for London "Not to let
the British pull the wool over your
eyes," and that the United States
"would as soon fight the British as
the Germans."

Testifying before a senate naval sub-
committee investigating naval awards,
Admiral Sims said that such admira-
tion had been given him "by a high
official" and quoted from a letter re-
cently written to Mr. Daniels entitled
"certain naval lessons of the great
war" which arraigned many aspects of
the navy department's conduct of the
war.

Secretary Daniels in his letter to
Senator Page said that Admiral Sims'
letter had been referred to the gen-
eral board of the navy for action.

Charges of Rear-Admiral Sims that
the navy department failed to co-op-
erate with the allies during the war will
be investigated by the senate sub-
committee before which they were
made.

This was decided by the full naval
committee, which also authorized ap-
pointment of another sub-committee to
determine if there should be an in-
quiry into charges by J. R. Rathom,
editor of the Providence (R. I.) Journal
that with the knowledge of Secretary
Daniels "many seamen have been used
for most vile and nameless practices
to entrap innocent men."

USE OLD DOCUMENTS TO FIGHT RADICALS

Washington.—Recent activities of
radical propagandists led Secretary
Lansing last week to display for the
first time in 18 years the original
parchments of the Declaration of In-
dependence and the Constitution of the
United States.

In the presence of a group of offi-
cials the parchments were removed
from the protecting walls of a steel
safe inclosing them and placed on view
in the state department for an hour,
while motion picture cameras record-
ed their appearance for the benefit of
the 110,000,000 persons living under the
principles enunciated by them.

Owing to their age, exhibition of
the parchments is a rare event. Ex-
posure to light even though each sheet
is protected carefully from air by
hermetically sealed glass plates, caused
additional fading of the ink inscribing
the immortal words which brought the
republic into being.

OPPOSE ANTI-SEDITION BILLS

Gompers Announces American Federa-
tion of Labor will Fight.

Washington.—Formal announcement
that the American Federation of Labor
would oppose "with whatever power
it may possess" the enactment of the
anti-sedition bills now pending in con-
gress, was made in a statement by
Samuel Gompers.

The attack of organized labor, its
chieftain indicated, will be directed
impartially against the Sterling bill,
recently passed by the senate and
against the Graham measure, based
on suggestions of Attorney-General
Palmer and awaiting action by the
house rules committee for a special
rule to expedite consideration. Referring
to the two measures as one bill,
President Gompers declared its enact-
ment "would violate the constitution
and rob the whole American people of
their most cherished and basic guar-
antees of free government."

TO VETO STRAIGHT TICKET

Governor Olcott Indicates His Dis-
approval of Recent Act.

Salem, Or.—The so-called "straight
party" ticket bill which was passed
in the closing hours of the special
legislative session will be vetoed, ac-
cording to an announcement made by
Governor Olcott.

The bill provides a form of ballot
enabling the voter to approve an en-
tire party ticket by a single mark of
the pencil. There is a provision in
the bill, however, which allows the
voter to scratch a ticket if he so de-
sires.

Influenza Sweeps Chicago.

Chicago.—Influenza continues to
sweep through Chicago at the rate of
1100 new cases every twenty-four
hours. During forty-eight hours 2379
new cases were reported and the
deaths numbered twenty-six. There
were 212 new cases of pneumonia and
sixty-six deaths.

GENERAL PERSHING



Gen. John J. Pershing, former com-
mander of the American forces in
France, who is on a tour of the Pacific
Coast this week.

\$100,000 RECOVERED FROM TRAIN ROBBER

Berkeley, Cal.—Securities and other
lost valued at more than \$100,000 taken
from a mail car of the eastern express
of the Southern Pacific by a robber
near Stege Saturday night, were re-
covered by a posse of railroad detec-
tives 1 1/2 miles east of Stege foothills.
Jewelry, checks and money orders are
included in the plunder abandoned by
the robber.

That the robbery may total \$200,000
or more is the belief of special agents
of the railroad company at work on the
case.

The hold-up occurred at 9:55 o'clock
Saturday night while the train was
between Pullman and Stege. Covering
the mail clerks with a revolver, he
remained that he had been in the
trenches during the war and wanted
some of the government's money.

Hacking the clerks to the end of
the car he selected 32 pieces of regis-
tered mail with particular care, then
with the loot under his arm, he gave
a railroad man's signal to stop which
the engineer obeyed. He disappeared
in the darkness.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Indiana is the 26th state to ratify
the woman's suffrage amendment.

Reginald De Koven, American oper-
atic composer and conductor, died in
Chicago of apoplexy.

A boycott on potatoes until the price
falls was declared by the Housewives'
league of San Francisco.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has com-
pleted a round trip to Brazil which
she took for the benefit of her health.

Employes of railways under federal
control have been instructed to refuse
tender of Canadian coin and currency
for fares and dining car and sleeping
car charges, or in payment of freight
bills, except at the prevailing rates
of discount covering exchange rates.

Shipyard frauds on the Pacific coast
said to involve many millions of dollars
have been under investigation by the
government for some time. Shipbuild-
ing plants in Oregon, Washington and
California have been involved in the
federal probe.

Military control of the occupied areas
of Germany, excepting the zone held
by the Americans, has passed into the
hands of civilians, the interallied Rhine
land high commission becoming the
governing power, according to the
terms of peace, with headquarters at
Coblenz.

By a vote of nearly three to one—52
in favor—the senate passed the water
power development bill, different in
some respects from the measure adopt-
ed by the house in July, but follow-
ing in a general way the same
bill that has been before congress,
in one form or another, for the last
decade.

National Banks Set New Record.

Washington, D. C.—With resources
aggregating \$22,444,992,000 on Novem-
ber 17, national banks of the United
States have established a new record
for growth and development. It was
announced by John Skelton Williams,
controller. Between the call of Sep-
tember 12 and November 17 national
banking resources increased \$829,576-
000. A gain of \$2,623,538,000 in re-
sources for the year ending November
17 was recorded.

Deschanel Elected French President.

Versailles.—Paul Deschanel was
elected president of the French repub-
lic by 734 votes of the 889 members
of the national assembly voting. His
majority was the largest since the
election of Louis Adolphe Thiers, the
first president after the fall of the em-
pire, who was chosen unanimously.

Eisner's Slayer to Die.

Munich.—Count Arco Valley was
sentenced to death for the assassina-
tion of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian pre-
mier, at Munich February 21, 1919.