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## FILIPINAS GET BALLOT BEFORE AMER. SISTERS

Senora de Veyra Describes  
Status of Women in the  
Philippines.

The Filipino woman is destined to be in the world's spotlight more than ever before as a result of the news just received by cable from Manila to the effect that the Philippine senate has passed the equal suffrage bill giving women full political rights with men. This would indicate that the Filipina may beat her American sisters to the ballot box.

The Filipina has many admirers who predict she will make good if she gets the vote, just as she has made good in the very important role she has occupied in the family and business life of the Philippines ever since the introduction of Christianity in the islands three centuries ago.

"America's advent in the Philippines discovered a wonderfully interesting responsive little being, the Filipino woman," writes one American concerning



MRS. JAIME C. DE VEYRA.  
A Filipina who is doing important work for her people in the United States.

the Filipina. "Mothering the only Christian people in the far east, she holds a place of authority, love and respect in family and social life that is not accorded to women in countries neighboring the islands, or in India, China or Japan."

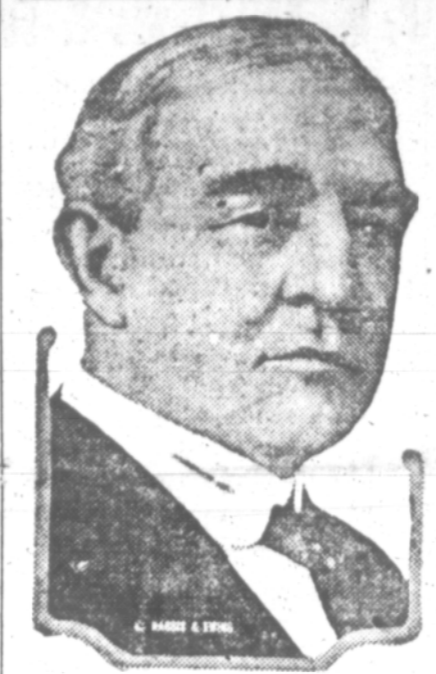
A Filipina who is doing an important work for her people in the United States is Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra, wife of the resident commissioner from the Philippines. Not only has she frequently addressed the wives of members of Congress in Washington as to conditions in the new Philippines, but she has visited various cities, speaking before women's clubs. The senora wears, in giving her talks, one of the beautiful gowns of her home land, a delicate pineapple fabric, hand-woven and hand-embroidered, shaped like a gauzy-winged butterfly.

"In many ways the path of the women of the Philippines is easy," says Senora de Veyra. "Laws made by her have combined the best of American and Spanish precedents, and she has come into her own with far less struggle than either her American or her Spanish sisters. Married women may hold property in severalty. They are guardians of their own children. These are vested rights and cannot be taken away from her."

"Professional opportunities are a good for women as for men in the land from which I come. The Filipina is by custom the dictator in the home. She is usually the keeper of the family treasure. Practically all of the small shops in Manila are conducted by women. Women are already members of the Philippine Bar Association—a thing still impossible in Great Britain. They are also successful as physicians."

Life is really a fifty-fifty proposition for women in the Philippines, according to the senora, who has taken such a prominent part in women's work there that she has sometimes been referred to as "the little mother of them all." She was the assistant matron of the Normal Hall Dormitory for Girls when she married. She speaks English fluently and puts her little talks "over" with real tact. She has four children. An evidence of her enterprise was her action last year in making short-hand so she might be "useful to her husband at home in the evenings in case he wishes to dictate a few letters or a speech."

## CHAIRMAN PAYNE



John Barton Payne, chairman of the shipping board, named to succeed Franklin K. Lane as secretary of the Interior.

## CONFEREES AGREE ON RAILWAY BILL

Washington.—Final agreement on railroad reorganization legislation has been reached by the house and senate conferees.

Aside from textual changes the general features of the compromise bill follow the lines agreed upon recently by the conferees with the exception of the labor provision, which was modified so as to provide for a federal appeal board appointed by the president and consisting of nine members, equally divided between the employees, employers and the public. As previously agreed upon this board was to have consisted of five members.

The new labor provision amounts virtually to a redrafting of the earlier agreement and results directly, according to Senator Cummins, chairman of the senate conferees, from developments incident to the strike of maintenance of way employees, called off before the men walked out.

To prevent discrimination against the public, the conferees inserted a provision requiring the board's decision to be made by a majority, one of which must be a representative of the public.

## AIRCRAFT REPORTS DIFFER

Majority of Committee Scores Methods as "Riot of Waste."

Washington.—Reports of the long-continued investigation of the aircraft production programme were presented in the house from the special committee inquiring into war expenditures.

Representatives Frear and Magee, republicans on the sub-committee which conducted the investigation, characterized the aviation programme in their report as a "riot of waste," and Representative Lea, democrat, declared in his report that the republican members had sacrificed facts for sensationalism in an effort to discredit the government.

Both reports contain thousands of words. They differ entirely in the record of achievement in shipping American airplanes abroad and in the performance of the aircraft production generally.

Root Named to Plan World Court.  
London.—The council of the league of nations transacted its first international business in St. James palace with the naming of Elihu Root as one of the 12 international jurists to be invited to form a committee for planning the organization of a world's court of justice. The United States was not represented.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Portland.  
Oats—No. 3 white feed, \$59 a ton.  
Corn—Whole, \$64; cracked, \$66.  
Hay—Willamette valley timothy, \$28 per ton; alfalfa, \$32.  
Butter Fat—59¢@60¢.  
Eggs—Ranch, 42¢ per dozen.  
Poultry—Hens, 28¢@33¢.  
Cattle—Best steers, \$11.50@12.50; good to choice, \$11@11.50; medium to good, \$9.50@10.50.  
Hogs—Prime mixed, \$15.75@16.25; medium mixed, \$15.25@15.75; pigs, \$13@15.  
Sheep—Eastern lambs, \$17@18; valley lambs, \$14@15; ewes, \$10@12.

Seattle.  
Hay—Eastern—Washington timothy, \$33@39 per ton; alfalfa, \$35.  
Butter Fat—63¢@65¢.  
Eggs—Ranch, 42¢@45¢.  
Potatoes—Yakima Gems, \$100; local, \$85@90 per ton.  
Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 43¢; light, 40¢.  
Hogs—Prime, \$16@16.50; medium to choice, \$14@16; pigs, \$12@13.50.  
Cattle—Best steers, \$11.75@12.25; heifers, \$9.50@10; calves, \$7@15.

## ENTENTE REFUSES TO CHANGE POSITION

French and English Premiers  
Reject Proposal From  
President Wilson.

Paris.—Premiers Millerand and Lloyd George have sent a reply to President Wilson's note relative to the Adriatic compromise and hold to their position expressed in the note sent to the Jugo-Slav government on January 20, giving that government a choice between the compromise or the execution of the treaty of London, according to the Echo de Paris.

Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador, delivered to the foreign office a memorandum from President Wilson, according to the Temps, in which the president said he could not approve of Premier Lloyd George's proposed settlement of the Adriatic question, which has been submitted to the Jugo-Slavs.

The newspaper says that an identical memorandum was delivered to the British foreign office in London.

Washington.—President Wilson in his "memorandum" to the allies concerning their proposed Adriatic settlement informed them that the United States might have to consider withdrawing the treaty of Versailles from the senate if the allies went ahead with their plans without the consent of the United States.

This statement was made officially here with the further statement that the American position was outlined not in the nature of a threat, but as a statement of a situation created "not by an act of the American government, but by an act of the British, French and Italian premiers," which would place the United States in the position if it were a party to the treaty of Versailles of subscribing through the pact to rights of sovereignty and other agreements to which it was opposed.

## END OF KOLCHAK RULE IS ORDERLY

Vladivostok.—Parades, street meetings and speech-making marked the city's complete liberation from Kolchak authority. The demonstration was orderly, the allied police force having little duty except to keep the crowds moving.

There is pronounced pro-American feeling evident. In front of the American headquarters the revolutionary leaders mounted steps of buildings across the street, making speeches, calling the Americans real friends, who at a critical time saved this present movement.

The general staff of the new government at Nikolai has telegraphed the American commander, Major-General Graves, expressing its appreciation for efforts toward guaranteeing an allied policy of non-interference during occupation of the city, also in aiding in a peaceful settlement of the local situation.

General Graves replied: "It always has been and always will be the policy of America to help the Russian people, regardless of party or creed."

## MAY AVERT BIG RAIL STRIKE

Walkout of Railway Shop Laborers is Called Off.

Detroit, Mich.—The strike of 300,000 members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and railway shop laborers, set for Tuesday, was indefinitely postponed by Allen E. Barker, international president of the union, in accordance with the request of President Wilson that action be delayed until after the general conference of railway union committees on February 23.

Mr. Barker's decision to delay the strike, he announced, was taken on recommendation of the executive committee now in Washington.

Lane Approved Cabinet Meetings.  
Washington.—Secretary Lane declared that he considered himself "just as much responsible" as Secretary Lansing for the calling of cabinet meetings during the president's illness. He said Mr. Lansing called him on the telephone and obtained his approval of the idea before calling the first meeting and "presumably secured the approval of other cabinet members also."

U. S. Imports Forbidden by Italy.  
Washington.—Imports from the United States of sugar, canned meats, condensed milk, butter and cheese will be prohibited by the Italian government, in its effort to deal with the exchange situation, according to official advices.

Polk Will Be Made Acting Secretary.  
Washington.—Frank L. Polk, under-secretary of state, will be secretary ad interim to act until President Wilson appoints a successor to Robert Lansing.

## REBUKE IS CAUSE OF LANSING RESIGNATION

Wilson Accuses Secretary of  
State of Usurping Powers  
of President.

Washington.—Robert Lansing ended his career as secretary of state after President Wilson had accused him of usurping the powers of president by calling meetings of the cabinet during the president's illness.

Mr. Lansing denied that he had sought or intended to usurp the presidential authority. He added, however, that he believed then and still believed that the cabinet conferences were "for the best interests of the republic," that they were "proper and necessary," because of the president's condition and that he would have been derelict in his duty if he had failed to act as he did.

Although Wilson's announced reason for accepting Lansing's resignation was that the secretary had called and presided over cabinet meetings without authorization of the president, prolonged friction over conduct of foreign affairs led up to the final clash, according to the correspondence between Wilson and Lansing, made public.

The differences between Lansing and the president are said to date back to the time when the two were in Paris as peace commissioners.

Wilson went to Europe with a well-defined policy which he wished carried out. But the peace parleys were only a few weeks old when stories began to reach this country that Lansing differed with his chief on important points.

Lansing began calling cabinet meetings soon after the president was taken ill and it was generally assumed the cabinet was handling affairs with the knowledge of the president. Several days ago it was learned Lansing had called off further meetings at the request of the White House.

Then followed publication of letters showing the depth of feeling that had grown up between Wilson and Lansing.

## CHINA REFUSES TO TREAT WITH JAPAN

Washington.—China is determined to submit the Shantung question to the league of nations for settlement, and will not consent to enter into direct negotiations with Japan regarding the permanent status of former German holdings in that province. Advice to this effect has been received here by authorities in close touch with developments in the far east, more especially Shantung.

The Japanese government has announced its willingness to proceed with negotiations looking to the return of Shantung to China, as provided in the Versailles treaty. For the last two months Japan has from time to time approached the Pekin government with a view to opening negotiations.

China so far has shown no disposition to begin the discussion, and the government is said to be strongly supported by Chinese popular opinion.

## PREPARE TO RETURN DEAD

Men Named to Return Americans Buried in France.

Washington.—Definite steps looking toward the return of America's soldier dead from France were taken when Secretary Baker appointed Colonel Henry Rethers, head of the graves registration service in Europe, and Colonel Bentley Mott, military attaché at Paris, as American members of the Franco-American commission, which will have charge of the work.

The appointments were made in accordance with an agreement with the French government, concluded in August, 1918, providing for the creation of the commission immediately after the repatriation of all American troops in France.

The French government in the opinion of state and war department officials will be bound by the agreement to permit the return of the bodies buried in France, although up to this date, disinterment in the battle zone has been refused.

Allies Ask Internment of Kaiser.  
The Hague.—The latest allied note to Holland with regard to extradition of the former German emperor reverses the original demand for his surrender and only asks his internment, with the suggestion that the former monarch be sent, perhaps, to one of the Dutch islands in the East Indies, it became known here.

Hog Island Yards Sold.  
Washington.—An agreement with the American International Shipbuilding company was reached by the United States shipping board by which the board takes title to the land of the Hog Island shipyard at Philadelphia. Approximately \$4,000,000 is involved, Chairman Payne said.

## ROBERT LANSING



Secretary of State Lansing, who resigned after being rebuked by President Wilson for calling cabinet meetings during his illness.

## RAILWAY MEN ACCEPT WILSON'S PROPOSALS

Washington.—The railroad wage controversy was referred to a general conference of union committeemen, called to meet here February 23 for final decision as to whether the demands for increased pay will be pressed on the government or passed on to the railroad corporations, soon to resume control of their properties.

Representatives of the 14 unions, who have been conferring with Director-General Hines since February 3 and whose spokesmen laid their claims before President Wilson, have tentatively accepted the White House proposal for a tribunal, created either by law or on the president's motion, to consider the demands.

Accepting the subject matter of President Wilson's proposals for adjustment of the railroad wage dispute, the railroad workers asked the president to appoint a special tribunal to meet and adjust wage demands. They further asked that the president use his influence to secure the consent of the railroad executives to such a plan.

They announced that they have submitted the president's proposal to their separate organizations and that a meeting will be held on February 23, when the matter will finally be taken up.

The president's proposal to the workers was two fold:  
"First—To use his influence for legislation to create machinery for the adjustment of wages when the railroads return to private ownership.

Second—In the event no such legislation is passed, to use his influence to create a commission of employes and employers to adjust wage disputes.

In making their reply the railroad workers will brook any long delay.

## BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Arizona is the 31st state to ratify the women's suffrage amendment.

Soldiers who have served overseas since July 11, 1919, will receive an increase of 20 per cent on their entire base pay.

Vigorous opposition to shipping board plans for the sale of 30 former German passenger liners broke out in the senate.

With the retirement of Secretary Lansing nine members of President Wilson's cabinet have resigned and one has been transferred.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected permanent chairman of the congress of the league of women voters at the meeting held in Chicago.

Ninety De Havilland airplanes have been assigned by the war department for forest patrol duty in the Northwest next summer, according to authentic information.

A proposal to organize one or more full divisions of Indian troops as a part of the reorganized army and to be known as the North American Indian division or divisions, is pending in congress as part of the army reorganization legislation.

Poland needs 400,000 tons of American grain to avert starvation until her harvests next September, according to Stanislaus J. Arot, newly arrived in Washington from Warsaw to act as plenipotentiary of the Polish government in food matters.

Nebraska Dry Law is Upheld.  
Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska supreme court sustained that section of the state prohibitory law which denies the right of jury trial in magistrate and police courts to persons accused of possessing and transporting intoxicating liquors.

Root is 75 Years Old.  
New York.—Elihu Root, ex-secretary of state, celebrated his 75th birthday at his home here Sunday.

## SOME FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

There Has Been Much Misrepresentation in America About People and Conditions.

By MAXIMO M. KALAW,  
Secretary of the Philippine Mission.



A certain lady at the St. Louis Exposition saw at a ballroom a tall, well-proportioned man in faultless evening dress and accosted him with the inquiry, "I suppose you are Japanese, sir?"

The man addressed replied, "No, madam."  
"Then you must be Chinese," she said.

"No, I am not. I am a Filipino," he replied.

"How's that?" asked the lady. "I thought they were all savages living in the woods."

"Well, I'll tell you how I came here," he said. "A month before I left the Philippines I was living in the woods, but the American Governor decided to catch as many wild men as possible, train them and send them over here. So here I am, just as you see." And the St. Louis lady actually believed him.

That is what you would call fancies about the Philippines. The fact is, however, that the 11,000,000 Filipinos and their ancestors have been civilized and Christians for 800 years; that the non-Christian population, according to the census of 1918, is only 500,000, and even these are not all uncivilized.

Another fancy is that not until the coming of the Americans were school buildings seen in the islands, roads built, or substantial houses erected. Do you know that for hundreds of years the Filipinos have had colleges and schools and that the University of Santo Tomas is only twenty-five years older than Harvard? That as early as 1806, out of a population of 4,000,000 people, there were 841 schools for boys and 833 for girls? That in 1892, eight years before the coming of the Americans, there were 2,137 schools?

"To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief." Thus spoke a former President of the United States during the Filipino-American war. Exaggeration could be an excuse at a time when the dignity of the American people demanded the extinction of Filipino opposition, but do you know that the Philippine Republic, before the American occupation of the islands, had the approval of prominent Americans who were on the spot—like John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, who compared it favorably with the Japanese government? That Admiral Dewey considered the Filipinos better fitted for self-government than the Cubans? That they had drafted a constitution at Malolos which elected the approval of distinguished Republicans like the late Senator George F. Hoar? That before the coming of the Americans they had produced national heroes like the martyred Jose Rizal, pronounced by a Republican congressman, Representative Cooper, as the noblest victim that has ever fallen into the clutches of tyranny?

And do you know that the Filipinos have not had for hundreds of years any caste system, blood distinction or royal families, and that, unlike their oriental sisters, they are the only Christian people in the orient?

People have pictured an ignorant mass of Filipinos, illiterate, poor, living a life of servitude for a few wealthy land owners and foreigners, with no houses or farms or property of their own. Do you know that 70 per cent of the people above ten years of age can read and write and that this percentage of literacy is almost as high as some of the states of the Union? That it is higher than in any country of South America, higher than the literacy of the Spanish people, and unquestionably above that of any of the new countries recognized in Europe? Do you know that there are a million and a half farms in the Philippines and that 90 per cent of these farms are owned by Filipinos. In other words, that out of the 11,000,000 Christian Filipinos, 8,000,000 of them at least live on their own farms, with houses of their own, independent of any absentee landlord or foreign master? That 91 per cent of the urban property consisting of houses and lands is owned by the natives of the Philippines, and only 9 per cent is in the hands of foreigners? Yet these are facts called by Acting Governor Charles Emmett Yester to the War Department from the recent census estimates.

Having solemnly promised the Filipinos their independence and having gone before the world as the champion of self-determination, the Filipino people cannot understand how America can consistently refuse to make good these promises.

CLIMATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Islands have a mild tropical climate. The nights are cool and sunstrokes are unknown. The temperature record for the past thirty years shows an average of 80 degrees.