

Notice For Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1922. Notice is hereby given that Frank Carl Schumacher, of Moro, Oregon, who, on Sept. 4, 1917, made Homestead Entry, No. 016994, for NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 20, N1/2W1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SW1/4SE1/4, Sec. 21, N1/2NW1/4, N1/2NE1/4, Section 22, Township 1 North, Range 19 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 28th day of October, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses: John R. Cothran, John Gibson, and Ole R. Knapp, all of Moro, Oregon, and Del Wright, of Klondike, Oregon. J. W. Donnelly, Register.

Notice to Contractors

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Moro will receive bids for the construction of a concrete septic tank in the City of Moro, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the City Recorder, and in accordance with all the provisions of the Charter of the City of Moro relating thereto. Sealed bids will be received until eight o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of October, 1922. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent of the amount of the bid. Successful bidders will be required to furnish good and sufficient bond, satisfactory to the Common Council.

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Dated this 3rd day of October, 1922. By order of the Common Council of the City of Moro, Oregon. Signed: R. C. Ornduff, City Recorder.

Summons

In the Justice's Court for the District of Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Moro Trading Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Wagner, Defendant.

To Carl Wagner, the above named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required and summoned to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action and court within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: on or before the 27th day of October, 1922, and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff for want thereof will apply to the court for judgment as prayed for in said complaint in the sum of Fifty Three and 14/100 dollars.

This summons is published by order of Honorable A. M. Young, Justice of the Peace of the District of Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. The first publication of this summons will be made on Friday, the 15th day of September, 1922, and will be published for six consecutive weeks. L. M. Peterson, Attorney for Plaintiff, post office address, Moro, Oregon. Date of first publication, September 15, 1922. Date of last publication, October 27, 1922.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County A. S. Johnson and Francis W. Boyer, partners doing business as A. S. Johnson Well Drilling Company, plaintiffs, vs. George J. Thomassen and John T. Thomassen, defendants.

To George J. Thomassen and John T. Thomassen, defendants: In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so answer or appear, for want thereof, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you, jointly and severally, for the sum of \$701.56 with interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1920, at the rate of eight per cent per annum; for the further sum of \$122.50 with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1920, at rate of six per cent per annum; and for plaintiffs' costs and disbursements.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in accordance with an order made by D. R. Parker, judge of the above entitled Court, on the 9th day of September, 1922; said order requires that this summons be served upon you by publication thereof in the Sherman County Observer, published at Moro in Sherman County, Oregon, for six consecutive weeks.

The date of the first publication of this summons is the 15th day of September, 1922. W. C. Bryant, residing at Moro, Oregon, and C. L. Pepper, residing at The Dalles, Oregon, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. Date of first publication, September 15, 1922. Date of last publication, October 27, 1922.

It is a well established belief among those who invest in Observer advertising that their money does in that way realize a double value.

AW, WHAT'S THE USE



By L. F. Van Zelm



That's Right Felix, Bury Your Trouble



LENGTHY GLIDER FLIGHTS NEAR

German Designer Declares Motorless Planes Will Be Able to Climb to 20,000 Feet.

MUST KNOW AIR CURRENTS

Night Flying is Impossible With Gliders Because All Air Currents Are Downward at Night—Hawks Fly Days Only.

Cleveland.—A motorless airplane, capable of climbing to an altitude of 20,000 feet, is forecast by Dr. George H. Madelung, designer of the successful Hanover glider, which, in a recent glider competition in the Rhine valley, broke all records by staying in the air for more than three hours.

Doctor Madelung is now a member of the designing staff of a local airplane company. Describing the phenomenal development of the machine in Germany, he explained its operation.

The machine has a gliding angle of sixteen to one, that is, in still air it glides 16 feet to every foot it descends. It has a still air speed of 20 miles an hour. If the wind is 20 miles an hour, the glider remains stationary and if more than that, it goes backwards, but if the air current is upward, the currents of air that the glider places main dependence for keeping aloft for more than brief periods.

Must Know Air Currents. In sailing for a considerable distance the glider pilot must know approximately where he will encounter upward currents. Plowed fields and other open spaces, where the heat of the sun creates a considerable up current, are favorable places. It is for this reason that the charting of air currents has become necessary for the commercial development of the glider.

When the places along a certain route where air current may be encountered become known, flights of hundreds of miles and ascents of more than four miles may be accomplished. Doctor Madelung said.

He pointed to the hawk and other soaring birds as an illustration. The hawk will sail down to a field whence it will circle in ascent, forced upward by the rising air caused by the reflected heat of the field. When it has reached a sufficient altitude it soars away, to repeat the process miles away.

Hawks Fly Days Only. In this connection, Doctor Madelung commented that the hawks and other soaring birds do not fly at night, stating that the reason is because all air currents are downward at night.

Night flying is impossible with gliders for the same reason, Doctor Madelung said. With the application of the principles discovered in gliding a new type of airplane, far more efficient and safe than the present types, will result.

Doctor Madelung believes Doctor Madelung's designs are being used extensively in the construction here of a new type of seaplane. It will have a wing design similar to that of the Hanover glider to be used by the United States navy.

Doctor Madelung was assistant engineer before the war in the German Institute of Aeronautical Research at Aldershof. He was called to the front as a pilot, but was later recalled to Aldershof.

KIDS IN PANIC OVER GEESSE Public-Spirited Citizens in Effort to Solve Problem Are in Hunt for Boss Goose.

Woodlawn, Pa.—The usually quiet village of Woodlawn, a suburb of Pittsburgh, is in the throes of a goose panic.

Children on their way to the lower grades of the public school have been pursued and bitten. Parents notified Constable Jim Tannev that they would keep their boys and girls away from school until the hissing menace is removed.

Tannev ordered the goose owners to lock 'em up. They insisted that it could not be done. Arrests followed and several paid fines yesterday.

Public-spirited citizens, trying to solve the problem today, asked Tannev to buy a boss goose and put it on his pay-roll.

"If there is a boss goose in the whole United States capable of keeping this bunch of kid-eaters in subjection—I want it," said Tannev. "I'm sick and tired of pursuing them one by one."

ISLAND HAS DANCING BEAR

Canoe Party Finds That Animal is Eager to Perform for Sugar and Honey.

Victoria, B. C.—All by himself on a tiny island in Sprout lake, northern Vancouver island, lives a big black bear that dances on his hind legs at sight of man and has a craving for honey and sugar.

No one not even Indians, lives within many miles of the island, which stands alone at the mouth of a little creek which empties into the lake. The bear has his home in solitude, with no other animals larger than squirrels to disturb or fear him.

The dancing bear was discovered by a canoe party which was making an exploration trip from one end of the lake to the other. As the canoe was turning a head jutting out from the island a man in the bow noticed a huge bear squatting on the sand only a few yards away. He raised his gun to shoot, but when the animal, instead of scampering away into the woods, stood on his haunches like a trick dog the gun was put aside and the canoe was brought closer to the shore.

The bear held his ground and wagged his head from side to side. The boatman tossed a lump of sugar in the direction of the bear and it was quickly devoured. The party landed on the beach and the big bear became so friendly that he ventured near enough to lick honey that had been spread on a paddle. The canoeists took a reel of photographs of the bear in various poses and then bade him good-by.

It is conjectured that years ago the bear, when only a cub, had been captured and tamed by men in a logging camp and then abandoned. Sprout lake is becoming popular as a summer resort, so in future years the big bear is likely to have plenty of company, as well as sugar and honey.

EFFICIENCY FOR THE HEN



It is of little profit for a hen to sit patiently for three weeks on a nest full of eggs—unless the eggs are fertile. Here's the way to make sure the eggs are fertile—hold the egg to the opaque metal chimney of the lamp—the powerful light will show the dark embryo, if the egg be fertile.

WITCH DUCKING IS REVIVED

Girls Who Appear Too Attractive on Coast Bathing Beach Are Accused of "Witchery."

San Francisco.—Residents of the fashionable district stretching from San Mateo to Palo Alto have revived the practice of ducking "witches," according to Miss Wimmer Bonner, peninsula debutante, who claims that her ehom, Miss Grace Rebele, was "ducked" in the swimming pool at Palo Alto for "witchery," and that she was criticized by Miss Margaret Johnson, swimming instructor, for wearing a one-piece bathing suit.

Miss Rebele's "witchery," according to Miss Bonner, consisted in looking too attractive at the Palo Alto pool, while her own suit, Miss Bonner says, was described as "immodest," "diaphanous" and "indecent" by the swimming instructor.

A crowd of young men, the narrative says, first ducked Miss Rebele, who could not swim, and then attempted to duck Miss Bonner, but she swam away.

Valuable Diamond Pin Found Inside Chicken

A diamond pin, said to be worth \$400, was found in a chicken which Mrs. Michael Kelly of Philadelphia was preparing for dinner. The owl was purchased from a butcher.

Mrs. Kelly at first thought the pin of no value, but an expert pronounced the stone a diamond of fine quality.

Freedom Based on the Bible

It is impossible to enslave mentally or socially, a Bible-reading people. The principles of the Bible are the groundwork of human freedom.—Horse Greely.

HIDE BOOZE IN FURS

Liquor Leaves British Columbia Ostensibly for Mexico.

Bootleggers Take Advantage of Exceptionally Heavy Shipments of Furs to Eastern Points—Ruse is Discovered.

Victoria.—British Columbia has experienced bootlegging in its original and best known form and also so-called bootlegging in furs, but now there appears to be a combination of the two, and officials of the provincial liquor board are disturbed by reports intimating that bonded liquor, carefully packed in pelts, is being shipped to dry Ontario in the guise of local fur shipments.

Shipment of furs to eastern points has been exceptionally heavy lately, and this fact links up with the thread of the story unfolded by those who have been investigating British Columbia's latest liquor scandal.

The story also fits in with the mystery of the liquor-laden schooners which leave British Columbia ports for Mexico and other distant countries and never seem to find their destination. Briefly, this is the belief of the investigators:

In the first place, it is quite legal to purchase liquor in British Columbia as long as the government sells it. It is also legal to export liquor from British Columbia, and lately large quantities have been sent out ostensibly to Mexico in bond on the understanding that duty would be paid on arrival in Mexico. The liquor, however, seldom reaches that destination, and one good reason is that Mexico could probably import liquor from other countries a good deal cheaper than she could from British Columbia, which must import most of its hard stuff from distant points anyway.

Apparently the liquor ships, after once getting out to sea, head northward again and their cargo eventually reaches a British Columbia port such as Prince Rupert. The cargo being in bond is not disturbed except by the agents of the "ring." Furs are wrapped around the liquor, and when the job is completed the bundles are such as to pass the eye of the most serious railway official as just so much furs labeled for some eastern city, usually Toronto.

The ruse was discovered when one of the shipments was held up on account of overweight and reclassified when the shipper protested. The liquor was found hidden in the furs.

AID SOUTH SEA ISLES

French Plan Rehabilitation of Marquesas Group.

Moral and Material Advancement of the Inhabitants Part of the Scheme—Marvellously Fertile Valleys Offer Opportunities.

Honolulu, T. H.—The French administration of the Marquesas islands is to attempt to rehabilitate the inhabitants and to elevate them morally and materially, largely as the result of the visit of the Bayard Dominick scientific expedition to the group two years ago, under the auspices of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, according to a letter received by Dr. B. C. Handy, ethnologist on the museum staff, from G. de Poyen Belleisle, the administrator.

Dr. and Mrs. Handy passed a year in the Marquesas investigating the civilization, culture and characteristics of the inhabitants as a part of the museum's efforts to trace the origin of the Polynesian race.

The administrator's principal purpose is to develop commercial opportunities for the natives and to establish schools, the letter said. The commercial development depends upon direct steamship connections between San Francisco and the Marquesas, which have been the scope of much of the popular literature purporting to portray the languid life of the South seas. Such connections would enable the natives to eliminate the middlemen at Tahiti, who have reaped enormous profits from the efforts of the Marquesans, Dr. Handy said.

"Commercially the Marquesas present great possibilities," he added. "There are many expansive valleys of unsurpassed fertility, which formerly were cultivated by the natives, and produced breadfruit, taro and bananas. Today all is neglected, there being only scattering coconut plantations."

There are a number of excellent harbors in the Marquesas, Dr. Handy said. He also expressed the opinion that some day fueling stations might be established there for vessels passing between Australia and Panama.

LITERACY HIGH IN VIRGIN ISLES

Average Attendance at Public Schools Last Year Fraction Less Than 99 Per Cent.

When sickness is reported as Cause of Absence Investigation is Made by Trained Nurses—"Playing Hooky" Unknown.

CHILDREN ANXIOUS TO LEARN

Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V. I.—The Virgin Islands have the nearest to 100 per cent attendance in the public schools of any state, territory or possession of the United States, according to comparative statistics from Washington.

The school year which has just opened probably will show as high a percentage of attendance as last year, which was a fraction less than 99 per cent. It is not unusual for a school to report 100 per cent attendance week after week.

There is compulsory education for all children from six to fifteen years of age. When a child is absent from school without proper excuse the parents are fined 20 cents for each day of absence. Parents are fined 10 cents for every time a scholar is tardy.

Sickness is investigated. When sickness is reported as the cause of absence, school nurses investigate, and only on certificate from these school nurses is the excuse of illness recognized. Simple treatment by the nurses frequently makes it possible for a child to return to the classroom.

With this system of fines, "playing hooky" is practically unknown in the Virgin Islands.

When the United States by purchase acquired the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917, there was already a well-established public school system, and it is estimated that there was less than 5 per cent illiteracy in the island. The school system, however, then extended only to the sixth grade.

More Grades Are Added. Since then the seventh and eighth grades have been established generally, and two junior high schools have been opened, with the junior year being offered this year for the first time. In another year it is planned to establish the fourth and last year of high school study.

Children in the Virgin Islands are anxious to learn, according to School Director Nase, head of the insular system, and the collecting of fines for tardiness and absence does not yield more than \$10 per month. This year there are 13 school teachers from the United States giving instructions in the island schools, while all of the other teachers are Virgin Islanders.

Household Hints

Avoid angles. Lay small rugs parallel to the walls. Don't place pieces of furniture across a corner, leaving a triangular unoccupied space in the corner.

TABBY CAT WHIPS ALLIGATOR

Battles for Life of Her Kittens and Her Methods of Warfare Are Too Much for Saruman.

Cincinnati.—Mother love and methods of warfare which dashed the larger odds recently won against terrible odds recently when a mother cat battled with an alligator which threatened her new-born kittens. The saruman dragged his five-foot length upon the porch of W. F. Madden, where "Snookums," the trusted family mouser, was basking in the sun with her five tiny kittens.

"Snookums" uttered a warning hiss, but the gator ignored her and started sliding across the floor toward the fluffy kittens. The mother cat launched herself through the air and landed on the beast's back, where she proceeded to slice his tough hide with her claws.

Her howls and the din that ensued brought Mrs. Madden to the scene, and a bewildered and bleeding alligator was hustled into a cellar prison.

Mixed Copperhead Snakes With Lumbering Operations

When a saw cut into a log at the McDonald sawmill, near Shoals, Ind., a nest of copperhead snakes was found and threatened for a time to put a stop to operations at the mill. Several slabs had been taken off by the saw when the snake nest was penetrated. In an instant the saw carriage and mill was a mass of squirming snakes. The lumbermen attacked the snakes with log hooks and killed all the reptiles.

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