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The Dalles - Oregon

IS FIRST WOMAN TO SCALE ANDES

Mrs. Marjorie Howarth of New York Makes Trip With Her Husband.

LIVES ON GAME AND FRUIT

Covers a Wild Trail 885 Miles Long—Saw No Monsters but Many Snakes and Bats—Husband Sick on Trip.

New York.—The first white woman to cross the highest peaks of the third range of the Andes mountains, 14,000 feet above sea level, and then to descend and proceed over the difficult trail extending over land and water for 885 miles from Quito, Ecuador, to Iquitos, Peru, on the upper reaches of the Amazon, is Mrs. Marjorie Howarth, wife of a New York business man.

"I had no idea of making such a trip when my husband and I left New York last March, planning merely for a pleasure outing in South America," said Mrs. Howarth at her home. "But when we decided to go over what is known as the Papallacta-Napo route, the American charge d'affaires at Quito, Harold Deane, gave us all the assistance possible. He advised us as to guides, who were Indians, of course, and several groups of these, who were changed at different points for new guides, were the only human beings we saw during most of the trip.

"First Woman to Make the Trip." "It was pointed out to us that the trip might be dangerous to any one, especially so to a woman because of the hardships, and that legend had not recorded that a white woman had ever attempted the task. That decided me to accompany my husband, as I thought it was time an American woman should venture over the trail, which follows closely the line of the equator.

"I want to say right here that we came across no monsters or any other strange creatures of the jungle, though there were plenty of animals, but they did not approach us closely, and I shot none, nor did I make any scientific discoveries.

"The snakes were a terror to me. They were everywhere, and it was not safe to move about without using care. At night the guides used a light in one hand and a stick in the other to frighten the snakes away whenever they had to go a few steps."

For two days Mrs. Howarth and her husband traveled on mules from Quito. From that point on to the Napo river, 135 miles, they went on foot, and the trail was so rough and through such jungles that progress was often hazardous and always slow and difficult. Near the end of this hard hike Mr. Howarth became ill with fever and Mrs. Howarth took command of the expedition. The situation looked serious, she said, as they were then 200 miles from Quito and nearly 700 miles from their objective, with a trail behind them over which it was almost impossible that Howarth could be carried, and it was at his suggestion that his wife determined to continue. Mr. Howarth lost weight and got worse day by day, despite every effort with such simple remedies they happened to have taken along in the stores. The hike became a slow moving column, with frequent halts for the benefit of the sick man.

Lived on Game, Fish and Fruit. "Our food supplies were nearly all gone, and we were living on what the guides could get in the way of game or fish, fruits and fried bananas, which we gathered as we proceeded daily," said Mrs. Howarth. "We feasted for a number of days on five chickens and some eggs we got in an Indian village. My health continued good, but I would not care to risk it again in a journey over that trail.

"An auto had carried us on the last lap to our starting point, at Quito, where the mountain is 10,000 feet above the sea, and we ascended the remaining 4,000 feet to the top of the Andes on mules and finished the ascent on foot. But we had to descend nearly 14,000 feet from the ice and snow-clad peaks to the heated, oven-like jungle and it was due to these changes and the hardship which caused my husband's illness. He got better when we obtained better food from the natives and his improvement continued when we got him into a big canoe afloat on the Napo river.

The Indian guides charged about 17 cents a day for the service of each member, and each carried a pack weighing 75 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Howarth always picked an open space in the jungle for their nightly camp, where they kept protective fires going with an Indian acting as guard, and their crude beds covered with heavy nets to protect them from snakes, insects and enormous bats.

"The largest and most terrifying bat I had ever heard of were encountered in this journey," said Mrs. Howarth. "According to the stories told by the Indians of these bats they appeared to be a sort of vampire. The Indians said these bats would kill a person quickly by puncturing veins in wrists or feet and drawing off the blood, and we were warned about sleeping arrangements. At other times we scared off the bats with shots."

B. H. MEYER



B. H. Meyer, one of the oldest members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who has become chairman of the commission for 1923.

CALIFORNIA TOWNS ROCKED BY QUAKE

Sacramento, Cal. — An earthquake which lasted for several seconds shook Sacramento and towns in the Sacramento valley early Monday. At Sacramento, according to N. R. Taylor, meteorologist of the United States weather bureau, the tremor stopped the clock in the weather bureau office. A report received here said the shock damaged a gas tank at Willows.

The quake was felt in Sacramento between 1:05 and 1:08 a. m. Meteorologist Taylor stated that he had reports from Chico, Red Bluff, Redding and Willows, all in the northern Sacramento valley, that the earthquake was felt there. The Willows report said a gas tank sprung a leak during the shocks.

SHERIDAN BANK IS LOOTED

Deposit Boxes Robbed of Cash and Liberty Bonds.

Sheridan, Or.—Robbers early Tuesday morning entered the First National bank here, drilled the outer door of the safe and escaped with liberty bonds and some currency which they found in thirty safe deposit boxes.

No estimate of the loss can be obtained, bank officials being reticent about the loss. It is believed that three men, traveling in a large automobile, committed the robbery. Entry to the bank building was made by forcing the front door.

Holstein Cow Sets New Record. Janesville, Wis.—"Kit," a five year old female Holstein cow, owned by Rockwell & Katterhenry, Beloit, has just finished a year's production run in the Beloit-Rock County Cow Test, in the association which makes the cow a world's champion among grades for production in association testing work. The record run extends from January 16, 1922, to January 16, 1923, and the official figures in the Wisconsin register of production is 28,538 pounds of milk, with 806.7 pounds of fat, with an average test of 3.42 per cent.

Germans Will Not Shelter French. Berlin.—French and Belgian nationalists hereafter will be refused lodging accommodations at all the leading hotels of Greater Berlin in accordance with a resolution ratified unanimously by the Berlin Hoteliers' Association.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat — Bluestem, \$1.44; soft white, \$1.18; western white, \$1.27; hard winter and western red, \$1.21; northern spring, \$1.22.
Corn—Whole, \$42; cracked, \$44.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$21 per ton; valley timothy, \$22; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23.
Butter Fat—49c.
Eggs—Ranch, 27¢@32c.
Cheese—Tillamook triplets, 32½¢@33c; Young Americas, 33½¢@34c; block Swiss, 30¢@32c; cream brick, 28¢@30c.
Cattle — Choice steers, \$7¢@7.50; medium to good, \$6.25¢@7.
Sheep—East of mountain lambs and choice valley lambs, \$11¢@13.
Hogs—Prime light, \$9.95¢; smooth heavy, \$8.9¢.

Seattle.
Wheat — Hard white, soft white, western white, \$1.30; hard red winter, soft red winter, northern spring, western red, \$1.25; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.60.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$24; timothy, \$23; straw, \$15.
Butter Fat—50¢@52c.
Eggs—Ranch, 26¢@28c.
Cattle — Prime steers, \$7.50¢@7.85; medium to choice, \$6.50¢@7.
Hogs — Prime light, \$9.25¢@9.45; smooth heavy, \$7¢@7.85.

RUHR RAILWAY MEN AND MINERS STRIKE

Entire Occupied Area Seething With Excitement, Though No Clashes Are Reported.

Dortmund.—The railroad men have declared a strike. All passenger and freight traffic has ceased in the region of Dortmund, Landroer and Bochum. The service was normal in other parts of the Ruhr.

Nationalist demonstrations took place in Dortmund Sunday and the city was decreed "a danger zone," by the French authorities. All French, allied and neutral residents in the Ruhr were warned to keep away from Dortmund.

Essen.—A general strike of the miners in the Ruhr district was decreed, effective Monday.

The strike decision was taken after a 12-hour session of the labor delegates here.

An ultimatum from Berlin announced that the workmen would be prosecuted and sent to jail if they transported coal to France and if miners brought it to the surface.

The entire Ruhr valley is seething with excitement. Manifestations and protests against the arrest of the German industrial officials were being organized, although these were forbidden by the French, who announced their intention to repress them ruthlessly, should the necessity arise. The labor leaders who favored co-operation with France apparently have been overwhelmed by popular sentiment and have declared the general strike.

HANDS OFF RUHR IS BRITISH POLICY

London.—The British government has instructed its military representatives on the Rhine not to interfere with the arrests and expulsions of German officials being carried out by the French. The British also are instructed not to cooperate with the French in such operations or allow themselves to become involved in any incidents of this nature.

The possibility that the league of nations will endeavor to end the strained situation in the Ruhr is again discussed by a section of the press. It is declared that Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish representative on the league council, will certainly raise the question of the Ruhr at the meeting of that body in Paris on January 29.

HUGHES WILL NOT RESIGN

Ambassador Harvey Sends Radio Declaring Rumor Untrue.

Washington, D. C.—Taking cognizance of published reports that he might resign from the cabinet, Secretary Hughes last night authorized the statement that he had no intention of doing so.

Secretary Hughes has received a copy of a radiogram sent by Ambassador Harvey to the North American Review, denying published reports that he and the secretary are not in accord on important questions of foreign policy. The message, sent in response to a query, was transmitted from the steamer on which Harvey is returning to his post.

To Contest Oregon School Law. New York.—A legal fight to question the validity of the Oregon Anti-Parochial school law, was decided upon here following a conference between Most Rev. Alexander Christie, Archbishop of the diocese of Oregon City and the supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus. The law recently was adopted by the voters of the state.

Flag to Be Lowered on Rhine. Coblenz.—The American flag, which has been floating since December, 1918, over the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, will be lowered and the French flag hoisted in its place early in the morning of January 26, with the traditional ceremonial and salutes.

Debt Commission Conference Ends. Washington, D. C.—Discussions between the American and British debt commissions have been adjourned but with an understanding that negotiations for funding the British war debt to the United States would be continued through the British embassy here.

Jury Frees 5 Harrin Miners. Marion, Ill.—All five defendants in the Harrin riots trial were found not guilty by a jury of twelve Williamson county farmers.

450 Yanks Wed on Rhine. Coblenz.—Upward of 450 men of the American forces in Germany have been married with permission since January, 1922.

25 TO 30 ARRESTS LIKELY AT BASTROP

From 75 to 100 Indictments of Masked Louisiana Raiders Expected.

Baton Rouge, La.—The evidence already presented and that to be heard at the state's open hearing at Bastrop into Morehouse masked-band activities will warrant 25 to 30 arrests and from 75 to 100 indictments, Attorney General Cocco said after a conference with Governor Parker on the progress being made at the hearing.

Bastrop, La.—The third week of the open hearing into the activities of black hoods in Morehouse parish began Monday, the state attempting to learn the identity of more of the masked men alleged to have been implicated in the kidnapping of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard on August 24, whose mutilated bodies were found in Lake La Fourche December 22.

All persons held up on the highway who have testified thus far have agreed that the masked party numbered between 10 and 15 men. Witnesses have declared that they recognized five of them as follows: E. N. "Newt" Gray, deacon of Little Fellowship Missionary Baptist church of the Thompson section, about four miles from Mer Rouge; Oliver Skipworth, son of Captain J. K. Skipworth, leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Morehouse parish; T. Jeff Burnett, formerly parish deputy sheriff, at liberty under \$5000 bail after having been arrested on an affidavit charging murder; Smith Stevenson, Bastrop blacksmith, and a man known as "Blacksmith" Smith of Bastrop.

SHERIFFS PLAN TO CURB GUN TOTERS

Portland, Or.—Vancouver, B. C., was selected as the next convention city for the Northwest Association of Sheriffs and Police in session here. Hereafter conventions will be held in the summer.

A stringent plan to control traffic in revolvers was presented to the convention by the legislative committee of the organization.

Powerful legal discouragements to sale and possession of revolvers are outlined in the proposals. This suggestion, as well as other important proposals reported by the committee, are to be considered for enactment in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, California, Alberta and British Columbia.

The proposed bill requires that the possessor of any gun with a barrel less than 12 inches long must secure a permit from chief of police, marshal or sheriff, with right of appeal to the circuit court in case permit is refused.

RAIL SETTLEMENT LIKELY

Agreement on Central Pacific Trackage Wanted By Union Pacific.

Washington, D. C.—Proceedings before the Interstate commerce commission opened a road for complete settlement of the controversy between western railroads over control of the Central Pacific system.

Representatives of the Union Pacific, which has fought the application of the Southern Pacific to retain the Central Pacific lines under lease, gave notice during final arguments on the case that they would support the Southern Pacific's claim provided the commission would approve a projected traffic agreement between the two lines covering future utilization in transportation of the Central Pacific's trackage.

In behalf of the Western Pacific a similar position was stated and only the public service commission of Oregon protested against the solution which the railroads concerned advocated.

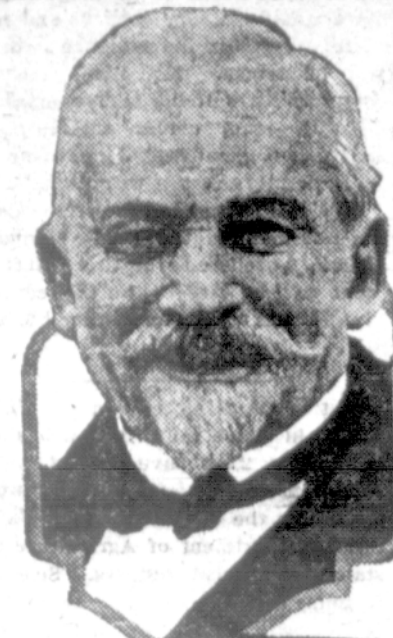
Japan Reveals New U. S. Pact. Tokyo.—Premier Kato, replying to an interpellation by Viscount Kato, leader of the Kenseikai, or opposition party, declared that while no formal negotiations had occurred, "there is an understanding between America, Great Britain and Japan regarding steps to be taken" if the other powers fail to ratify the Washington conference agreements.

Court Enjoins Rail Strikers. Spokane, Wash.—A permanent injunction restraining striking railway shopmen from interference with the company's employees or property was granted by the O. W. R. & N. company in federal district court here.

Prohibition Chief Under Charges. Washington, D. C.—Theodore Schweitzer, prohibition chief for Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, has been suspended, pending an investigation.

House Committee Upholds Alien Trust. Washington, D. C.—A proposition for legislation authorizing immediate return to their owners of all trusts held by the alien property custodian was rejected by the house commerce committee.

EMILE COUE



Emile Coue, famous French teacher and auto-suggestion healer, who is visiting in this country.

HOUSE INCREASES WATERWAYS ITEM

Washington, D. C.—Routing all opposition, including the house leadership, the rivers and harbors bloc overrode both the budget estimate and the appropriations committee and increased the waterways item in the army bill from \$37,000,000 to \$56,585,000.

The vote was taken after one of the stormiest sessions of the present house. Unable to agree on a time for debating the item, the house became impatient for a vote and the speakers, including Representative Mondell, republican leader, and Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee was interrupted by demands for a vote from all over the house.

The motion for the increase made by Chairman Dempsey of the rivers and harbors committee was adopted, 152 to 44, after the bloc had forced the house to shut off debate.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

Influenza in a mild form is virtually epidemic in Maryland, reports to the state board of health disclose. The largest cannon ever made at a French arsenal has just been completed at Truelle. The gun will have a range of more than 60 miles.

The house passed the army appropriation bill, fixing the size of the United States army at 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men for the fiscal year 1923-24.

The general health of the nation during 1922 was better than during any year in the history of the country with the exception of 1921, the department of commerce reports.

The death list as a result of the epidemics among the near east refugees in Greece now approaches 1000 a day, according to Dr. Mabel Elliott, head of the American women's hospitals and medical director of the relief work.

An amendment to the constitution, advancing the presidential inaugural date from March 4 to the third Monday in January following the November elections, was provided in a resolution introduced in the house by Representative Woodruff, republican of Michigan.

Vigilantes Set Up Permanent Rule.

Harrison, Ark.—Vigilantes set up a permanent organization to control northern Arkansas, following a week in which they have reigned supreme. The new government, an outgrowth of the mob of men from points along the Missouri & Northern Arkansas railroad, who lynched E. C. Greger and flogged a score of strikers, issued a proclamation declaring its purpose was to "protect property of the railway and interests of the citizens who depend on this road for their transportation."

Methodist Church Pact Agreed On.

Cincinnati.—A working agreement making possible the reunion of the two factions of the Methodist Episcopal church was agreed to in joint executive session here by the commissions representing the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church South.

Government's Tax Drive Success.

Washington, D. C.—The drive by the internal revenue bureau to collect back taxes brought nearly \$165,000,000 in income and profits taxes into the treasury in the first half of the fiscal year 1922-1923, according to estimates made by Commissioner Blair.

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SENSE OF SMELL GUIDES INSECTS

Scientists Say Olfactory Powers of Bees and Ants Are Past Comprehension.

HAVE EVOLVED NEW SCIENCE

Clears Up Some of the Mysteries That Have Puzzled Scientists for Centuries—Makes Experiment With Moths.

Washington.—Did you ever imagine what the world resembles to a bee or an ant? Putting yourself in an insect's place is not just a matter of picturing your normal self reduced a million or so times and walking about seeing crumbs as loaves of bread and lumps in the carpet as mountains.

If you fancy yourself a worker in the bee world, for example, you must imagine yourself recognizing hive neighbors by their distinctive odor. Family resemblance in the social order of bees is a matter of a hive and family odor rather than of peculiar appearance.

When you returned home after a long journey in search of nectar the sentinel at the door would know you by the odor of the hive which you carried. If by some mishap you became lost or injured and did not return to the hive for several days the hive odor would gradually become faint and when you arrived the guardian of the door would sound the warning that a stranger was trying to break in. The result would be a tragic ending of your useful career.

As a honey bee you would have intense passion for sweet things, and if a scientist got you in his power and put you to work in his experiments you would show him that a bee cannot be fooled by bitter salts in candy. You would be a connoisseur to the extent of recognizing the difference between candy containing strychnine and candy containing quinine when the scientist himself could not detect any difference in taste.

These random glimpses of life in an insect's world are gathered from the experiments of Dr. N. E. McIndoo of the bureau of entomology. Doctor McIndoo recently has published a paper on the senses of insects in which he explains his latest observations and conclusions, especially those relating to the olfactory sense.

Insects Have New Science. "In regard to odors," he says, "insects have already evolved a new science and are capable of classifying and analyzing odors, many of which are unknown to us. Furthermore, they have evolved special organs for producing odors and highly developed ones for receiving them. In fact, the olfactory sense of insects, particularly in the honeybee, is so highly developed that we do not have any more conception of it than does the honeybee (if it could think as we do) of our wonderfully developed sense of sight, which is able to distinguish accurately the size, form, and color of insects."

Science for centuries has puzzled over mysteries of animal life and wondered how some of the tiny creatures are unerringly guided to their mates to food, and to their homes. It was proved long ago that sight plays a minor part in insect life. Some scientists attribute the remarkable feats of insects to instinct and others believe that strange occult powers guide them. Still other entomologists are persuaded that that one of the five senses, highly developed, must rule insect activities as sight rules human life.

Made Careful Observations. Doctor McIndoo carried 450 Promethia cocoons from Massachusetts to small islands of the Florida Keys. The moths were then sufficiently far from their regional home, the doctor figured, so that no other specimens would interfere with his observations. The female moths were kept in glass jars, some turned upside down on the sand, and some with netting over the top.

The males were released at various distances. They quickly found their way to the females in the jars covered with netting, but none came to jars with mouths buried in the sand.

As the females in all the jars were equally visible, Doctor McIndoo found it reasonable to believe that sight had little or nothing to do with the attraction of the male moth to the female. He believes that emanations passed away from the jars whose mouths were covered with netting and that these emanations were sensed in some way by the male moths. As delicate odors could not escape through the jars with mouths in the sand, the signals from these jars were disregarded.

To support his theory that the olfactory sense dominates in insect life, Doctor McIndoo brings the evidence of other scientists. Wheeler, he says, found that different species of ants have different odors that can be distinguished even by the feeble nose of a human being. The odor of one species is described as being pungent and ethereal; two others are smoky; others are like rotten coconuts; and still another species of ant has a small reminiscent of lemon geranium.

Another scientist, Miss Fiedle, thinks that the mother ant transmits a family odor to all of her offspring, and she says that ants can differentiate the innate odors peculiar to the species, sex, caste and individual.