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Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, August 10, 1923

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SPEAK WITH EYE AND HAND

Chinese Said to Have New Language,
Which They Are Urging English
Detectives to Adopt.

Secret languages already exist among the members of Scotland yard, and bobbies and detectives do not talk only with their lips. There are facial and hand languages, and the latest addition may be a new eyebrow language which is being advocated by a Chinese police official, and which is being considered now in this country and the states, says London Answers.

When extra police are required and the whistle is not available or desirable the sudden closing of both eyes will convey the information.

Two quick movements of the right eyebrow, followed by a swift frown mean: Be ready for instant action.

Closing the right eye means: He has got a gun.

Blowing the upper lip: Take careful note of what is being said.

The only trouble with these languages is that, unless you know them thoroughly, you may easily convey the wrong thing. For example, if you are talking to a bobby in the presence of a tramp, and the bobby closes his right eye, how will you know whether to sympathize with the policeman for having got an eyelash in his eye—or to run?

Probably, if the new language is approved, we shall get a little further light upon the subject.

Two Motorists Hurt by Exploding Pavement

When part of the brick pavement in the Chicago road exploded under their car from the intense heat, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rabal of Paris, Ill., were injured.

Firemen, attracted by the loud noise, found a heavy cloud of smoke arising from the place where the concrete foundation was torn out.

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A universal custom that benefits everybody.
Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WRIGLEY'S

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package



THE FLAVOR LASTS

CURSE FOLLOWS LEOPOLD'S LINE

Pronounced by Witch Doctor Because of Misrule in the Belgian Congo.

Berlin.—The curse of the Congo witch doctor still works.

Princess Louise, daughter of Leopold of Belgium, "cursed" many years ago because of her royal father's misrule in the Belgian Congo, with its attendant "Congo atrocities," has come to a matrimonial shipwreck—as have all his daughters.

To the tenth generation you and yours will suffer, cried the infuriated witch doctor, "sorrow and death shall be your share. As our people die your slaves, so shall your people live in sorrow. As my people wept, so shall yours suffer."

That curse, uttered because Belgian commanders, at the alleged behest of Leopold, cut off the hands of Congo natives because they could not gather enough rubber, came true almost as uttered. Death, sorrow, disgrace—everything imaginable has happened to the family and descendants of the bewitched king.

The list is long. There was Louise of Tuscany, his daughter—desperately unhappy in her married life. There is Louise, who at the age of sixty-four, has been forced to leave her Hungarian husband, a former captain of Hussars in the army of Francis Joseph.

Witch Doctor Curses Leopold.

To begin at the beginning, Leopold was immensely wealthy, for he was a good business man, though a rather different king and family man. His rubber plantations in the Congo annually netted him a fortune. But the joy was taken out of it all when publicity was given to the horrors perpetrated upon the natives who had gathered the quota of rubber assigned to them by their Belgian slave drivers. It was then the witch doctor pronounced the curse.

Apparently it worked. Leopold and his queen had violent disagreements. His daughter, Stephanie, married Rudolph, crown prince of Austria-Hungary. It was not long before they disagreed and private gossip appeared ready to burst into the flame of public scandal. Rudolph sought distraction elsewhere—with Marie Vetsera, his mother's lady in waiting. The couple went to the prince's hunting lodge at Mayerling—it was evening. A gay party followed and the next day the world was amazed to learn that Rudolph's brains had been crushed out, apparently with a bottle, and that Marie Vetsera had been shot and killed.

The mystery of their deaths was never solved. Innumerable stories and rumors as to how they died have been printed. One, told in a book issued recently in Vienna, appears the most reasonable. The author holds that Rudolph, who was a philanderer, seduced a girl he had met the day of his arrival at Mayerling—the daughter of a forest guard. The father, so the book tells, caught the girl and prince together and killed the prince, not knowing who he was. Then Marie Vetsera ended her life.

Princess Leaves Court.

Stephanie, the widow, and one of the most unpopular princesses in Austria-Hungary, was made so uncomfortable at the court of the Hapsburgs that she returned to her home near Brussels. Her mother had died in the meantime, and Leopold, free to enjoy life, had gone to Paris. There he met a laundress—young, pretty and not averse to the attentions of a wealthy old gentleman.

Out of the strange union of the elderly king and the young and beautiful laundress resulted a tangle which troubled the courts of Belgium for many a day. After having two sons by the young lady, now the Baroness Vaughan (one of the sons is dead), the king married her on his deathbed, leaving his enormous fortune to her. The daughters of royal blood contested the will—there was litigation extending over years and then the courts held the Baroness Vaughan entitled to every penny of Leopold's money.

In the meantime Louise had married Geze von Matschich, a Hungarian noble. For a time they lived happily. Then came near-poverty, the war and—now the princess has followed in the footsteps of her sisters in the line of marital infelicity.

Young Baron Vaughan has an impediment in his speech. He resembles his royal father greatly. He has a vast fortune. And he is anxious to marry some American girl—he has said so repeatedly. What his fate will be—whether the curse of the Congo will also fall upon him—only time will tell.

Rewarded for Lending His All to Employer

George Chipchase, a coachman who loaned his savings of \$4,000 to his wealthy employer in financial difficulties years ago, is to receive \$25,000 in cash and the income of a trust fund of \$100,000.

This became known through a letter left by Judge William H. Moore of Prides Crossing, Mass., millionaire manufacturer and horseman, deceased, to his widow.

2-Day Race Meet

Speed Program

Sherman County Fair Association

to be held at

Moro, Oregon

September 14 - 15, 1923

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Speed Program

Sherman County Fair Association

Friday, September 14th

1. Auto Polo, Grass Valley Team vs Moro Team
Auto Polo cars to race five miles immediately after game.
2. Chariot Race, 2-horse teams, half mile \$65.00
Purse divided 30-20-15
3. Relay Race, mile and half 75.00
Purse divided 35-25-15
4. Saddle Horse Race, half mile 50.00
Purse divided 25-15-10
5. Saddle Horse Race, quarter mile 50.00
Purse divided 25-15-10
6. Pony Race, half mile, 144 hands or under 50.00
Purse divided 25-15-10
7. Pony Race, Boys, half mile, owned and rode by boy 14 years old or younger, pony to be 144 hands or under 40.00
Purse divided 20-124-74
8. Harness Race, pace, mile, three heats, each heat a race 150.00
Purse divided 25-15-10
9. Harness Race, trot or pace, mile, 3-year olds, three heats, each heat a race—Trainer's Purse
10. Shetland Pony Race, eighth mile, purse to be divided according to number of entries, money for all 25.00

Program subject to change without notice.

The board reserves the right to declare off any or all races.

All entries must be made by 6 p. m. the preceding day of the race.

Horses competing must be known to be owned in the county forty days before date of entry.

Speed Program

Sherman County Fair Association

Saturday, September 15th

1. Auto Polo, Grass Valley Team vs Moro Team
Auto Polo cars to race five miles immediately after game.
2. Chariot Race, 2-horse teams, half mile \$65.00
Purse divided 30-20-15
3. Relay Race, mile and half 75.00
Purse divided 35-25-15
4. Saddle Horse Race, half mile 50.00
Purse divided 25-15-10
5. Saddle Horse Race, quarter mile 50.00
Purse divided 25-15-10
6. Pony Race, half mile, 144 hands or under 50.00
Purse divided 25-15-10
7. Pony Race, Boys, half mile, owned and rode by boy 14 years old or younger, pony to be 144 hands or under 40.00
Purse divided 20-124-74
8. Harness Race, pace, mile, three heats, each heat a race 150.00
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Please help us make your county fair a success. Every one can help.

Make an exhibit of grain or other product from your farm.

Local exhibits help build a local fair.

Select your exhibits at your earliest convenience. Each one do his part and your fair and our fair will be a success.

Make an exhibit of any stock you have on the farm. If you have any stock to sell this will help you.

Strictly county entries only this year.

Exhibits must be entered and placed by noon on Wednesday, September 12th.

Judging will take place on Thursday, September 13th.

Exhibits will be released at four o'clock afternoon of Saturday, September 15th.

TIMBER LANDS YIELD REVENUE

Form a Valuable Source for
Taxation Purposes, Says
U. S. Forest Service.

Washington.—Stating that the continuous use of forest lands will afford permanent development and prosperity for local communities and regions, a report of the United States Forest Service points out that one of the chief benefits of standing forests and forest industries lies in their wealth for purposes of taxation. The present system of timber taxation is unquestionably imperfect, says the report, adding that any future modifications must recognize the basic need for a fair contribution to the public revenue.

In the state of Washington, the report states, data obtained by the forest reserve service indicate an assessed valuation on timber lands of about \$100,000,000 and on the lumber industry, aside from timber, of about \$50,000,000, a total of \$150,000,000 out of a grand total for all property in 1920 of about \$1,195,000,000. The total for timber and the lumber industry was under the total amount for improved agricultural land in the state by about one-fourth. The taxes on timber land alone made up about 8 per cent of the total levied for 1921 for all purposes, and on other property invested in lumber manufacture about 3 per cent, making a total of approximately 11 per cent, or in excess of \$7,000,000. In some of the heavily timbered western counties the contribution of timber lands alone reached 50 per cent of the total taxes. Additional taxes, it is stated, are paid by dependent wood-using industries and by the large number of people whose livelihood depends directly and indirectly upon the forests.

Similar conditions obtain in Oregon, the report declares. In 1920, the lumber industry in Washington and Oregon paid in taxes about \$1.00 for each thousand feet, board measure, of lumber cut. The cut was nearly 9,000,000 board feet, but under intensive forestry it would be possible to grow and harvest 10,000,000 board feet or more per year, or nearly twice the 1920 cut. This, the report points out, means an enormous taxable resource which can be made permanent.

Denuded and Timbered Lands.

The report cites examples from widely scattered regions to illustrate the contrast from the standpoint of public revenues between timbered lands and nearby denuded lands of similar character. The average assessment in the western part of Washington on standing timber is in the neighborhood of \$26 per acre, on logged-off lands \$9.32. One timbered section assessed at approximately \$80 per acre adjoins a cut-over section assessed at \$2.50 per acre. In New Jersey, the State Forest Park Commissioner estimated that a forest area of 2,000,000 acres was assessed at \$4,000,000, but under timber-crop production might be made to return taxes on an assessed valuation of \$200,000,000.

The average assessed value of standing pine timber in Louisiana in 1920 was estimated at about \$42.50 per acre, says the report, contrasting this with the figure of \$5.25 for cut-over lands. In Mississippi it is reported that cut-over land is assessed at \$3 to \$4 an acre, while standing pine timber is assessed at \$6 to \$8 per thousand feet, with stands running from 6,000 to 10,000 feet per acre—an equivalent to from \$36 to \$80 per acre assessed value.

In New Hampshire, says the Forest Service, the contrast is between the tax value of denuded land and that of second growth. Cut-over timber land, if fairly well located, is generally assessed at about \$4 per acre. It is stated; on the sides of mountains assessments go as low as \$1 an acre. A forty-acre tract of second growth pine saw timber about fifty years old, containing 750,000 feet, board measure, is assessed at \$4,000. On a \$4 valuation, it is pointed out, this land would pay a little under 10 cents per acre in taxes if cut over; it now pays \$3.60, or over thirty-six times as much.

Large Employment to Labor.

"Abundant standing timber affords large employment to labor. In 1919 the Industrial Insurance commission of Washington reported that the lumber industry paid 40 per cent of the total pay roll of the state for hazardous occupations, aggregating \$227,995,862. It is estimated that in excess of 15,000 men were required by the railroads to handle the lumber output of Washington and Oregon. It is also estimated that upward of 10,000 sailors, longshoremen, stevedores and others were employed in the water transportation of lumber. A total of 60,088 additional persons are engaged in the lumber industry. A large percentage of the state's total population of about 1,350,000 was directly dependent upon the forests for a livelihood in 1919.

"Timber is also an important source of railroad traffic. The annual reports of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Oregon & Washington, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads for the year 1920, on file with the Public Service commission at Olympia, show that of the slightly less than 21,000,000 tons of traffic originating in Washington nearly 13,500,000 were products of the forests. Under intensive timber cropping Washington could grow on its present forest area from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 board feet per year more than its sawmills cut in 1920.

BRITISH SCIENTIST SEES RADIO CONTROL OF WORLD

Tells of Directing Transportation by Use of Wireless.

London.—Under the heading, "Coming of the Wireless Age," a British scientist contributes a striking article to a London newspaper, in which he predicts that wireless will be used in the near future for directing ships at sea, train and trolley services, traffic control on the road, fleets of battleships and aircraft.

"It will be possible," he says, "to direct the path of everything moving on the surface of the earth, not even excepting human beings, by means of wireless."

The initial step in harnessing this potent and little-known force was the establishment some weeks ago of a wireless lighthouse on Inshelketh Island, in the Firth of Forth. By means of this "lighthouse," ships can be directed through the dangerous channels of the Firth by wireless, so there is no possibility of their running ashore or being wrecked even on the darkest night or in the densest fog.

Steps are being taken in conjunction with the British board of trade and the meteorological office, to internationalize wireless direction of ships at sea. At the present moment there is lying in the port of London a ship that has been specially fitted with powerful wireless receiving sets to give demonstrations of this new method of navigation in all the principal ports of the world.

Setting out from London, this missionary ship will sail for China, via the Mediterranean, India ocean and the Straits, and thence on to North and South America, and back across the Atlantic to Europe and South Africa, giving demonstrations at every big port en route.

The most ambitious effort, however, will be a cross-Atlantic airplane flight which is to be made late in the summer. The machine will carry both pilot and observer, but their attentions will be confined to the actual flying side.

Setting out from Newfoundland, for the first 900 miles of its flight the airplane will be directed by the Glace Bay wireless station. Then it will be picked up and navigated by a wireless "lightship," cruising in mid-ocean, to a point where control will be transmitted to Onger, the big operating station in this country.

The whole 2,000 miles of flight will be directed by wireless.

Girl Is Authority on the Monroe Doctrine



Miss Helen Schumacher, thirteen years old, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., who won first prize and highest honors in an essay contest, on the Monroe Doctrine, arranged by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Goes to Jail Rather

Than Visit Mother

Omaha, Neb.—John Monaco, newsboy, declared to be worth \$15,000, appeared in Municipal court on a vagrancy charge.

Herman, his brother, declared that Monaco would not go to see his mother, living in this city.

The judge gave him the choice of seeing his mother or thirty days. John took the thirty days.

Postcards Popular in Germany.

Berlin.—Postcards have become Germany's most popular means of communication since the war. Figures just announced show that nearly a trillion passed through the German mails during 1921. There were 923,190,700 exchanged within Germany alone, 44,724,370 went abroad and 88,758,750 came into the country from foreign correspondents.

Sends Son to Jail for Breaking Law

H. L. Jarrett was sent to jail for 30 days and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 by his own father, Justice of the Peace Jarrett, at Charleston, W. Va. Jarrett was convicted of possessing moonshine liquor.