

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

Moro, Oregon
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 C. L. IRELAND, Managing Editor
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Not everybody realizes the amount of damage that is caused to freight in transit in the United States by rough handling and poor stowing. Railroad reports, however, say that the losses of that sort in a single year, 1920, amounted to more than \$100,000,000. There can be small wonder that the railroads have undertaken to minimize this item by conducting special campaigns amongst those who are concerned in occasioning it. Since they find such losses can be attributed, in large part, to the general backsliding and loss of morale following upon the war period, it is not surprising that amongst the most important results of their preventive campaign is said to be the awakening of employees to the seriousness of the situation confronting the railroads, and to the necessity for whole-hearted co-operation in uncovering and correcting practices that are harmful to the property entrusted to their care.

An increase of 30 per cent in the consumption of bananas in the United States is attributed, by one authority, to the effect exercised upon the American psychology by that profound ditty: "Yes, We Have No Bananas." Our private opinion is that the phenomenon is merely a coincidence, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The song, if it has driven the American people to anything, has driven them to something stronger than fruit. However, if research bears out the report, a new method of stimulating trade will have been discovered. Perhaps music hath charms to soothe the savage buyer. We are open-minded about it, and favor giving the formula a trial. It will be proclaimed a success if the present stagnation in the farm machinery business will give way to that yet unwritten classic: "Yes, We Have No Agricultural Implements."

If men and women with ability to teach well and a genuine interest in education are to be found and held in the profession, however, there will have to be a more enlightened public attitude toward school teaching, says the Evansville Journal. Not better pay alone, but better teaching conditions, greater freedom from routine and red tape, and more opportunity for individual study and research, more leisure for self-improvement and recreation, are some of the things needed. It has been the lack of these things in recent years that has turned many potential good teachers away from the schools.

The annual wall comes from Paris to the effect that American tourists are being robbed. This must be especially hard on the bird who went abroad for a change.

BILL THE BARBER
 Says
 THE TROUBLE WITH THE PROMOTION LAW ISN'T DEFECTIVE TEETH BUT ITCHING PALMS



Read Makers Will Hold Big Exhibit

From the fourteenth to the eighteenth of January there will be held in Chicago, the greatest exhibition of road machinery, materials, and methods ever staged in the history of road making.

It is difficult to estimate the importance of such a great exposition, either from the standpoint of the road builder or the road buyer. The intimate contact thus made possible between maker of machinery and maker of material can not but aid both to do better work. The bringing together of so many different ways of road making must be of incalculable value to the road buyer; the county and state engineers, the road supervisor, and the tax payer.

But perhaps the greatest benefit from this mutual contact of forces which are behind the good road, is in the laying before the country, the magnitude of the effort involved and showing forth to the world what progress has been made in the hard surface highway idea.

Twenty years ago, before the automobile was more than a toy, the road idea was dead. "We didn't need roads. The roads we had were good enough. To spend money for roads was foolish. The railroads gave all the transportation necessary. Roads were merely an expense, a luxury, not an asset!" Such arguments were common. There were no road builders, there was no road building industry. To-day there are thousands of engineers, hundreds of firms making hard road building machinery and products for hard road making, and there is not a state uninterested in modern highways, a county which isn't talking good roads, nor a farmer who doesn't realize the need of them.

This great road exposition is a reflection of the times, and the sentiment which is behind roads; hard roads, the sort of roads which minimize the hauling cost and give the maximum of speed and intercommunication.

The road exposition at the Coliseum, in Chicago, is more than an exhibit; it is a monument to the modern idea of transportation.

Oregon has a total area of 61,188,480 acres, of which 22.1 per cent, or 13,542,318 acres, are included in farms and 8.2 per cent or 4,913,851 acres, are classed as improved lands by the United States census. One of the questions to be raised in the land settlement and reclamation division of the coming state wide agricultural economic conference is whether Oregon should go on developing more new lands or concentrate to a greater extent on settling and making more prosperous the lands already developed. This conference will be held at O. A. C. January 23 to 25.

Mathews Denies Responsibility for Slander Attack

Last week the Observer printed an item to the effect that movie shows in Moro would be discontinued until further notice. This item was given to this paper with a request to print by G. E. Mathews, manager of the opera house.

A misunderstanding occurred in that Mr. Mathews intended to state that only the show for last Saturday night was intended; we understood him to say that all shows were included.

To correct the matter, Mr. Mathews had cards printed at Grass Valley. After the copy was prepared by Mr. Mathews and before it was printed, the copy for these cards, so Mr. Mathews states, was changed to read that the item printed by the Observer was "unsolicited" on his part.

Mr. Mathews disclaims all knowledge of the change in his copy. As we have been informed, the change was made by a person who is maliciously small minded. The least that can be said is that some men are born fools, others acquire the characteristics, and some have a combination of both.

Regardless of any specific facts that may be shown on some controverted points in the discussion concerning Russia, the American people will not lose sight of the fundamental fact that the present regime has refused to recognize the binding obligation of contracts honestly made and also refused to recognize the right of title to property honestly acquired.

Report of Budget Committee

Notice of Estimated Expenses and Receipts and the Proposed Tax Levy for the City of Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, for the year 1924.

ITEMIZED BUDGET

Recorder's Salary	240
Treasurer Salary	180
Marshal Salary	1200
Retirement of Bonds	3000
Interest on Bonds	2200
Emergency Fund, unforeseen contingencies	860
Water Fund	3400
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	11080
Estimated receipts, (water fund)	4780
Total amount to be raised by taxation for all purposes for the year 1924	6300

Dated at Moro, Oregon, this 29th day of September, 1923.

U. C. Richmond
 Chairman Budget Committee.
 J. R. Morgan
 Secretary Budget Committee.

60,000 PEACE PLAN PRIZE AWARDED

Advocates Entering World Court and Cooperation With League Without Full Membership at Present—Suggests League Membership Be Opened to All Nations and Provides for Development of International Law.

The American Peace Award brought forth 22,165 plans and many thousands of letters. Since many of the plans were the composite work of organizations, universities, etc., a single plan often represented the views of hundreds or thousands of individuals. The content of these plans is therefore an index of the true feeling and judgment of hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

These plans come from every group in American life. Some are obviously from lifelong students of history and international law; some are from persons who have studied little, but who have themselves seen and felt the horror of war—or who are even now living on its tragedy.

But among these all are these dominant currents: that, if war is honestly to be prevented, there must be a face-about on the part of the nations in their attitude toward it; that by some progressive agreement the manufacture and purchase of the munitions of war must be limited or stopped; that while the political mechanism alone will not insure cooperation among the nations, there must be some machinery to be made effective; that mutual counsel among the nations is the real hope for bringing about the disavowal of war by the open avowal of its real causes and open discussion of them; and finally that there must be some means of defining, recording, interpreting and developing the law of nations.

Statement of Jury of Award
 The Jury of Award realizes that there is no one approach to world peace, and that it is necessary to recognize not merely political but also psychological and economic factors. Committee as follows:

- I. ENTER THE PERMANENT COURT**
 That the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1922.
- II. COOPERATE WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITHOUT FULL MEMBERSHIP AT PRESENT**
 That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States Government should extend its present cooperation with the League and propose participation in the work of its Assembly and Council under the following conditions and reservations:
 Safeguarding of Monroe Doctrine
 1. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, but it will assume no obligation to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.
 In uniting its efforts with those of other States for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States insists upon the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American independence of the Old World and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other Powers.
 No Military or Economic Force
 2. That the only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of Peace is that which arises from confidence, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.
 The United States would assume no obligations under Article X in its present form, or under Article XVI in its present form in the Covenant, or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.
 The United States proposes that Articles X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the Covenant.
 No Obligations Under Versailles Treaty
 3. That the United States will accept no responsibilities under the Treaty of Versailles unless in any particular case, Congress has authorized such action.
 League Open to All Nations
 4. The United States Government proposes that Article I of the Covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary, re-drafted, so that admission to the League shall be assured to any self-governing State that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.
 Development of International Law
 5. As a condition of its participation in the work and councils of the League, the United States asks that the Assembly and Council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing for this purpose the aid of a commission of jurists. This Commission would be directed to formulate anew existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of international justice, and in general to define the social rights and duties of States. The recommendations of the Commission would be presented from time to time, in proper form for consideration, to the Assembly as to recommending if not a law-making body.

Author's Name Not to Be Revealed Until After Referendum
 In order that the vote may be taken solely upon the merits of the plan, the Policy Committee, with the acquiescence of Mr. Bok, has decided not to disclose the authorship of the plan until after the referendum. The identity is unknown to the members of the Jury of Award and the Policy Committee, except one delegated member.

JOHN W. DAVIS
 LEARNED HAND
 Treasurer

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON
 ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
 Member in Charge

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 Treasurer

Do you approve the winning plan in substance? (Put an X in the proper box) Yes No

Name _____ (Please print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Are you a voter? _____

Mail Promptly to
THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD
 82 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Note: Those interested in expressing fuller opinions are cordially urged to send them on a separate sheet.

Found Ancient Coin.
 A very ancient coin was kicked out of the ground by a ten-year-old boy at Masford, England. The lad's toe came in contact with a battered and crumpled silver match case, the lid being missing. When he lifted the case the boy noticed another shiny substance and picked up a silver coin the size of a ten-cent piece. On one side was the impress of a queen's head and on the other side the figure "1072." Apparently the coin is 8 years old.

Do They Turn it Off?
 A little girl from Indianapolis with two older sisters visited Niagara Falls. After watching the volume of water pour over the American side of the falls several minutes she inquired: "Do they turn it off at night?" The girl probably had in mind the water at the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' monument at Indianapolis, which pours over the stone work there and is turned off late each night.—Indianapolis News.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND ACCOUNTING SHEET
 of the City of Moro, Oregon, for the years 1920; 1921; 1922 and 1923.

This original estimate is made in compliance with Section 231-A of the laws of 1921 and shows in parallel columns the unit costs of the several services, materials and supplies for the three fiscal years next preceding the current year in detail, the expenditures for the first six months of the current year and the budget allowance for the year 1924.

	Estimated expenditures for the year 1924	Expenditures for first six months of 1923	Budget allowance for first six months, 1923	Detailed expenditures for three preceding years.		
				1922	1921	1920
Salaries	1620.00	810.00	810.00	1838.31	5412.14	3978.00
Labor				5.50		164.15
Oils, Distillate and Pumping Plant					6519.26	7694.98
Office Expense					273.96	
Streets		58.50		1556.92	2285.75	8202.74
Drayage					53.80	
Water Fund, materials and supplies			1638.00			1472.05
Refund for money borrowed					5000.00	
Warrants, Bonds and Interest					3010.00	3900.66
Rent					80.00	120.00
Parks and City Hall						5470.20
Interest					229.61	
Advertising					156.55	
Emergencies	860.00	782.20	400.00	705.24		
Sherman Electric					2609.82	
Water	3400.00	1619.84		3174.46	1462.50	
Park Sewer				610.00		
Park Fund						
Park Sewer Ext. no. 1		210.00				
Court Sewer		719.52		517.50		
Retirement of Bonds	3000.00	3000.00	2000.00	1000.47		
Bond Interest	2200.00	950.00	2200.00	431.47		
Water Fund, for the purpose of securing water				1542.00		
Sewer System and Tank		210.00		1600.00		
Totals	11080.00	8350.06	7048.00	18544.37	46202.59	31002.78

I, A. B. Riddell, Recorder of the City of Moro, Oregon, do hereby certify that the expenditures and the budget allowances for six months of the current year and the expenditures for the three fiscal years next preceding the current year as above shown have been compiled from the records in my charge and are true and correct copies thereof.

A. B. Riddell, Recorder of the City of Moro.

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 For The County News

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