

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

Oregon Historical Society
Auditorium

Established 1887

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, July 30, 1926

Price Five Cents

W. C. BRYANT

Attorney-at-Law

Office Phone Main 93
Moro Oregon

Dr. J. R. Morgan

DENTIST

United States Dental Examiner for this district.

Office at

MORO, OREGON

Dr. J. A. Wonderlick

Physician
and Surgeon

Office in McKee Building
Phone No. 182

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER

X-RAY DIAGNOSIS

WASCO, OREGON

DR. C. L. POLEY

Physician and Surgeon
Grass Valley, Oregon

People can reach me from Moro at night from the long distance booth at Hotel Moro by ringing The Dalles.

Dr. W. N. Morse

Physician and Surgeon

THE DALLES, OREGON

Office at the Hamilton Hospital
Phone No. Hospital 487

De Larhue Optical Co.

Eyeglass Specialists
Manufacturing Opticians
Eyes Examined Glasses Fitted
Exclusively Optical
Complete Lens Manufacturing
Plant in Connection
THE DALLES OREGON
15-16 Vogt Block.

A. M. HICKS

Plumbing
and Heating

Sells and installs the famous
Mueller pipe or pipeless furnace

WASCO, OREGON

JAMES STEWART

SHERMAN COUNTY
STOCK AND BRAND
INSPECTOR

Moro - Oregon

DEPUTIES: L. Schadewits, Kent,
Oregon; Dr. Jos. Saunders, Moro,
Ore.; W. H. Meyer, Wasco, Ore.

Bank Hotel

Formerly the Albert

The Dalles' Newest and Best
Hostelry

CENTRALLY LOCATED

Sherman County Headquarters

J. P. RATH, Manager

The Dalles - Oregon

The Fortune Teller

By CYNTHIA BLAIR

(Copyright.)

THE lawn of the Kirbys' beautiful home was gay with colored tents, banners and flags. A charity bazaar was in progress. People had come from all the nearby towns and even from the city 50 miles away.

Millicent Kirby came hurrying over to little Kate Adams, the daughter of the woman who ran the village tea room.

"Tim sorry, Kate," she began abruptly, "but I'll have to change you from the candy table to something else. Harriet Nielson wants it."

Kate said nothing, but her blue eyes filled with tears. Of course, Harriet would have to have what she wanted; her father was one of the wealthiest men in town, and she and Millicent were great friends. But Kate had planned for the candy table and, in fact, had made a great deal of the candy herself.

"You can have the fortune wheel," Millicent went on, after a moment's thought. "The Greer twins are going to, but they've changed their minds. It's over in that corner—you'll manage it beautifully."

Kate said nothing, merely picked up her big, flower-trimmed hat and went off to the secluded corner where the fortune wheel had been placed.

Nobody would care much about the fortune wheel; she had gone to enough fairs and bazaars to know that. You paid ten cents for a number, and then got the printed slip that corresponded to it, and when there was a celebrated palmist telling fortunes, nobody would bother with a silly thing like the fortune wheel.

She walked toward it slowly, trying to conquer her feeling of resentment toward the other girls, trying to tell herself that she must do the best she could, wherever she happened to be. But it was so hard. The other girls, Millicent and the Greer twins and Harriet, all had so much; they traveled in winter, went to parties, and had such a good time. And she lived the year round in the village, never had much excitement or many good times. The charity bazaar was one of the big events of her year, and it had been a real adventure to have the candy table.

She set the fortune wheel and began to spin it, wishing that she could call out funny things, as circus barkers did.

A young man who was sauntering past stopped, glanced at her, then came over.

"You don't remember me, but we used to play together when we were little bits of tots," he told her. "My people lived here then—the Orotts."

"Oh—and you're Billy Orott!" she cried eagerly. "I do remember you, of course; I've never had so much fun as I did when you lived here, and we used to slide down hill in winter, and play in the sand in summer."

"And I used to study with your father. I heard that he is dead, Kate—I was so sorry, and wanted to write to you, only I didn't know what to say," he told her sympathetically. Then trying to be more cheerful, "I wanted to see your mother; do let me come down soon. And now spin the wheel and tell my fortune."

But before she could turn it Millicent came running up.

"Oh, Billy, everyone's been watching for you," she cried. "You're the town's most famous man, since you've won that competition in Paris. Everybody's heard of what an artist you are. Come with me; the girls all want to meet you."

"Just a minute," he answered. "Kate's going to tell my fortune."

"Come over to the palmist if you want your fortune told," Millicent urged, but Billy shook his head.

"No, Kate's going to tell it," he insisted. "Come, Kate; I've drawn my number—twelve."

Kate spun the wheel and drew out a printed slip of paper.

"I'm going to marry a blond girl," Billy answered, "and travel over the seas, and a dark girl may try to make trouble."

He went away then, after telling Kate good-by, and she watched him go with a little sigh. Millicent always got what she wanted, even if she had to take it from other people. Would she take Billy's friendship, in that same way? Kate asked herself.

There was a dance that evening at the Kirbys', to which Kate had not been asked. She tried not to feel left out of things, but she could not help being lonely.

Billy came across the grass so quickly that she had hardly heard his footsteps before he was at her side.

"I missed you at the dance," he told her, "so I slipped away, thinking maybe I'd be lucky enough to find you. I wanted to say hello to your mother and to—well, to talk over old times."

It got to be a habit, that talking over of old times. Millicent Kirby complained that she hardly ever saw Billy; he had so many engagements that he never could accept her invitations.

Even so, she was surprised when she heard of the engagement that was all-important to Billy and Kate—their own.

"I can't understand it," she told Harriet Nielson. "She's such a quiet little thing—and he's a famous artist!"

But Billy understood—though he always insisted that Fate had settled things for him the day Kate told him his fortune with the fortune wheel.

PEOPLE TO VOTE ON 18 MEASURES

Four initiative measures will be voted on this fall. Five others were proposed but failed to get the required number of signatures to get a place on the ballot. Of the four measures assured a place on the ballot, two are income tax bills. One is sponsored by the state grange and the farmers' union, the other by the public service league. Both provide for a state income tax on the graduated scale to be paid on incomes with exemptions for married persons and dependents. Both bills are said to be identical, with the exception that the public service league measure provides for a property tax offset against the income tax, a feature which is not contained in the grange bill.

A third initiative measure backed by the grange, state federation of labor and state fish commission proposes the regulation of fishing in the Columbia river. This measure would prohibit the use of fish traps in the river and would bar fish wheels from the river east of Cascade Locks.

The fourth measure which is to appear on the ballot by reason of the initiative is the bus and truck bill sponsored by the Oregon Motor Stage association. This would increase license fees paid by motor stage and trucks operating over Oregon's highways and is said to be a substitute for house bill 413 of the last legislature, which is under attack through the referendum in the forthcoming election.

The five proposed initiative measures which have failed to find a place on the ballot for one reason or another include the measure repealing the automobile certificate of title law sponsored by the Oregon automotive conference; the old-age pension measure backed by the old age pension league, including the water power bill sponsored by the state grange and affiliated organizations; the anti-capital punishment bill backed by den Seiling and a number of other Portland citizens; and Eric Nyquist's bill providing for the regulation of fishing on Oregon streams.

The Oregon Voter has the following concerning the bills that will appear on the ballot this fall:

"Eighteen measures, containing over 60,000 words, are to be voted upon by the people of Oregon at the general election, November 2, 1926."

"Thirty-seven measures submitted at the state election of 1912 contained approximately 65,000 words. Now, since 1912, at no other election, have the voters of Oregon been faced with the quantity of legal verbiage upon which they will pronounce whether words become law or remain mere language. In 1912, the protest against quantity of legislation proposed was such that 26 of the 37 measures were defeated."

"Text of the 18 measures, now pending before us, will fill approximately 56 pages of closely printed matter in the state pamphlet. Arguments for and against will occupy from 30 to 40 pages more. The type in which the state pamphlet is printed is so small as to wear out the eyes, and the legal verbiage so technical as to exhaust the attention. The form in which measures are printed is such as to conceal entirely the changes in existing law that are involved. Only through the press of the state, and the agitation by promoters and opponents, can the voters obtain anything like a coherent idea of what these measures mean, to say nothing of what effect they will have."

"Eleven of the eighteen measures were submitted by the legislature, few of them in form clear enough to distinguish between the old and proposed changes, and two of them amending one section of the constitution by different language."

"Three are legislative enactments suspended by the filing of referendum petitions."

"Four were initiated by petition. Following are the ballot numbers and brief descriptive titles:

- Submitted by Legislature
- 300-301 Refunding Klamath county warrants.
- 302-303 Portland school tax limitation increase.
- 304-305 Repeal of obsolete prohibition of negro voting.
- 306-307 Dennis Resolution.
- 308-309 Seaside normal school.
- 310-311 Eastern Oregon normal school.
- 312-313 Filling vacancies caused by recall.
- 314-315 Refunding Curry county warrants.
- 316-317 Filling vacancies at ensuing election.
- 318-319 Refunding Klamath and

Clackamas county warrants.
320-321 Eastern Oregon Tuberculosis hospital.

Referred by Petition

322-323 Cigarette and tobacco tax.
324-325 Legislature bus and truck bill.

326-327 Titling bill.

Initiated by Petition

328-329 Offset income tax.
330-331 Stage Association bill.
332-333 Grange fish bill.

334-335 Grange income tax bill.

"The voter will present the amenity measures in form that clearly sets forth the proposed changes."

"We will present clear and simple digests of all measures, ample discussion of their probable effect, and readable arguments for and against."

"From now until election, our principal effort will be to assist in bringing about as clear an understanding of all these measures as is possible. Their fate, and to some extent the welfare of Oregon, rest with the 200,000 to 300,000 men and women who will vote upon them."

CREEK INDIANS CLAIM MILLIONS

Say Government Owes Them
\$29,084,500 for Land.

Washington.—Something of interest to students of Alabama history is developing from the suit filed by the Creek nation against the government for money claimed due in payment for lands ceded to the United States in 1814, said lands comprising 23,000,000 acres, embracing almost all the present states of Georgia and Alabama and a large portion of the state of Mississippi.

This is the wording of the claim, but in 1814 the Creeks had jurisdiction not farther west than the rich country west of the Coosa, though ancestrally they had extended to Natchez land on the Mississippi. The land claim, therefore, appears to be considerably too large. The money value is figured at \$125 an acre, or a total of \$29,084,500. The land was undeveloped, much of it was hill and mountain land. The valuation is declared excessive.

The Creek war was fought not for the land the Creeks owned, but in order to punish those leaders and members of the nation who were aiding Great Britain in Great Britain's war with the United States. General Jackson's military operations were for the purpose of destroying the Creek nation's alliance with Great Britain against the American settlers of the coast region. At the end, when the Creek nation was crushed and the warring Creeks surrendered, a treaty of peace was entered into and Jackson was free to proceed against Pensacola, unhindered by the red man.

This suit was authorized by an act of congress in 1924, the Court of Claims being designated to give it a hearing.

Evidence of Spanish Battle Is Unearthed

Los Angeles, Calif.—Spanish conquistadors, under the leadership of the famous Cortez, fought a desperate battle on the famous golf course of the Los Angeles Athletic club at the Riviera, near Santa Monica, some time in the sixteenth century. This fact was brought to light a few days ago when Doctor Morton, tree surgeon, unearthed piles of bones, which, because of their blue color, he declared to be at least 300 years old, says the Los Angeles Times.

Bedded in a giant sycamore tree which he is rejuvenating Doctor Morton first found a stone cannon ball, fired by the Spanish cannon which the conquerors of Mexico brought to the shores of California. This led to the additional discovery of the bones of the soldiers who undoubtedly waged war on the Indians they found here to displace their conquest of the new land.

Member of 1 Family in 36 on Average Hit by Auto

New York.—Some member of your family has one chance in three in being killed or injured by an automobile this year. That is the risk indicated by figures on last year's motor accidents, gathered by the National Safety council and just made public through the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

Persons killed by automobiles in the United States in 1925 numbered 22,500. At an estimate of 30 injured for each fatality, the number hurt was 675,000, making the total casualties 697,500. The one-in-thirty-six ratio is given on the basis of 25,000,000 families in the United States.

Those killed in 1925 numbered 2,200 more than in 1924. The automobile death rate increased to 17.2 per 100,000 in 1925. It was 15.7 in 1924 and 14.9 in 1923.

Only Playing

A small boy accompanied his mother, who just "dropped in" to hear a part of the testimony in a trial at the county building. Counsel objected heatedly to one question after another put to the defendant. Finally there came a recess and counsel chatted amiably. The boy looked at them in wonder. "Ma, I thought they were mad at each other," he exclaimed.—Detroit News.

CONNECTING LINK ROAD PROPOSED

At the next meeting of the Wasco county court the matter of constructing a connecting market road link, beginning at Antelope and joining the Wheeler county road at Clarno, will be considered. The contemplated road will be 31 miles in length and will be made permanent by gravel surface.

The soil through the line of high water is gumbo, which makes an ideal road binder, and with a surface of gravel that stretch of road from Antelope to Fossil will be made one of the best in this section.

A meeting of interested ranchers and members of the county courts of both Wasco and Wheeler counties is to be held soon at Clarno. At that meeting the matter of voting a millage tax to assist in the building of the road will be considered. It is proposed that Wasco's share of the cost be appropriated from the market road fund, and this, with the millage tax, will be sufficient to construct the whole 31 miles of road.

With the completion of this link much travel will be diverted through the south ends of Wasco and Sherman counties. There is a great deal of travel over the John Day highway, and the new link will shorten the distance to Portland and route many tourists through Maupin and Wapinito.

AID TO BEAUTY



Under this young woman's skillful hands the front of the Administration Building of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition Association directly takes on a delightful aspect. She directs gardeners where to place the small trees and shrubs about the great stucco building. She is doing her share to make the big celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence a success.

Frosts Affect Flowers; Perfume Prices to Jump

Grasse, France.—The price of perfume is destined to mount. Grasse, the perfume center of Europe, with 26 distilleries, will run short of 600,000 pounds of petals this year as a result of the late frosts and inclement weather which destroyed a fifth of the Riviera flower crop.

Manufacturers say this shortage will cause at least a 25 per cent increase in the cost of French perfumes. The flower-growers, through their co-operative society, are able to force the distilleries to pay their prices. Rose leaves are now quoted at the equivalent of ten cents a pound, and orange flowers sell for fifteen cents.

Woman in Business of Catching Insects

Miami, Fla.—Collecting and breeding beautiful butterflies and moths is a business with Mrs. Elizabeth O. Groves. She has one of the largest laboratories of its nature in the country. She receives orders for rare butterflies from scientific institutions and colleges that specialize in nature study, from jewelers and collectors. During her first season she sold more than \$400 worth of the tiny blue-winged butterfly that feeds on the coontail. This is said to be a rare specimen in other sections, but common in Florida. Mrs. Groves also collects grasshoppers. One order was for 10,000 grasshoppers.

Oldest Road in England.
England's oldest road, which must have been made at least 2,000 years ago, connects Winchester and Canterbury.

\$9,000,000 IN 1925 SPENT ON GERM WAR

Rockefeller Foundation in
World Campaign.

New York.—More than \$9,000,000 was spent during 1925 by the Rockefeller Foundation in its campaign throughout the world against disease. Hookworm, yellow fever and malaria are the enemies of mankind its international health board especially aims to annihilate. This organization follows the policy of working only through governments of the countries to which it lends aid, and helps out only at the invitation of an official agency. It concerns itself only with new methods, one of its primary ends being to help a health official prove to his community the value of an innovation, but the board undertakes co-operation only with the clear understanding that the project in hand is eventually to stand on its own financial feet.

Worldwide War on Hookworm.
In 18 different countries and in 220 counties in 26 different states in our country the international health board backed up the local officials in their struggles with the hookworm problem, with the result that nearly 1,500,000 persons were treated.

Around hookworm disease as a nucleus the board has a general educational plan to instruct the populace of tropical and subtropical countries in sanitation and preventive measures against all disease. This idea has spread to Europe, and co-operation along these lines has been extended to France, Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

In 1925 only three cases of yellow fever occurred in all the Americas, whereas formerly this disease made Central and South America, and even New Orleans and other cities of the Southern states, veritable pest holes. Now these same cities are represented to Northern tourists as health resorts with a fair degree of truth.

War on the mosquito that carries yellow fever has driven this former plague to a last stand in western Africa, where experts sent out by the international health board, at the invitation of the countries concerned, are hard at work holding it in check lest it gain access to other regions of the continent when the trans-African railways under construction are completed.

Fight Malaria With Paris Green.

A new use for paris green has been found in the contest with the malarial mosquito. Experience has shown that only by exterminating the insect that spreads the infection from person to person can malaria be stamped out, since, in the majority of cases, patients will not continue doses of quinine long enough to be completely cured. Paris green has proved effective, cheap and safe as a means of eradicating the fever mosquitoes.

In co-operation with the Italian government the board has been experimenting with the arsenic compound in Calabria and Sardinia, sprinkling the breeding areas with a powder composed of 99 parts road dust and one part paris green. The small quantity of poison killed the wigwags without harming the fish native to the waters, and mosquito breeding was stopped at very low cost.

Work on malaria was carried on in twelve states in the United States, and in the West Indies, Brazil, Argentina, Palestine, the Philippine Islands and Ceylon.

Insects in Winter.

Spiders usually spend the winter in the egg state, the mother inclosing the ball of eggs in a beautiful silken bag, and hiding it wherever she can get a chance. Many insects spend the winter in the larva or worm state. Still others spend the winter in the chrysalis state. These chrysalides may be seen attached to the twigs of bushes, or under the bark of trees, or imbedded in decayed wood, while the change goes on which transforms the crawling worm into the beautiful winged creature.

Poverty and Temperance.

No man can be brave who considers pain to be the greatest evil of life, nor temperate who considers pleasure to be the highest good.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS A. CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

SITTING STILL

IT IS Stevenson who, in discussing the subject of marriage, advises women not to marry a man unless he smokes. The theory is that such a man will sit quietly before the fire for a time after meals and so will more readily submit to that feminine domination and control which is so essential to domestic peace and happiness. Neither in the past nor in the present affairs can you do much with a man who is nervously rushing from one place to another; it is only when he is quiet that he can be successfully hypnotized either by his wife or a book agent. Men think best, rest more completely, gain more poise while sitting still.

Cornish was as nervous as a kitten. He could scarcely sit still long enough to eat his meals properly, and when he had swallowed a few mouthfuls he would rush out of the house and hurry to his work again. He was rapidly developing indigestion and an impossible temper; but he would not consult a physician, so Mrs. Cornish confided her trouble to her pastor. He was a wise shepherd, this one.

"Buy him a pipe and a package of tobacco," he advised, to her horror and astonishment, "and encourage him to smoke. You mustn't overdo it, however," he continued, "for if you do you may not be able to drive him away from the chimney corner; he may become lazy, and that is worse than being nervous."

Cornish was a docile and tractable husband in this regard, and he was soon sitting as contentedly in his easy chair after each meal as a lizard. He read the newspaper, got chimney with his wife, he began to lay on flesh, and before long his business began to pick up because he went at it quietly, with calm self-possession and deliberation. I am not advising smoking; it is, in general, a dirty, vicious habit which ministers seldom advise taking up; but whatever induces a nervous, busy man to sit still and relax for a few minutes after meals, whatever turns him into quietly meditating for a time, to that extent prepares him for the more strenuous duties of the day. Any way, that's what it did for Cornish.

Invisible Fineness.

Tungsten, the metal of which the modern electric bulb filament is made, can be drawn into wire so fine as to be invisible to the naked eye except when held against the sunlight. A pierced diamond is used as the die through which the wire is drawn. This very fine tungsten wire is used chiefly in fuses for delicate electrical experimental instruments, where the slightest excess in current would destroy the intricate and costly apparatus. When such a rise in the current occurs the tungsten wire melts and the circuit is broken.

Austrian Boy Is "Checked" to Indiana

Rushville, Ind.—The hands on the clock of time were turned back thirteen years for Morris Frisch, merchant, of this city, when he welcomed his son Leon, whom he had not seen since his birth in Austria, at Ellis Island recently.

The boy was "checked" through and "insured" and arrived safely from the long voyage.

He was brought here by his father and expresses his delight at being in the "new world," though he speaks not a word of English.

Frisch owns several retail establishments in this part of the state. He has laid aside business cares for several days while he entertains his son with automobile rides to spots of interest in Indiana.

Harvest Groceries Special Low Prices

We offer you choice of complete line of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, and Relishes.

Also Special Prices on Harvest Quantity Orders in Fresh Vegetables, Staple Groceries and All Cook House Supplies.

Comparable Prices plus Immediate Delivery and Personal Service.

MAY & SON Moro, Oregon.

Member Store United Grocers of Oregon

Open Evenings Until After Harvest.