

The Elite THEATRE

A Home Show Owned By Home People. Our Profits Remain Here

REJUVENATION Thanbousser
A picture that shows the mistake of purposeless living and gives a cure for it, too. Staged in Florida.

FALSE TO BOTH Jump
Two men, unknown to each other, are in love with the same woman, and each has her photograph. She, however, marries another man, and the rivals become fast friends.

WHITE APRONS Nestor
A clean cut comedy dealing with a domestic science school, and its pretty teachers and prettier pupils.

ANIMATED WEEKLY.
Topical. Current events of the past month.

Illustrated Song — Mrs. E. F. Sinclair.

DAMAGE CASE BEFORE COURT

NORTH POWDER MAN SUES FOR LOST BARN.

Dodson Jury Gives Testimony This Morning for a Verdict.

Destruction of a barn near North Powder owned by W. S. Holmes was basis of litigation that commenced in circuit court today at the conclusion of the Lon Dodson case. Holmes is bringing action against the O-W, to recover damages on the barn which he asserts was destroyed by fire the outgrowth of fault on the part of the railroad company.

The Dodson jury retired this morning and has the alleged attempted burglary under consideration. Dodson is said to have been attempting burglary in Union several months ago and was shot in the effort.

MONSTER ICEBERGS.

One Five Miles in Length Grounded at Cape Race in 1884.

The first glimpse of icebergs is likely to bring disappointment to one who has feasted his imagination upon descriptions of their ponderous bulk and imperturbable demeanor. The glistening white, marble-like blocks dotting the blue expanse to the horizon seem too small to be guilty of the disasters charged against them. They do not seem capable of causing the shipwrecks and suffering that lie at the bottom of the universal homage paid them by the mariner.

As one approaches them they gain in grandeur and impressiveness. They range from 50 to 300 feet in height, and one that rose above the water to an elevation of 836 feet has been recorded. They vary in length and breadth, berks a mile long and a quarter to a half mile wide being not uncommon. It is reported that one which was five miles in length ran aground in 1884 on Cape Race, and persons from the headlands of St. John's saw one three miles in length pass that point in 1893. One nearly five miles long was seen off the coast of Labrador in 1905, and in April, 1902, observers in the neighborhood of Notre Dame bay, on the northeast coast of Newfoundland, saw one which is said to have been nine miles long and more than half a mile in width and 200 feet high. A similar one is reported to have been passed by the steamer Fortia off Cape Fogo, Newfoundland, five years later.

Curious characteristics are seen sometimes when approaching an iceberg in the neighborhood of the Gulf stream. It will be bearded with icicles formed from the dripping of the monster itself, and occasionally a curtain will be seen pouring from its crest into the sea, the source of which is a small lake formed on the top by the sun's rays and fog—New York Tribune.

SALOONS STAND AS AT PRESENT

SPECIAL SESSION FAILS TO RE-CONSIDER.

While Motion Is Held to Be in Order, Members Went Aft.

Special deliberations by the city council last night over the saloon license issue, resulted in refusal by a majority of the council to reconsider its vote on the licenses issued last Wednesday evening. The final vote on the re-consideration question came after City Attorney Cochran, Attorney T. H. Crawford and Attorney J. F. Baker had discussed the legality of a re-consideration. The city's council held that the council could reconsider its vote after it refused Brown & Greenhalgh a renewal of license and gave the eighth one instead to L. Remillard. The other attorneys argued such would be out of order, in that there was no cause for rescinding the action advanced. The council was called in the special meeting to consider this matter in view of the fact that the next regular meeting of the council will not be held until after the new license must be issued. Mayor Church finally ruled that the motion to reconsider was in order, but the motion did not prevail, three voting for and five against a reconsideration. As a consequence Brown & Greenhalgh must cease to operate their place of business June 15, and Mr. Remillard can resume business.

(Continued from Page 7.)

today. Leaders of the Cummins boom expect the La Follette and Cummins delegations to deadlock the convention and prevent the nomination of either Taft or Roosevelt.

Chicago, June 11.—A split is reported in the Roosevelt ranks as a result of the verdict in the Indiana contest for the delegates at large. Some of the Roosevelt men blamed Senator Borah for the ruling intimating that he voted against Roosevelt because he had ambitions for the vice presidency. He said the will of the people was that Taft should have the Indiana delegates at large so he voted that way.

Writing in the Newspaper Enterprise association, Gilson Gardner, a noted political expert and close to Colonel Roosevelt, says that Roosevelt will be nominated on the first ballot and that Taft is a beaten man.

In arguing the second Kentucky district contest case, which resulted in seating Taft delegates, Roosevelt men charged that the republican machine of that state retains control through the widest corruption, asserting that floaters were imported from West Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee. These "floaters", Roosevelt men charge, received 50 cents each.

KENTUCKY FOR TAFT

By a vote of 38 to 11 the committee decided to seat four Taft delegates from Kentucky and the national committee then decided to contest the first Kentucky district in favor of the Taft men.

Taft delegates from the second Kentucky district were also seated.

Speaking on the possible election of Governor Hadley of Missouri as temporary chairman of the convention Senator Dixon, national manager for Roosevelt said, "We will elect Governor Hadley whether he is recognized by the national committee or not. A lot of people seem to think the national committee settle everything. Let me tell you, it won't settle a damn thing. It will simply open a way for the finest fight in the history of American politics. When the smoke clears away you will find the progressives in control, Roosevelt nominated, and a real progressive platform before the country."

Japanese Fritters.

A delicious dessert, commonly known as Japanese fritters, is made of stale bread cut into two inch cubes, soaked in a custard until they have absorbed all the liquid possible, then drained until they stop dripping, rolled in breadcrumbs and fried in deep fat. The crusts should be removed from the bread. For the custard mix a cupful of milk with two eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Serve the fritters with lemon sauce.

MANY CHANGES IN LINE UP

OWENS AND ENZ GONE TO IDAHO

Luttrell Out of the Game and Harmon is in the Field.

Kaleidoscopic changes are taking place in the La Grande baseball club and the team which will perform here this week will be materially different to that of former weeks. Chet Luttrell, the hard-hitting third baseman recently contracted from Boise sprained his ankle last Sunday and may be out of the game for several days. The sprain is a bad one. Just how the lineup looked this afternoon depended on conditions. Sunday, Forbes was switched to third and Walters has been playing left field. "Shine" Harmon, the right fielder-pitcher who has been with Boise so long is on the La Grande payroll as fielder. Last night Scott was traded to Boise for King because Scott was exceptionally anxious to join the Boise club as Dad Glimlin is an old friend and Mrs. Scott lives at Boise. La Grande gets King who has worn the mask here and is a good enough catcher for anybody. Until Luttrell is back in the game the infield will be seriously handicapped. McRae, also of Boise, has been covering first base and Bradley has been on second. Owens and Enz have been released and have gone to the brushes in northern Idaho where they hope to pick up some good money this summer. The pitching staff today consequently consists of Mountain, Melvor, McInnis and Etchandy.

The field is slow and the success the team will have on it will be better known after tonight. The grand stand is still a makeshift affair with a likelihood of considerable portions of the regular stand being finished next Sunday.

Friends of the Robin.

Thanks to the children of Virginia it is now a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$5 to kill a robin under any circumstances in that state. Ten thousand children petitioned the legislature to pass this law, and the petition was presented to the senate by the children of the schools of Richmond. The bill passed both houses of the legislature by a large majority, and it was signed by Governor William Hodges Mann. Heretofore these cheery little birds have been slaughtered in large numbers in Virginia and other southern states to make robin pie. The children in these other states are also agitating for the protection of the robin, and it is hoped that they will soon follow the example of Virginia.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Stinging Trees.

In the southern part of Formosa grows a tree about ten feet in height having long leaves that possess the property of the nettle and produce a maddening irritation of the skin. The natives call it "chimojenkon," meaning "man biting dog." Scientists who have made a study of the tree have renamed it the "viper tree."

There is another species of stinging tree in Australia that attains a height of fifteen feet. The effect of its touch appears to be even more maddening to men and animals. Horses stung by it have to be shot, and dogs affected by the poison of the leaves run about whining and biting themselves.

NEW YORK'S \$360,000,000 DRESS MAKING BILL.

New York, June 11.—On the theory that keeping money in circulation is the secret of prosperity, American women are shown to be doing their part since the product of factories in New York making women's clothing will this year, it is estimated amount to \$362,408,000, constituting the city's largest industry. From the very cheapest garments to the most expensive costume that can be turned out New York is now supplying about three-quarters of the factory output of women's clothing made in the United States, the total for the country being \$472,588,000. The efforts of women to keep the dollar turning may be realized from the fact that the increase in the industry since 1909 is equal to nearly the entire output of 1899 which was \$159,339,590. A more graphic illustration of this may be found in the fact that at wholesale prices this year's output of Women's garments from New York factories will be twice as much as the entire output last year of all the anthracite coal mines of the country.

Eighty million dollars a year are paid in wages to the 127,989 workers engaged in producing women's garments here and there are 3400 factories, more than in any other single industry. The materials used during the year represent a cost of nearly \$200,000,000, or more than the entire cost of running the city for the same period. The growth of this industry is rapidly changing the physical appearance of several sections of the city.

including Fourth Avenue and the lower portion of Fifth Avenue, to say nothing of numerous east and west streets where hundreds of nondescript buildings have been replaced by tall loft buildings. This industry in its present development employs more people than are to be found in Omaha, and would support the entire city of Baltimore. The amount of capital invested in it is about \$100,000,000.

How greatly conditions have changed in the past ten years in the attitude of big corporations toward the control or elimination of competition is strikingly illustrated by testimony that is being brought out in the suit for the dissolution of the Sugar trust. A decade ago when the beet sugar industry began to expand rapidly in the west, Henry O. Havemeyer, then the unquestionable dictator of the trust's policies, set out to control this growing competition and invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in beet sugar factories as has been shown by the testimony brought out in the trial this week. Being conversant with the development of the beet sugar industry in Europe, it probably was the purpose of the great sugar magnate so to restrict the new industry as to prevent it from driving the refineries from the field as it bids fair to do in time unless restrictive legislation interferes with its continued expansion. Even before Havemeyer's death, however, he realized that it would be impossible for any one man or one corporation to control the beet sugar industry in view of the possibility of erecting factories in every part of the country where beets can be grown. The policy of investing in beet sugar properties was abandoned before Havemeyer's death and since that time the sugar trust has continued to dispose of its few remaining beet interests as rapidly as possible. Instead of trying to control the beet sugar industry through ownership the refineries are now fighting it by advocating free sugar which they are convinced will eliminate the domestic production and leave them again in undisputed control of the situation. The interesting point in this connection, however, is that no trust magnate today would dare to attempt the control of an independent competing industry as Henry O. Havemeyer did only ten years ago. So much progress has been made, whether it is to be attributed to fear of the law or to the force of public opinion.

Persons who have been puzzled to understand a sudden increase in their mail coincident with the receipt of a legacy may find the explanation in the activities of the "Industrial engineer" or name broker. An investigation being made in the surrogate's office is bringing to light some details regarding this unique occupation which seems to have grown out of the desire of concern selling bogus or questionable stock for the names and addresses of persons to whom legacies are left in order to enlighten them as to the way to secure an income for life through the investment of a few dollars. Such lists are supplied by persons claiming information gleaned sub rosa from official records. One industrial engineer made the fatal mistake of trying to market a list of legatees with a reputable concern, that was compiled from the record of wills filed in the surrogate's office. When informed of the matter the surrogate's office began an immediate investigation to ascertain whether such information was being divulged. The result of the investigation it is promised will in any case prevent a continuation of this branch of industrial engineering. The industrial engineer whose bungling brought the business to the attention of the authorities sold weekly lists to about thirty concerns for about fifty dollars a year each.

That New York is full of gold mines on four wheels is the belief of the members of the Board of Aldermen's special committee which is investigating taxicab rates after taking testimony from various independent taxicab owners. For \$750 and seldom more than \$1200 a first class taxicab can be purchased. Summer and winter, tax owners declare this outlay of money will earn not less than 45 per cent net profits in each year and often more. Many days a taxicab earns \$5.50 to \$12 and occasionally a day's earnings for one taxi amounts to \$15 and \$18. Other interesting facts brought to light showed that it costs from seven to eight cents a mile to operate a taxicab, as against a charge to the passenger of fifty cents for the first mile and 40 cents for each additional mile. Ten per cent of the total earnings it was stated came in the form of tips. In view of these figures the term "gold mines on wheels" would seem to apply admirably to taxicabs since real gold mines which yield an annual return of 45 per cent on the investment are far from being numerous.

As indicating the rapidity with which the steam railroad train, once admittedly the speediest vehicle in the world, is being relegated to the rear in the speed field, a record just established here by a homing pigeon is interesting. The bird in question covered the 267 miles between Washington and this city in the remarkable time of three hours and 43 minutes, as against five hours for the fast railroad expresses. In making this flight the pigeon traveled through the air at the rate of 1628 yards a minute or about 56 miles an hour, delivered the message which it carried in less than half the time it would take Uncle Sam to do it. With motor boats making 50 miles an hour, automobiles averaging nearly 80 miles an hour for a continuous run of 500 miles and aeroplanes showing even greater speed, it begins to appear that the steam train may yet come to be regarded as the tortoise in the race.

Sale of White DRESSES

We place on sale at a wonderful reduction in price, several different lines of white dresses. Made of India Linens and Persian Lawns, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Also one line made of all over embroidery. Very dressy and stylish.

Look

at these prices.

\$4.00 Dresses, sale	\$2.98
4.50 Dresses, sale	2.98
4.85 Dresses, sale	3.49
6.50 Dresses, sale	3.98
8.00 Dresses, sale	5.79
8.75 Dresses, sale	5.98



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