

THE OBSERVER

BRUCE DENNIS EDITOR AND OWNER

Entered at the postoffice at La Grande, Oregon, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily, single copy 5c
Daily, per week 15c
Daily, per month 65c

SOME GOOD COMEDY.

Some few months ago, E. D. Seider, the genial candy maker found a cartoon in an Oregon paper dealing with the Kansas cyclones and some of the after effects of the world-famous wind storms, and he mailed this to a Kansas friend. The friend in Kansas waited his opportunity and finally got Geo. Fitch to assist him in getting back at Mr. Seider, and Oregon at large. Now George Fitch has written many a readable yarn about "Good Old Slivash" and Mr. Seider's joke on Kansas prompted the appended take-off on Oregon, appearing in the Topeka Capitalist.

Oregon has been a state for twenty years but did not work seriously at it until a few years ago, when it began to have booms, expositions, progressivism and constitutional conventions all at the same time. It is now a massive commonwealth with 700,000 people, the initiative and referendum, the recall, three rival railroad systems, 7,000 real estate agents, and many other features which make sleep during business hours impossible within its borders.

Oregon has been known ever since Messrs. Lewis & Clark, the celebrated explorer's team, discovered it in 1804, but it took half a century to find some use for it. In 1880, Oregon was a raw and unknown interior with a rim of settled country around two sides. A railroad ran along these two sides and allowed the 175,000 Oregonians a small commission on their products, after deducting freight charges. About this time, however, it was discovered that by supplying an ordinary apple tree with an irrigation ditch, a trained nurse, a massage, an osteopath and soft music during the spring season, the famous Oregon apple could be produced. Since this discovery, Oregon has grown rapidly and is now covered with happy agriculturists lowering red apples out of their pedigreed orchard trees with their derricks and shipping them east to sell in Wall Street at five cents a bite.

Oregon still consists mostly of desert and forest, but is rapidly being conventionalized by the saw mill and the irrigating ditch. It abuts California on the south and the Pacific ocean on the west and is successfully separated from Washington by the Columbia river which is still strongly impregnated with the famous red salmon which have brought more gold to Oregon than its placer mines in the southern counties.

Oregon has a large variety of climate, including perpetual snow on several extensive mountains, perpetual drought in its interior and perpetual rain in the vicinity of Portland, where amurellas are made without any closing device. Oregon people are enterprising, sociable, and deeply interested in politics. Amending the constitution is the favorite Oregon amusement, having practically displaced baseball, while public officials are so docile that if a legislator wishes to smoke a cigarette he does so behind the woodshed where the stern eye of the recall cannot see him.

COURTESY AS AN ASSET.

Railway companies and other public service corporations are now laying stress upon the value of courtesy toward the public. Some of them are issuing circular letters of instruction to employes, not only as to the value but as to the nature of courtesy. One of these, coming out of a St. Louis railway office, bears evidence of emanating from a polite mind, such as knows, always, that the quality of courtesy is never strained. "Courtesy is to be distinguished from mere civility," it says. "The latter won't do. It is short of the mark." An illustration is then given of how a question can be answered civilly but not courteously, because incomplete in the detail needed to reassure the questioner. This is a fine but an eminently true and just distinction. An inquirer about the train connections can be left in a thicker haze than before, if the railway employe gives an answer entirely clear to his own mind but confusing to that of the patron of the road who has every reason and every right, to be fully informed.

But after all, the man in public service corporation employment who is merely civil is not the one who is the more responsible for public ill-feeling against such organizations. That odium falls most heavily upon the thousands who have been neither civil nor courteous, but arrogant and answered to the last trying degree. How many millions, in the aggregate, such cases have lost to their

employers, in fanning a flame of public resentment against corporations in general, can never be told. While public service corporations were less interested in public service than politicians, the politician's pull swarmed many headquarters and minor stations with persons feeling no responsibility either to the public or to the corporations themselves. As a rule, and almost from the necessities of such a case, men and sometimes women, holding by such a tenure, have felt themselves under such a heavy weight of obligation to the politicians who were working their pulls, that, under a law of equalization, they have had to slough off any sense of obligation they might otherwise have felt to stockholders, or to the people the stockholders are anxious to do business with. The condition is glimpsed in the circular before us, which, after saying that while some of the loss and depression has been due to restrictive legislation, adds: "But we don't overshoot the mark when we name lack of courtesy on the part of employes as next in line."

The mentor admits that patience under difficulties is not easy, but he enjoins his readers to remember that the larger the man the larger the courtesy. This is hitting upon a vital, not to say primal truth of life, which he concentrates in the one sentence: "No man is too big to be courteous, but many men are too little." This is a piece of wisdom it would not be amiss to print in large letters, frame and hang in the offices of all public service corporations, as an admonition alike to the public and the people they deal with.

Two steamers, the Martha Washington and the Oceania of the Austro-American line, have sailed from New York for Mediterranean ports to test the plan of running passenger steamers in pairs in order to insure greater safety and to afford ample means for rescue in case of accident, as was suggested after the news of the Titanic disaster was received.

With the malarial mosquito, the pestilential fly, and the plague-bearing rat in the list of undesirable citizens, where are we going to find adjectives enough for our leading political scapegoats?

While we are engaged in building monuments let's not forget the great humanitarian who invented the electric fan and that other one who is responsible for the fly swatter.

WILD UPROAR LASTS

(Continued from page 1.)

It was brief and picturesque. He said:

Gentlemen of the convention: The hour, and the man,—Theodore Roosevelt.

Roosevelt advanced to the center of the platform at exactly 1:49, and delivered the printed speech. Before turning to the text of the speech the colonel congratulated the convention on the work it had performed, declaring the progressive party was dedicated to "justice and fair play and equality between man and man."

Woman Carried on Shoulders.

Mrs. M. E. Ferdinand, of Detroit, with a huge "votes for women" banner pinned across her breast, was hoisted onto the shoulders of four Michigan men and carried about the hall. Roosevelt shook hands with himself, indicating that he would like to shake her by the hand.

At this time the aisles were blocked with shouting, cheering enthusiasts who yelled in chorus, Edna Mays' famous song, "Follow On" Roosevelt sweat profusely, and mopped his brow with a California bandana. A dozen confederate veterans mount to the platform and shook hands with Roosevelt. Mrs. Davis, who started the Roosevelt-Hadley demonstration in the republican convention, was escorted to the front railing of the balcony behind the stage by Meyer Lissner. She waved a bandana and Colonel Roosevelt responded by giving her "the railroad high sign" with his bandana. Roosevelt blew his wife a kiss as she was cheered. The delegates then gave her the chautauqua salute with handkerchiefs. She bowed her acknowledgments.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—At 12:35 p. m. the convention was called to order and at 12:46 p. m. Roosevelt appeared on the stage. At 1:20 a demonstration

Dr. Scholl's Foot Specialties JUST ARRIVED -- On Display In Window Today -- "Specialties that correct all deformities and remedies to cure every ailment of the foot." Visit Our Shoe Department and Let Us Show These Wonderful Foot Helps. "Ask for free booklet" N. K. WEST The Quality Store

for Roosevelt was started that lasted 30 minutes.

Women Crowd Galleries.

The galleries were crowded with women spectators when the session opened. Jane Addams of the Illinois delegation was given an impromptu reception, scores of suffragettes and others congratulating her on the prominence she is giving the women's cause.

Colorado Rejoins Guggenheim

While the tumult was at its height, the Colorado delegation produced a huge white banner inscribed: "No more Guggenheim; No more Devine; no more Angierarity; down with the bosses."

The convention adjourned at 3:55 to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

English Thunder Stolen.

London, Aug. 6.—Newspaper here devote considerable space to discussions of the workmen's insurance fea-

ture of former Senator Beveridge's speech as the temporary chairman of the new National Progressive party in the United States. The News-Leaders says that Roosevelt men have borrowed the plumes of Chancellor Lloyd-George and other papers also refer to the "theft of Lloyd-George's thunder."

In departure from the formal speech which he made just before plunging into his prepared address Roosevelt said "It was with real significance that this convention should be opened with music from fifes and drums by men who faced death in their youth. It was significant that beside them stood men who wore the gray. While I stood there two men came over. One

said he was a rebel 'Johnnie' and the other declared he was a 'Yank.' 'But,' they chimed in, 'we are now both Americans, both progressives and we are facing the father.'"

FOR SALE—Lambert cull cherries, 2 cents a pound. Call Red 202. 8-6-3t

The Gossard at \$3.50 is a Real Corset Bargain



The Gossard front lace corset has always sold at \$5, up to this year.

It is worth more than \$5 to the woman who appreciates the style and solid comfort she enjoys in the Gossard—the one right corset.

The great demand for the Gossard has enabled the makers, by doubling their output, to lower the price to \$3.50, while keeping up the high quality that has made the Gossard America's supreme corset.

A complete line always on hand. Price \$3.50 to \$5.50.

If you need a new corset telephone Red 3231.

MRS. BOBT. PATTISON Corsetiers.

Special Prices ON Commercial Job Printing For Next Thirty Days THE EVENING OBSERVER'S Job Department has just received a shipment of Paper Stock that was bought away below the market price. It was a cleanup sale of a paper house and we got the benefit of prices. The Saving is Yours For we will quote low prices on all Commercial Work for the Next Thirty Days. Firstclass Printing At A Low Price MAIN 13 MAIN 13