

THE OBSERVER

BRUCE DENNIS EDITOR AND OWNER.

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T. R. GUEST AT ROUNDUP.

Learning that the Roundup association of Pendleton has invited Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to attend the annual wild west show on Sept. 26, 27 and 28, and knowing enough of his nature to know that he will attend if he possibly can do so, the National Progressive club of Oregon has sent a message to him asking that he arrange to do campaign work in the state at the same time.

PARTNERS WITH VICE.

(Portland Oregonian.)

Ex-Mayor Northey of Huntington, is not hurt in the least, it appears, by the summary demand of Governor West that he resign his official position and his place as cashier of a Huntington bank as well, for the public good.

There has been a gross defiance of decency and law at Huntington for many months. The officials have done nothing to protect the public and it is evident that they have actively countenanced gambling, prostitution and all sorts of vice and have not been vigilant in the prosecution of other crimes growing out of these shocking conditions.

When Heaven help the town and the railroad men. The facts are — they always are in such cases — that the saloons and gamblers and the scarlet women were in a partnership of the lawless effort to get the money away from the railroad employees and any others; and the conspiracy extended to the business community, or a part of it.

When a mayor or town marshal or a sheriff tolerates the infamous collusion between whisky, gambling and prostitution, and decent people are helpless, Governor West is right in taking a hand. If he cannot suppress chronic disorder or persistent and notorious vice, except by calling out the national guard, let him call out the national guard.

That was a remarkably honest Chicago doctor who sent in a certificate of death with his name signed in the space reserved for "cause of death."

A St. Louis man claims to have invented a shoestring that can't be untied. Maybe we can accustom ourselves to sleep with our shoes on, but it'll take time.

It doesn't make any difference how often the Mexican rebellion makes its last stand, it seems to have one more stand left.

Five men were arrested for sleeping on the Ohio state house lawn. They should get political jobs and do their sleeping inside the building.

Somebody has figured out that it

cost \$7,600 to discover America. Everybody over here will agree that it was worth the price.

According to the latest figures, there are 147 lepers in continental United States, divided as follows: Louisiana has 71 lepers, California, 23; Minnesota, 18; Massachusetts, 13; Washington and Florida two each, and Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah and Wisconsin, 1 each. Five cases in New York state are in New York city, and one in Buffalo. Besides this, Hawaii has 696; The Philippines, 2754 and Porto Rico 28.

Now a French scientist, Professor Metchnikoff, says he has found a benefit microbe in the intestines of a dog, which, if implanted in the intestines of man, would probably generate sufficient sugar to destroy the human intestinal microbes that are responsible for the maladies of old age. Most of us, however, would prefer to see it tested out on the dog first.

A Boston teacher says that love should be taught in the public schools. Still one would think that there is enough private instruction in this branch of education to take care of it properly.

Judging from the urgent appeals of the west for help in handling its bumper crops, it seems to be the current opinion that the Bible story about the beauty of the harvest fields is a myth.

A bill has been passed by the house of representatives permitting all employees in cigar factories to smoke three cigars a day without duty. Congress is getting liberal.

They must pay better salaries to journalists in France than they do in this country. Infanta Eulalia wants to marry one.

Forty thousand barrels of Michigan apples, making up in all five trainloads of 40 fruit cars each, are to be shipped to Great Britain this season from Michigan. John Bull knows a good thing when he sees it.

Oh, well, there are any number of men in this country who would be willing to serve only one term as president.

"THIS IS MY 50TH BIRTHDAY."

J. Alfred Spender.

J. Alfred Spender, editor of the Westminster Gazette, who is mentioned as a possible successor to James Bryce as British ambassador at Washington, was born in Bath, England, August 8, 1862, and received his education at Oxford. He was editor of a paper at Hull from 1886 to 1890. He joined the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette in 1892, but left the same year to join the editorial staff of the new Westminster Gazette which now ranks as one of the chief government organs. The appointment of Mr. Spender to the Washington post would mark an innovation in British diplomacy, since he has had no training in the diplomatic service. He is, however, considered a clear-sighted politician and thinker from a liberal point of view, and has a strong personal influence with many members of the British cabinet.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

- 1607—First settlers from England landed in Maine. August 8.
1778—A force of Canadians and Indians invaded Fort Boonesborough, Ky.
1812—United States army which had invaded Canada a month previously retired across the river to Detroit.
1827—George Canning, famous British statesman and orator, died. Born April 11, 1770.
1829—Baltimore celebrated its centennial.
1846—David Wilmot introduced his proviso in congress.
1861—Judah P. Benjamin selected as secretary of war of the confederacy.
1864—Fort Gaines, in Mobile bay, surrendered to Farragut and Granger.
1880—Rev. John A. Watterson consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of Columbus, O.
1911—William P. Frye, United States senator from Maine, died at Lewiston, Me. Born there Sept. 2, 1831.

EARTHQUAKES.

Causes That Conspire to Rend the Earth's Crust Asunder.

Until recently all earthquake shocks were attributed to volcanic manifestations. But often the earth is agitated in regions where there are no volcanoes. Hence the belief has arisen that earthquakes may arise independently of volcanic action. Very often, again, when volcanoes are in eruption there are no earthquakes. Subterranean caverns are often the cause of earthquakes. They are the consequences of the action of subterranean water. When water runs through limestone it carves out grottoes and terraces or galleries. When in its underground run it comes in contact with gypsum or rock salt it dissolves these substances, and thus caverns are formed in the depths of the earth. When the water has worn the earth thin the earth in places sinks, and the subterranean caverns shake the regions above it. In well worked coal mines great hollows are made which produce similar results.

The layers forming the solid envelope of the earth are neither homogeneous nor regularly distributed. Limestone bits granite, and relatively recent rocks overlie ancient masses. Limestone and schist lie together like folded cloth. Layers of the same age are separated by abrupt gaps and breaks by the debris cast out on either side.

The crust of the earth has been compared to marquerie composed of many parts which must have been joined, broken and joined again many times. Its component parts are unstable; their movements are still in progress; they shift, and possibly their sudden shifting causes the upper crust to tremble.

The best evidence in favor of this explanation is that the great earthquakes have devastated countries where the geological layers show traces of caverns and slips. In Japan an earthquake raised the ground about twenty-one feet, and the rise ran for a distance of 112 kilometers. An earthquake in Alaska occurring in 1890 raised the coast for a long distance. Earthquakes are limited to two zones. One embraces Himalaya, Asia Minor, the coasts of the Adriatic, Italy, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Algeria, Andalusia and southern Portugal; the other zone comprises the two coasts of the Pacific ocean. The majority of earthquakes have been produced in the first zone.—Harper's Weekly.

Barthold's Egotism.

An old friend of Mme. Steinheil's husband was Barthold, the sculptor of the colossal "Liberty Enlightening the World." Although a man of keen intellect and much originality of thought, Barthold's egotism was as colossal as his statue. Once Mme. Steinheil met him at the "Institut." He wore the green uniform and sword of a member, and his breast glittered with orders. "You see this little thing here?" he said. "There are but three Europeans who have the right to wear it—one emperor, one king and myself. I don't attach the slightest importance to it." Of the statue in New York harbor he said, "The Americans believe that it is Liberty that illuminates the world, but in reality it is my genius."—Bookman.

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N. K. WEST The Quality Store

At Least He Hesitated.

A group of St. Louis men were discussing a banker in that city who has the reputation of hard bargaining, close fistness and who invariably gets his pound of flesh.

"Oh, well," said a man present who hadn't taken part in the general hammerfest, "he isn't so bad. I went in to see him the other day to get a loan of \$10,000, and he treated me very courteously."

"Did he lend you the money?" "No, he didn't lend it to me, but he hesitated before he refused."—Saturday Evening Post.

New Management.

"What's come over Wombat? I saw him scotching up Penn avenue a little while ago, and he couldn't stop for a word."

"Yes; he's working like a horse these days."

"But he used to be rather lazy. Why the change?"

"He's under a new management. His latest wife needs a lot of expensive things."—Pittsburgh Post.

Usually.

Jack—Hello, Fred. Had your hair cut? Fred—Yes, old fellow. I found a place where they cut your hair while you wait. Jack—That's good. A barber's shop is usually a place where they cut some other man's hair while you wait.

The Likeness.

Mrs. Newed—I suppose now we have disagreed you are comparing this to your old home. Mr. Newed—Exactly. This is just like the rows mother used to make.—Baltimore American.

Their Happiness.

"How about that newly married deaf mute couple next door to you? Do they seem happy?" "Unspeakably."—Boston Transcript.

In a Department Store.

Floorwalker—Something I can do for you, sir? Nervous Gentleman—I have lost my wife's floorwalker. Mournful goods on third floor.—Life.

There is love and there is justice. Justice is for oneself; love is for others.—R. L. Stevenson.

Krupp Centenary Celebration.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The celebration of the centenary of the great firm of Krupps, for which preparations have

been going forward for nearly two years, began today at Essen. The celebration is attended by the Emperor, William, at the head of a brilliant galaxy of his fellow-German sovereigns, generals, admirals, and civic dignitaries.

The celebration will last a entire week and will be of a most imposing and memorable character. The chief feature will be a great pageant which will symbolize the substitution of firearms for the old weapons of the middle ages. The principal scene of the pageant will be an episode from the life of the Emperor Maximilian I, and 250 retired officers of the German army are to play the parts of knights.

During the period of the celebration the emperor and other royal guests are quartered at the Villa Hugel, the splendid country house of Herr Krupp von Bohlen-Halbach, who by marrying the elder daughter of the late Herr Krupp became the head of the firm. The villa is located just outside Essen. The other notable guests at the celebration are being accommodated at the hotel in Essen maintained by the Krupp company exclusively for the accommodation of foreign buyers of their guns, armor and ships, who are always at Essen in large numbers.

The strong personal interest that the emperor is manifesting in the celebration is not surprising in view of the fact that the firm of Krupps is almost a government institution. The armament branch of its business is in direct touch with the German army and navy and studies their interests before anything else. The firm is in short an integral part of the German empire and during the past decade or two it has done more for the military power of the empire than any commercial firm has ever before been able to do for its government. Its patriotism needs no better proof than the fact that the firm, while making guns and armor for nearly all of the leading nations of the world, has steadfastly refused to do any business with France since the Franco-Prussian war.

The foundation of the world renowned firm was laid in 1812 by the first Alfred Krupp. But it was his son, the second of the name, who gave the works their international character. This he succeeded in doing only after seemingly insurmountable difficulties had been overcome. According to his own statements Alfred Krupp's

profits for fifteen years were no more than enough to pay the wages of his workmen, and frequently he was at a loss to pay the postage of his correspondence.

Alfred Krupp saw the possibilities of the great exposition to open in London in 1851 and decided to take advantage of it. He had made important discoveries in the casting of large masses of Bessemer steel, which had been an insurmountable task previous to his time. The exhibit he sent to London fairly astonished the world and it at once established his reputation. Orders began to pour in and soon there was plenty of work to do at the Essen factories.

The making of heavy ordnance, which has made the name of these works famous the world over, was not then a prominent part of the business. One of the first large orders Herr Krupp got for firearms was four years later, when Prussia gave him the contract for her new breechloaders. Soon general foundry work and the making of small arms began to take second place at Essen, as heavy steel siege guns and armor plate demanded more and more attention.

In 1832, after the second Alfred Krupp had been at the helm six years there were but the men employed at the foundry. But after he fairly got started Herr Krupp extended his business rapidly, borrowing large sums of capital for the purpose and adding new workmen by thousands to his employees by the stroke of a pen.

Today the firm employs upwards of 70,000 workmen. More than 40,000 are employed at Essen, while the remainder are distributed at the great collieries owned by the firm, at its iron ore mines, the works at Madgeburg and at the great shipyard at Kiel. The firm has many miles of its own railroads and also operates its own telephone and telegraph lines, electric works, gas works and street railways.

Alfred Krupp, the real founder of the firm, died in 1887 and was succeeded by his son, Frederick A. Krupp. The latter died in 1902. At the time of his death he was by far the richest man in Germany. The bulk of his fortune and the control of the firm were left to his daughter, Frau Bertha Krupp. In 1906 Frau Krupp married Herr Von Bohlen und Halbach, a young German diplomat, who has since been the active head of the Krupp works.



Comfort Going Home

and comfort that will be appreciated, is a box of our delicious and pure Ice Cream, the most tempting and satisfying you ever tasted. We have it in all the popular flavors and as we make it ourselves, in our own model kitchens we can positively guarantee the purity of every ingredient and perfect cleanliness in the handling. One trial will make you a regular buyer.

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