

THE OBSERVER

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EDITOR AND OWNER.

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THE LOT OF A BANK OFFICIAL.

Considerable comment has been made in the daily press on the fact that the late B. M. Chattle, who was cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank of Chicago, and known to be one of the best paid bank cashiers in the country, left an estate which only inventoried \$15,000, says the Pacific Banker. That sum was less than one year's salary for Mr. Chattle, and wonder was expressed that a man who occupied as prominent a position in the business world as he did and was constantly in touch with money making chances should not have been able to accumulate a greater store of worldly goods for his personal account.

The case of Mr. Chattle we think is more typical of the lot of many bank officials than the public realizes. One has but to attend a meeting of the American Bankers' Association and get in personal touch with many of the men who are most influential in the affairs of that great organization to realize that he is not in any sense attending a millionaires' club meeting. It is true that nearly all the men at the gathering are men who represent great interests, and there are many present who may be rated as wealthy men themselves; but their influence in the councils of the association is exactly what their personalities make it. The fact that the bank official by the nature of his work constantly has to deal with matters pertaining to wealth has perhaps tended to blind the public to the true condition of things in many instances, and that is how comparatively small is the personal share held by the bank official in those interests he serves with such fidelity. It may be interesting to trace the causes which bring this about.

THE REBELLIOUS COMMISSION

According to the Portland papers the railroad commission is in open rebellion against its creator—the people—in its threat to thwart the will of the people in the establishment of their rate policy in the recently adopted rate bill, remarks George Putnam in the Medford Tribune.

From the record of the commission it is disclosed this open rebellion has been its secret opposition to the will of the people for some time down to the latest important case tried before it in July this year. F. W. Gaines, appearing before the commission in 1907 narrates a flagrant abuse of the rights of the people, and in case F-203, the Sumpter Valley railway log rate case, discloses that the commission acted in the capacity of attorney for the railroad and prepared testimony which the defendant used in lieu of its own.

Attorneys for complainants assert that the transcripts of some of the cases appear "doctored" in that witnesses are made to say the opposite of what they did say, stipulations of attorneys are omitted from the record, and the power of attorney con-

ferred by plaintiff is eliminated. And now that a majority vote of the people determine upon a rate policy, which the interstate commerce commission publicly states the people have a perfect right to state what rate policy they shall adopt, so long as the carriers receive a fair return upon their property, and the very rate policy adopted by the people has the endorsement of the interstate commerce commission, the people's railroad commission declare publicly it will thwart their will and overthrow their law.

Are the people going to stand for such action from their servants?

The Oregonian says "the bill was plainly written in that it did not carry a 'joker'." This is an absolute statement of the truth. Every rate that needs to be changed under the provisions of the measure can be revised and established by every railroad in the state in less than 10 days.

The commission in its order F-179 and F-180, issued February, 1912, merely fixed the first class rate and then prescribed percentages for the other nine classes. The bill accords to the method. Most of the listed articles in the classification are now provided with minimum railroad weights fixed by the railroads themselves, and the remaining articles can readily be likewise provided with minimum weights, and as all the articles are now provided with less than railroad ratings, the bill itself automatically provides the railroad rates, hence there is no involved work entailed.

All of the first class rates now in use by the railroads are either fixed by the commission or permitted by it, therefore all that is necessary to revise the class rate schedules is to apply the percentages stated in the bill to the remaining classes. The special rates now applying on grain, livestock, lumber, and like products are less than the maximum rates prescribed by the bill, hence these are not affected and require no revision or change, nor were such rates changed by the orders of the commission mentioned above, when it fixed the first class rate and its table of percentages.

It is now up to the people to defend themselves from their rebellious commission, because from its record of opposition and harassment of attorneys of various complaining communities sent to conduct their cause before the commission these attorneys out of self-respect can no longer appear in their behalf.

The Baker circuit court has already established a precedent whereby justice may be secured by civil action in the matter of excessive rates, and as the freight rate bill of the people is independent in its operation of the railroad commission, the people may have to resort to the civil court for justice.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

To Observer Readers.

In selecting your mediums, do you consider how they read? Take the newspapers. They are read quickly, yet thoroughly. If your advertisement is to take effect, it should have a strong heading and an unusual layout that attracts the reader's attention to the copy. Take the weekly publications. They are read a little more leisurely. Your advertisement should take advantage of this. Take the monthly magazine. The reader has still more time to read your advertisement. And so on down the list of mediums—from the "flash" of the electric signs—the "fleeting glimpse" of the billboards and the "buying suggestions" of the street car cards. It

just means that after selecting your mediums write your advertisements so as to take advantage of the particular method with which that medium is read.

RALPH KAYE.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

- November 27,
1635—Madame de Maintenon, one of the famous women of French history, born. Died April 15, 1719.
1778—Washington's army went into winter quarters at Middlebrook New Jersey.
1809—Fanny Kemble, famous actress, born in London. Died there Jan. 15, 1893.
1812—John Dunlap, who printed the Declaration of Independence, died in Philadelphia. Born in Ireland in 1747.
1814—The London Times used the first rotary steam press.
1820—Edwin Forrest made his first stage appearance at the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia.
1868—Sir John Young appointed governor general of Canada.
1898—Battleship Wisconsin launched at San Francisco.
1911—Archbishops Farley of New York and O'Connell of Boston created cardinals.

"THIS IS MY 82ND BIRTHDAY."

Earl Mount Cashell.

Earl Mount Cashell, who is one of only about three dozen members of the house of lords who have passed the allotted span of three score and ten by a decade or more, was born Nov. 27, 1829. His father was the Rev. E. G. Moore, Canon of Windsor, and in his youth the son had seemingly small prospects of succeeding to the high title he now bears. After graduating from Cambridge in 1854 he was called to the bar and for many years thereafter was engaged in the practice of law. About fifteen years ago the death of a distant cousin resulted in his succession to the peerage under the title of Earl Mount Cashell, which was created in 1781.

FEARS THE FRIGATE BIRD.

The Booby Even Catches Fish to Feed His Merciless Master.

The booby bird never leaves the broad seas, where his harsh cry is heard from the Hebrides to the Feroes and from the cliffs of Scotland to the coast of Norway. He revels in the storms and screams above the roar of the sea. The booby has green feet, yellow eyes and a defiant head covered with a yellow cap. Each of its wings is three feet long and its beak is so stiff and so strong that it fears no enemy but the frigate bird.

The frigate bird is the terror of the birds of the sea, though he ignores all but the booby. Owing to the breadth of his wings, the frigate cannot fish; he is forced to remain in the air. But as he cannot get fish in the air and as he requires fish for his nourishment he presses the booby into his service. When hungry he swoops down upon the booby and gives it a vigorous thrust in the throat. Then the booby's mouth opens and the fish caught in it drops out. The frigate has only to give one peck at the booby's throat to get his dinner. It happens occasionally that the booby attacked by the frigate has nothing in its mouth. When the frigate pecks in vain he belabors him with his beak and drives him bruised and terrified, into the sea to catch fish.—Harper's Weekly.

COLORS IN FLAMES.

And Why Candle or Lamp Light Appears White to the Eye.

There is a relation between the color of flame and the energy of the combustion causing it. The more vigorous and complete the combustion the higher the refrangibility of the light. A flame burning in a tardy and restricted way emits rays that are red. When burning in a more complete and effective manner the emitted rays change to violet.

The flame of a candle or a lamp consists of a series of eccentric luminous shells surrounding a central dark core. These shells of flame emit light of different colors, the innermost one—that in direct contact with the dark core—being red and having a temperature of exactly 977 degrees F. Upon this and in their proper order of refrangibility are shells of light which are orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

The reason that such a flame does not appear to us as a nest of cones of different colored light is this: When we look upon such a flame all of the rays issuing from the different layers or strata of concentric luminous shells are received by the retina of the eye at one and the same time. This can only impress with the sensation of neutral or white light.

The Nine in the Calendar.

The figure 9, which came into the calendar on Jan. 1, 1889, will stay with us 111 years from that date, or until Dec. 31, 1999. No other figure has ever had such a long consecutive run, and the 9 itself has only once before been in a race which lasted over a century—that in which it continuously figured from Jan. 1, 889, until Dec. 31, 999, a period of 111 years. The figures 3 and 7 occasionally fall into odd combinations, but neither of them has ever

This Store Closed All Day Thanksgiving

Our New Line

STAMPED LINENS



Many have been waiting for the arrival of these linens, and we take pleasure in announcing our line the most complete we have ever shown.

STAMPED GOWNS

On fine sheer linen nainsook
\$1.25

PILLOW TOPS

in both square and oblong shapes
stamped on fine Russia Crash
25c to 60c

TABLE RUNNERS

in both conventional and floral designs. All widths and lengths
35c to 85c

COMBINATION SUITS

in dainty linen nainsook
\$1.00 each.
Scarfs 85c.

CORSET COVERS

of beautiful sheer linen
50c each.

PIN CUSHIONS

in the popular punch work designs
25c Each.

FANCY BAGS

on linen colored linen.
35c Each.

PILLOW CASES

in beautiful patterns on fine quality seamless tubing
60c and 65c
Centerpieces 35c to 75c

All the above stamped in the popular styles of embroidery, including many pieces in punch work, eyelet, French, and satin stitch designs.

Begin Your 'Xmas Embroidery To-day
ONLY TWENTY-THREE MORE SHOPPING DAYS TILL XMAS.

Ivory Novelties
35c to 65c

West's
The Quality Store

New fancy Ribbons
35c to 50c

ORDINANCE NO. 671, SERIES 1912.

An ordinance authorizing the mayor and recorder of the city of La Grande, Oregon, to enter into a contract with the Warren Construction company, for the improvement of Fourth street in accordance with their bid for said work.

The city of La Grande does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the mayor and recorder of the city of La Grande, Oregon, be and they are hereby authorized to enter into a contract with the Warren Construction company for the pavement of Fourth street from the south line of O avenue to the north line of C avenue, at the price according to their bid accepted on the 20th day of November, 1912, and on file in the office of the recorder of the city of La Grande, Oregon.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by the council, approval by the mayor, and posting in accordance with the city charter, on and after the 27th day of November, 1912.

Passed the common council on the 20th day of November, 1912, by seven councilmen voting therefor.

Submitted to the mayor and by him approved, this 25th day of November, 1912.

W. J. CHURCH, Mayor.

ATTEST:

N. J. MANSAGER,
Recorder of the City of La Grande, Oregon.

Resolution.

Be It Resolved, That the recorder of the city of La Grande be, and he is hereby authorized to give ten (10) days notice by publication in the La Grande Evening Observer and by posting notices thereof in three (3) public places in each ward of the city, of the general election to be held in said city and that the following officers are to be elected at said election:

- One mayor.
- One recorder.
- One treasurer.
- One chief of police.
- One councilman from the first ward.
- One councilman from the second ward.
- One councilman from the third ward.
- One councilman from the fourth ward.

Be It Further Resolved, That the polling places designated for said election, and the judges and clerks appointed to conduct said election are as follows:

First ward: Polling place, court house; Judges, Don Turner, Hall Lane and W. N. Monroe. Clerks, Ed. Kammerer and W. A. Worstell.

Second ward: Polling place, city building; Judges H. W. Stoner, Clay Ellsworth and O. F. Coolidge; Clerks, Geo. Lamoreaux and C. L. Mackey.

Third ward: Polling place, 1907 3rd Street; Judges, J. M. Hiltz, C. C. Pennington, W. D. Grandy; Clerks, Howard Davis and Will Hamilton.

Fourth ward: Polling place, Geddes' store; Judges, John Ladd, B. Logsdon and U. S. Miller; Clerks, W. A. Thompson and J. M. Kochensparger.

Be It Further Resolved, That said election be held on Monday, the 9th day of December, 1912.

Adopted by the council November 20th, 1912.

N. J. MANSAGER,
Recorder.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of city recorder, and will deeply appreciate any assistance given me in the coming city election.

LEE WARNICK.

We Now Have On Deposit
\$800,000.00

of money accumulated by residents of La Grande and the Grande Ronde valley.

We Now Have Loaned
\$700,000.00

to business men, farmers and others in this community. The money deposited here is not "laid away" as some of it might be if its owners had not deposited it, but it is industriously at work all about us, doing good.

By depositing your income here on open account and paying it out by check, you will safeguard your interests, build your credit and cultivate an acquaintance at a strong financial institution, which can and will help you when you need help.

Don't delay, you can begin with a small deposit at the

La Grande National Bank
La Grande, Oregon

Capital \$100,000.00. Surplus, \$120,000.00. Resources, \$1,110,000.00
FRED J. HOLMES, President
F. L. MEYERS, Cashier
W. J. CHURCH, Vice President
EARL ZUNDEL, Asst. Cashier

NEW ROOMING HOUSE—1512 Adams avenue; close in; nicely furnished; bath; rooms for rent. Phone Black 1731.