

GREETINGS

To Our Customers and Friends

With best wishes for your prosperity and success for the coming year, we extend to you the

Greeting of the Season

And assure you of our earnest desire for a continuance of the cordial relations existing between us.

Respectfully,

Pattison Bros.

PHONE NUMBER MAIN 80

Don't Forget

YOUNG'S CONFECTIONERY for Christmas candies and nuts, post cards, cigars. Candies 15c lb. up to 80c lb.

Youngs for best Service

MAKE A NOTE of the fact that an abstract is an absolute necessity when you purchase real estate. No matter how well posted you might be—you don't have a full history of the parcel, as you do when we make an abstract of it. Accuracy guaranteed.

THE ABSTRACT & TITLE CO.
Foley Hotel Building.

We Move

To our new location (building now occupied by Anderson's store) Jan. 1st.

FOR RENT—The balcony in rear of store room. Suitable for a Tea Room, Fancy Work Room, Dressmaking Parlor, Offices, Art Shop, etc. Reasonable Rent. See us about it.

La Grande Seed & Floral Co.
New Foley Building

DELINQUENT SALES SOON

CITY ATTORNEY READY TO DRAFT ORDINANCE.

Brief Session of Commission Held Last Evening—Report Made.

Only a brief session of the city commission was held last evening. One of the most important pieces of business done was to carry out further the plans for selling property on North Fir to pay for such delinquent street and sidewalk assessments as have been hanging over for several years, since the macadam was put in. The city attorney, John S. Hodgins, was asked to draft the ordinance making this sale a requirement.

The result of the municipal election were declared.

The report of the manager was read.

General Manager's report for the week ending December, 19, 1914.

The Water Superintendent spent \$10.00 filling meter boxes, \$5.75 lowering pipes and \$26.80 thawing out water pipes. The intake is getting about 6 inches of flow in the bottom of the 14 inch pipe. This has fallen quite steady for a week now. The phone line broke Saturday evening, was restored yesterday. Would suggest that one or two farmers be put on the line. In case of a break we could use their phones to test the line. Also it became necessary to pump from the river as the reservoir went dry. Have since sent sample of river water to state board of health for analysis. A large number of service pipes are frozen up. In some cases the freezing occurred under the paving. An electric rigging made up of a nest of five transformers has been fixed up to thaw out pipes.

The street superintendent spent \$77.10 cleaning streets. Of this \$2.00 was prisoner's labor. Also \$28.50 of the entire sum was spent on taking care of the water from the Morgan Lake power plant and Mill Creek. The turning on and off of the water as used for power freezes the creek bank full of ice and floods the country from old town on Second and C down through Fourth and I and H and to Fifth and Sixth streets. The E. O. L. & Power Co. has now placed some men on the work.

The police arrested 12, of which 3 were state cases, five served time, one was paroled, four left town, one is in jail. Fines \$25.00 for the week.

The Recorder last week received \$25.00 fines, \$20.00 part payment on rent of septic tank farm for three months, \$124.98 on Dist. No. 95 and \$221.59 Dist. No. 96. Drew warrants on library fund for \$43.41 onouchers 240-242. Drew warrants for \$27.90 for bills allowed \$103.25 for election judges and clerks. \$428.98 to P. J. Lilly on Dist. No. 97 final estimate and J. W. Stotts \$492.10 on sewer 1, Sec. 5 final estimate.

The treasurer during last week collected \$480.00 installments for paving etc., \$203.10 interest on same, \$301.35 water rent and \$1.00 for two electrical permits. He paid \$770.00 improvement district interest, \$44.60 contingent warrants, \$124.00 general fund warrants and \$13.02 interest on same. Remitted \$625.00 to Merchants National Bank for semi-annual interest on City Hall bonds and \$250.00 to Rollins and Sons same on additional sewer bonds.

The manager has his own roll top desk installed for use in his office. Also the treasurer has installed his own desk typewriter in his office.

Respectfully,
F. J. LAFKY,
General Manager.



"La Camille"
The front lace corset with the **Ventilo**

back

PRICES: \$2.00, \$3.50 \$5 and up

Mrs. Robt Pattison
Corsetiere

Phone R. 3221 Res. 1702 Oak

WE THANK YOU

For Your Patronage and Wish
A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

CALL AND GET A CALANDER

RELIABLE
MERCHANDISE

GEIBEL'S

RELIABLE
METHODS

Department Store



THE FORUM

Where Every One Has His Say

La Grande, Or., Dec. 23.—(To the Editor.)—In the December 7th issue of the Observer there was an article printed to the effect that the Colorado miners were expected to adopt a resolution to accept President Wilson's plan to affect a settlement between the striking miners and the mine owners and that the adoption of this resolution by the miners would end the strife in the Colorado coal fields.

On account of the misunderstanding that the article referred to would cause, I wish to hereby offer a correct account of the proceedings relating to the acceptance of President Wilson's plan by the Colorado coal miners.

On September 7th President Wilson appealed to the mine owners and the striking miners to adopt a "tentative basis for the adjustment of the strike," drawn up by the Commission of Conciliation that has been endeavoring to effect a settlement.

The members of this commission are Wm. R. Fairley, a member of the United Mine Workers of America who has been prominent in the affairs of the organization, and Hyel Davies, who has been identified with mine owning interests. President Wilson's appeal was sent to the president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the chairman of the Victor-American Fuel Company, the president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, and to the officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

President Wilson's proffered basis of settlement proposes the establishment of a three-year truce under the enforcement of the mine and labor laws of Colorado; that all miners who have not been convicted of violations of the law return to work, that intimidation of either union or non-union men be prohibited; that the current scale of wages, rules and regulations be printed and posted, that the employees select a grievance committee, and that the miners waive recognition of their union by the mining companies but be permitted to maintain their organization. It also provides that whenever the grievance committees and the officers of the companies are unable to settle differences that a commission of three men named by the President shall render a final decision on all disputes. Under the plan proposed by the President, there would be no contract between the miners and the mine owners, no mine guards would be employed, picketing, parading, etc., would be discontinued and there would be no suspension of work pending a decision by the President's commission. The commission's expenses to be divided equally between the employers and the employees.

In a letter to President Wilson in which a high personal tribute is paid him in connection with the position he has taken in endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the Colorado mining troubles, international officers of the United Mine Workers of America agreed to accept the terms of the President's proposition, subject, of course, to the approval of the striking miners themselves.

A convention of the striking union miners of Colorado was called for Sept. 15 to act on President Wilson's proposition and its acceptance was urged upon the delegates by the officers of the union as well as by one of the mediators who formulated the proposition, viz. Wm. R. Fairley. Vice President Hayes, in urging the acceptance of the President's proposition, informed the delegates that the union had spent three million forty-four thousand dollars on the strike. On Sept. 16 the convention accepted the President's proposal by a vote of 83 to 8. After the convention adjourned the officers of the United Mine Workers sent a telegram to President

Wilson announcing that the strikers were ready to return to work under his proposed plan for a three-year truce treaty.

The Colorado mine owners met in convention Saturday, Sept. 19 and sent a request to President Wilson to receive a committee representing them on Wednesday, Sept. 23, to discuss his proposition embodying a tentative basis for the settlement of the strike and this request the President granted.

The President expected to receive a committee representing all of the coal mine operators involved in the strike but J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was the only operator received by the President. Mr. Welborn told the President that the other operators were unable to be present, but would write. President Wilson told Mr. Welborn that he believed it to be the duty of the operators in Colorado to accept the basis for the settlement of the strike proposed by Federal mediators.

Mr. Welborn told the President that the operators objected to several points in the plan. In answer to the objections of Mr. Welborn the President declared he could not act as the umpire between the operators and the miners and that he felt it the duty of the operators to accept the plan already adopted by the miners. Mr. Welborn presented and alternative plan for the solution of the strike trouble, but the President refused to consider it, saying that he did not believe a compromise possible. The President declared that the public interest demanded the end of the strike, and that it was the patriotic duty of the operators to accept the proposal.

Operators claiming to produce 70 per cent of the coal mined in Colorado have sent a letter to President Wilson on the strike situation.

They expressed willingness to obey the mining statutes of Colorado and to re-employ such striking coal miners as they think desirable and for whom there is work at the mines, but they refused to enter into a three-year truce with the United Mine Workers of America, or to re-employ all strikers not convicted of crime or to submit to a final arbitration of all grievances by a Federal Commission.

At present, so far as the miners and mine operators are concerned, the situation is that of a truce. The mine workers are simply waiting for the enforcement of the provisions of the President's peace plan, which at the sacrifice of some of their chief demands, they accepted in the interest of the public peace. It is to be hoped that the President and his advisers will make their influence felt in the interest of law, order and justice in Colorado to the extent of insisting on the acceptance of this peace plan in all of its details and that the conditions thus sought to be established will soon prevail, and the proposition of the government of a State to the service of plutocracy in persecuting, subjugating and exploiting wage earners will soon be brought to an end.

HOWARD R. ROWE.

A Broken Hearted Mother

La Grande, Dec. 24. (To the editor) Do mothers imagine how their hearts would ache and bleed if they themselves were placed in the same position as was the poor bleeding, aching, hearted Mrs. Florence Davis of Baker county, and does every father imagine how when a little boy at his mother's side he would cry and sob if torn from his mother's side by state and county officials as were these poor little ones? And may I ask what father or mother would not sacrifice their Christmas and New Year's dinners to restore these little ones to their mother's side, and who could eat a sumptuous dinner and not think that such a dinner would

feed these little ones for many days, and at their mother's side? And again may I ask why the people pay large sums in taxes for support of our poor farms and indigents, yet the mother and children have to be separated? May I ask why the widows and orphan's pensions were created in this state if not to apply in such instances, that mother and child need not be obliged to separate. May I ask some one to explain why one of these methods of support could not have been applied to this poor family's need, whose hearts are now bleeding by separation? This brings to my mind a woman I knew in Nebraska. When a little child she was torn from her mother's side by the wild uncivilized Indians and it was ten long years before she was restored to her poor mother, a poor suffering cripple both in body and in mind. Many times she was heard to say "Why, Oh Why couldn't God some mercy to her send?" Imagine the pain and sorrow caused by the uncivilized Indians. Every father and mother imagine the pain and sorrows of this poor mother and children in their dire circumstances, and then to have state officers and Baker county officials add to their affliction by forcing their separation. We all know deep in our hearts, "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home, sweet home," by mother's dear mother's side.

HATTIE CHANDLER STILWILL.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists. 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

—Adv.

HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Don't stay gray! Nobody can tell when you darken gray, faded hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

Adv.