

THE OBSERVER

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NATIONAL FORESTS.

It does not seem to be generally known that the term "Forest Reserves" is no longer legal or official. This name was changed, by Act of Congress March 4, 1907, to "National Forests," to indicate that these resources were not locked up as "reserves" for the distant future, but were to be administered for the greatest good of the greatest number now.

The first allotment of national forest money made to Oregon and Washington in 1906, after the passage of the act which gave the states a share of the national forest revenue, was \$7,565 for Oregon and \$1,823 for Washington. In 1915, Oregon's share of this revenue was \$49,675, and Washington's was \$37,445. The constantly increasing demand for national forest timber assured a much higher rate of increase in the next few years, and ultimately the states will receive a large revenue from this source.

Of the approximately 490,000 acres of school land within the national forests of Washington, 233,000 acres have thus far been cruised as a preliminary step in the exchange of these lands for a solid block of national forest land of equal area and equal value. Upon the completion of the cruise of the school lands, it will then be necessary to cruise an equal area of land to give to the state in exchange for the school lands. The cruising work is being done under a co-operative agreement between the federal government and the state of Washington.

The man who puts the alarm clock on a chair near the bedside where he can turn it off in the morning and go to sleep again is not in control of himself.

There are several New Year's resolutions which can be had at reduced prices, most of them only slightly used.

PREPARE FOR COMMERCE.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.—"Commercial preparedness of the United States to take advantage of foreign trade opportunities offered by the war" is the keynote of the 3rd annual Foreign

war Trade Convention which ran here today at the invitation of the New Orleans chamber of commerce. Officials of practically every manufacturing company of importance in the country arrived here this morning on the "Foreign Trade Special" of 9 pullmans, from New York and the North. Others will arrive today. Representatives of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and every other sort of commercial and industrial organization interested or engaged in overseas commerce, are here. The meeting is under the active leadership of Chairman James A. Farrell of the Trade body.

Today's principal speaker is Edward J. Berwind of New York, who said in part, concerning investment opportunities in Latin America:

"The change in the financial relations of the United States with the European nations that has taken place within the last year should be conducive to foreign investments. It is now possible for us to acquire on advantageous terms the ownership or control of railroads or public utilities and industrial enterprises which hitherto have looked to England and to the continent for their financial support. Investments can thus be secured which will give not only profitable employment to American capital, but will in turn powerfully stimulate interest in the products of our industries. The way has been cleared for the progressive development of our trade with Latin America upon a sounder and more secure basis than ever before. The need for better machinery for the financing of foreign investment promises to be met in an efficient and satisfactory manner. There is probably more capital available for foreign investment at the present time in the United States than ever before and there is ample opportunity for the use of money in Latin America."

The objects of the meeting, briefly, are: Action looking toward the rehabilitation of the American Merchant Marine, utilization of the tariff to encourage and protect American foreign trade from discrimination, the adaptation of commercial education to foreign trade needs and ways and means for the smaller manufacturers and merchants to engage in and profit by foreign trade. These questions will be considered from the standpoint of the chief elements of foreign trade; natural products and agriculture, manufacturing, merchandising, transportation and finance. The conference will close with a big banquet Friday evening. Speakers today will be: Baldwin Locomotive Works President Alba B. Johnson, Financier James A. Farrell, Brazil Railway Company President Percival Fraquhar, Crocker National Bank Representative John Clausen of San Francisco, American International Corporation Vice President Willard Straight, Professor Henry C. Emery, Henry Howard of Boston, J. J. Culbertson of Texas, W. D. Simmons of St. Louis, Commerce Department Bureau Chief Dr. E. E. Pratt, J. Rogers Flannery of Pittsburg and Charles L. Chandler of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

New Orleans, Jan. 28.—"Since export co-operation would lower the cost of distribution and, by the added output, the cost of production as well, the home consumer therefore would benefit to the extent that the manufacturers were able to reduce their unit costs," declared M. A. Oudin of the General Electric company's for-

eign department, addressing the Third National Foreign Trade Convention here today. The convention began yesterday and will end tomorrow. Its purpose is to organize commercial and industrial men in every city in the country to take advantage of foreign trade opportunities. Representatives of such organizations from all over the United States are attending the sessions. Mr. Oudin continued:

"It is recognized as elementary that in order to obtain the quantity output necessary, the average manufacturer should endeavor to sell abroad a reasonable percentage of the total capacity of his plant, even if these sales do not carry the same profit as the domestic sales. This business keeps busy plants and men who otherwise would be idle. It forms a backlog in good years and lean and acts as a stabilizer to the more important domestic trade. Co-operative foreign effort would keep our factories running at 100 per cent of capacity."

THE WHIP IN RIFLE BARRELS.

It is Caused by the Pressure of Modern High Power Powder.

The use of high power powder in rifles has given rise to a phenomenon which did not exist in black powder days. This is known as "whip" and is due to the pressure and vibration set up by the powder. It is constant with given loads and is always in the same direction.

Sights are aligned by the manufacturer to compensate for this whip in proportion to the powder charge used. In firing auxiliary cartridges it will often be found that the rifle shoots off center. As a matter of fact the bullet from the auxiliary is traveling in a true line with the bore, and it is the sights that are wrong. The lighter charge of the auxiliary does not produce the usual whip, with the result that the line in prolongation of the bore of the rifle along which the bullet travels is not the line given by the alignment of the sights.

Two other rifle terms that must not be confused are upsettage and keyholing. Keyholing is the tendency of the bullet to turn over in flight, while upsettage is the slight shortening of the major axis of the bullet due to the force of the charge. It was peculiar to black powder fired behind lead bullets and does not exist to any appreciable extent in metal jacketed bullets with smokeless powder. In the latter case the charge burns more slowly and the jacket stiffens the bullet against the sudden blow from behind.—Outing.

Ship of the Desert.

For safety and endurance in traveling in desert regions the camel has been found unequalled by any other animal. Its foot is a soft cushion, peculiarly well adapted to the stones and gravel over which it is constantly walking. During a single journey through the Sahara horses have worn out three sets of shoes, while the feet of the camel, traveling over the same course, were not even sore.

Not Grasping.

"What a grasping fellow you are, Hawkins! You've bothered me about this bill fifty times in ten days." "You wrong me, Jarley. I'm not grasping. I've bothered you about the bill, I admit, but I haven't been able to grasp anything yet."

Cholera.

Cholera was first recognized by the Portuguese in India as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century. It has the peculiarity of following a well defined route, with progress just equal to that of an average journey on foot.

Mean.

"It's so hard to buy for a man." "Yes. I've noticed when you women are doing it you look as though it hurts."—Detroit Free Press.

PECULIARITIES OF WAR.

London, Jan. 8.—(By Mail)—Australians and New Zealanders are drifting into London since the abandonment of the British positions on Gallipoli peninsula. In London two rooms, on street corners and elsewhere the tanned, burly Austrians, the dusky Maori and lighter complexioned New Zealanders meet. They talk a great deal among themselves about the abandoned trail. "It wasn't leaving the place that hurt; it's the thought of a fellow's best friends buried in those gullies and ravines," said an Aussie fighter today. He talked about the appalling number of casualties inflicted by the Aussies of lonely come-cries under the cliffs, and in Shrapnel Gully, of burials under cover of darkness to escape the enemy's fire and of midnight funeral services where the officiating priest or clergyman could be heard and not seen. Almost everyone of the thousands of graves at Anzac is marked with a cross—sometimes a simple name, but more often a name "To the Memory of Fifty Australians," "To the Memory of Fifty New Zealanders." To the Maoris it was not so hard to leave their dead. They believe the place where a dead man lies is sacred; watched over by spirits who would do evil to intruders. grotesque wooden idols with sea shell eyes perch garishly on sticks above the graves of the Maori warriors. The true spirit of humanity which animates the Turks in their fighting is shown in the stories of the Anzacs. An instance of this was shown in May when both sides agreed to a burial armistice. An imaginary line was drawn through No Man's Land between the trenches and pickets from both sides patrolled it while searching parties from both scoured



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Stage—Choice 4.00@4.25

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the underbrush of the hills and hollows. The Turks brought the Christian dead to the line, the Anzacs doing likewise with the slain Mohammedans. Religions rites were hurriedly observed on both sides as the bodies were placed in hastily dug trenches. Crosses were erected and the armistice came to an end. It is this spirit on the part of the Turk that makes the Anzacs believe the last resting places of their dead, crosses, inscriptions and all will not be molested. Hundreds of Anzacs will go back there after the war to visit the silent graves. It is declared not improbable that all the crosses marking the thousands of graves will be replaced by more durable marking of stone to forever commemorate the memory of the dead.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FRUIT

Bananas—30c and 35c dozen. Coconuts—15c each. Cranberries—15c quart. Grapes—15c and 20c. New apples—4c lb. Oranges—30c to 50c. Lemons—30c and 35c.

VEGETABLES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes—\$2.00. Hot house cucumbers—10c. Head lettuce—10c. Cauliflower—25c and 25c each. Chili peppers—40c. Honey—30c; 5 for 50c. Blue Ribbon celery—15c. New Cabbage—3c lb. Sweet potatoes—6c per lb. Green bell peppers—15c lb. Parsley—5c a bunch. Onions—3c. Beans—White 10; Lima, 12 1/2; Pink 10c. Sugar, can or fruit—\$7.95 sack cash, \$7.45, 30 days' time.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Butter—Fancy creamery 40c lb. roll and 75c 2lb. roll. Ranch butter—2lb. roll 60c @ 65c. Eggs—Strictly fresh ranch 50c; Storage 35c.

CHICKENS AND FOWL

Hens—16c retail, dressed. Spring Priers (large ones) 15c. Turkeys—20c @ 25c. Ducks—16c dressed.

FLOUR, HAY, FEED, ETC.

Bluestem Flour—\$1.55. Best of the Best (straight grade) \$1.40. Invaluable—\$1.55. Best of the Best (patent)—\$1.50. Royal Patent—\$1.50. Snowdrift Flour—\$1.65. Uppes' Crust—\$1.65. None-to-Equal—\$1.50. Occident—\$2.30. Sea Foam—\$1.40.



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