

SHERRY THEATRE TODAY

Pearl White

Supported by a Great Cast

-in-

THE KING'S GAME

A Great Detective Story

THE FORUM

La Grande, Ore., March 13.—(To the Editor.)—The Grande Ronde valley has long needed a cannery, and since many orchards around LaGrande are being taken out, what are the owners going to grow on this land that will be of profit to them?

If put into vegetables and small fruits where is there a market?

Now it is up to the people to help make this cannery a success and furnish the acreage for its support. The fancier part is already at hand.

There will be needed to begin with three hundred acres of corn, one hundred acres of beans and one hundred acres of peas, and other such vegetables as squash, cabbage, cucumbers, brood beets and small fruits.

The first question asked will be—What can you pay for these products? We answer, as much as they pay at other canneries.

We can grow just as good vegetables and small fruits as other people and as many of them.

If you want the cannery come forward with the acreage.

C. M. RIDDLE.

Following is a letter germane to the subject above:

Hoopstain, Ill., March 6.—Mr. C. M. Riddle, La Grande, Ore., Dear Sir:

We acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 3rd inst., with inquiry in regard to our price to the growers of country sugar corn, and beg to advise that we pay them \$13.50 per net ton, that is to say, we test the corn as it comes in to the factory by weighing 100 pounds with the husks on and then weighing this same 100 pounds after the husk has been taken off, for example, if the corn weighs 71 pounds after the husk has been taken off, the grower gets a 71 per cent test on that particular load of corn, and is paid for at the rate of \$13.50 per ton, as mentioned above.

Some factories buy the corn at so much per gross ton, that is, buying husk and corn, and figuring on the above basis, it would make the price about \$9.50 per gross ton.

We note your inquiry with regard to country gentleman seed, and beg to advise that good country gentleman seed is a very scarce article, and seed growers are asking prices all the way from seven dollars to ten dollars per bushel.

We thought we had covered our requirements for country gentleman seed, but one or two of the seed growers have cut us down on the amount which we contracted for, delivering only about 80 per cent of our orders. We, therefore, cannot tell at this time exactly whether or not we will have any surplus to spare, but in case we find that we have more than we need, will be glad to take this matter up with you a little later on.

We are getting inquiries from all over the country from canners, who are short of country gentleman seed, and as stated above, some of them are going to have a hard time to find enough country gentleman seed for their usage during the planting season.

We thank you for your inquiry, and regret that we are not in position to give you more definite answer with regard to the seed at this time.

Yours truly, THE ILLINOIS CANNING CO.

ENGINEER DISCUSSES ROAD

La Grande, Ore. March 12.—(To the Editor) In considering the matter of good roads, it is well to note the experience of other counties which have experimented with gravel as a road material.

Snobomish county, Wash. which in the past has built several hundred miles of gravel roads, because of the high maintenance cost now finds it advisable to float a large bond issue for the purpose of hard-surfacing the main trunk highways in order to eliminate this excessive maintenance expense. Had this action been taken by the county originally, the cost of the gravel construction and the heavy yearly cost of maintenance would have been saved, and the bond issue would now be partly liquidated. Reference is made to the following article appearing in "Engineering Record" of March 4th, 1916.

"Following the voting of a bond issue of \$1,813,000, for the hard surfacing of 130 miles of main roads, by a decisive majority, the Board of County Commissioners of Snobomish County, Washington, has authorized the sale of \$750,000 in bonds to defray the cost of this year's work.

"There are, in all, about 700 miles of road in the county, mostly gravel, but the maintenance, under present day traffic conditions, has been excessive. The roads to be paved will cover the main trunk highways, thus eliminating the most expensive ones in maintenance cost.

"The proposed improvements are expected to be completed in about three years. The preliminary field work for this year's construction is now under way. It is probable that the greater portion of the roads will be improved by one course concrete paving. The work will be done under the direct supervision of W. C. Bickford, county engineer.

"In a recent address before the Highway Engineers of Kentucky, Robert W. Davis, county engineer of Fayette county, said: 'If a community needs a good general system of roads to day, the work should have been commenced 20 years ago. If a system is needed 20 years hence, it should be commenced now.' That statement is worth reading twice, the truth expressed being especially pertinent at this time in view of the fact that good roads play a very important part in the Preparedness program."

The following editorial, also from "Engineering Record" of March 4th, 1916, emphasizes the military value of good roads by citing a particular instance where the good road system was the principal factor enabling the successful defense of a City from an enemy.

"Engineers in this country have known, in a general way, that good roads are a military asset, but very few, outside of army circles, have realized the momentous part which the highway system around Paris has played in the destinies of France. Good roads were the big factor in stopping the great German drive at the beginning of the war, and prevented the investment of Paris by the Teutonic forces. This, in effect, is the significant statement made recently by Major Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in an address at the National conference of Concrete Road Building in Chicago. By the quickness of their mobilization and movements, said Major Fries, the Germans all but took Paris, which was saved only by General Joffre's skillful use of automobiles and the fine roads around Paris. By commandeering all sorts of motor vehicles he was able to carry from Paris to the front for several days prior to and during the battle of the Marne a steady stream of soldiers, night and day. The use which General Joffre made of good roads and motors at Paris in August, 1914,

furnishes a lesson this Country should never forget." Numerous counties in the United States have experimented with gravel as a road material, and the result has been the same as in Snobomish County, Washington. Should not this County, then, profit by the proven mistakes of other counties, rather than repeat their unsuccessful and expensive experiments? L. D. HOWLAND

SPARROW PEST SERIOUS

Bird Lover Warns Growth of Destructive Birds.

La Grande, March 11.—(To the Editor)—Listen for the song sparrow, that sweet singer who tells us spring is coming! If you are lucky you will hear him but nine times out of ten you will not for his place is usurped by the dirty, noisy, quarrelsome English sparrow. In large flocks these birds may be seen about the corners of down town buildings, in the streets, and all about the residence district of town, stealing the nesting sites about eyes which by rights belong to fly catcher, or the robin, taking possession of the few bird houses in the city, and thereby leaving the bluebirds and wrens houseless, and chattering about the branches of the trees so that the beautiful orioles and sweet singing goldfinches seek the country, where they may have peace. Even the few birds which run the risk of building near them are in danger of having their eggs destroyed, or their young thrown from the nest. The English sparrows are not brave and the other birds not cowardly but they swoop down in such numbers that a pair of song birds is powerless against them.

The man with chickens had best be seeing to the destruction of this pest for a flock will consume much grain, and will carry chicken diseases from place to place.

They are simply overrunning this city and it will take the united efforts of the community to destroy them. The government recommends their destruction, the Association of Audubon Societies urges it, and we are letting them multiply here by the hundreds. If the men in the business houses down town would destroy the eggs, and the nests which the sparrows build all about the eaves and signboards their increase would be materially checked.

As for the flock at large now, they should be trapped. An address of a manufacturer of sparrow traps will be given on request and Farmer's Bulletin No. 493 from the Agricultural Department at Washington gives designs for several styles of traps. Sparrows are excellent food and have been eaten in England for centuries. One hotel in the south serves them constantly to its guests. If some of the hunters of grouse and pheasants would turn on the English sparrow they would provide themselves with an excellent dish and be adding a material blessing to the community at the same time by destroying this persistent pest.

S. GRACE PICKENS.

ITINERANTS ABROAD

Experiences of Messrs. Garriek and Deakin in the Interior

Sumpter, March 10.—(To the Editor Observer). Having been denied the pleasure of reading your paper for many days, now, we deem it our duty to inform you that we have greatly missed that privilege, and to express the hope that the Observer is now swimming right in the center of that wave of prosperity that is now beginning to sweep the western country.

Mr. Thomas Deakin and myself were sent up into this section of country some two weeks ago to preach the gospel. We landed in Prairie City, which is situated at the mouth of John Day valley. Standing here and viewing the surroundings the indescribable grandeur of the mountain scenery leads to the conclusion that right here is where the Great Builder finished his work and laid aside his trowel. Grande Ronde valley is beautiful but it is only the work of a 'prentice hand compared to this.

There is only one active church in Prairie City. We begged in vain for permission to hold religious services in that church but the trustees of the public school made us welcome to that building and it suited us much better because it was broader than the church building. All the people received us kindly and urged us to return again soon.

Our next stop was at Austin, a place without a church, and so far as we could see a place without a Sabbath day. A community of pretty good people just getting their heads above the winter snow, and trying to realize that the dry vote was not a dream. Whitney is a small town still nearer Baker. We were received in Whitney with the right hand of kindness and friendship and it was an ex-saloon man who gave us a hall with heat and light free and the whole town turned out to hear us and requested us to spend another day there which we did.

But the surprise of our lives awaited us in the town of Sumpter, where we have had the Presbyterian church to preach in. And the parson and the Methodist parson came to the meeting. Surely the time is near when the lion shall eat straw like the ox. This is a finished town—not

a sound of hammer in it. It is buried in snow. Snow is in heaps ten feet high, all along the sidewalks and crossings and the good people deny all responsibility for the snow getting there and hold no obligation to remove it. "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away" seems to be their attitude toward the snow piles. And this somehow reminds us of like condition in some other towns not long ago. Your truly, L. GARRICK.

FRED CURREY APPOINTED

Will Be Superintendent of Horticulture of State Fair

Salem, Or., March 10.—Plans involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars for the improvement of the buildings and grounds of the state fair were decided upon by the state fair board at a meeting here yesterday afternoon and last night.

Hard surface driveways and walks connecting all of the buildings are to be laid, and a complete drainage system is to be installed. Fifty new lavatories are to be constructed, and many other minor improvements made.

Instead of being put into pasture as in former years the camp grounds will be leveled and put in good condition. Part of the grounds will be apportioned for tourists. Several weeks ago Secretary A. H. Lea suggested to the Commercial club that North Capital street be paved to the grounds, and last night he received assurances that by fair time it would be covered with a first class pavement.

The board passed on the premium list, and added cash prizes totaling \$3000. Most of the additional prizes were awarded to the livestock and agricultural departments. For the purposes of making the competition between individual farm exhibits more fair, the state was divided into two districts, the eastern and western district.

Secretary Lea announced at the meeting that he had assurances that the horse and livestock show, which it is proposed to hold four nights during fair week, would be a success. Two thousand dollars in prizes will be offered in this show.

W. E. McElroy, Portland, secured the contract for furnishing the music for the fair.

F. B. Currey of La Grande, was appointed superintendent of the agricultural and horticultural departments, and Mrs. A. L. Brown, Salem, and Mrs. Alice M. Weister, of Portland, were appointed managers of the textile and art departments, respectively.

FASHION NOTES.

"Can she make a cherry pie, Billy boy, Billy boy?" "Ncw really that's a question very silly. All the cherres green and red she is wearing on her head in a cap-a-pie effect," says little Billy.

New York, Mar. 11.—A cherry may play it three ways and still be well placed—in a pie, a cocktail or on milady's bonnet. All three are ideal settings for a cherry, but naturally the third is the charm. Just as every cloud has a silver lining, so does every smart spring hat have its first fruits and the cherry is the favorite of the bunch. Dame Fashion is masquerading as Pömona. In consequence, every peach, topped with a few cherroes, goes around looking like a mixed fruit salad. It's quite all right if the peach confines the cherries that go to her head to the ones on her hat. If she lets the cherries in a cocktail go to her head she is apt to look more like a compute. See Webster's Unabridged.

"Compute"—A combination of stewed fruit. The shapes of the new hats cunning little high crowned effects without brims, or fetching little Directoire bonnets, lend themselves very prettily to the cherry habit. Following the cherry, the favorite fruits for hats are green and purple grapes, peaches, plums, strawberries, oranges, lemons and apples for daughters of Eve. Some of the big, flat garden hats have an array of fruit around their flat platelike brims, their vivid colors glowing against a background of glassy green leaves, for all the world like Mike the Dago's pushcart display.

But why scratch the 57 varieties off the satorial menu? Surely a Cassaba Chapeau, a Danana Bonnet or a Pineapple Picture Hat would be tasty little headpieces for the fruitful fashions. Just to what lengths can fruit go is best answered by the fact that not only do they grow on the spring millinery, but on parasols, bags, umbrella handles, neck ruffs, belts, sash ends, jacket lapels, blouses, frocks, negliges and even lingerie are clusters of them grafted.

The new lawns, organdies and spring silks are printed in fruit designs and even the newest jewelry preserves the peach, the plum, the cherry and the grape in gold and platinum, in enamel and precious stones. Verily an up to date peach in a cherry hat and a pear of lemon kid gloves according to the current modes, could never be a gooseberry in any crowd. Rather she is the apple of every male eye, with all of them plum crazy about her.

New York, March 11.—The Spanish influences call our tendency this season toward ruffles, flounces, laces, full short skirts, and basques. This note was first mentioned at the introduction of the bolero, a little earlier

in the season, and since the premiere of Goyescas at the Metropolitan Opera House some weeks ago—the first time, by the way, that America has been honored with a first performance of a new opera—this Spanish note is being talked of more and more. Whether it will really be an important issue in the summer fashions is yet to be seen; so far it is being noticed only in a strong leaning toward the deep Spanish flounce of Novel Skirt Drapery lace on dance and dinner dresses, and on lingerie summer frocks.

The Spanish Lace Scarf All through the brilliant audience on opening night, as a delicate attention no doubt to the composer, one saw the Spanish lace scarf in both black and white, draped about gleaming white shoulders. Here and there in true Spanish fashion too, a high black comb was seen, often in the shining black hair of a true Spanish beauty; and there were any number of them, keenly appreciative of their countryman's offering. There has never been anything more graceful and useful than these scarfs and any one possessing one should be more than grateful. They are a charming accessory to the formal evening gown and serve the dance frock equally well.

The Vogue of Lace Much lace is being used on dresses aside from flounces. One of the favorite methods is to veil a deep band of lace in the bodice, as shown in our first illustration, and another use is shown in the sleeves and front panel effect on the other frock. The metal laces rather heavy in weave, are especially effective for veiling purposes. The gold and silver bandings are most attractive. Often in the flax of color lining or is veiled first with a pale pink chiffon and the pink in turn veiled with the dark blue, black, or other shade of the blouse.

Raglan and Drop-Shoulder Becoming and graceful for all types is the drop-shoulder, especially when the blouse or frock is fashioned of a soft, drapy stuff like crepe Georgette chiffon, or one of the soft silke crepes. The fad for trimming these soft materials with colored beads is one of the most artistic and effective notions we have seen for many a day. A blouse in Russian style, imported recently by one of our smart shops, was fashioned of a dull copper-colored crepe de Chine. It closed straight down the front and the raglan shoulders were outlined front and back with a banding of burnished beads, in several lines, shading from gold to copper. The loose waist was held in slightly at the normal waistline with a twisted cord of the beads with tasselled ends. It was a garment which could be appropriately worn with separate skirt for the street, without a coat.

While there are some rather complex ideas this spring, the majority of frocks and blouses are simplicity itself; any one who can handle a needle can fashion them, if she will keep one or two important facts in mind: first, that the new shoulder line is sloping; second, that sleeves, while loose should give an indication of the shape of the arm. A tight fitting cuff will serve to do this becomingly; third, that skirts must curve over the hips, unless they are the full-cathared models, and must be as full below the hips as possible. Many of the dainty sheer cottons, voiles, organdies, crepes and similar fabrics, are being made up in the regulation shirt-waist-dress style, with perhaps a bit of colored embroidery band or two of ribbon for trimming. Ribbon, in the soft summer colorings, picot-edged, or plain taffeta or moire is being used quite extravagantly on frocks and blouses of all descriptions. They are dainty summery and may be easily tacked on or taken off when the frock requires tubbing.

Fashions for Men La Grande men who have been worrying about what to wear next summer, and who live in daily dread of appearing in the wrong thing, may set their minds at rest. The national convention of merchant tailors, in session in St. Louis, has settled the question, and it seems, settled to the satisfaction of every class of fashion who wears men's clothes in La Grande. Here is the list of what the men who prepared the list say is absolutely necessary if a man would be strictly up to date, in the matter of clothes. The probable cost is listed:

- Lounge suit, single breasted sack, \$65. Business walking suit for the forenoon, \$75. One or two button frock cutaways for the afternoon worn with striped trousers, \$80. A double breasted frock for the day, wedding or the promenade, dark trousers with light stripe, \$80. A Norfolk, for traveling, \$70. A golfing suit of flannel—coat and trousers only—\$65; blanket coat to be thrown over the shoulders when playing golf, \$65. Morning riding suit, long sack coat with drapery about the hips, \$85; riding frock for park use in the afternoon, coat with short waist and plenty of drapery, \$85. Heavy military-collared coat for motoring, \$85. Light motoring coat for summer, \$45. Blue double-breasted coat with light flannel trousers, for motorboating, \$65. A lounge suit to express individuality—coat and waist coat of blue, green, brown or black suiting, with white trousers of the same fabric, \$70. For rough weather, a double breast-

ed gray overcoat, \$75. A box overcoat for ordinary day wear, \$75. Ordinary overcoat for afternoon wear, dark gray, with fly front and velvet collar, \$85. Knock-about overcoat, \$70. Tuxedo dinner suit, \$90. Evening dress suit, \$110. White or light pearl gray tuxedo, \$80. An Inverness with white silk-lined cape, \$100.

A Fresh Outrage

"Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Parliament today sat, and, in the clatter of hammers and the screech of saws, workmen all day long labored in the task of transforming the dignified halls of the Victoria Museum into long rows for members, Senators, and House officials.

"Work has not yet been completed upon the new senate chamber, and, whether by accident or design, the placard which stood above the door still remains in the chamber. It reads: 'Hall of vertebrate fossils (temporary exhibit).'"—From the Manitoba Free Press.

Kind-Hearted

He (brutally)—"Women have no sense of humor, anyhow." She (pointedly)—"Oh, yes, they have. The reason they don't laugh at the funny things they see is because they don't want to hurt the poor things' feelings."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Union Central Life Insurance Company

of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, on the 31st day of December, 1915, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the state of Oregon, pursuant to law.

Table with columns for Capital, Income, Disbursements, Assets, and Liabilities. Total assets admitted in Oregon: \$109,385,066.09

Business in Oregon for the Year. Total insurance written during the year: \$194,929.00. Gross premiums received during the year: \$34,026.57. Losses and claims paid during the year: \$3,028.14.

THE UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. BY JOHN D. SAEGE, Second Vice-president, Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service, D. C. HEHRIN.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale of heretofore attached real and personal property, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Umatilla, bearing date the 11th day of Feb., 1916, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment duly rendered, entered of record and docketed in said Court on the 24th day of September, 1915, in a suit wherein Henry T. Hill is plaintiff and J. F. Temple, Jr., and Nettie Temple are defendants, said judgment being in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants, for the sum of \$3047.30 with interest from September 24th, 1915, at 5 per cent per annum; and \$300.00 attorney fees, and costs and disbursements taxed at \$38.10.

I will on Tuesday the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house in the City of La Grande, Union County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said plaintiff's judgment, costs and disbursements, and accruing costs and interest, the following described personal property, to-wit: One half of the growing crop of wheat, alfalfa, potatoes and cabbage on the following described property, to-wit: Tracts 6, 7, 8, and the west half of tract 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of Riverside Orchard Tracts, situated in Union County, Oregon, attached on the 14th day of July, 1915: Two brown cows, two yearling steers, 6 brood sows, one boar, one-half interest in 29 pigs, 12 shoats, one 3 in. high wheel wagon, 1 McCormick mowing machine, one McCormick hay rake, 2 plows, 1 sorrel mare, 1 other sorrel mare and rolt, and one Centrifugal pump, and the following described real property to-wit: Tracts, 6, 7, 8, 9 and the west half of tracts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Riverside Orchard tracts in Union County, Oregon. Dated at La Grande, Oregon, this 14th day of February, 1916. AUGUST HUG, Sheriff of Union County, Oregon. Daily Feb. 14-21-23 Mar 6-13.

Use Our Exchange Department

If you have furniture that doesn't suit—want something more up-to-date and better—phone us and we'll send a competent man to see it and arrange to take it as part payment on that kind you want. We'll make you a liberal allowance for your goods, and we'll sell you new Furniture at lowest prices. The new furniture will be promptly delivered. Have furniture you'll be proud of and pay as you use it.

F. D. HAISTEN, FURNITURE ON EASY PAYMENTS