

THE OBSERVER

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THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

Not long ago we noticed in the Iola, Kansas, Register a news item stating that Mrs. Simpson, the wife of Soekless Jerry Simpson, had been admitted to the State Soldiers Home in Illinois, thus closing her life by living in a charitable institution. This brings up memories of the past. It brings back the halcyon days of Jerry Simpson when he defeated Prince "Hal" for congress in the big Seventh district; it throws a picture on the screen that showed Jerry Simpson in congress—at first jeered at, then respected and finally loved by a nation. What seemed fallacies and fancies, as advocated by Jerry Simpson, the Populist, have largely been written into our laws and today both political parties indorse nine-tenths of the Populist propaganda, which in the days of Simpson's early political career, was laughed at and dubbed anarchy.

So, the wheel of fortune turns, each turn bringing its changes in the lives of men and women we have known. It is to be regretted that old age should have found the wife of the Medicine Lodge man so near the door of destitution that a refuge in charity's home should have been sought.

But even this turn of events does not worry William Allen White, of the Emporia, Kansas, Gazette, for he says in commenting on the Iola Register's news item concerning Mrs. Simpson:

"Then, of course, there's the other way to look at it. To have lived a beautiful life with a devoted friend and comrade; to have felt that when he was battling for what is right you were near to help and advise and sustain him, to hold his hand as he went down into the valley of the shadow and take away the sting of death; to have and to hold a precious memory of a life full and round and useful and worthwhile; to feel at the end when the way is dark and the road is rough and steep the gratitude of a beloved country wrapping itself about you, cherishing you in comfort and self-respect to the end, and at the end to hope the greatest hope man knows—what a victory life is! "It all depends on which angle you use in looking at life."

LID ON THE SUGAR BOWL.

"The greatest enemy the United States of America has is sugar. There was a day when the American father withered his child with a look when the child took a second spoonful of sugar," writes Victor Murdock in the Wichita Eagle. "Part of the repugnance was due to a feeling of thrift, and part of it was based in a homely therapeutic knowledge. The citizenry of the United States at the time of the Civil War was long, spare, sinewy, long-winded and steady-hearted. Today an alarming part of it is fat, flabby, puffy and as soft as whipped cream. Sugar is doing most of it. The single citizen in America in 1865 consumed every year eighteen pounds of sugar. In 1900 he had increased his annual consumption to fifty-eight pounds. He is now storing away in his system every year eighty-nine pounds. We are a small part of the world so far as population is concerned, but we eat up 21 per cent of the world's entire sugar supply every year. Sugar means softness. While we are preparing, it might be a good idea to put the lid on the sugar bowl."

BY THE BEARD OF MARS.

Are whiskers to come back during the Mexican excitement? asks an Eastern newspaper writer, and then he continues: In the face of years of labor and anti-whisker crusades, the papers have fought and bled in the cause of no whiskers, and now whiskers seem to be coming back. Carranza has a bush of whiskers, of the bush variety. They are gray and woolly, and travelers who have seen him say that the first chief wears them parted down Main street, with attractively laid out drives and bridle paths. Fred Funston has whiskers, but he conforms to the hedge and blind crossing regulations and keeps them trimmed. Villa has short grass crespers, of the common tobo variety, thick, curly and full of hay seed and axle grease.

This scrap is simmering down to a battle of whiskers, and with all of its abhorrence for whiskers, the people will accept the lesser evil, and pick the formal garden type worn by Funston as a ruling favorite in the betting. Carranza's whiskers are a landmark, and should be cherished, but Villa, when he is captured should be turned over to the civilizing influences of the nearest barber college.

POULTRY.

Preparedness for the Poultryman. By C. C. LAMB, O. A. C. Extension Poultry Specialist.

Feed the little chicks clean, untailed food. Musty or mouldy food is liable to bring disease and serious trouble.

If prepared chick feed is used, buy good quality. The cracked corn in the chick feed may be musty if too old and if it has been heated in any way. If your miller can supply a good grade of cracked corn and cracked wheat, you can make a good efficient home mixture of chick feed.

A chick ration that is too concentrated will cause digestive troubles. A ration that is too bulky will not furnish enough nourishment for satisfactory growth.

Don't forget that the growing chick

needs just as carefully a balanced ration as the laying hen. Ash, grit, charcoal, succulent green food and animal food are important elements in the chick's ration.

The following ration and method of chick feeding is used successfully at the Oregon Experiment Station, and is recommended:

Ration for Feeding Small Chickens. Starting Food. Bran mixed crumbly with soft boiled egg; or bread squeezed dry out of milk.

Grain Mixture. 1 pint cracked wheat, 1 pint cracked corn.

Mash Mixture. 3 lbs. wheat bran, 1 lb. wheat middlings or shorts, 1 lb. corn meal. Pinch of salt added when mixing.

First Feeding Time. 24 to 36 hours. First Week. Starting food twice a day; grain mixture three times a day on clean sand; after two or three days, grain in litter; clean water; grit, charcoal, cracked bone, in separate dishes; green food.

One to Three Weeks. One feed a day of moist mash, what chicks will clean up in an hour; grain mixture in litter two or three times a day; grit, charcoal, cracked bone, and beef scrap in hoppers; water; green food.

Three to Six Weeks. Morning feed of moist mash; two feeds of grain mixture; dry middlings in a hopper, if signs of diarrhoea appear; hopped beef scrap, water, grit, charcoal, cracked bone, always available; milk to drink, green food.

After Six Weeks or on Range. Morning meal of moist mash; two feeds of grain mixture; milk (or beef scrap,) charcoal, grit, bone, water. Oats may be added to the grain mixture, if desired; the proportion of wheat may be increased or decreased as it becomes lower or higher in price than corn.

14 Counties Employ Farm Agents. Fourteen of the thirty-five Oregon counties now have regularly appointed county agricultural agents who are joint representatives of the Agricultural College, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the county in which they work.

Union county in Eastern Oregon has the distinction of having the first regularly organized county agent work on the list. Six counties made provision for agents in 1914, two in 1915, and four thus far in 1916.

Paul V. Maris, the state county agent leader, gives the following list of counties having agents with the dates of starting the work in each county:

Union county, Aug. 11, 1913; Coos county, Nov. 1913; Lane county, Feb. 1, 1914; Klamath county, March 15, 1914; Tillamook county, April 1, 1914; Malheur county, April 1, 1914; Crook county, April 15, 1914; Jackson county, July 1, 1914; Lake county, March 1, 1915; Wheeler county, May 1, 1915; Yamhill county, Jan. 15, 1916; Multnomah county, Jan. 16, 1916; Wasco county, Jan. 24, 1916; Josephine county, Jan. 5, 1916.

The legislature of 1913 passed the bill providing for county agriculturalists in Oregon. The southern states first began to employ field specialists in agriculture in 1904, and the first man started work in a northern county in 1911 in the state of New York. Now more than 1100 counties have agricultural agents. Both state and national legislation has been enacted to support the work. It is regarded as a permanent part of our system of agricultural education.

AS THEY SEE IT.

We have a mighty good navy—what there is of it; and there is plenty more where it came from.—Indianapolis News.

Now that the denials are all in, the only reasonable conclusion is that the Persia torpedoed herself.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

They can destroy the Parliament buildings in Canada, but they can't close up the recruiting stations.—Philadelphia North American.

Those sedate, hard-headed citizens who do not believe in preparedness might enlist as bulwarks should any of the present crises lead to war.—Chicago Daily News.

Telegraph company announces that telegraph service in Mexico is now "subject to conditions." But when will communication be restored.—Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Brandeis says that his name is pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is sounded "ice." This seems to remove him from the wet column.—Chicago Daily News.

General Carranza has been recognized by the United States Government but he seems to be having greater difficulty in securing the recognition of Wall Street.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

"Mexico for Mexicans." Serves them right.—Chatanooga News.

It's to be America first if we are to make America last.—Philadelphia North American.

A politician's idea of a demagogue is a man who is making a bigger hit with the public than he is.—Boston Transcript.

Austria says Serbia has ceased to exist. Perhaps the Allies may have a pulmotor.—St. Louis Star.

President Wilson says our national self-respect must be preserved: How? Embalmed?—El Paso Herald.

If there are any Ford expeditions, the belligerent nations will suspend hostilities to watch them fight.—Baltimore American.

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dictionary: "Grandeis, an obsolete variant of brandish; to wave in the air."—Wall Street Journal.

T. R. says that he has read 700 books and pamphlets on woman suffrage. It's not to be wondered that he gets a grouse on now and then.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Wilson has sold the house in which she married the President. Evidently she expects to remain in the White House for a while.—Wichita Eagle.

If Mr. Roosevelt persists in his magazine articles and newspaper interviews he will create the impression that he is not entirely in sympathy with the Wilson administration.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

Might does not make right nor does right make might.—New York Sun.

All we want is a couple of guns on the stern of the Ship of State, just for defense.—Philadelphia Record.

That horse-meat they are eating in New York wouldn't be so much out of place if served a la cart.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

No sooner did the peace-pilgrims visit Sweden than there were renewed rumors that the country was about to enter the war. Boston Herald.

Miss Jane Addam's assertion that Europe wants peace proves once more that a woman can't keep a secret.—Washington Post.

The neutralist neutrality yet recorded is that of Billy Sunday, who says he wants to be a colonel "like Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan."—New York Herald.

According to Admiral Beatty, England must "get religion" to win the war but putting the fear of God into the other fellow sounds more practical.—Wall Street Journal.

The fact that Colonel House's visit has mystified the French is just another illustration of how strong is the bonding between the peoples of the two great republics.—New York Herald.

The chairman of the Republican National Committee has reached the comforting conclusion that President Wilson is politically bankrupt, and the uncomfortable conclusion that it will be hard to defeat him.—New York World.

Every time the Germans take a mile of trenches Lloyd George says they are showing signs of exhaustion.—Philadelphia Record.

Wall Street at least can congratulate herself that Brandeis has been eliminated as a Presidential possibility.—Kansasburg Illuminator.

As Mr. Brandeis knows how the rail-

roads could save \$1,000,000 a day, the Interstate Commerce Commission would seem to be in his field.—Philadelphia Record.

Growing hostility of Japan toward the United States will not be lessened by the threat to give her the Philippines.—Washington Post.

Taft says the Republicans would lose with Roosevelt and the Democrats with Wilson. But what would happen if they were the two candidates?—Philadelphia Record.

Dr. Cook reports that the inhabitants of Borneo are not wild at all. But then he has just returned from Europe with the Ford pilgrims and such a judgment is purely relative.—New York Tribune.

A number of newspapers are laying particular stress upon the fact that Mr. Brandeis is a Jew. So also was that early representative of the judiciary, Moses, if I am not mistaken.—New York Morning Telegraph.

A careful study of my contemporaries convinces me that some of them are strong for a non-partisan Supreme Court, provided it is composed entirely of ultraconservatives who think one way.—New York Morning Telegraph.

COLLEGE EXTENSION ACTIVE.

O. A. C. Field Specialists Carry Valuable Information to People. Farmers and other citizens of

Union and Wallowa counties may get a valuable suggestion of College Extension work helpful to this community, from the following notes recently published in the O. A. C. Press Bulletin:

Rural credits was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. Hector Macpherson before the library association of Salem on the evening of April 21. This lecture was one of the series on economical and educational subjects offered under the auspices of the Salem Public Library association. The address was delivered in the library hall.

Speaking on the subject of Boys' and Girls' club work, Professor H. C. Seymour, State Leader, addressed parents and students at a school rally held at Aumsville on April 22. The club work in Oregon is conducted under the supervision of the Extension Division of the Agricultural College, the State School Superintendent's office, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The work in Marion county is conducted in cooperation with the county school superintendent, Mr. Smith. Farmers and other poultry producers of the Salem district have organized an egg circle. On April 21 C. C. Lamb, Extension specialist in poultry, visited the circle there and assisted in the operation of the egg circle work.

Money to loan on improved farms. Any amount and any length of time.—United States National Bank—Adv. 3-3-16



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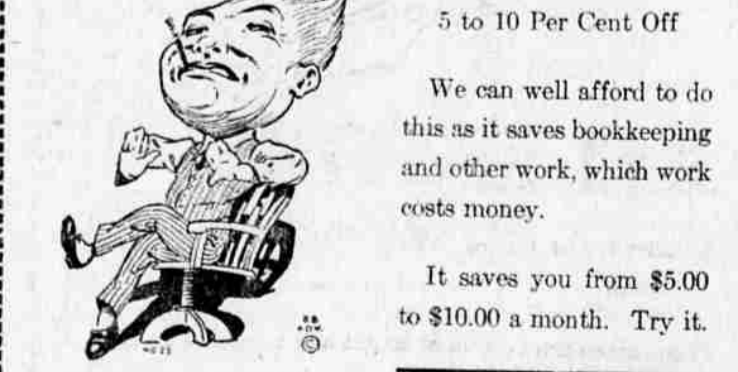
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