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AMENDMENT SUPPORT GIVEN

PAMPHLET ARGUMENT MADE PUBLIC.

Promoters Argue for Right to Make Beer in Oregon.

The text of argument sent to Salem to be printed in the Voters' pamphlet this fall, has been announced. The committees promoting the proposed amendment which deals with and permits manufacture of beer in Oregon for sale under restrictions at present existing, have prepared the following statement for the pamphlet, introducing it with a review of the text, which is here omitted, and concluding with the list of signatures who signed the petition which names are also omitted:

Without entering into a discussion of the Prohibition itself, but mostly from an economic viewpoint, and believing that even from a prohibition point of view there is lack of logic in our present constitutional amendment in allowing beer to be brought into the State from outside States, yet forbidding the manufacture of this beer within the State; Further believing the present prohibition law is unfair in its discrimination against the Oregon farmer, hop raisers and brewers, and being convinced that the Oregon voters, both male and female, believe in fair play and in the promotion and protection of home industry, the amendment to permit manufacture of beer in this State under present laws, is presented to the public and is proposed by the undersigned committee.

If you feel that the Oregon farmer who raises hops and barley and the Oregon brewer who has large investments in plants, etc., shall have the same privileges that are allowed out-of-the-state farmers and brewers, and if you think that it is economic waste to have a payroll of many thousands of dollars per week lost to the State of Oregon, and to have thousands of dollars sent out of the State of Oregon almost daily for articles which could be produced from Oregon products in the State of Oregon, thereby giving employment to many men, keeping a large payroll in the State and providing a favorable market for the hops and barley crops of our farmers, then we ask you to vote for this proposed amendment.

A law which permits the consumption of strong liquor brought into the State from the outside, yet discriminates against a light beer made in Oregon from Oregon barley and hops, is neither logical nor just, and seems to answer no good purpose whatever. It is not even good temperance reform, because it inevitably encourages the importation of strong, spirituous liquors upon which transportation charges are low, and discourages the use of a light malt liquor, the transportation charge being high on account of its bulk.

In other words, it favors a consumption of whiskey and other high alcoholics, instead of the consumption of lighter beverages. It drives thousands of dollars out of the State, which if the use of light beer is to be permitted at all, had better go to the Oregon barley and hop farmers. The true measure of regulation ought always to be based upon the amount of the drug alcohol contained in any beverage. It seems not scientific nor in the cause of true temperance to place light beer in exactly the same category with whiskey and other strong spirits, and there is no doubt that the real evils formerly complained of, are some of the so-called "American Saloons" and strong liquors, but we want to impress everybody, especially the women voters of this State who are quite as intelligent and fair-minded as the men

voters, with the fact that this amendment does not mean the re-opening of the saloon, nor the opening of the general question or general policy, false statements and unfair insinuations of paid agitators notwithstanding. It leaves the present prohibition law practically untouched. It goes no further than to place the home manufacture of beer, on the same footing with the outsiders.

By this amendment, the amount of alcohol permitted is, not in excess of 4 per cent. This amount is practically as low as beer can be brewed and kept, and it is generally conceded that such a beverage is not a so-called "intoxicating liquor." Based upon the experiences of the great temperance reforms made in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and in use by Germany, the brewing of just such a light beer as here proposed, is encouraged by the government, and it is thought that this amendment will really promote both temperance and moral integrity.

Do you know that the County of Multnomah, alone, during the six months from January 1st to June 30, 1916, imported 41,628 shipments of liquor and that the affidavits on file in the county clerk's office show that 43,533 persons, in addition, purchased raw alcohol from drug stores? With conditions like this in only one county of the State, it is easy to imagine what the complete figures would be if gathered.

Do you know that Dr. Means S. Gregory, director of the psychopathic ward of Bellevue hospital, New York, says in an interview in the New York Tribune, that "The American people spend \$500,000,000 annually on patent medicines" most of which contain more or less alcohol? It is estimated by the United States Internal Revenue department that there are manufactured in this country between three and four hundred of these so-called "tonics," "stomach bitters" and "nervines." Many of these have big sales in prohibition states and local option districts. The Tribune says that according to labels in the possession of the department of agriculture at Washington, these patent medicines contain all the way from 16 per cent to 65 per cent alcohol. For instance, Peruna contains 18 per cent alcohol; Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains 19.85 per cent alcohol; Wine of Cardui contains 20 per cent alcohol; Hankin's remedy contains 22 per cent alcohol; Hall's Great Discovery contains 43 per cent alcohol, and Hamlin's Wizard Oil contains 65 per cent alcohol.

Do you know that in practically every so-called prohibition state in the Union the use of patent medicines containing alcohol is very high and steadily increasing? And how much would the present appalling consumption of raw alcohol, bought ostensibly for external use, be increased, and bootlegging be made still more profitable than it is now, if the legitimate importation of the home manufacture of a light beer were entirely prohibited. Conscientious physicians of the highest standing are prescribing beer for nursing mothers and for building up tissues in weak bodies. Is it, therefore, logical to pretend or to imagine that light beer could be harmful to anyone, if it is prescribed for invalids and convalescents?

This proposed amendment which you will either pass or defeat by your vote, is not a hastily gotten-together affair, but it is a carefully studied and matured plan of men and women of affairs, and men and women of every walk in life, who are sincere in their desire to bring about conditions in this state which will attain real reform and temperance and moderation, features which are impossible to obtain in any other way. The further fact that the petition was signed by over 42,000 voters, men and women from all over the state, the circulation of the same having been done by voluntary work, indicates the overwhelming sentiment in favor of this proposed measure. It is larger by 7000 than any petition ever presented to the secretary of state, and therefore a splendid endorsement of

the work of the high-minded men and women of the committee who are deeply interested and concerned in this constructive work towards the moral as well as financial improvement of their state. It is proposed, not by anyone connected with any liquor industry whatsoever, but is vouched for by high-minded, responsible business men, whose names are known to many of the voters throughout the state, and in order to fortify your opinion as to the standing in the community of the men and women who ask you to vote for this law, and in order to satisfy yourself that it is not a movement to re-establish saloons, we ask you to carefully read the names of the undersigned committee, who will not stand for any trifling with the expressed will of the people.

This argument is submitted on behalf of the general committee, whose names are printed below (in the pamphlet the names appear) by the chairman and secretary of the said committee, and strongly endorsed by leading farmers and hop-growers.

STATE COMMISSIONS.

(The Tax Liberator.)

Much has been said about abolition and consolidation of our State boards and commissions. Little has been done. Little will be done unless the taxpayers themselves do it.

At the last session of the legislature a committee was appointed to thoroughly investigate our system of state government and formulate a plan for its simplification. A year and a half has elapsed, and this committee has never even met.

At the annual meeting of the State Taxpayers' league, held on April 22d, the legislative committee was instructed to investigate our system of state government and work out a plan of commissions. During the week of June 5th, this committee held daily meetings in Salem and Portland. It found that 53 State boards and commissions are being sustained by the taxpayers of Oregon. It found different commissions performing similar duties, each maintaining a separate statistical bureau and separate corps of deputies.

After long daily hearings and lengthy night conferences, the committee came to the conclusion that an entire re-organization of our state government is the only solution. The final determination of the committee was reached one night after weary hours of discussion, when one member of the committee expressed himself something like this:

"It's no use, gentlemen; to really do our duty, we must clean out the whole bunch and make a fresh start. If it was a private business we could outline a simple system which would give every service to the people of Oregon which is now being rendered by our cumbersome, complicated and extravagant system of state government. If we were outlining an organization for a private business, it would be a simple matter, simple as shooting fish, but we are up against a political problem. Every professional politician in the state, regardless of political party, will be up against a business system that will give business results."

Then and there the committee unanimously agreed to forget that it was working on a political matter and go about it as though it were outlining a system for handling the affairs of a private business which expended \$3,000,000 annually. It was decided to recommend a plan which would entirely abolish the 53 State boards and commissions, and in lieu thereof, create six departments, as follows:

MEXICO'S MAN AT OUR CAPITAL



ELISEO ARREDONDO

Arredondo, ambassador designate of Mexico to the United States, is a hard worker and is not a familiar figure on Washington streets, as he sends most of his diplomatic notes to Secretary Lansing by messenger. He spends most of his time in the Mexican embassy.

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tion, State Institutions and Finances.
2nd. Department of Agriculture.
3rd. Department of Education.
4th. Department of Public Domain.
5th. Department of Commerce, Industry and Labor.
6th. Department of Health.

Our present State board, consisting of governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, constitutes the first board. The work of defining the activities, scope and machinery of the other five departments has not advanced sufficiently to make the tentative plans public, but the entire committee is working and working hard. A definite, concrete plan will be presented to the league within a couple of months. It will not be a political plan, but a clean, straight, business plan—a simple business system for running the public business of the state.

Whether this plan is adopted or rejected by the Legislature depends upon the people of the state. There will be two opposing factions, the professional politicians on one side, the people on the other.

The personnel of the committee which is working out this system is composed of Charles E. Spence, master of the State Grange, chairman; Walter M. Pierce, president of the State Taxpayers' league, and a stock man of Eastern Oregon; A. J. Johnson, president Benton County State bank, and chairman of the legislative committee of the Benton County Taxpayers' league; J. F. Daly, president Title and Trust company, Portland; George Miller, a wheat farmer of Cove, Oregon; E. J. Stack, secretary of the State Federation of Labor; James B. Kerr, counsel for the S. P. & S. railway; Robert E. Smith, publisher of the "Tax Liberator."

Pioneer of Baker County Dies.

Andrew Johnson, aged 58, a pioneer resident of Baker county, died recently at St. Elizabeth's hospital in Baker. He worked a rich gravel bed for several years and is supposed to have accumulated moderate wealth. He has no known relatives living.

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THE DIAMOND BRAND.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
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gives you more miles to the dollar. Carbureting qualities insure for that—no waste of gas. Dealers everywhere and also at our many SERVICE STATIONS.

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at your place? Then don't fail to start right by getting the right lumber, shingles, etc., and that, of course, means getting them here. You'll appreciate that fact more and more as time tells the quality of our lumber. Ours is seasoned before it goes into a house.

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