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### POTATO BUG COPED WITH

UNION AND WALLOWA COUNTIES THE SEAT  
O. A. C. Issues Suggestions for Combating the Potato Pests

The most serious potato insect pest of the Middle West has appeared in Union and Wallowa counties, where it bids fair to become established, unless more vigorously combated, says A. L. Lovett, of the O. A. C. Experiment Station in a recent bulletin. If it succeeds the indirect loss to growers in contracting it will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and the direct loss from its ravages, will be still greater unless it is controlled. Powdered arsenate of lead, mixed with equal parts of clean ashes, cheap flour or air-slaked lime, sprinkled over the plants while moist with dew, will kill both the beetle and its larvae. The mixture may be shaken on to the plants from a sack made of cheese cloth or other coarse cloth, or applied with a dust gun secured on the market. It should be applied every ten days as long as the beetle or larvae continues to appear. Paris green may be used in precisely the same way, but the powdered arsenate is preferred. A liquid spray, 3 parts lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water, or 1

pound Paris green, 2 pounds quick lime and 50 gallons of water, may be used instead of the dust.

Hand-picking of larvae and beetle is a sure, though slow method, but helpful in connection with other control measures. The borders of the field should be cleaned up, the potato vines collected and burned when the crop is gathered, and the field plowed.

**Russian Peace**  
BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS  
Petrograd, July 5.—(By mail)—“You can't write an article about peace in Russia,” declared Sergius Shidlovsky, ex-Vice President of the third Imperial Duma and President of the Bureau of the Progressive Bloc as we paced the long, hardwood floor of the Duma lobby.

“You can't, because there is but one thing to be said about it—one short, sharp, emphatic word—NO!” This sums up fairly well the attitude of the Russian people regarding peace on any other basis than an allied victory. Two years of war waged under trying circumstances finds them more determined than ever. They feel that they have just begun to fight because they are just now getting organized for fighting.

Rumors of a separate peace with Russia have been spread with considerable frequency. It has been said that there is even a peace party here, that a considerable element among the population demands peace. I have failed to discover such a party of such an element.

“It is a German lie!” the President of the Duma, Mikhail Rodzianko said when I told him that neutrals had been informed more than once that Russia might accept separate peace. He did not say this in anger. Rather

he smiled. His attitude was considerably like that of Mark Twain who, when informed of his own reported demise replied with a dry chuckle that the report had been grossly exaggerated.

Rodzianko was emphatic but unfretted. He appeared to know whereof he spoke.

“Peace now would be the greatest blow ever suffered by Russia,” Shidlovsky declared. “Perhaps our greatest benefit to be derived from the war is our economic independence of Germany. Peace at this juncture would fail to give us this. Economically Germany has exploited us for long. She has called us the ‘hinterland’ of Europe peopled by Russian barbarians fit only to be her vassals and a source of profit.

“We have thrown off this yoke. The commercial treaty she imposed during our war with Japan, more beneficial to Germany than to us, no longer binds. When peace and victory come, Russia will hold the new freedom she had won and developed her own industries to the profit of her own people.

“These are some of the benefits of the war which Russia expects. Until Germany is beaten we can not get them. Can you wonder then every Russian says ‘No!’ when you mention peace now?”

“But the peasants—about 80 per cent of your population—are they for war?” I asked. The leader of the biggest bloc, the controlling group in the Duma, replied with a satisfied smile:

“They are, and they have every right to be. They were never more prosperous than now. Their spirit is fine. You won't find any class of people in Russia more optimistic than they.”

And he should know, being a landowner and farmer himself. He came direct from his plantation down near Moscow to take part in the Duma proceedings, fresh from among the countryfolk, the backbone of Russia. To the President of the Duma I put the question:

“What is the attitude of the peasant towards the war?”

“He is for continuing it until Russia wins,” was the reply. “He knows what German domination means and doesn't want it.”

“American newspapers are reporting lots of peace talk these days,” I suggested. “What do you think of it?”

“Seems mostly of German origin,” President Rodzianko said. “Most of it appears to come from Berlin through your correspondents quoting German officials. The rest to all appearances is prepared by German agents in the United States.”

“But all neutral countries are hearing considerable about peace. Do you believe there is a movement on foot to bring about an early end to the war?” I queried.

“All I can say is this:” he answered. “Any peace talk now is unwelcome to the allies, so I leave you to guess who is doing most of the talking. If it does the Germans any good, however, to talk peace, let them talk. It certainly does us no harm. Still this is no time for neutrals to attempt to start negotiations.”

Here the presiding officer of Russia's representative body laughed good naturedly, adding: “And if the United States tries to make peace between Germany and the allies at this stage of the game, we will never forgive her.”

Though said in the most pleasant fashion imaginable, the Duma leader clearly meant what he said. Moreover I had been expecting the remark. Statesmen in France had said the same thing to me, time and again. “Englishmen say it. And the Italians, Belgians, and Serbs. In Russia, as in other allied countries, one is frequently asked the question:

“Is America going to try to make peace?” By the way it is asked one can detect resentment. No ally likes the idea. Prime Minister Aristide Briand, of France, upon assuming office declared:

“We will have peace through victory.” In Russia they say the same thing.

**French Peace**  
BY HENRY WOOD  
Paris, July 5.—(By mail).—France is open to the consideration of a peace

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imposed by herself and her allies. None other.

Within the last three months, or the last quarter of the first two years of the war, France four times officially has said so.

A formal declaration by her president, a formal statement by her prime minister, a spontaneous outburst in her chamber of deputies and a great manifestation by the French people themselves all have said this and France closed the second year of the war with an absolutely solid front for a peace for all time to come.

May 14 at Nancy, President Poinvaire delivered perhaps the most remarkable address that ever fell from the lips of a French President. It crystallized the sentiments of the French on peace.

“We do not want our enemies to offer us peace,” he declared, “but we want them to demand it of us. We do not want to accept the conditions they have to offer; we want to impose on them our own. We do not want a peace that will leave Imperial Germany mistress to recommence the war when she chooses; we want a peace based on restored right with serious guarantees of equilibrium and stability. And until that peace is assured, until our enemies recognize themselves defeated, we will never cease to fight.”

The French press without a dissenting voice upheld these words. Prime Minister Briand within a week publicly confirmed the position of M. Poinvaire as that of the French government itself.

In refusing to accept the olive branch of diplomacy as a means of settling the war France did not fear that in diplomatic negotiations with Germany she might be worsted. She is willing to let her victory in the Agadir case stand as a witness to her diplomatic superiority. Germany refused in July and August of 1914 to accept diplomacy to settle the controversy. She insisted upon war and France insists that Germany must finish with war.

Following these declarations there came within a week a spontaneous outburst in the French chamber as still further affirmation that France does not want even to discuss a negotiable peace.

M. Raffin-Dugens, socialist member, had just returned from Kienthal, Switzerland, where in a private capacity he had attended the Second International Socialist Conference to Bring About Peace. Arising, he demanded the right to speak on “certain discourses pronounced recently in the name of France, some of which were not calculated to bring about peace. The two blocks of nations that have rushed at each other's throats.” He got no further. The chamber to a man rose in a storm of protest. It was long before President Deschanel could make himself heard. “I am astounded,” he finally managed to cry out, “that any Frenchman could even intimate that the provocation for the present war did not come solely from the side of Germany.” M. Raffin-Dugens apologized and the only chance ever offered to the French chamber to discuss peace was buried.

The people themselves followed quickly, within a week, with one of those manifestations that mark epochs in the life of nations. Before the present war France was not united on the question of preparedness. If a regiment of troops passed it was certain someone would applaud and cry “Viva l'armee”; and that someone else would shout “Vive la Paix.” Noisy groups would form and riots were likely to follow.

On June 1, in honor of her dead general, Gallieni, Paris witnessed the first great military display that has taken place since the war began. Ascension day is one of the great national holidays of France. Representatives of all France lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed.

Ordinarily people do not applaud at funerals. But the French waited until the body of Gallieni had passed and cheered and cheered the troops representing every branch of the French army.

A quiet handclapping began at sight of the troops. It grew louder and more prolonged until it extended down the lines of thousands upon thousands of people from the invalids to the Gare de Lyons. It continued until after there was not a soldier in sight. There was not one

note of opposition.

Among the thousands of applauders there were hundreds of women wearing small bunches of violets, women whose mourning garments showed they had lost a son, a father a brother or a sweetheart in the war. Many of them had spent almost their last money to purchase the emblematic flowers.

The violets had been intended for Gallieni, but when the cortege began moving, these women suddenly saw broader and larger. They saw in the death of Gallieni the man who had merely saved Paris, while in the troops that followed they saw what must ultimately save all France. And as it by some sudden, subtle instinct the hands raised to shower the violets on the bier of Gallieni were stayed and the flowers fell instead on the troops as they passed.

It was the final solemn manifestation of the people of France that the voice of their President, the voice of their Premier, the voice of their Chamber of Deputies, had been also their voice and that France wants a continuation of the war until the peace that she and her allies desire can definitely be imposed.

#### House Furnished 40,000 Years Ago.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Stone implements and household tools, estimated to be 40,000 years old, forming part of a collection owned by Meremptah, son and successor to Rameses the Great, 1300 years before Christ, have been unearthed in the pre-historic monarch's palace at Memphis, ancient capital of Egypt. Advances telling of these important discoveries have just reached the University Museum here from Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, leader of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition to Egypt, it was learned today. In a full report, Dr. Fisher describes wandering through the spacious halls of the great palace that for centuries lay buried in ancient Memphis, gold ornaments, scarabs, vessels of various kinds and vases were found intact, just as they must have been when the lords of those days evacuated. Many of the relics found, says Dr. Fisher, date back to the Stone Age. Traces of a fire that must have ravaged the palace are found on every side, according to the archaeologist.

#### AFTER MANY YEARS

Again in the village today I walked, The one that I call my own; The place that I knew in boyhood, The village that was my home. Up the old Main street I wandered, For the first time in many days, Viewing the same familiar spots, Changed, though, were some, in ways.

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