

Professional Directory

FRATERNAL ORDERS

A. F. & A. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. holds regular meetings first and third Saturday at 7:30 p. m. Cordial welcome to all Masons.

VETERINA' Y

DR. H. W. RILEY—Graduate Veterinarian Hospital. 1409 Madison Ave. State Stallion Inspector and Inspector of Stock for shipment. Home Independent Phon Black 41. Forners Co-operative Phone, Main 112

DENTIST

E. P. Mossman—Dentist; rooms 6 and 7 new West Building. Phone Black 1521; Office hours 8 to 12 p. m. and 1 to 5 p. m.

ATTORNEYS

CRAWFORD & EAKIN—T. H. Crawford and Robert S. Eakin, Attorneys at law. Practice in all the courts of the state and United States. Office, West Jacobson Building, rooms 9-10-17, La Grande Oregon.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

La Grande Camp No. 169 meets every first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall. All visiting neighbors welcome.

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PRICES IN BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 1—(By Mail)—A cake of toilet soap retailing at 25 cents in the United States costs \$1.71 here.

This is typical of Argentine prices generally. They are perfectly terrific, stupefying, incredible. Drugs cost three to four times what they cost in North America, ordinary tooth brushes 80 cents each, everyday gloves \$7 a pair. A 4-room, steam heated flat in a good, but not aristocratic part of this city, cannot be had for less than \$110 a month. A similar flat, minus the heat, may be had at \$52.80.

There are four or five months here during which heat must be had; and Cardiff coal, practically the only kind on the market, costs from \$28.16 to \$32.80; sometimes a bit more. In the remote suburbs tiny little boxes of houses may be rented for \$32.50 a month, sans heat, sans lights, sans everything else except four walls.

These quarters are too far away from the business center to be considered by a man whose business hours are at all exacting. Expensive heating and lighting must also be considered. Transportation is cheap. If he can spare the time, he can travel twice daily for \$4.40 a month. Meat is not high, as Argentina is a meat country. The very fanciest cuts of beefsteak may be had at 25 cents a pound.

Ribs and rump steaks cost 17 1-2 cents a pound, mutton 13, veal 30 1-2 cents and pork 22 cents. Other items of household expense will be about like this: Butter 44, bread 5 1-2, coffee 44, tea 39 1-2, granulated sugar 11, chickens 35 cents a pound. Milk costs eight cents a quart. Eggs are 48 cents a dozen. Potatoes cost 35 cents for 22 pounds. Oranges are 66 cents a dozen, bananas 22 cents a dozen and apples six cents each.

A suit which would cost \$25 in New York or Chicago or San Francisco, costs \$45 in Buenos Aires. A pair of \$5 or \$6 American shoes costs \$15. A \$3 American hat costs between \$6 and \$7. An ordinary suit of winter underclothing costs \$10, United States money. The man who buys his wife a not over-fashionable walking suit must pay \$50 for it. If she is not too particular, he can get her a bonnet for \$20. If he wants to keep up with the news, each paper costs him four cents. The price of a 15 cent American magazine is 26 cents.

The beer is good but it costs 13 cents per glass. A waiter must bring each glass to a small table and every time he expects a tip of four cents. Whiskey, including the tip, is 22 cents a glass. There is practically no such thing as a cigar for less than eight cents and these are practically unsmokable. Havana cigars cost from 44 cents up. The man who falls ill will have to pay an ordinary family doctor \$5 a visit. If his teeth hurt him, it will cost him \$5 an hour to have repairs made, unless he goes to an expensive dentist, in which case there is practically no maximum limit. People who like to keep clean must pay to their washerwomen approximately the same prices as are charged by the highest-priced New York laundries. Roughly speaking, it cost about twice as much to live in Buenos Aires as it costs to live, not perhaps in New York, but in Chicago. A citizen of the United States who goes to the Argentine metropolis to live, on the same salary he received at home, may consider that his income has been cut in two, and will be financially wise if he readjusts his expenditures accordingly.

Living expenses are higher in Argentina than in any other country in South America. In Brazil the average is only a little higher than in the United States. Chile and the countries in the South American north are rather cheap. This does not refer to all commodities. Some articles are very expensive. It applies, however, to the average cost of living. As an offset against their lower prices, incomes are generally lower in the countries where living is cheap. Why prices are so high in Argentina is not entirely clear. For one thing, the country's population is small and it has plenty of money, so that, if the cash were evenly distributed, the per capita wealth would be high. Furthermore, it is not a manufacturing country. It lacks workingmen in sufficient numbers, it has little water power and it has almost no fuel. There is considerable prospecting for oil. If it should be found in adequate quantities, it will be a God-send and ought to make billions of the discoverers. In the meantime, manufactured articles have to be brought from a long way off, which costs money. Finally, internal transportation facilities are primitive and shipping, plying to foreign ports, is in a few hands. To a considerable extent, however, it looks as if it is expensive to live in Argentina simply because the people who furnish the necessities of life are able to extort the money. The average Argentine is not paid for his work in proportion to what he has to pay for his living. A comparatively small number of men, mostly cattle and wheat kings, make huge sums. There is a fair proportion of rich middlemen. A great deal of the big money the country produces belongs to foreign investors and goes abroad. A salaried man is considered in possession of a good, round income if he receives \$150 to \$200 monthly. Of course this does not go nearly so far as it would in the United States. A first class printer or locomotive engineer may make as high as \$175 monthly. Bricklayers are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.50 daily but do not have work all the time. A carpenter, who also has periods of unemployment, earns from \$1.50 to \$2.50 daily. There is a wide variation, according to season, in what an unskilled laborer receives. At times he gets as low as 30 pesos and at others as high as 80 pesos monthly, or, in United States money, from \$13.20 to \$35.20. On a farm, it is possible to imagine how a man might live on the latter of these

two sums, even in Argentina. How he succeeds in doing it in Buenos Aires, and how, in particular, he succeeds in doing it part of the time on \$13.20 per month is a puzzle. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that he can get enough of a poor quality of food but that his shelter is such as would revolt a self-respecting hog in the United States. He wears whatever clothes he can pick up.

All Engineers Called To Meet.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 22.—It practically has been decided that all managers of Federal Irrigation projects, all engineers in charge of reclamation work and all heads of legal departments connected with the many reclamation projects now under construction under direction of the government throughout the United States will meet in force in El Paso during the annual convention of the International Irrigation congress, which is to meet Oct. 14 to 18, next.

This will be the first time in the history of the congress that opportunity has been given the delegates to meet in a body all the practical men engaged in carrying into practice the plans outlined by the congresses at their annual meetings since the systematic work of reclaiming lands by means of stored water began 25 years ago. For that reason interest in the 1916 Irrigation congress has been greatly enhanced.

Owing to the number of new questions which will come before it for discussion and settlement the International Irrigation congress of 1916 will rank as one of the most important congresses to be held since the work of reclaiming the waste places of the country was first inaugurated a quarter of a century ago.

It has become more and more apparent, each year, that in the reclamation of lands by means of irrigation as much attention must be paid to preventing the water logging of irrigated lands as is paid to the getting of water to the lands. When the question of irrigation became a national question attention was chiefly centered in the matter of conserving water and applying it to the lands to be reclaimed. In the intervening years it has been learned, often at bitter cost, that there is such a thing as putting too much water upon the reclaimed lands. As a result more attention is being paid now, than in former years, to not only preventing the use of too much water for irrigation purposes but to providing ways and means for relieving the over-watered lands of their dangerous burdens.

"The matter of drainage will be one of the vital questions to be discussed at the Irrigation congress when it convenes in El Paso in October," said R. F. Burges, president of the congress. "For that reason the presence of the practical men of the reclamation service, the project managers and the men who have made a study of the laws on the subject will be of more than ordinary importance and will add greatly to the value of the discussions of the questions when they come before the congress."

"There are at present 27 irrigation projects under way in the United States under Federal control and the coming of the managers engineers and legal advisors of all these projects will add greatly to the attendance as well as to the prestige of the El Paso meeting."

Song Ghost Haunts Jose Collins

Jose Collins is haunted by the ghost of a song. When Miss Collins first came before the public eye she was greeted everywhere as the daughter of Lottie Collins. This, of itself, was nothing to trouble her; but whenever one mentioned Lottie, one always mentioned a song in the same breath—the famous "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."

It was Lottie Collins who composed the song and wrote its words, and who then set London and New York wild with its rollicking air. They couldn't get away from it, no more than Miss Collins can get away from it now.

"Probably now that I'm in the movies," says Miss Collins, "people will forget that a singer ever existed in my family. I'm going to forget it myself for a time."

Miss Collins is the star of the William Fox picture, "A Woman's Honor."

Viola Dana, the charming and gifted little Metro star, who made her debut on the Metro program in "The Flower of No Man's Land," is at work on another five part wonder-play. The next offering, starring Miss Dana is as yet unnamed. It is an unusual story, of great power and with many gripping dramatic situations, artistically blended with delightful lights, scenes and comedy relief.

The story was written especially for Miss Dana by John H. Collins, who will also direct the star and a strong supporting cast in the production. Mr. Collins was associated with Miss Dana when she was starring on the Edison program, and came to Metro when she was engaged for that program.

Cigarettes Made Under Most Modern Methods

From all indications it will be but a short time before the smokers of La Grande will cease to "ASK DAD" about the quality of SWEET CAPORAL Cigarettes.

The representatives of the manufacturer are making this quite unnecessary. Special demonstration crews full of pep and enthusiasm are in town and it is only necessary for you to listen to them before you begin to experience a desire to try this old-time cigarette.

SWEET CAPORALS were first manufactured in 1873 and one of the arguments used by the demonstrators is the fact that these cigarettes have stood the test of 40 years. A most interesting talk is given by the demonstrators. They show you first for your inspection the actual tobacco used in the manufacture of this

cigarette, and maybe they don't know all about their product from A to Z! Their confidence in the quality of SWEET CAPORALS almost convinces one of its merit and a trial does the rest.

Great stress is laid by the manufacturers upon the sanitary conditions under which the SWEET CAPORALS are made. It is the demonstrator's boast that if the smoker could only look into the SWEET CAPORAL factory and see for himself the high grades of tobacco and paper used and the care in manufacturing this cigarette, he would never cease to be a SWEET CAPORAL smoker.

In connection with the manufacture of cigarettes, Mr. Alfred McCann, the pure food expert, of the New York Globe has written a long article contrasting the sanitary methods used in the making of cigarettes and the making of food. He tells of a trip through a factory of The American Tobacco Company, in New York where the greatest care is taken to secure cleanliness, where the handling of the tobacco itself is done by scrupulously clean machinery, is entirely opposite to the rumors which he had heard concerning the conditions of the tobacco factories.

BUT SAY—The demonstrators are in town—Go see them yourself and be convinced.—Adv.

WANT ADS

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Front, modern bedrooms neatly furnished, newly tinted, moderate charges. Call Main 701 or address 1607 Sixth St.—Adv. 8-20-12t.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms. Call Red 962.—Adv. 8-17-tf.

FOR RENT—Bed rooms and front bed sitting room nicely furnished; moderate charges, 1512 Adams.—Adv. 8-1-tf.

FOR RENT—House, corner Spring and Walnut. Phone Geo. E. Wells, Farmers 18X6.—Adv. 8-14-tf.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—On September 1st, nice modern residence, close in. Call Red 1311. 8-21-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished House, modern, close in. Piano. Phone Main 10. 8-21-tf.

TWO FRONT ROOMS to rent with or without board. Red 3832, 1434 Adams.—Adv. 8-22-tf.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One two and one-half inch wagon. All A-1. Enquire Grande Ronde Lbr. Co. Phone Main 732.—Adv. 7-21-tf.

FOR SALE—160 acres timber land, \$1,200; \$500 cash, balance stock.—B. T. Roberts, 1603 X avenue, La Grande, Oregon.—Adv. 4-4-tf.

FOR SALE—L. C. Smith typewriter No. 2, first class condition. Phone Red 1482.—Adv. 8-18-6t.

FOR SALE—Six room modern bungalow, almost new, steam heated, good furnace, full basement, dry all year, laundry tubs and all modern conveniences throughout the house. Close in. Will sell on easy terms. Call at Observer office.—Adv. 8-18-tf.

WANTED—Old bills, notes; no matter how old they are or where debtor is, we take them outright

on our claim brokerage plan. Address Box 144, La Grande.—Adv. 8-15-tf.

WANTED—Housekeeper for widower. Call at Oregon hotel.—Adv. 8-18-6tp.

WANTED—Young men and women to learn the insurance business. Commission or salary and commission while learning. Positions in Eastern Oregon and Washington. Give references and state experience, if any. Write to C. S. Bliss, Walla Walla, Wash.—Adv. 7-28-1m

WANTED—Good country butter. Call Red 3231.—Adv. 8-22-tf.

FOUND—Package containing ladies underwear. Name on slip H. H. Wingo. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for advertisement.—Adv. 8-23-tf.

IS YOUR CAR INSURED, OR Should Your AUTO Catch Fire And be totally or partially destroyed would you have to stand the loss personally? WE CAN INSURE ANY CAR MADE Let Us Insure From Fire, Your Home, Furniture, Piano, Garage, Merchandise, Business Property, Barn, Implements, Grain, Hay, Etc., Etc. We Also Write Life, Accident and Health, Bonds, Plate Glass, Hail and all kinds of INSURANCE If It's INSURABLE Currey Can Insure It' George Huntington Currey Manager Insurance Department Geo. H. Currey HE WHO MOVES REAL ESTATE 108 Elm Street La Grande, Oregon Opposite Y. M. C. A. Phone Black 2001

Our Coal Creed WE believe in good coal, in clean coal, in coal that looks good, burns better and heats best of all. WE believe in a business policy of fair prices, square dealing and liberal treatment of customers, great and small. WE believe in a discriminating public that knows what it wants and knows where to buy it. WE believe in ourselves and the goods we sell. WE believe that we have the most desirable stock of coal to be found in La Grande. Sawyer-Clark Co. PHONE MAIN 17

Notice of Meeting of Board of Equalization. Notice is hereby given that the County Board of Equalization for Union County, Oregon, will convene at the court house, La Grande, on Monday, September 11, 1916, and publicly examine the assessment roll, correct all errors in valuation, descriptions or quantities of land, lots or other property, as assessed by the county assessor, and it shall be the duty of all persons interested to appear at the time and place given. All persons having grievances regarding the 1916 assessment may appear before such board and present their affidavits containing grounds for complaint. All such affidavits must be presented during the first week of the meeting of the board. U. G. COUCH, Assessor for Union County. Adv.—8-21 to 9-11.