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 DOMESTIC BEVERAGE
 NET CONTENTS
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Golden Beer

MANUFACTURED AND BOTTLED BY
 HENRY WEINHARD PLANT
 PORTLAND, OREGON.

**NEW WAREHOUSE LAW HAS
 INTEREST OF FARMER AT HEART**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—The central purpose of the U. S. Warehouse Act which became a law on August 11, 1916, is to establish a form of warehouse receipt for cotton, grain, wool, tobacco and flaxseed, which will make these receipts easily and widely negotiable as delivery orders or as collateral for loans and, therefore, of definite assistance in financing crops. This purpose the act aims to attain by licensing and bonding warehouses under conditions which will insure the integrity of their receipts and make these receipts reliable evidence of the condition, quality, quantity, and ownership of the products named which may be stored with them.

The Secretary of Agriculture is given general authority to investigate the storage, warehousing, classification, weighing, and certifying of cotton, wool, grains, tobacco and flaxseed, and to classify warehouses for which licenses are applied for or issued.

A Permissive Statute

He may issue to warehousemen licenses for the conduct of warehouses in which such products may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, and also of warehouses located in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States in which such products may be stored. Persons who are not warehousemen may also be licensed, subject to the same requirements as licensed warehousemen, to accept such products for storage in warehouses owned, operated or leased by any state. Licenses may be issued

for periods not exceeding one year, and are renewable upon showing satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture. A fee not exceeding \$2.00 may be charged for each license or renewal, and, in addition, a reasonable fee for each examination or inspection of a warehouse made upon application of the warehouseman. It is not, however, compulsory that any warehouseman be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The system is wholly permissive.

Every applicant for a license as a warehouseman must agree to comply with the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed under it. He must give a bond, with other than personal surety, to secure the performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the place in which the warehouse is conducted, under his contract with his depositors, and under the United States warehouse Act. The right is given to any person injured through its breach to sue in his own name on the bond for any damages sustained by him. When such bond has been given, the warehouse may be designated as bonded under the United States Warehouse Act.

Inspection of Licensed Warehouses

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to inspect warehouses licensed or for which licenses are applied for; to determine whether they are suitable for the proper storage of agricultural products; to prescribe the duties of licensed warehousemen with respect to their care of, and responsibility for, agricultural products; and

to examine agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses. Deposits of agricultural products in such warehouses are made subject to the Act and the rules and regulations under it.

Duties of Warehousemen

Licensed warehousemen are not permitted to discriminate between persons desiring to store agricultural products in their warehouses. All agricultural products, except fungible products (such as grain and the like), of the same kind and grade, for which separate receipts are issued, must be so kept that they may be separately identified and redelivered to the depositor. Warehousemen may mix grain and other fungible products, ordinarily mixed in storage, when they are of the same kind and grade and are delivered from the same mass, but may not mix such products when they are of different grades.

Warehouse Receipts

Original receipts must be issued for all agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses, but only when such products are actually stored at the time of the issuance of the receipts. Additional or further receipts for the same products may only be issued in place of lost or destroyed receipts, and then only under specified conditions.

The Act enumerates certain facts which must be stated in all receipts issued by licensed warehousemen. They must show (a) the location of the warehouse, (b) the date of issuance, (c) the consecutive number, (d) whether the products will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order, (e) the rate of storage charges, (f) a description of the product stored, including the quantity or weight, (g) the grade or other class, according to the official standards of the United States for such products, unless there be no such standard, in which event it must be stated according to some recognized standard or according to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, (h) that they are issued subject to the United States Warehouse Act and the rules and regulations under it, (i) ownership, if any, of the products by the warehouseman (j) any lien claimed by the warehouseman for advance made or liabilities incurred, (k) any other facts required by the Secretary of Agriculture, (l) the signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent. Unless otherwise required by the law of the State in which the warehouse is located, the grade may be omitted at the request of depositors, except in case of fungible agricultural products, if the receipts clearly show that they are not negotiable.

Licensed Classifiers and Weighers

The Secretary of Agriculture may license competent persons to classify and weigh agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses, and to certify the classification or weight of the products. Such licenses may be suspended or revoked at any time if the licensee fails to perform his duties properly. All grain, flaxseed and other fungible products stored for interstate or foreign commerce in licensed warehouses must be inspected and graded by persons licensed for the purpose. Authority is given to establish official standards for the agricultural products named in the Act, and standards established under any other act of Congress are adopted for the purpose of the Warehouse Act.

Delivery of Products

Upon demand of depositors or holders of receipts, licensed warehousemen, in the absence of some lawful excuse,

must deliver products stored without unnecessary delay. The demand for delivery must be accompanied with an offer to satisfy the warehouseman's lien, to surrender the receipt, if negotiable, properly endorsed, and, when requested by the warehouseman, to sign an acknowledgment of the receipt of the product redelivered. Upon the redelivery of the products for which given, all receipts returned must be canceled.

Records and Reports

Licensed warehousemen are required to keep in safe places complete and correct records of all agricultural products stored and withdrawn, and of receipts issued, returned, and canceled. They must also make detailed reports to the Secretary of Agriculture as often as required. Their books, records, papers and accounts are subject to examination by the Department of Agriculture.

Revocation of Licenses

The Secretary of Agriculture is required to publish the names, locations, and addresses of all warehouses and persons licensed under the Act, with lists of all licenses revoked and the causes of termination. He may publish his findings whenever he determines that a licensed warehouseman is not performing fully his duties under the Act. He may suspend or revoke any license if the licensee fails to comply with the Act or the rules and regulations. He may also suspend or revoke any license issued to a warehouseman if unreasonable and exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered.

The Act expressly provides that nothing contained in it shall be construed to interfere with state laws relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, graders and classifiers, or with similar Federal laws. On the contrary, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with officials charged with the enforcement of such state laws in order to carry out the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act.

Penalties

Punishment by fine or imprisonment or both may be imposed on any person who counterfeits, forges, or uses without proper authority any license issued under the Act, or who issues or utters a false or fraudulent receipt or certificate, or who uses a name or description conveying the impression that a warehouse is designated as bonded under the Act unless the bond has actually been filed and approved or the license issued remains unexpired and unrevoked.

An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for carrying out the provisions of the Act. The necessary rules and regulations are now in course of preparation, and will be published and widely distributed at the earliest practicable date.

Objects of the Act

Warehouse legislation, in its bearing upon the marketing and distribution of farm products, was discussed by the Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report for 1915, in which he said:

"Investigations conducted by the office of markets and rural organization indicate that there is serious need of warehouse legislation. It would seem that the most desirable action on the part of the States would be the passage of laws which would guarantee the integrity of warehouse receipts. These laws should be uniform, so that the conditions governing such receipts may be the same throughout the country, thereby greatly increasing their availability as collateral for loans at distant banking centers. The uniform warehouse receipts act is now in force in 31 States.

"In addition to the legislation that has been or may be enacted by the States, it is believed that the enactment of a Federal Warehouse law would be of great benefit. The general interest in the subject is well shown by the inquiries the department constantly is receiving. In fact, many warehousemen, under the misapprehension that a bill on the subject considered by the last Congress actually had been passed, have asked the department to give them information as to how to comply with it. The proposed measure, which is permissive in character, would enable the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses in the various states. It would promote the better storing of farm products, increase the desirability of receipts as collateral for loans, and therefore would be of definite assistance in financing crops. A Federal statute on the subject also would promote the standardizing of storages, of warehouse receipts, and of marketing processes.

Green Cut Bone

A large egg yield is not possible unless animal food of some kind is fed. Green cut bone is the best egg stimulant that can be fed. Bone can be purchased from butchers and slaughtering houses at a very reasonable figure, and in cool weather, when kept in a cool place, will keep for several weeks. The fact that no bone cutter is on the place ought not deter the farmer from feeding bone to his hens. A sharp hatchet and a block will soon reduce the softer bones, ribs, vertebrae, etc., to the proper size.

In feeding bone, one should feed only a small quantity at first and gradually increase the quantity as the hens become accustomed to the food. When accustomed to the food the daily allowance of bone for each hen should be about two ounces. If, however, the hens were fed this quantity in the beginning serious bowel trouble would likely result.

Cut bone should be fed in the wet mash, since, if it is fed as one of the feeds of the day, some of the hens will over-eat of the bone, while others will be crowded away from the feed trough and not get sufficient for their needs.—Ex.

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