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SHERRY'S

SHERRY'S TODAY

Dean Falls Down Steep Embankment - Wounded Cars Catch Fire and Panic Spreads.

"The Combat," the Vitagraph Blue Ribbon feature with popular little Anita Stewart as the star contains a terrific railroad wreck.

Director Ralph W. Fies, who produced this film masterpiece in conference with one of the big railroad heads for hours before he was granted permission to film the necessary scenes.

Mr. Fies' power of persuasion over-ruled the manager however, and he went away with the necessary permits tucked in his pocket.

The scene in the finished film shows a long train of cars tearing along the

SHERRY'S TODAY



ANITA STEWART in "The Combat"

tracks on the top of a steep embankment. Just ahead of the coming locomotive the side of the bank gives away and when the ton-weight of the train comes along, it proves too much and the entire train overturns and falls into the valley.

Then the wounded cars catch fire and the cars with their load of suffering humanity turn to charred timbers and ashes.

This scene does not lack any of the punch and thrill which made "A Million Bids" and "Four Thirteen" which were directed by Mr. Fies, marked successes.

It is, if anything, more realistic than any scene this well-known producer has done and is destined to mark a new era in the career of its producer and in the reputation of Vitagraph Blue Ribbon features.

This scene was staged on Long Island and the fields around were black with people who watched with eager eyes what was turned out to be one of the greatest scenes ever filmed.

Later flashes of the wreck, show the large train of cars burning fiercely—illuminating the dark night with their flames.

The National Guard.

If Pendleton is given an opportunity for the establishment of a company of the National Guard, there should be no trouble in at once filling the ranks to the maximum.

There is no lack of patriotism in this town. Many Pendleton men were among the troops sent to the border even though they were compelled to travel several hundred miles and join the Idaho organizations.

More satisfied after the Oregon Guard followed the example set by the Idaho men and sent a recruiting officer here. Several men have joined the various branches of the regular army and navy.

Pendleton has, in the past, supported a company of the National Guard with credit to herself and to the organization. There should be no reason why she cannot do so again.

There are any number of young men who would enlist if war were declared and there was a need for their services. They probably would not hesitate to sign the contract with the federal government to undergo the training necessary to make them acceptable soldiers.

If it is finally decided that Pendleton is to have a company of the state militia, it will be with the understanding that the standard of the state troops is to be raised and that membership in the organization will be worth while.

It is unfortunate that the status of the National Guard at this time is rather indefinite for were it more clearly defined, the recruiting campaign would have greater chance of success.—Pendleton Tribune.

Reduce High Cost of Living by Gardening Says Com. Claxton

Four Million of Six Million Boys and Girls Between the Ages of Nine and Sixteen Can Materially Help Parents by Using Their Back Yards to Grow Vegetables.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—In an interview today with Dr. E. P. Claxton, commissioner of education in the department of the interior, he made the following statement regarding the high cost of living and a partial solution of it:

"High cost of living" is on the lips of all people in all cities, towns, suburban communities, and manufacturing and mining villages in the United States. It is discussed in the editions of every newspaper and magazine. To millions of income people and professional people on small salaries it is a very real thing.

To hundreds of thousands with large families of children to support and educate, it has come to be a fearful thing; to many, torture and death.

For the high cost of living there are many causes. Two of these are the unusual lack of food, and the fact that most of the food is consumed far from the place of production, which makes the consumer pay the cost of storage and transportation, and the profits of the middleman, any of whom, in times like these take advantage of the wants of the people to make profits larger than they should.

"Is there a remedy?" There is a partial remedy at least, but not wholly in investigations or legislation. This remedy is as simple and close at hand that, as it so frequently the case, it is overlooked.

In the schools of the cities, towns, suburban communities, and manufacturing and mining villages of the United States there are approximately 4,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of nine and sixteen. Most of them are little more than half of the year. They are in school less than 1,000 hours in the year, and allowing 10 hours a day for sleep, are out of school more than 4000 waking hours, more than an average of nine hours a day, not counting Sundays.

National and state laws make it impossible for most of them to do any profitable work in mill, mine or shop, and many of them are forming habits of idleness and falling into vice. Even during the vacation months only about 10 per cent have any profitable employment; only about 5 per cent of them go away from their homes except for a few days. Still, they must live and be fed and clothed.

For four millions of these there is access to back yards, side yards, front yards, and vacant lots, which might be cultivated as small gardens for the growth of vegetables and small fruits. Many live where space could be easily had for chickens, ducks or pigeons. And there are not less than 4,000,000 older boys and girls and adult men and women for whom an hour or two of work each day in a garden would be the best form of recreation and rest from the routine of their daily labor in office or shop or mill or mine, and who might easily find the time for it.

"With some intelligent direction, these school children and older boys and girls and men and women might easily produce on the available land an average of \$75 each in vegetables and fruits for their own tables or for sale in their immediate neighborhoods; fresh and crisp through all the growing months and wholesomely earned and preserved for use in winter. This would add \$750,000,000 to the best form of food supply of the country without cost of transportation or storage and without profits of middlemen. The estimate is very conservative, as has been shown by many experiments.

"In addition to the economic profits, there would be for the children health and strength, removal from temptation to vice, and education of the best type; and for older persons, rest and recreation in the open air and the joy of watching things grow.

"This might all be attained at comparatively little cost by putting into the public schools for every hundred children between the ages of nine and sixteen, one teacher skilled in gardening and paid for all the year. One such teacher could easily direct the work of 100 children, and of the 150 older persons belonging to the families of these children or living in their community. Thus 40,000 teachers of this kind would be sufficient for the entire country. These teachers might easily be had for an average additional salary of \$500 or a total of \$20,000,000. There would be some cost for seeds and some for fertilizers and tools, but after the first year the cost of these last two items would be comparatively little. The proceeds would represent profits to a greater extent than in any other kind of production.

The idea of it is in bringing together idle land on the one hand and idle children and tired people on the other. Alone, neither is productive, but all would be benefitted by the combination even if the vegetables and fruits produced had no value; the land by the cultivation, the children by the health-giving, educational labor, and the older people by the hours outdoors and the contact with the soil."

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ARCADE FAIRBANKS' NEWEST A DRAMATIC THRILLER "The Americano" in which Douglas Fairbanks will be seen as the star in the Arcade theater today and tomorrow is a play of stirring adventure in a South American country, swept by a revolution. Fairbanks, of course, is in the center AT ARCADE THEATER TODAY AND TOMORROW



Douglas Fairbanks in Triangle Play, "The Americano."

glimpse in New York of the beautiful daughter of the president of Paragonia and is exceedingly desirous of her further acquaintance. On his arrival in the country he finds the president in jail, the prime minister in hiding and the company's offices demolished. There remains of the office staff only one survivor, a negro porter, who has spent most of his time since the political upheaval in a cellar. Joining forces with this lone survivor, Blaze sets about establishing conditions of peace, righting the wrongs of the imprisoned officials and generally bringing about a state of affairs where he can do business for his company and marry the girl of his choice.

It is enough to say that in order to carry out this program he has to do more things than Douglas Fairbanks has ever done before in five reels of picture. A pitched battle with four Paragonian athletes who endeavor to squelch him is one of the interesting features of the picture. "The Americano" is said to be one of the best plays, from the standpoint of dramatic action, that Fairbanks has yet had, besides affording him a full opportunity for the exercise of his unique talents.

Save The Babies

These are authentic quotations from the pamphlet on babies by Dr. L. Emmet Holt of Columbia and Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw of Union University.

Ten, coffee, cider, wine, beer, soda-water, and candy should never be given to a young child. The juice of fresh fruits may be given after twelve months. Cooked fruit, such as baked apples or applesauce, should be given once a day after the child is 18 months old; and it should at first be strained. Stale, raw fruits are especially dangerous in the cities and everywhere in the summer.

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