

The Observer's Classified Ad. Page is The People's Market Place

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SELL?—SOME ARTICLE OF FURNITURE, STILL USEFUL TO THE PERSON WHO CAN USE IT, BUT SUPERFLUOUS IN YOUR HOME? SOME ARTICLE OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT WHICH NO LONGER SERVES YOUR PURPOSES—BUT WHICH HAS A CASH VALUE? AN AUTOMOBILE, WHOSE VALUE YOU NEED TO REALIZE IN CASH? THE "FOR SALE" ADS OFFER YOU A ROAD TO MARKET.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AN INTELLIGENT person may earn \$100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; \$40 to \$50 monthly in spare time; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; subjects suggested. Send for particulars.—National Press Bureau, Room 4296, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv. 5-21-tf.

WANTED—Competent girl or woman for general housework. Inquire Observer. 7-6-tf

HELP WANTED—Waitress, apply La Grande Oyster and Chop House, Adams Ave.—Adv. 7-10-tf.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AN INTELLIGENT person may earn \$100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; \$40 to \$50 monthly in spare time; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; subjects suggested. Send for particulars.—National Press Bureau, Room 4296, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv. 5-21-tf.

FOR SALE—Fruit. FOR SALE—Ripe cherries, reasonable, 2709 North Birch.—Adv. 7-12-6tp

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Modern 5 room house, 1504 Seventh. Inquire Dr. Richardson.—Adv. 5-22-tf

FOR RENT—Office rooms over Levy-Vogel Vogel Drug store. Inquire Levy-Vogel.—Adv. 6-28-tf.

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms. Call Main 715 or 902 Pennsylvania.—Adv. 6-30-tf.

FOR SALE—Household Goods

FOR SALE—Household furniture, 1914 Second, corner Adams.—Adv. 7-6-6tp.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Six dozen Economy fruit jars. Black 3592.—Adv. 7-10-tf.

FOR SALE—5 pieces hickory porch furniture at a bargain, 1708 First St., Phone Black 1711.—Adv. 7-10-tf

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Four ladies' hand-bags recently taken from persons in this community. These and other valuables found on "The Girl in the Checked Coat" may be had upon identification at the Colonial theatre on Friday and Saturday.—Adv. 7-11-tf

FOR RENT FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Apartments furnished or unfurnished.—The Darland Apartments, 4 Depot St.—Adv. 5-19-tf.

FOR RENT—Modern furnished four room house, close in. Main 728.—Adv. 6-29-tf.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

Twelve room furnished modern house in best residence section of the town. House pays \$70 per month and furnishes 5 nice rooms for family use. Owner must sell at once as health of member of family compels him to leave and will sell at a bargain. Comparatively small cash payment required. Balance can be paid monthly out of income from property. Address X, care Observer.

FOR SALE—House and 4 1/2 lots on corner of Ash and W. Address John Ladd, Wallowa. 7-9-4tpd

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith forge with blower attached, 40 pounds. Vise, 100 lbs. Wrought anvil. Telephone Madison Ave. 7-11-3t phone black 41 or Black 191. 1409

FOR SALE—Farm Lands.

The Government needs farmers as well as Fighters. Two million three hundred thousand acres of Oregon and California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title vested in United States. To be opened for homesteads and sale. Containing some of best land left in United States. Large copyright map, showing land by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc., by counties. Postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Ore.—Adv. 6-22 D-W. 3-mo.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm, 40 acres in cultivation, 90 acres of balance good land when cleared, 30 acres pasture, 5 room house, small barn, good chicken house, good well and spring. 1 1-2 miles to market and railroad. A fine place for stock. Price \$3600; \$1000 cash, balance terms. Will take a good auto as part first payment.—La Grande Investment Company.—Adv. 7-10-6t

FOR EXCHANGE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Moving to Portland, or wish to? Write to us or call. We sell, trade or rent Portland property. NEUHAUSEN & CO., 708 Lewis Bldg., Portland, Ore.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. DR. J. L. INGLE—Osteopathic physician. Third floor New Foley Bldg. Hours 10-12 a. m.; 2-5 and 7-8 p. m., and by appointment. Office phone, Red 1761; residence Red 881. DR. MARGARET INGLE—Osteopathic physician. Diseases of women and children and obstetrics.

F. L. RALSTON, D. O., M. D.—Physician, surgeon and osteopath. Over Silverthorn's Drug Store, Rooms 12, 13. Phone Main 21.

VETERINARY

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

ATTORNEYS

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

COCHRAN & EBERHARD—Geo. T. Cochran and Colon R. Eberhard Attorneys. La Grande National Bank Building.

R. J. GREEN—Attorney at Law. Rooms 12-13, West-Jacobson Bldg., La Grande, Ore. Practices in all State and Federal courts.

R. J. KITCHEN—Attorney-at-law. The new Foley building. Practices in all State and Federal Courts. Phone Red 3681.

E. W. EASTMAN—Lawyer—Office West-Jacobson building. Phone Black 1801.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

H. E. ROSKAMP, Contractor and builder, La Grande, Ore., Phone Red 1981.

ARCHITECTS.

C. B. MILLER—Architect, room 27, New Foley Bldg. Phone Red 1871.

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

A. F. & A. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. holds regular meetings first and third Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. Cordial welcome to all Masons. LOCKE B. MOE, W. M. A. C. WILLIAMS, Sec.

B. P. O. E. ELKS, La Grande Lodge No. 433. Lodge meets each Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Home and club privileges cheerfully extended to all Brother Elks. NORMAN DESILET, Exalted Ruler. ADNA B. ROGERS, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Red Cross Lodge No. 27 meet every Monday night in Castle Hall (K. of P. Hall). A Pythian welcome to all visiting Knights. W. D. MCCARTHY, C. C. DELILE GREEN, K. of R. & S.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—La Grande Camp No. 7703 meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in the K. of P. Hall. Visiting neighbors welcome. H. E. DIXON, V. C. W. F. ASHMAN, Clerk. (Y. M. C. A.)

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—La Grande Camp No. 169 meets every first and third Monday at Eagles' Hall. All visiting neighbors welcome. ROBERT McLANE, C. C. JOHN A. READ, Clerk.

L. O. O. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 850 Loyal Order Of Moose holds regular meeting every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. in Eagle hall next to Elks' Bldg. on Washington Ave. Visitors always welcome. Dues payable at Young's Sweets. GEO. YOUNG, Dlg. HARRY SWART, Sec.

O. E. S.—Hope Chapter No. 13, O. E. S. holds stated communications the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Visiting members cordially welcomed. MYRTLE A. BROUGHTON, W. M. MARY A. WARNICK, Sec.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS—Iris Camp meets every second Friday afternoon and every fourth Friday evening, every month in K. of P. Hall. All visiting members cordially welcomed. MINNIE BUNTING, Oracle. NELLIE V. VINACKE, Recorder.

K. & L. OF SECURITY.—Mt. Emily Council No. 2646. Meets second and fourth Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at Eagle Hall. Visiting members are welcome. C. E. STITT, Pres. C. W. COOK, Fin. Sec. DORSEY BEAUMONT, Rec. Sec.

Prosperity --- A War Measure

During peace prosperity is essential to progress. During war it is absolutely vital to the nation's life.

The country's Chief Executive sounded the call for immediate service in all lines of industrial endeavor when he said that "our industries must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever."

This institution is cooperating to the fullest measure with business interests in maintaining prosperity.

United States National Bank La Grande Oregon

REBEKAHS—Crystal Lodge No. 50. Meets every Tuesday evening in the I. O. O. F. Hall. All visiting members are invited to attend. DILLIE RANDALL, N. G. ROSA GLASS, Sec.

KHALED TEMPLE NO. 170—Dramatic Order Knights of Kharrasam. Instituted Feb. 20, 1914. Meets third Friday of each month at K. P. hall. All visiting votaries welcome. H. C. REES, Secretary.

Blanche Clark, of La Grande, was registered at the Imperial Hotel, Portland, Monday.



WOMEN WHO WEAR "Sa Camille"

FRONT LACE CORSETS know what it means to be correctly corseted. They enjoy the ultimate of figure improvement, their health is promoted, and they are at all times perfectly comfortable. You are cordially invited to enjoy a fitting of these superb corsets. A complete line of new spring models just received. Priced at \$2.00 up MRS. ROBT. PATTISON Corsetiere Res. 1702 Oak Phone Red 3221

HOW THE WAR CAME TO AMERICA

(Continued from Page Six)

ward all the republics of the New World. Throughout the crisis our Government was in constant communication with the countries of Central and South America. They, too, preferred the ways of peace. And there was a very obvious obligation upon us to safeguard their interests with our own. The second consideration, which had been so often developed in the President's speeches, was the hope that by keeping aloof from the bitter passions aboard, by preserving untroubled here the holy ideals of civilized intercourse between nations, we might be free at the end of this war to bind up the wounds of the conflict, to be the restorers and rebuilders of the wrecked structure of the world. All these motives held us back, but it was not long until we were beset by further complications. We soon had reason to believe that the recent compliance of the German Government had not been made to us in good faith, and was only temporary; and by the end of 1916 it was plain that our neutral status had again been made unsafe through the ever-increasing aggressiveness of the German autocracy. There was general agreement here with the statement of our President, on October 26, 1916, that this conflict was the last great war involving the world in which we could remain neutral. It was in this frame of mind, fearing we might be drawn into the war if it did not soon come to an end, that the President began the preparation of his note, asking the belligerent powers to define their war aims. But before he had completed it, the world was surprised by the peace move of the German Government—an identical note on behalf of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, sent through neutral powers on December 12, 1916, to the govern-

ments of the Allies, proposing negotiations for peace. While expressing the wish to end this war—"a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity"—the greater portion of the note was couched in terms that gave small hope of a lasting peace. Boasting of German conquests, "the glorious deeds of our armies," the note implanted in neutral minds the belief that it was the purpose of the Imperial German Government to insist upon such conditions as would leave all Central Europe under German dominance and so build up an Empire which would menace the whole liberal world. Moreover, the German proposal was accompanied by a thinly veiled threat to all neutral nations; and from a thousand sources, official and unofficial, the word came to Washington that unless the neutrals used their influence to bring the war to an end on terms dictated from Berlin, Germany and her allies would consider themselves henceforth free from any obligations to respect the rights of neutrals. The Kaiser ordered the neutrals to exert pressure on the Entente to bring the war to an abrupt end, or to beware of the consequences. Clear warnings were brought to our Government that if the German peace move should not be successful, the submarines would be unleashed for a more intense and ruthless war upon all commerce. On the 18th of December, the President dispatched his war note to all the belligerent powers, asking them to define their war aims. There was still hope in our minds that the mutual suspicions between the warring powers might be decreased, and the menace of future German aggression and dominance be removed, by finding a guaranty of good faith in a League of Nations. There was a chance that by the creation of such a league as part of the peace negotiations, the

war could now be brought to an end before our Nation was involved. Two statements issued to the press by our Secretary of State, upon the day the note was dispatched, threw a clear light on the seriousness with which our Government viewed the crisis. From this point, events moved rapidly. The powers of the Entente replied to the German peace note. Neutral nations took action on the note of the President, and from both belligerents replies to this note were soon in our hands. The German reply was evasive—in accord with their traditional preference for diplomacy behind closed doors. Refusing to state to the world their terms, Germany and her allies merely proposed a conference. They adjourned all discussion of any plan for a league until after hostilities should end. The response of the Entente Powers was frank and in harmony with our principal purpose. Many questions raised in the statement of their aims were so purely European in character as to have small interest for us; but our great concern in Europe was the lasting restoration of peace, and it was clear that this was also the chief interest of the Entente Nations. As to the wisdom of some of the measures they proposed toward this end, we might differ in opinion, but the trend of their proposals was the establishment of just frontiers based on the rights of all nations, the small as well as the great, to decide their own destinies. The aims of the belligerents were now becoming clear. From the outbreak of hostilities the German Government had claimed that it was fighting a war of defense. But the tone of its recent proposals had been that of a conqueror. It sought a peace based on victory. The central empire aspired to extend their domination over other races. They were willing to make liberal terms to any one of their enemies, in a separate peace which would free their hands to crush other opponents. But they were not willing to accept any peace which did not, all fronts considered, leave them victors and the dominating imperial power of Europe. The war aims of the Entente showed a determination to thwart this ambition of the Imperial German Government. Against the German Peace to further German growth and aggression the Entente Powers offered a plan for a European Peace that should make the whole continent secure. At this juncture the President read his address to the Senate, on January 22, 1917, in which he outlined the kind of peace the United States of America could join in guaranteeing. His words were addressed not only to the Senate and this Nation but to people of all countries. "May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear." The address was a rebuke to those who still cherished dreams of a world dominated by one nation. For the peace he outlined was not that of a victorious emperor, it was not the peace of Caesar. It was in behalf of all the world, and it was a Peace of the People. "No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand people

about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property." "I am proposing that all nations the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful." "I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without." There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection. "I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence." "And the paths of the sea must, alike in law and in fact, be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and cooperation." "It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armament and the cooperation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation. * * * There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained." "More agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind." If there were any doubt in our minds as to which of the great alliances was the more in sympathy with these ideals, it was removed by the popular response abroad to this address of the President. For while exception was taken to some parts of it in Britain and France, it was plain that so far as the peoples of the Entente were concerned the President had been amply justified in stating that he spoke for all forward looking, liberal-minded men and women. It was not so in Germany. The people there who could be reached, and whose hearts were stirred by this enunciation of the peace of a people's peace, were too few or too oppressed to make their voices heard in the councils of their nation. Already, on January 19, 1917, unknown to the people of Germany, Herr Zimmerman, their Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had secretly dispatched a note to their minister in Mexico, informing him of the German intention to repudiate the Sussex pledge and instructing him to offer to the Mexican Government New Mexico and Arizona if Mexico would join with Japan in attacking the United States. (To Be Continued.)

Diamonds are not offered to car builders. Motorists buy them as a matter of choice. Why? Live rubber, tough fabric, doggedly durable tread-mileage and service create a demand greater than for any other non-equipment tire. Square-deal Service Diamond Squeegee Tires W. H. Bohnenkamp Co. 1302 Adams St., La Grande, Ore.