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GERMANY'S HOPES

(Continued From Page 1.)

their guard against what is a very real peril.

Germany sees it, mark you, as a ray of hope. We may wonder time after time at German blundering. We may marvel at miscalculations of the past. But no man who knew the Germans can quite bring himself to imagine that all the German clamour intended to hide German disappointment at America's entrance into the war does not cloak some sinister fore-

bodings as well. As the tide of war ebbs and flows, one argument appears and disappears, only to come again. That is the argument that daily the attrition assumes a greater prominence in the picture. Economic pressure, the fight of each Power to feed itself and increase its enemies' food difficulties, the capture of restricted areas of enemy territory, claim the centre of the stage in turn, but the overwhelming question of man-power is always in the background. Germany sees it. The day America ranged herself definitely on the side of the Right, many a German thinker

must have abandoned the hope that Germany could ultimately win, so far as actual warfare is concerned, against the forces that would in course of time be arrayed against her. Strong in her army, mighty on the field of battle, Germany began the war with supreme confidence. One by one her hopes have been blasted. House after House has she builded on the sands. Strong as were her armies, they were not sufficiently strong. Mighty as were her blows, they could not batter down the resistance they were planned to crush. Devilish ingenuity set to work afresh after each failure. Scheme after scheme was born, each to fail in its ultimate object, until even the unrestricted submarine campaign, with its almost sure concomitant of a breach with the United States, was adopted as a last resource. Today that, also must be known in Germany as a failure. At least, many thinking Germans must realize that England, with her new Ally in the West, cannot be starved thereby.

What is more natural than that Germany and Germans should search high and low for escape from their dilemma? The power and extent of America is as well known in Germany as in England. Is it reasonable to suppose that the German nation is blind to what will be in store for it when millions of American soldiers are fighting in France, and many more millions of American women are bending their united energies, directed by Governmental control, to the production of all manner of war material?

I doubt if many intelligent Germans fail to recognize the vast difference between Nerve Chapel and Loos, and Vimy Ridge and Messines. The same sort of soldiers fought the two first named battles that won the two latter ones. The German troops were no less tenacious of one position than another. Weight of metal, of English metal, is telling. Germans must know that. What then of the added weight of American metal? Germany knows much of American capacity for production. If the time has not already come it is not far distant when any German who possesses reasoning power will see that in the end the battle fields must see a preponderance of power pitted against the German forces that will leave them no human possibility of escaping defeat.

In the end, that is, if the fight is long-drawn. There is the point. Few men in the world are unaware of Germany's ingenuity in warfare. Those familiar with Germany are well aware, too, that her ingenuity in warfare is no greater, if so great, than is her ingenuity in intrigue. How can a reasonable and reasoning man fail to put two and two together for himself and see that Germany must turn to intrigue to avert sure catastrophe? It is as plain as a pikestaff. It is Germany's only hope left. Watch the German utterances carefully and you will see it.

Even Captain Persius, in the "Berliner Tageblatt," wrote in June, 1917, "Let us, at any rate, hope that North America's war preparations may have no influence on the course of the great struggle, for the reason that before the Americans intervene in the fight the peoples of Europe will already have joined hands in the conclusion of peace." It is hardly necessary to explain that this sentence followed a warning from Captain Persius to the German people against the folly of underestimating the value of America's prospective assistance on the seas.

During the first year of the war, after seeing many German prisoners on the Western front and talking to some of them, I came to the conclusion that we would never win the war until we convinced the German people, as a people, that the German army was actually beaten or was certain to be so. I think that holds good today, but in addition to that, we must show the German nation as a nation that all scheming for an inconclusive peace, the sort of peace that would allow of a settlement differing one jot from such a settlement as would follow a sweeping military victory in the field, will be just as surely doomed as will Germany's army, however gallant the future efforts may be.

Many Germans will long hope against hope that in some way the German army may escape severe defeat, even if the war lasts until the force of American man-power can be felt in France. But the day must dawn, before the final battles of a struggle to a military finish, on a Germany that in its heart of hearts despairs.

Will Germany throw up the fight when the whole of the people or an overwhelming majority of them know bitter and bloody defeat is the only portion of the German forces? It depends. It depends on what Germany thinks of the possibility, even at the eleventh hour, of pulling off some sort of a peace that will let her innermost plans for the future still escape absolute annihilation.

I cannot understand the point of view that sees the Kaiser and a small group around him in one light and the German people in another as regards responsibility for the prolongation of this war. Many of my friends disagree with me on this point. Most who do so, however, have seen fewer German soldiers than I. For the life of me I cannot separate Germans and Hunns, at least not yet. But I consider that a failure to agree on this point should not weigh with us as to an inconclusive peace.

When we analyze one another's opinions and wishes nowadays we

find most folk at one on the bigger issues, whether they realize it or not. We all wish the war was over. We all wish for much the same sort of freedom for the small nations. We all wish that those who have suffered should have restored to them, if they have had no responsibility for their suffering, that which it may be possible for us to restore. Our differences lie more along the line of method than result. What must not be forgotten is that our individual action, insignificant as it may seem sometimes, may in one instance actually help to win and end the war, and equally truly may help to end it in such a way that Germany has achieved a moral victory.

I would like to ask the man who favors peace by negotiation to put himself in the place of the German citizen for a moment. If he thought that the German army was sure of eventual defeat would he steel himself to go on? Would he not rather raise his voice for an end before all the bloodshed, even though giving in meant that the future development of Germany would have to be along the road trod by France and England and America?

But if he thought that as the days passed his enemies were being assailed by internal squabbles and a noisy faction was ever pleading that the war should be ended without the stern insistence on the part of the Allies that they should gain that for which they started to fight, would it not urge him, as a German, to fight on and hang on until all hope of such intervention was gone? Can the man who urges us to parley with the enemy on any other premises than those which we will dictate when we win the war by the sword expect, then, to be held blameless if his words and attitude give heart and hope to the Germans?

Give us peace! We pray for it daily. But give us justice. Must we sacrifice the right to a longing for peace. And what of posterity? Have they no claims upon us? Does any man seriously argue that an unequivocal victory for the Allies will not make for future peace rather than for a repetition of the horrors of our own times?

Let us, particularly in Great Britain and America, where there is much real Christian, whole-souled humanitarianism, where many gentle people hate bloodshed and strife of any sort, continuously preach a solemn warning to beware of German intrigue toward an inconclusive end to the war. Such a propaganda will be carried on more strenuously as Germany's plight becomes more desperate.

To the man who thinks we never should have engaged in this great crusade for humanity no appeal need be made. His soul is dead. But to those weaker brethren who know the war is just and the objects of the Allies are clearly for the good of mankind, let us continually remind them that should they by word or deed, or mayhap by lack of words or deeds when the time comes, encourage the enemy to build on their success; they would pitifully help, unconsciously perhaps, to defeat their own ends.

President Wilson put it plainly when he said that Germany's present aim is to deceive all those who stand

for the rights of peoples. The long lines in khaki in the trench-furrowed fields of France and Flanders, and other lines still further from home and all that home means, are keeping close watch on the Hun, ever ready to meet his latest diabolical invention and win on, in spite of it, to complete and glorious victory, never counting the cost.

When the boys come marching home again dare we admit that we, left in charge, have failed to put forth every effort that lay in our power to bring the day of victory nearer?

And the boys that will never come back. What of them? No finer homage can be paid their heroic memory than to do whatever in us lies, even though it seems hard to some of us, to press home the victory as they pressed home the charge. Would they, think you, have us do otherwise?

Farewell to Soldiers.

Portland, Ore., July 28.—(United Press)—A formal farewell will be said to the eighth company, coast artillery, tomorrow at Milwaukie, where the company's women's auxiliary will give a picnic for the soldiers. The afternoon program includes a baseball game, a concert band, a dinner, and Mayor George Baker, of Portland, will deliver the farewell speech.

Girl Is Bald.

Washougal, Wash., July 28.—(United Press)—Miss Alma Kern is bald today. She does not have one hair on the crown of her head. She works for the Washougal Woolen Mills, and her hair was caught in the gearing on a loom.

MARSANS-MAGEE TRADE MAY REVIVE OLD AVERAGES

BY H. C. HAMILTON.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.) New York, July 28.—It may be that the deal which sent Lee Magee to the St. Louis Browns and brought Armando Marsans from the Browns to the Yankees will be the saving of two fine ball players. When Magee was a member of the Cardinals he was conceded to be one of the finest ball players in the game. Likewise when Marsans was a member of the Cincinnati Reds he was acknowledged to be one of the real whizzes among outfielders. Then both players took a leap to the Federal league, where Magee immediately began to hit and field like a fiend, at the same time being hooked to a job as manager of the Brooklyn club. It was said for Magee that he was the only real rival Ty Cobb had, and when the Federal league went on the rocks New York rejoiced that he was to become a member of the Yankees. His failure there now is history. Marsans' record reads something the same, although he found it impossible to hit Federal league pitching with any success. His sojourn in the American league has been just as much of a famous flivver as Magee's engagement with the Yanks.

Often it happens that a change of clubs makes a ball player all over again. It has happened many times that men refused by one club have blossomed into regular beings when hitched to another. The cases of Dick

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Rudolph, Milton Stock and many others make plenty of evidence to back up this assertion. It will be tragical, if Magee fails to come back, for he has all the motions of a splendid ball player.

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Geo. H. Currey

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A Personal Letter -To- W. H. Bohnenkamp Co.

La Grande, Oregon, July 28, 1917.

W. H. Bohnenkamp Co., La Grande, Ore.

Dear Sirs:—Answering your inquiry as to satisfaction received from the Goodyear Cord Tires purchased from you, will say that I am more than pleased with same. I have just returned from a 2000 mile trip through Southern Oregon. During this trip I wore out two new fabric tires on the front wheels of my car. The two cord tires on rear wheels gave me no trouble whatever and are in perfect condition.

Very Truly Yours, W. P. MOHR.