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### WHY BRITISH LABOR SUPPORTS THE WAR

Introductory Note:—Mr. J. A. Seddon is one of the best known and most influential of British labor leaders. He has served as President of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants—a union which he helped to organize—as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, and as President of the Trades Union Congress. This last office is the supreme honor organized British labor can bestow. From 1906 to 1910 he was Labor Member of Parliament for the Newton Division of Lancashire.

At the outbreak of war, in August, 1914, Mr. Seddon promptly and unhesitatingly took up the national cause. He has since done notable service. Previously he had been an outspoken opponent of militarism in any form.

In the following he shows how the same fundamental principles which once made him a pacifist—love of liberty, love of justice and a desire for the well-being of mankind—today make him, and the overwhelming mass of British workers, stern supporters of war.

BY J. A. SEDDON.

Before the outbreak of the Great War, organized British labor was wholly pacifist. We were opposed to militarism in every shape and form. We fought the increase of armaments. We did our best to allay anything which might be likely to promote the growth of the fighting spirit among our people. We looked to see the spirit of international friendship spread till all nations were united in world peace.

We believed that the burden of war falls most heavily on the worker. The Trades Union Congress, the Parliament of British Labor, representing close on three millions of organized toilers, had not so much as a trace of a militarist party in it. This was as true of the last annual gathering of the Congress before the outbreak of war, as it was of any Congress for years before. It was true of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, its executive and administrative body. I can speak on that point with some authority, for I was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee. The Congress was anti-war. My colleagues on the Committee were anti-war. I was anti-war.

Today British labor wholeheartedly supports the war against Germany. My same colleagues who before August, 1914, were teaching peace are now working to the utmost of their power to help in the great fight. In order to help on the war and to bring victory, our trades unions have sacrificed, for the time, many jealously guarded rights, which we and our fathers had won only after long struggles.

Men who led the campaign for short hours of work are now themselves working long hours on war tasks. The trades unions have permitted the dilution of labor, the introduction of women and semi-skilled men in what were solely skilled men's tasks. Many trades union regulations have been wiped out for the time by the trades unions themselves. The unions have passed self-denying

## Supporting the Government

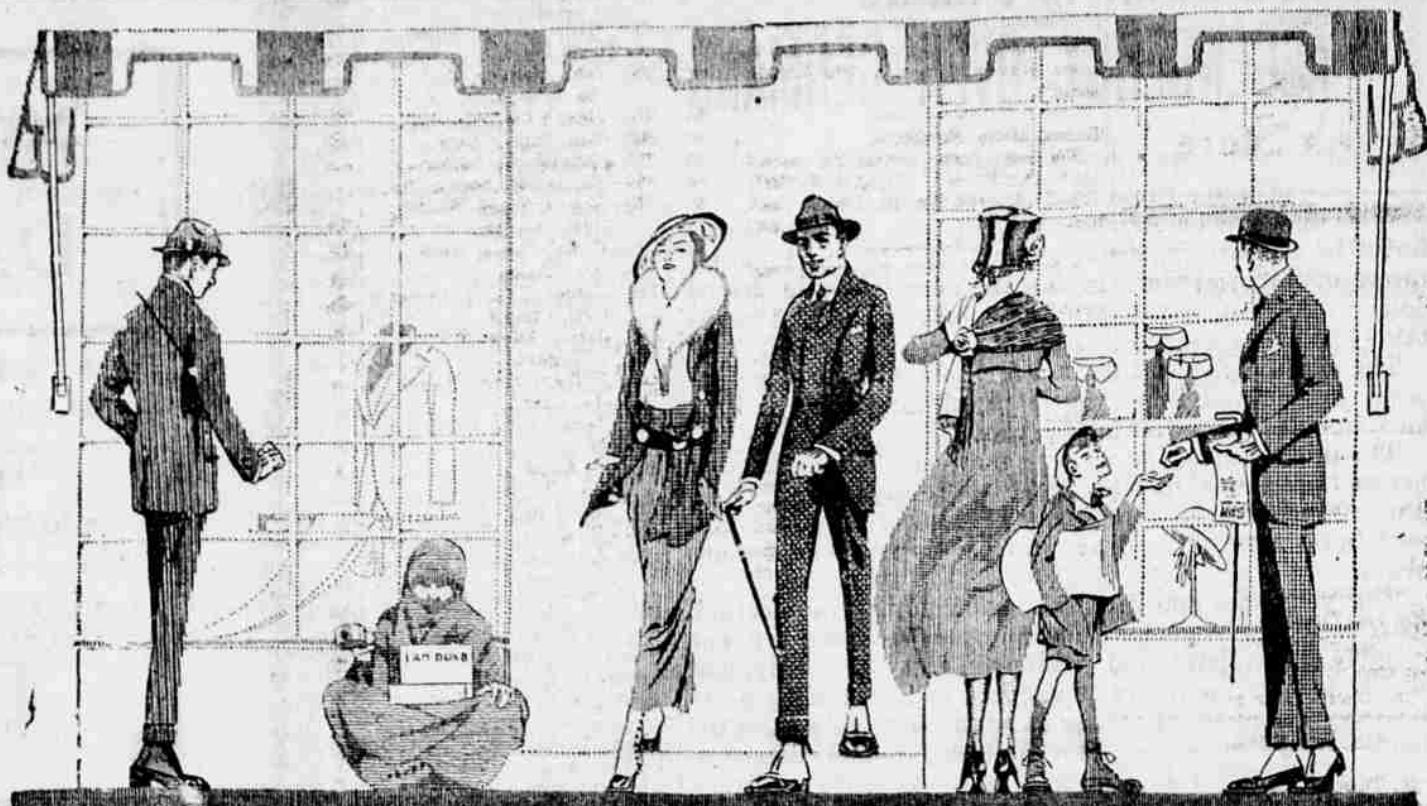
This is a time for every citizen to support the United States Government and many are doing so at considerable cost or sacrifice to themselves.

We have joined the Federal Reserve Banking System established by the Government to give greater financial stability and strength to the member banks and protection to their depositors.

You can give your support to this great Government enterprise and also obtain its protection for your money by becoming one of our depositors.

Member  
 Federal Reserve  
 System

### La Grande National Bank



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## Advance Showing of Hart Schaffner & Marx CLOTHES FOR FALL

We have just unpacked our first shipment of new fall clothing from **Hart Schaffner & Marx** and are putting them on display now.

Many new styles and colors have arrived—Some with belted backs and others plain. Some have the belts all the way around, and some just across the back; others have the belt across the back, entering under the coat at the side and button at the front inside.

See our window display of these suits and then come in and let us show you the rest of them.

We count it a pleasure to show you these suits at any time.



ordinances against strikes. Disputes that once would have made fifty thousand men lay down tools in an hour are now endured until opportunity comes to get them put right.

(To Be Continued.)

### OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Two billion dollars is a tremendous sum of money. Yet the American people have loaned their government that much and have barely touched their resources. The money was raised so easily it only seemed to show the tremendous financial strength of the country.

It is not one-tenth of our bank deposits. It is less than one-eighth of our bank loans for one year. It was less than one-half of our national savings for 1916 and only five per cent of our national income for that year according to estimates.

Not only is this first Liberty Loan Bond issue of two billion dollars much larger than the initial loans of any of the other nations engaged in the war but it was raised in much less time with much less effort and was subscribed to by a vastly greater number of individuals; this too when danger was far from us and the nation in a calm frame of mind.

The coming second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds, with the great mass of the people of the country much better educated as to government bond issues and government finances in general, it is reasonable to suppose, will be disposed of with even greater success than the initial issue.

The over-subscription to the initial issue of over a billion dollars augurs well for the success of the next loan. There are several million more investors in government bonds in America than there were a month ago. Then there were some three hundred thousand holders of United States bonds; now there are over four million. And the thrill of the thought of our soldiers in France will rally the people to the nation's call.

### AN ARGUMENT FOR CENSORSHIP.

The Associated Press printed the story of the arrival of additional troops in England, and the United Press Associations did not. It was obvious that the request of the war department should have been granted. The Associated Press had agreed not to publish such news. The Associated Press will bring on compulsory censorship, when it would be more to the credit of the patriotic newspapers of the country if they did voluntarily what they will be compelled to do under a censorship.

The war seems to be going ahead and being just as well conducted, as if we were running it ourselves.

The organization of a company of Home Guards is ample proof of the loyalty of our citizens and also of their common sense and their determination to have law and order prevail in this community.

It is with regret that we bid farewell tonight to company M and our own boys of the Hospital Unit. We are proud of both organizations of splendid, patriotic, young men.

The Wing, Fin and Fleetfoot Club are going out to catch fish in a few days. They have prizes for the ones who catch the biggest fish—but we notice none for the one who tells the biggest fish story.

Let us be thankful for our climate, for our cool delightful nights.

### WHY--

The Business Man and  
 The Banker should encourage and  
 The Farmer should practice  
**Diversified Farming**

(By Kenneth Gilbert. These articles are reprinted from the "Business Chronicle" of Seattle, Wash., by permission of the publisher. They appeared in serial form in that publication, Feb. 24 to April 21, 1917. A copy may be had by addressing the Union Pacific System.)

#### Farming Has Become a Real Business.

It is not more than two generations ago that a farmer's wife would take the wool produced by her sheep, and would card and spin it into serviceable clothes. Her husband hauled his grain to a grist-mill to have it ground into flour. Practically all of their immediate wants were supplied directly by the farm.

There was little money used, or to be seen. What little money came to hand was secreted in the house, or buried in the back yard. Banks were generally under suspicion.

It is unnecessary to say that a different situation is to be found in the rural districts today. There are very few farmers' wives who card and spin wool. Grist-mills are dwindling in number. The farmer is too busy producing crops to haul his grain to mill. He prefers paying the middle-man's profit and buying back his flour. Nor does he, if he is sane, bury his money in the back yard. It is invested in farms, live stock, bonds, etc. Farming has become a real business, conducted along modern business lines.

That is, successful farming is thus conducted. There are still a few of the old school who, possessed of an almost Oriental respect for the ways and methods of their ancestors, refuse to try new ways, or methods, or profit by the experiences of the more daring of their brethren. This class usually escapes financial disaster only through being penuriously frugal. The farmers who own high-priced cars and show farms, and who are effusively greeted by those with whom they have regular business dealings, distinctly belong to another class.

Farming, today, is indeed a business. It is the modern, business man side of present day farmers—the alert, wide-awake aggressiveness that seeks after new and better methods—that is making over agriculture after a new and more comprehensive pattern. Success will come to the unbusiness-like farmer no more than to the unbusiness-like business man.