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**THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.**

The bonds of the second issue of the Liberty Loan are to be issued under the act of Congress approved by the President September 24, 1917.

The amount of the issue will be \$3,000,000,000 or more; \$3,000,000,000 will be offered, and the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of that amount to the extent of one-half of the oversubscription. That is, if \$5,000,000,000 is subscribed the right is reserved to issue \$1,000,000,000 more than the \$3,000,000,000.

The bonds will be offered for sale on October 1, 1917, and subscriptions will be received until the close of the business day of October 27.

The bonds will bear date November 15, 1917, and will mature November 15, 1942. But the Government reserves the right to call in and pay the bonds in full, with accrued interest, any time after 10 years after their date.

The bonds are convertible gold bonds and bear 4 per cent annual interest, the interest being payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year.

The bonds are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state, or any other possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes now or hereafter imposed. They are not liable to the ordinary Federal income tax.

The interest on an amount of bonds the principal of which does not exceed \$5000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, are exempted from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The right is given to holders of the bonds to exchange them for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest if any such shall later be issued by the United States before the termination of the war. This conversion privilege must be exercised, if at all, within six months after the issuance of such higher rate bonds.

The second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds will be of two kinds, registered and coupon.

The registered bonds will be registered at the Treasury in the names of their owners and will be of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000 and \$100,000. Checks for the interest on these bonds will be mailed from the Treasury to the owners each semi-annual interest date.

The coupon bonds will be payable to bearer and will have coupons attached for the interest. They will be in

The Big Bright Star of the Film Firmament  
**DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS**

In His Big Aircraft Success

**"In Again Out Again"**

**FRIDAY AND SATURDAY**

**ARCADE**

HEAR STEVENS AT THE ORGAN

Have you ever tried to get into jail? "Doug" tried his best and had some mighty funny experiences.

MATINEES—ADULTS, 15c; CHILDREN, 5c.

EVENINGS—ADULTS, 20c; CHILDREN, 10c.

**A NEW INVENTION.**

A Bostonian, Garabed T. K. Giragossian (whose name sounds like an invention of Dickens) has gone to Congress to have an invention of his protected. It is not exactly a perpetual motion machine, but very near it. The Boston man has a machine which he connects up with the cosmic forces of the universe; in other words, harnesses some of the loose or latent energy which fills the earth and air and the waters under the earth. Congress is taking him seriously and is going to investigate his invention, which is right and proper. And when they do a new flood of knowledge will be printed in the Congressional Record.

**THIS IS A REVOLUTION.**

An unmarried Portland girl sues a man who she says is the father of her baby boy. Under a new law she can ask for the maintenance and support of her infant son. What in the world are we coming to when we begin to place a part of the burden of caring for illegitimate children upon the men?

La Follette demands a fair trial and this is what he should and will get.

The White Sox won. The Western spirit cannot be downed.

**Rippling Rhymes**

By **WALT MASON**

**Beggars on Wheels.**



WALT MASON

I see a million autos scoot before my dwelling daily; the engines hum, the honk-horns toot, the wheels are spinning gayly. I recognize a lot of ays who thus go whizzing past me, and say, "it beats me how hey raise the wherewithal, lodgast me!" For there goes jogggs, who doesn't pay the butcher and the baker, who's standing off, from day to day, the patient undertaker. And there goes Skaggs; I saw him stiek a mortgage on his shanty; he couldn't get a prune on tick 'twixt here and Ypsilanti. And there goes Swigg; he's borrowed mon from every friend and neighbor; he's so enamored of his fun, he's cut out useful labor. I see the long procession go, the tireless autos flitting, and wonder, as I watch them flow, what poor-house they'll be hitting. An auto takes a goodly hoard; some traps its always wanting; not one in twenty can afford to keep a motor jaunting. But every one now has his car, no man's so badly busted that he can't junket near and far, past creditors disgusted.

(Copyright 1917 by George Matthew Adams.)

**The Woman Who Pays**



by check instead of in currency escapes a lot of worry about money matters. She has an accurate record of where her money goes and a receipt for every penny she has paid out. Besides it's so much safer to have the cash in the bank than in the home. Our special department for women will be glad to give information.

**La Grande National Bank**

denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000 and \$10,000. The coupons can be cashed like a Government check at any bank.

The coupon bonds of this loan will have only four coupons attached, representing the semiannual interest for two years. Between November 15, 1919, and May 15, 1920, the holders of coupon bonds must exchange their bonds for new bonds having full sets of coupons. These temporary bonds are issued because the work of engraving so many bonds with so large a number of coupons attached can not be completed within a reasonable time for delivery.

Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan can be purchased by filling out an application blank on the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which can be obtained from any bank or Liberty Loan committee, and sending it or having it sent to the Treasury of the United States or any Federal Reserve Bank or branch accompanied by the payment of 2 per cent of the amount of bonds applied for.

These applications must reach the Treasury Department, a Federal Reserve Bank or branch thereof, or some incorporated or trust company in the United States on or before the close of business October 27, 1917. Practically every bank in the United States will willingly receive these applications and handle the whole transaction of the purchase of bonds for any subscriber.

A purchaser may pay in full for his bonds at the time of making his application or, if he so prefers, he can take advantage of the installment plan any pay 2 per cent on application, 18 per cent on November 15, 1917, 40 per cent on December 15, 1917, and the remaining 40 per cent on January 15, 1918.

Although so far as the Government is concerned the purchase price for the bonds must be paid as above, nearly every bank in the country will make arrangements by which Liberty Loan Bonds can be paid on an installment plan providing for weekly or monthly payments, and a great many employers will make the same arrangements for their employees.

Payment can be made to the Treasury Department or to any one of the Federal Reserve Banks, but purchasers are urged to make their payments to the banks or other agencies with whom they placed their subscriptions.

It is believed that the Second Liberty Loan, like the first issue of Liberty Loan Bonds, will be heavily oversubscribed, but no matter how largely oversubscribed, the policy of distributing these bonds as widely as possible among the people of the country will be followed, and every subscriber to an amount not greater than \$1,000 is sure to receive the bond or bonds subscribed for.

Subscribers to large amounts will receive an allotment based on the amount of the bond issue and its proportion to the amount of subscription. What proportion of their subscription they will obtain will not be known until all subscriptions are in.

It is hoped that on or about October 10, 1917, a supply of these new bonds ready for immediate delivery to subscribers in amounts not in excess of \$1,000 to any one subscriber will be in the hands of the several Federal Reserve banks, to be delivered to subscribers who pay in full. Plans are also being perfected whereby banks all over the country can obtain these bonds for prompt delivery to subscribers for amounts not over \$1,000.

The main differences between the bonds of the first issue and the bonds of the second issue of the Liberty Loan are (1) they run for only 25 years instead of 30, and may be redeemed by the Government in 10 years after date instead of 15; (2) they bear 4 per cent interest instead of 3 1-2 per cent; (3) they are liable to surtaxes and excess-profits and war-profits taxes (except as to the interest on \$5,000 in the hands of any holder); (4) allotment may be made to the extent of half of the over-subscription; and (5) the installment plan of payment is slightly different.

No one is too rich or too poor to buy a Liberty Bond at \$1.00 down and \$1.00 a week.