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THE NEED FOR ENTERTAINMENT

"We are at present engrossed in the mechanical side of the war; it is beginning to move, but needs all our shoulders on the proper side of the wheels before it can be called more effective than cumbersome," wisely says an exchange and goes on to remark:

The moral side of the conflict is apt to escape us. It should be considered as a single problem, just as the mechanical, yet there are threatening signs in that quarter, which apparently receive little or no attention from those who should handle the subject.

It seems that recent changes in railroad and other conditions are working such havoc with the various forms of entertainment in the East, that large numbers of them are going out of business, and an amusement famine is setting in, which in time may be expected to reach this coast.

Now this is no time for extravagance in the way of pleasure-going, and very soon, if America does her promised share in bearing the brunt of the war, people will have no heart for spendthrift habits, which are reprehensible enough in ordinary times. But there are forms of entertainment that play as useful a part in the fight for democracy as the manufacture of munitions themselves. They are needed to take those subjected to continuous mental anxiety away from themselves; to encourage a wholesome reaction when danger of low spirits and depression might take the edge off the fight we are putting up. Within the army camps, this principle has received its due recognition.

But what has been found necessary for soldiers on scientific principles is, or will be, just as necessary for those bearing the strain and anxiety of the war at home. The man or woman who in the midst of affliction can enjoy an hour or two of amusement and laughter from time to time, is better fitted to stand the strain than those who brood continuously; they are less likely to fall victims to unreasoning despondency. And if America renounces her amusements as non-essentials, in the midst of a trial of which no end is yet in sight, she will sacrifice sources of buoyancy and good heart that cannot be replaced.

In London, the entertainments are all in full swing; also in Paris, though the gay city is still almost within earshot of the German guns. The only change in the nature of these pleasure haunts is that they are lighter and more full of fun than before the war, and cheaper, while the performance is frequently broken in upon by an announcement from the manager that an air raid will shortly take place.

Whilst each and all are ready to sacrifice luxuries and pleasures wherever it can help the government in its war-

making by so doing, it is a matter of national importance that, if this country shall feel the strain of war as our allies have been feeling it for three years, the ordinary good-class entertainments, so necessary to community life in peace times, shall not have been squeezed out of existence by government "priorities" and other adverse conditions.

THE FOOD SITUATION

Some of the Americans now in Europe are unintentionally hindering our team work in food-saving by sending to this country near-facts and incidents which seem to show that the allied nations are not short of food.

The American visitor in Paris is often able to get pastries and other dainties, and the American soldier writes home about the hospitality of French people. Neither of them understand that the French are putting their best food forward to show their appreciation of Americans, and that the few frills on Parisian life in the way of pastry for the Americans count neither one way nor the other in the great food problem of France.

If the American visitors and soldiers could see how the rank and file of the French people live, they would write home a very different kind of a story.

These stories are not intended to do harm, of course yet they filter back throughout the United States and being taken as first-hand information—what is the average American family to go by, anyway, if not by letters from its own Bill or Jim with Pershing?—lead to a certain slackness here in food conservation, on the assumption that the hardships in allied countries have been magnified.

The facts are as follows:

There is actually no starvation in any of the allied countries, not even Belgium. People are on short rations, yet really manage to live. Even during the blackest days in Belgium there was not actual starvation so much as danger of starvation.

Every one of the countries now depending upon us for food are without reserve supplies. They have ration for today, and are able to fight and work, and the visitor going about among the people would be quite within the truth in writing home that there was no starvation.

The ever-present danger, the supreme peril is, that something may interrupt the flow of food from this country. If we fail in our great war responsibility, the larder of the allies would be swept as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard within two weeks. That would stop war work and weaken the fighting force on the western front.

That is the true danger, and no optimistic stories from allied countries, whether they come in the soldier's letter or are spread broadcast by journalists, must be permitted to weaken our determination to help the allies through the food stringency which will be increasingly acute from now until the end of this year.

Our food program, both for the allies and ourselves is based upon facts planned to secure results over a long period and that it must be adhered to both in spirit and letter. That is the gospel of food saving in a nutshell. So let us keep the faith.

SAVING RAILROAD MONEY

Order No. 6, issued by Railroad Director McAdoo, is expected to save a good deal of money for Uncle Sam's borrowed railroad system. It lops off three ancient evils.

First, it abolishes the time-honored institution of "jobbing" by forbidding the payment of money to eleven gentlemen known as "legislative agents."

Second, it completes a reform inaugurated a few years ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission, by forbidding the issuance of all passes for transportation, either across state lines or within states, to people who have no legitimate claim to them.

Third, it forbids payments to persons or agencies on behalf of associations of carriers. What this means may be inferred from the fact that one small railroad has been a paying member of thirty such associations, with annual membership fees of \$150,000.

Added to the other economies made possible by pooling the railroads and eliminating the machinery of competition, this will help materially to pay the \$350,000,000 a year that the government has promised for railroad rent

GOD AND THE KAISER

Before and in the early days of the war the Kaiser was the greater. He was the supreme ruler. Soon after he undertook the conquest of the world the relationship changed and now became a partnership of two equal beings, although it was still "Me and God." The Wallawa Sun comments as follows:

Now the Kaiser modestly takes second place and throws the responsibility for the world war upon God. In a recent message he expresses himself: "I feel more deeply the responsibility placed upon me by God," as if the Supreme Power had called upon Kaiser Wilhelm to alter the world. We can not help but wonder what the relationship will be when the war is over.

The town of Charlotte, Mich., with a population of about 2600 persons, is credited by the Treasury Department at Washington with being the first community in the country to report itself 100 per cent "thrifty." That is, every man, woman and child in Charlotte has one or more Thrift Stamps, and is enlisted as a regular saver.

Headquarters of the Oregon campaign is anxious to give publicity to the first Oregon city or town to go 100 per cent.

Which one will it be?

What the Army Y M C A Is Doing In France

Letter to Mrs. E. H. Gibbs from me. As I write this I remember Mrs. Alice J. Kitchin, formerly that you cannot possibly receive it unless you are in Eastern Oregon until long after the Christmas season and the advent of the New Year. Let us pray that it may be the last year of the war, if only we—I hope you will all have a happy Christmas. We can hardly expect and free the world, once for all, it to be a very Merry one for any from the Prussian atrocity and its

religion of hate. Mr. Girard tells us plainly the designs of Germany upon our United States, if she wins this war. We must not cherish hope of "peace without victory!" It would be but a truce until the enemy had recovered enough to go into another equally terrible conflict and then, very likely, more terrible for us in America even than this.

You people at home may think you realize what this war is, but you cannot fully take it in, so far away. You must see the vast preparations, the conditions over here as regards fuel, food, etc. Talk with the men from the trenches and those rescued from the submarines, to begin to understand.

Of course you understand that near the front the huts are sometimes small, the equipment much less complete and often there are but one or two workers in a hut. Some of our men are in dugouts with the soldiers, some are now on the yachts, with the sailors. In fact the Y. M. C. A. with its men and women, is everywhere. Money given this institution goes directly to the comfort and help of our boys, remember. Without the Y. M. C. A. the soldier would have no place to go in the camp, no place in town where he ought to go, and he would have little to vary his army messes, and no contact with American women. (He never meets good French women, only the wrong kind.) He would have few entertainments—only what the boys themselves would get up and I rather think they would not write so many letters home if they had to provide the paper and had no warm room or conveniences with which to write. Often they come and tell us they do not know what they would do without the Y. M. C. A.

I am asking a friend in New York to have some copies of this letter typewritten so that you can read it easily.

Write to me, addressing me at U. S. Army P. O. 701, France, and tell me all the home news. You do not know how I long for it.

I wish that I could make this long letter more interesting by telling you other things which I cannot include, but at least it gives you some little idea of what Y. M. C. A. work is.

I just want to add that we sometimes have a sort of a party here for the boys. A little while ago we asked the girls from the camp kitchen to come and help and had chocolate served by the ladies in the various rooms, with sandwiches, quite like a reception at home, and Thanksgiving, as we could not do much in our rather small rooms, we had roasted chestnuts and apples given out.

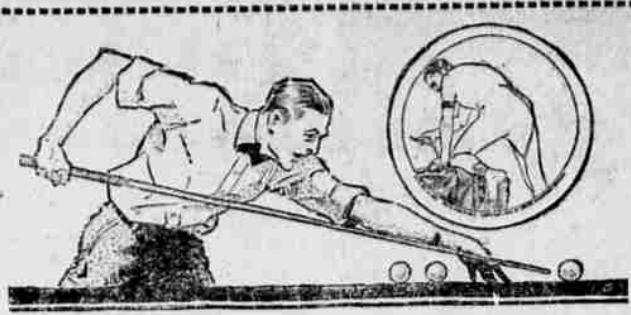
We do not begin to have enough magazines. Send good ones for the boys. The best. For mercy's sake do not send Vogue and the "Woman's Magazine."

Send things the fellows like. I get exasperated beyond endurance by the stupidity of people who use up precious transportation space by sending such fool things! Send lectures, Colliers', Saturday Evening Post, Geographic Literary Digest, Outlook, Harpers' Monthly, The World's Work, Sunday Times, etc. Send story magazines and Life, The London Graphic, also.

Now I really will stop, with love to all and the hope that I may hear from some of you.

Affectionately yours,
 ALICE J. KNIGHT.

Hippodrome vaudeville tomorrow at the Arcade 2-19-11.



Always Comfortable—All Ways

This comfort idea applies to you; we have your size and will measure and fit you properly.

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\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00



Thorsen-Hendrickson Lumber Co. to establish box factory at Toledo, Ariz. to have Carnegie library.

Falls City—Northwest Fruit Products Co. will operate Pugh logan juice factory.

Forward has municipal paving plant but oil companies cannot deliver asphalt.

Rear Wood's Musical Trio at the Arcade tomorrow 2-19-11.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

Fraternal Directory

- L. O. O. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 850, Loyal Order of Moose holds regular meetings every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. in Eagle hall next to Elks' Bldg. on Washington Ave. Visitors always welcome. Dues payable at Geo's Sweets.
- GEO. YOUNG, Dir. HARRY SWART, Sec.
- B. P. O. E. ELKS, La Grande Lodge No. 422, Lodge meets each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Home and club privileges cheerfully extended to all Brother Elks.
- NORMAN DESILET, Exalted Ruler. A. B. CHERRY, Secretary.
- K. of L. of Security—Mt. Emily Council, No. 246, meets the second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock at Eagle hall. Visiting members are welcome.
- J. K. FITZGERALD, Pres. ABE HARRIS, Fin'l. Sec. FLORENCE BRYANT, Rec. Sec.
- MAILED TEMPLE NO. 170—Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan. Instituted Feb. 20, 1914. Meets the third Friday of each month at K. P. hall. All visiting Visitors welcome.
- C. M. HUMPHREYS, Sec.
- WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—La Grande Camp No. 159 meets every first and third Monday at Eagle's Hall. All visiting neighbors welcome. Dues payable at the office of the clerk, New Foley Bldg., 9 a. m., to 5 p. m.
- J. J. MURCHISON, C. C. R. J. KITCHEN, Clerk.
- F. & A. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 41, F. & A. M. holds regular meetings first and third Saturday at 7:30 p. m. Cordial welcome to all Masons.
- ROBERT S. EAKIN, W. M. A. C. WILLIAMS, Sec.
- KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Red Cross Lodge No. 27 meets every Monday night in Castle Hall (K. of P. hall). A Pythian welcome to all visiting Knights.
- C. K. McCORMICK, C. C. DELLE GREEN, K. of R. & S.
- REBEKAHS—Crystal Lodge No. 50 meets every Tuesday evening in the L. O. O. F. Hall. All visiting members are invited to attend.
- SARAH McCLURE, N. G. MATTIE GOLDEN, Rec. Sec.
- MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—La Grande Camp No. 7763 meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in the K. of P. Hall. Visiting neighbors welcome.
- L. J. MUNHALL, V. C. W. F. ASHMAN, Clerk.
- 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.
- SAMIE E. GIVEN, W. M. MARY A. WARNICK, Sec.

No More Currency Panics

Do you remember the shut-downs, the business depression and the lack of employment which followed the currency panic of 1907?

To prevent another currency panic the Federal Reserve Banking System keeps on hand an immense supply of currency to furnish the banks which belong to the system of which we are one, so that they may at all times meet the currency requirements of their depositors.

Doesn't it appeal to you to get its protection, without cost, by becoming one of our depositors?

Member Federal Reserve System

La Grande National Bank

For Hard-to-fit Women--

Some women are hard to fit in corsets; some just think they are.



There are certain types of figures, however—full bust and small hips, small bust and large hips, short stout figures—that require special designing in corsets.

In MODART Front Laced Corsets there are special sizes and models for just such figures. We can give any woman, of whatever size or shape, the kind of style and fit she should have.

Modart Corsets Front Laced PAULINE LEDERLE