Men's

Work Shoes

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that are built to stand the hardest wear. The soles, heels and counters are good leather. The tips are full double and the soles and shanks are extra fastened to prevent them ripping or pulling off.

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Every Package Guaranteed.
Ask for Free Sample.

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Fresh Eggs

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Dixie Doughnuts fresh everyday.

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Good taste, smaller chew, longer life is what makes Genuine Gravely cost less to chew than ordinary plug.

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DANVILLE, VA.
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Peyton Brand
REAL CHEWING PLUG
Plug packed in pouches

DELCO-LIGHT MEN IN CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—Twenty-two Delco-Light dealers from all parts of Oregon gathered yesterday at No. 3 North Sixth street for the second annual convention of this state's representatives and dealers. E. G. Byrne, sales manager of the Delco-Light factory at Dayton, O., who is on his way to the Orient in the interests of the company, was the principal speaker at the conference. He spoke about new products of the company.

E. H. Epperson, western sales manager, with headquarters in Seattle, was another spokesman. Open discussion was held. H. A. Conger, local sales manager, arranged the details for the conference which was held in his place of business yesterday.

What the Delco-Light company did during the war, its policies for the ensuing year, and the future of the Delco farm lighting system, were topics of discussion. The purpose of the conference is to bring the distributing force in closer touch with the factory and home office.

FOOD STORES EMPTY

Partial Relief Is Supplied in Luxemburg By Canteen Women.

With the American Army of Occupation, Coblenz, Feb. 4—Recent events in Luxemburg are connected, by observers in the American force which passed through the duchy, with the empty food stores disclosed in Gravenmacher and other communities. The situation was summed up by a Luxemburg mother who, in thanking a Y. M. C. A. canteen woman for giving her children chocolate, said that the children "had been without chocolate for two years."

That the population had been predominately pro-ally was shown by their eagerness to do everything they could for the Americans to whom they threw open their homes, providing the downiest of beds in spotless rooms with cheery fires. Soldiers declared their billets in Luxemburg were the best they had been given in Europe. But food was desperately scarce.

The shelves of groceries and confectionery stores were bare and offered no relief to the American soldiers who, with keen appetites and with their regular supplies not always making connections, searched the eating places of Gravenmacher. The temporary canteens of the Y. M. C. A. were besieged by soldiers eager to obtain chocolate or cookies. It was impossible to obtain the slighest morsel of food outside of the "Y."

One company cook bought a dozen eggs of a farmer only to have them disappear when his back was turned. The outcries of the cook, who knew that more eggs could not be obtained, were stilled when a Y. M. C. A. woman who heard the uproar, contributed some eggs she had brought from Paris, and the cook was able to make pancakes as intended.

TO FIGHT LIQUOR IN ORIENT

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—Now that nation-wide prohibition is assured, temperance workers on the Pacific Coast are looking toward conquering the strong drink habit in the Orient. Sake must follow whiskey—into the world discard, is the battlecry.

Mrs. Kara Smart Root, corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Southern California, chosen delegate of the World Dry Federation to go to Japan and conduct a five-year temperance campaign, believes the move to wipe out alcholic beverages in cherry blossom land has been made "just in the nick of time." Otherwise, according to Mrs. Root, the Japanese soon would be manufacturing as many intoxicants as America.

On a previous trip to Japan as a White Ribbons missionary, Mrs. Root found that sake, which she describes as just the same thing as whiskey, is taking its toll in the tears of women and children.

"Already," said Mrs. Root," there are 10,000 Japanese who are interested in prohibition I base my figures on the fact that there is a men's temperance league working in Japan and editing a temperance paper which has 10,000 native subscribers.

"There is already a Japanese mission organized to study the question of liquor and prohibition in America and England. This fact indicates that the Japanese government, always abreast with every forward step of nations, is ready to give prohibition its scientific consideration.

"Also, I fancy this is significant, though comparatively, an unknown thing over here—the Japanese government now recognizes temperance in an odd way. There is always a great ceremonial when the Emperor receives. An immemorial custom is to pass a cup of sake in order to drink to the Emperor—and now temperance has made such advance there that those who attend the imperial reception are told that they need not drink if they do not wish to.

"Sake varies from 13 to 14 per cent alcohol to 45 or cent when it becomes very intoxicating. Of late years the Japanese have begun to follow our footsteps in the manufacture of other intoxicants. They have breweries now, and they make brandies and other liquors."

The sum of $50,000 must be raised before Mrs. Root can start on her mission. She says the World Dry Federation has set 1920 as the date for "dry" Japan.

The Name Gutta Percha.

Gutta percha derives its name from the Malayan words gutta, a gum, and percha, a tree. It was introduced to the civilized world in 1842 by Doctor Montgomery, a Scottish surgeon.

CIRCUIT COURT HAS A HALF HOLIDAY

Judge Knowles and his jurors of the circuit court took a half holiday today, there being no case on their hands for attention this afternoon. The case of Dahlstrom vs. Lee, which was commenced yesterday afternoon, was disposed of this afternoon when the jury found in favor of the plaintiff. This decision upheld the finding of the justice court in the case when it was considered last June.

Tomorrow morning at 9:30 court will convene for a hearing of the case of the Mt. Emily Lumber Company vs. Stillwell, which is also a suit over pasturage rights. On Thursday morning the case of May vs. Hill will be heard. The first state case will not come up until Monday next, for which day the case of State vs. Hodges and Hill, a charge of white slavery, is docketed.

The grand jury continued in session today and its report will likely be given out very shortly.

COMING OF LOCUSTS

Long Delayed Appearance of Pest Due in the East.

(By W. T. Saffell)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The cry of the cicada is soon to be heard in the land—or at least that portion of the land lying east of the Mississippi. To be exact, its rasping shriek will be set up in May, according to entomologists of the department of agriculture. And astronomers can predict eclipses with no greater accuracy than these entomologists foretell the advent of the cicada.

The cicada, according to a bulletin just issued by the department, although commonly known as a locust, is not a locust at all, all locust being grasshoppers. This bulletin also explained why the cicada appears at intervals of thirteen and seventeen years, and blasts old-time superstitions that it foretells by the markings on its wings war and peace. It also explodes a popular fallacy by explaining that the bite of the insect is not poisonous, for the simple reason that the insect has no bite at all.

It takes from thirteen years to seventeen years for a cicada to develop, and in this connection the entomologists point out one of the queerest things in nature that in spite of such extremely slow growth in their subterranean habitat, all the millions of individuals attain maturity and burst from the ground at almost the same moment.

The superstitions attached to the cicada are dispelled by the entomologists. Some people have fancied that they could detect in the cry of the cicada a resemblance to the name of the monarch, Pharaoh, while others attached some superstition to the dark bars of the filmy wings. These bars, it is explained, are always in the shape of the letter "W", and this outbreak coming at the conclusion of the great war, the cicada as usual, will be greeted as a harbinger of disaster and reports of deaths caused by bites or stings of the insect. In the first place the cicada has no sting or bite and no poison to inject. The human race is free, even if vegetation is not, it is stated.

The destruction of the cicada may be accomplished with insecticides if applied at the moment of emergence from the ground or shortly after it has shed its pupal skin and is still soft and comparatively helpless. best results are obtained, the entomologists explain, with a Persian powder known as pyrethrum. A 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or a 15 per cent solution of acetic acid, sprayed directly on the insects is also effective.

In this connection farmers are warned that certain precautionary methods, however, are of more importance than the curative ones. In all regions where there is to be an outburst of the cicada all pruning operations should be neglected during the preceding winter and spring in order to offer a large twig growth and thus to distribute the damage over a greater surface.

How to find their nests in trees is also explained. Every cicada tries to climb some plant or tree immediately after coming out of the ground and great numbers can be shaken off and collected in bags or umbrellas. This should be done very early in the morning or late in the evening when the insects are somewhat torpid and sluggish.

Another interesting feature of the cicada is the method of keeping tab on the cicada. Government entomologist have a map of the United States and as the reports are received of the development and growth of the insect, a record is made and placed in the state report. They are also classified into seventeen broods and from the map these scientists can tell how each brood is maturing in the entire United States. For instance, in Ohio brood No. 17 will appear, while in southern states brood No. 13 will burst forth. So, five years from now if you care to know how the locusts are getting along in your state, these entomologists can tell you right "off the butt" just when they will appear.

FAMOUS OLD STAGE PLAY LIVES ONCE MORE IN PICTURES

Thompson's Celebrated Classic "The Old Homestead" to be Shown at the Arcade.

That wonderful play, "The Old Homestead," the greatest rural drama ever written, in which the late Denman Thompson starred for over thirty years, has been picturized by Paramount and this great American classic will be seen at the Arcade theatre Wednesday.

Through the co-operation of the younger Thompson, the producers have been able to preserve to a remarkable degree the atmosphere and spirit of the original play. This was accomplished by means of photographs of the first Josh Whitcomb and of the costumes worn by the various members of the supporting cast.

Of special importance in this connection was the obtaining of permission to use the old Thompson homestead in New Hampshire, which was the setting depicted in the original play, as the background of the film. Director James Kirkwood and his company went to the old New England village where they spent several weeks in photographing scenes in and about the Thompson farm and in the outlying country where there still exists the same interesting and delightful types that were found by Thompson when he wrote the play three decades ago. Even the interior of the Thompson home was used for some of the scenes which transpire in the house.

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FAMILY DRUG STORE
LA GRANDE, OREGON.

CECIL COSPER
Public Accountant and Income Tax Advisor

I wish to announce that I will be in La Grande February 3, and 5, for the purpose of taking up income tax work for some clients there, and will be pleased to meet anyone who may be interested in making income tax returns.

Having been in the internal revenue service doing income tax work exclusively, I have expert service to offer.

Will be at the Foley hotel, where I will be glad to answer any income tax questions.

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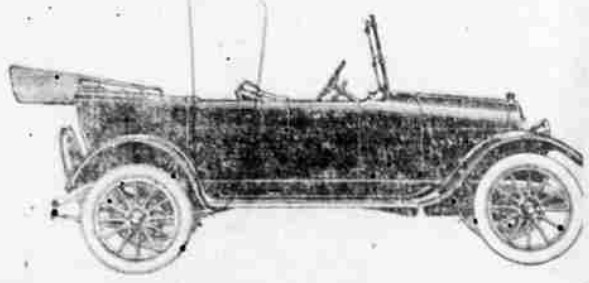

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