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One Way to Make Oregon Conspicuous.

Senator Walter Pierce was quoted in a Portland paper as saying in opposition to the road bonding question that he wanted to have this state an exception, an "oasis" in the desert of bonded indebtedness being piled up by other states of the union.

In view of what is being done over the country for roads if the state of Oregon keeps out of the movement, it will be one way by which the state would be made conspicuous.

A short compilation of reports from other sections of the country shows the trend of the road movement.

The annual postoffice appropriation bill, as revised and reported out by the senate postoffice committee provides for appropriations of \$200,000,000 within the next three years for the construction and maintenance of roads.

To the house bill providing \$357,782,000 the senate added Senator Bankhead's bill appropriating \$50,000,000 this year and \$75,000,000 for 1920 and \$75,000,000 for 1921.

Kansas has under consideration a hard surface program that eventually will cost \$30,000,000. This contemplates several thousand miles of highway connecting all the market centers and county seats in the state.

The chairman of the state roads commission of Maryland has announced that \$6,000,000 will be spent on the roads of the state, beginning the end of February, provided the weather is favorable. Illinois has approved the issue of \$60,000,000 of bonds to be used in the next five years for the construction of 4800 miles of good roads. Utah is interested in going on with work stopped by the war, \$1,200,000 being available.

Greatest of all are the demands for work in New York state, where State Highway Commissioner Edwin E. Duffy sees the need of a vast expenditure in addition to the \$75,000,000 appropriation now being used. This is to spend more than a million in thirty-seven miles of state aid roads.

Keeping Women in Their Jobs.

There is much significance in the statement of Dr. George Kirchwey, New York state director of the federal employment service, that he expects less than 10 per cent of the women who have held positions during the war to lose them now that the war is over. He is quoted as saying:

"We are not advising employers to release their women workers. We want them to make room for soldiers, but at the same time to retain as many of their present workers as possible."

"This looks like a sound policy. There are many cases, of course, where a woman ought to give way to a returning soldier—for instance, where the woman has definitely taken some soldier's job with the understanding that she was a substitute, and that the job should be his again on his return. But in general, it would be an unsound principle to insist that when there were not enough jobs in sight to go around, the women should give way to the men merely because they are men."

"Women are people," they have an undeniable right to economic equality with men. It is only fair to them to give them their chance. And it is surely best for the community as a whole, in the long run, that employment should be determined by the ability of the worker rather than by the color of her skin."

Most of the women who have risen to economic independence through opportunities afforded by the war do not

want to give up their work the moment the war is over. And a time is soon coming, in the opinion of the labor experts, when the available workers will be needed, men and women alike. For the "uncertainty" present, it is better to make places for the returning soldiers by undertaking public works, and artificially stimulating industry than to provide for them by any wholesale turning of women out of their jobs.

Facts Regarding Army Sickness.

There has been some criticism of the medical department of the army, because of the high mortality from disease. Unquestionably the sickness at the training camps has been a cause of anxiety and alarm. It is well, however, to keep a proper perspective on the matter.

Records show that in our Civil war the disease death rate in the federal army was 65 per 1000. In the Spanish war it was 20 per 1000. In the present war it has been reduced to 17 per 1000.

Furthermore, the big majority of disease fatalities have resulted from the influenza epidemic, for whose ravages the medical corps, to say the least, cannot be held wholly responsible. Despite the extreme handicap caused by the close living quarters of the men in the camps, the influenza mortality seems not to have been much higher than among any similar number of civilians in any unladen community, with all the comforts and conveniences of home treatment.

The real surprise, for most people, comes from a comparison of battle death rates in the same three wars. For the numbers engaged this war was far more deadly to Americans than either of the others. In the Spanish war only five men were killed in battle out of every 1000. In the Civil war, there were 33 deaths per thousand; in the present war, 57 per thousand.

President Ebert, with his million marks a year, is one German who might honestly be called a man of night.

L'Oeuve, a Paris newspaper, says that over 40 per cent of the Parisian girls want American husbands. Why not choose American bachelors?

The United States has 10,000,000 unaturalized aliens. Here are ten million reasons for Americanization schools.

AN ARTIFICIAL EYE

France Was Among First to Adopt New Methods of Sight.

How are artificial eyes made? Before the war the only country to take up the industry seriously was Germany.

A few other countries have "made eyes" notably France, which produced a type made of india-rubber, the iris being painted under the piece of rounded glass fixed on the rubber to form the corners. The life of such eyes, however, was found to be considerably shorter than that of the glass eye, which will naturally retain its brightness and naturalness for about two years.

In making glass eyes the raw material consist of crystal glass tubing and this glass sticks of color by matter. A length of tube is so manipulated over a flame that it bulb forms at its extremity. Heat of a given temperature the round end of this bulb becomes opalescent and eventually assumes the "white" of the eye.

Then, by means of the skillful use of the color sticks, in a kind of thread-like circle of figure eights, the iris is formed. A dot touch of black in the center and the pupil reveals itself. All this time the artist's eyes have been intently watching the blending of the radial tints of the iris as he rotates the bulb over the flame of his lamp, for upon the correct variation of temperature everything depends.

Presently the process has reached a stage at which the bulb formation is changed by concentrating the flame upon that portion of it nearest to the iris. First it assumes the shape somewhat resembling a small mushroom with a long stem. Then the latter is melted off and the general formation and interior of the eye bear the appearance of a shell with certain parts thickened by means of special tools to form a patented arrangement, enabling the wearer to control the eye and to move it in perfect unison with the action of the real one.

By this means the eye is complete with the exception of the cornea and the very fine veins (to be observed in most natural eyes). The former consists of a skillfully applied layer of clear glass, and the latter are put on with tiny threads of red glass similar to that used in forming the iris. The eye is now finished, the operation having taken about half an hour.

WIFE OF TWO SOLDIERS

ELMIRA N. Y., Feb. 26.—Doubtless they mean well—perhaps they don't understand—those girls who marry a soldier, draw a wife's allotment of his \$30 per month and as he departs for foreign lands and she, seemingly inadvertently, permits themselves to be loved, wed and married to another.

For so doing, Willie Beaumont of this city has been arrested charged with bigamy.

POISON GAS



EFFICIENCY LECTURE HINTS TO CAR DRIVERS

Bringing Out the Latest Ideas in Retail Merchandising. Some Cut-Outs That Will Be Appreciated by Owners Who Care

Arrangements have been completed to bring to this city, on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, in the high school auditorium, the noted lecture and motion picture, entitled, "The Troubles of a Merchant and How to Stop Them." The lecture and pictures will bring to the merchant, clerk, and professional man, one of the most fascinating stories on retail merchandising and store efficiency ever presented. Mr. G. W. Sulley will be the lecturer, and by moving pictures and stereopticon views, will show and explain some of the latest and best methods on storekeeping—arrangement of goods, window display, how to write newspaper ads and how to get best results therefrom—and many other interesting things relating to retail business.

The feature of the evening will be a three-reel Essanay film, showing "The Troubles of a Merchant"—the mistakes that usually occur in the average store, the indifference among clerks on account of lack of proper supervision, bad system, poorly arranged stock—which resulted in losses and leaks in the business, and finally caused the merchant to become disheartened and about to give up the struggle. The merchant's career changed, however, after he adopted a system that gave him a proper check on his goods and money, rearranged his store and goods so that they attracted customers, and taught his clerks how to become more efficient through being courteous and attentive to the trade. The lecture and pictures bring out many other ideas of interest to the merchant, and are instructive as well as entertaining.

These pictures have been shown before some of the largest state and national conventions, under the auspices of Chamber of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Merchants' Associations, and other business organizations, and have received the highest commendation and endorsement.

The lecture and pictures have been arranged through the courtesy of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio. There will be an exchange for admission, and every merchant and clerk in the city will, no doubt, take advantage of the opportunity offered and attend.

IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR

Statistics of immigration just published by the federal department of labor and the bureau of immigration contain no surprises. During the war immigration into this country declined steadily and rapidly, as constant students of the question expected it would. In the two months of July and August, 1918, only 15,000 arrived, as against 30,000 for the same months in 1916. From April 1, 1917, to September 29, a total of 478,562 arrived at 123,676, departed from our ports, so that during this period the lowest tide was reached.

In the last four years the new arrivals came almost entirely from Great Britain, Ireland, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. Economic and military conditions in Europe naturally enough account for this fact.

But, while the past can be explained without difficulty, the future of the tides of migration is a matter of much anxiety and speculation. What will happen to immigration after the peace treaty is signed and shipping is freed from restrictions? Will the United States be threatened with a human flood, as many fear, will it let more workers than it can employ? Is legislation advisable to restrict immigration further and thus prevent an acute unemployment crisis. Would it be wise and fair to suspend immigration altogether for two or three years?—Chicago Daily News.

Henry Roberts, member of the firm of Roberts Bros., of Portland, who died February 7, left an estate valued at more than \$100,000. According to his will admitted to probate in the county court at Multnomah county.

FLOUR KEEPS IN WATER

It is a widely known fact among sailors that flour will not only float after immersion in sea water, but suffer very little damage. To ascertain the actual damage a baker in New South Wales submerged a bag of flour in the ocean and left it in the water sixty-seven hours. A 98-pound weight was necessary to sink a 150-pound bag, which would have supported 71 pounds or top of the water, it is estimated, or half its own weight. When lifted and weighed the bag scaled 150 pounds. It was dried for four days and yielded 120 pounds of perfectly dry flour, the bag and waste weighing 28 pounds. Failed to break, it gave perfect results.

AVOIDING A SKID

When experienced motorists feel the rear wheels of their cars skidding sideways, they don't apply the brakes or open the throttle. They throw off the clutch and turn the front wheels the way the car is skidding, letting the driving wheels turn as slowly as possible. When driving on a wet road without non-skid chains, it is advisable to keep one pair of wheels on rough pavements or dirt wherever possible.

SCOUNDED TOO FLAT FOR CAKE

White calling with her mother a Boston child was given a piece of fudging cake. In ecstasy she exclaimed, "Oh, I just love chocolate cake! It is awfully nice."

"Clarita," her mother corrected, "you do not love cake, you like it. Nice is not the proper word in that connection, and 'awfully' is absurd. You should have used 'very good.' 'Oh,' and 'just' are redundant, and should have been omitted. Now say the sentence correctly."

Clarita, who was used to such corrections, said meekly, "I like chocolate cake; it is very good."

She seemed so miserable, however, that the hostess came to her rescue with "What is the matter, dear? You said it quite 'correctly.' 'Yes, I know," the child replied, "but it sounded as though I was talking about bread."—Everybody's Magazine.

LUTHERAN SERVICES SUNDAY

Services will be held in the Lutheran church, Sunday next, March 2nd, both morning and afternoon. All members and friends of the church are invited to the service.

INTERWOVEN Hosiery for Men. No Better Made.

W. W. West & Co. THE QUALITY STORE

Chance never made any great success

It is not chance that's responsible for the style, fit and the wear of Florsheim shoes. It's years and years of knowing how and striving. You think of the best when you buy clothes. You should think of the best when buying footwear. We try to carry only the most up-to-date and most satisfactory lines we can secure. That's why we sell

J. E. TILT AND FLORSHEIM SHOES

This shoe in a black calf val.; also in mahogany. Priced at \$10.00

All lasts in Tilt or Florsheim shoes. We invite your inspection at any times. PRICES \$4.00 UP TO \$12.00

Open Saturday Until 8:30 P. M.

W. W. West & Co. THE QUALITY STORE

Open 8:00 A. M. Until 6:00 P. M.

WAR FINANCE SHOWS WORLD POWER OF U. S.

Victory Liberty Loan Will Clinch America's Position and Prestige

The Treasury Department in a recent review of American financial conditions gives some data which may well make the cynics and half-hearted Americans, who are shaking their heads over the Victory Liberty Loan, take notice. The figures bring out the latent but tremendous wealth and investing power of America. They follow:

A bond market which had less than 300,000 customers two years ago had, at the close of 1918, between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 buyers.

This army of American bond buyers absorbed during 1918 alone \$11,165,565,850 worth of Liberty Bonds—billions, not millions, mind you.

For the less-than-two-year war period in its entirety the American public bought \$16,874,329,550 in Liberty Bonds.

And despite all this, right now bond dealers report a lively demand for all sorts of municipal, school and industrial securities—such a lively demand that these dealers are looking about the country for new issues to market.

All this has one meaning: The Victory Liberty Loan is an assured success. The American people are going to absorb this last Liberty Loan. They are going to prove that the patriotism that brought a \$1,000,000,000 over-subscription in the Fourth Loan was a solid patriotism—the kind that sticks to the end; not the "hurry" kind that flickers to scolded extinction when the band stops playing and the sun cool.

If you would know the value of money go and try to borrow some; for he that goes borrowing soon is borrowing.

—Poor Richard.

Getting the Thrift habit is simply a matter of buying your first stamps. Try it. Steve Brodie took a chance.

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Ladies, bring your husband to see "For Husbands Only," at the Arcade Wednesday and Thursday. 2-24-19

Our office will be maintained while it was prior to the store's closing. accounts are due now and we would like to have all who are owing us call and settle before March 15th. G. H. Rule Co.—Adv. 2-26

SELETTA'S SEED CORN

Minnesota yellow dent, achina, for Eastern Oregon, and recommended by county agents. For prices address J. R. Stoddard, R. F. D. No. 1, La Grande. 2-22-19

When you want fine candy, nice and fresh and of the best quality, you will be pleased if you call on

Silvotherm
FAMILY GROC STORE
240 AND 250

Some People Lose Money

By concealing it about their person; by stowing it up in skirts and ticks; by tucking it away under couches and carpets, in cupboards and bureau drawers. These are some of the ways by which people lose their money, and sometimes their lives. Every person who is desirous of laying aside something for a "Rainy Day" should open an account with our bank.

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Out there, where the narrowing road disappears in the sky line, are "mystery mountains, long winding canyons, tumbling waters and broad valleys of golden fruit that you have never seen.

Why not go this year. Travel over nature's playground with a

Harley-Davidson

The choice of the outdoor man—sturdy, dependable, always ready to go one mile or five hundred. Any road is a good road to a Harley-Davidson—long mile, mean only pleasant minutes.

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