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Relics of Lost Heroes.

Carefully stored at pier No. 3 at Hoboken, N. J., are scores of tons of personal belongings of American soldiers who perished on the battle field or in the hospitals abroad.

Mute testimonials of valor, they have been sent to this country, but thus far have gone unclaimed, though every effort is made by the "effects bureau" to return the things to friends or relatives.

When a soldier dies his personal effects are collected, sent to French headquarters and shipped to this country. Letters are sent at once notifying relatives and requesting instructions about forwarding them. Strange as it may seem, many of these letters of inquiry are never answered, though apparently delivered. Others are returned as incorrectly addressed, the family having moved or the boy himself having given a wrong address—a thing which has happened in thousands of cases and caused infinite troubles in many army departments since the war started.

Most touching of all, perhaps, are the effects of the apparently friendless boy who either had no one to claim his things or who went away in youthful pride or anger, leaving no word by which his people can be traced.

The Home Community Center.

One of the greatest benefits the country has received from the war is the growth of the community idea. Community interest has developed out of community labor. A new sense of common social responsibility came in the successful operation of the social centers in and near the training camps. It is generally felt that this spirit should continue to be a part of our national life, that the community center should become a greater factor in the social life of the big city or small town.

This is undoubtedly a good idea for many reasons. It would tend to eliminate snobish and classism, and continue to bring people together more in the old-fashioned neighborly way, as they have been brought by the war.

There is this to be considered, however, in the proposed extension of the community center idea. There is a constantly growing tendency away from the home, recently augmented by war. Most communities already have a goodly number of public meeting places, and what is needed now is not so much more of these, as more of the friendly community spirit in the home itself. A broader, more inclusive home life is needed, less centered in the interests of a few and reaching out to the many decent and law-abiding people from whom we have too often shut ourselves away, unconsciously, but selfishly.

Anybody would think, from the way German folk, that they had written the Fourteen Points themselves.

NEW VESTS. To add a smart touch to your new tailored suit. High neck—in plaid, white and black and white. \$2.25, to \$5.00. VICTORY BEADS. Very attractive—bright Victory red with silver chain, and fancy trimming. Prices from 50c to \$1.25.

McWright & Co. THE QUALITY STORE

NEW LACES. Our sample books are now complete with the new spring laces—all widths and designs. WHITE AND COLORED RECHING. Narrow and wide. Liberty red, rose and white. Chiffon and organdy. Prices are from 60c to \$1.25.

A FACINATING DISPLAY OF NEW APPAREL. LOVELY NEW APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES ARE HERE EXHIBITING THE LATEST STYLE TENDENCIES—ALL IN CONFORMITY WITH OUR QUALITY STANDARDS

NEW SPRING COATS. Just as certain people have a personality that attracts these new spring coats and suits have an individuality that makes them distinctive and places them in a class far above the ordinary ready-to-wear garment. Made by a house of national reputation from lovely, soft, all-wool quality materials, tested, pre-shrunk and perfectly tailored. You know, in the purchase of one of these coats that you have quality as well as style—a garment that will hold its stylish lines for more than one season. Visit our garment department today and try on some of these new coats. Navy, Pekin Blue, Beetroot, Mode and Gray are the colors. The prices range from \$25.00 to \$65.00.



NEW SPRING SUITS. Our suit section exhibits such assortments as will astonish those not familiar with our efforts to secure the newest spring suits as soon as evolved and approved by fashion. New garments constantly arriving add to our stock at all times. Serge, tricotine, twills and tweeds are the favored materials. Box models, semi-box and straight line jackets are shown. Belted models, cross belt effects, braid edging is used liberally. Most of the new shirts are straight and narrow at the bottom. We invite you to see these and try them on.

SPRING HATS. The new spring hats are picturesque in shape, with brims of unexpected line. Many new styles have been developed in the GAGE models; in materials that permit of every preference being satisfied. Flowers and feathers are favored trimmings. We invite you to visit our millinery department at any time. MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—BALCONY

SPRING BLOUSES. New blouses are arriving daily. Among the recent arrivals are Georgettes in plain colors—pink, flesh, white, green, gray and maize. Some with beading—others with embroidery trimming. All made up in the newest models obtainable. Prices from \$6.00 to \$12.00.

NEW VOILE BLOUSES. The new white voile blouses are of good material—in different models. Some are lace trimmed—others are plain. All are \$1.75.

NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR. Each day brings us something new. We've just received two new kid pumps of brown and black. Also brown, black and battle gray shoes, high heels. All kid, or cloth top. Also one low heel black shoe, all kid.

Motor Trucks Need Good Roads.

One of the things which will help develop good roads in all parts of the country is the rapid increase in the use of motor trucks. The motor trucks have come to stay and they fill a place in the transportation scheme that cannot be neglected.

Senator Pierce's bill for a tax of one mill for market roads went through in a hurry. This is an insignificant tax as compared with the benefit of primary market roads. The one mill tax will not build the roads needed, but it is a start in the direction that will lead inevitably to something better. Because this is a kind of improvement that is needed and fits into the general scheme of advancing civilization.

The motor truck effectively connects the smaller centers and even the individual farms with the railroads. They do this when there is a suitable track to travel on at all seasons. Motor trucks and good highways are an essential to the progress of the rural communities as are the railroad and steamship lines important to intrastate and intranational means of commercial communication.

It may be to a large extent true that the passenger automobile is largely behind the movements for public highways, and in the same degree the motor truck is behind just such road improvement as is contemplated in Senator Pierce's bill—the roads that lead from the farms to the market.

The Industrial Workers of the World are said to be transforming themselves into "The Comrades of the World." They never were "workers," of course. But isn't the new name just as bad a misfit? They're not "comrades" of any world we're acquainted with.

What is this about women lowering wage standards? In Paris the women street cleaners who before the war were getting \$240 a year are now getting \$800 and demanding more.

THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states, or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been assigned to the executive branch of the government.

But he who takes the oath today to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen—on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy haunts of trade, and everywhere—should share with him. The constitution which proclaims his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the law and the entire system

of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the national capital, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity—municipal, state and federal; and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Expert Lecturer to Tell How to Get Best Results

One of the best things along educational lines that has come to our notice recently, and which has secured a great deal of commendable publicity from newspapers and factors of endorsement from business organizations in the largest cities, is the lecture and moving pictures on Retail Merchandising that is being sent out by The National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio. La Grande has been able to secure this entertainment for the benefit of the merchants and clerks and will be presented at the High School auditorium Tuesday evening, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

The title of the picture is "The Troubles of a Merchant and How to Stop Them." The feature film was made by the Essanay Company, of great expense, and is pronounced one of the cleverest pieces of work ever produced covering retail merchandising.

The wide-awake business man today is eager to keep pace with the latest ideas of developing and better ideas in merchandising and these pictures and lecture come to his city at an opportune time. The lecture covers Retail failures—their causes; store organization; newspaper advertising; window display; clerks' efficiency; selling methods; credit business; delivery problems; and system in retail business.

Any one of these subjects would be of great interest to the merchants and clerks and the one in particular which should receive favorable consideration from the business man today is the value of newspaper advertising—judiciously and constantly used. The lecture will give some useful hints along these lines, as well as other phases of efficiency methods that will be helpful to the merchant and clerk.

There will also be run a humorous cartoon and altogether the program will be one of the most pleasing and entertaining ever offered to our business men.

There will be no charge for admission.

MILITARY JUSTICE

Public Is Amazed at Punishment Meted Out by Court Martial

The senate military affairs committee has heard with amazement the statements of Brigadier General Ansell, acting judge advocate general, concerning the punishments meted out to American soldiers by courts martial. The public is no less amazed.

Gen. Ansell tells of one soldier who was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, for merely having in his possession a pass to which he had no right. He tells of a recruit on kitchen duty less than a month after his enlistment, sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment because he got into an altercation with a second lieutenant—almost as inexperienced as himself—and told the lieutenant to "go to hell" when the latter asked him for a packet of cigars. He tells of another soldier condemned for 40 years' imprisonment for refusing to fall in for drill when ordered, though it appears that he was unable to do so, because he was ill from exposure. Another soldier who left camp without permission to see his dying father, and returned voluntarily the day after he died, was sentenced to death for desertion.

These may be extreme cases, though Gen. Ansell says that they are not at all unusual. Sentences of death have seldom been carried out, because the President interfered. But the vast majority of cases are not subject to any sort of review. Generally the courts martial have a final jurisdiction; and those courts are made up for the most part of officers having little or no knowledge of law. Moreover, in most cases the men do not seem to have been adequately defended.

Most of the offenses have been committed in this country, by soldiers of very little army experience, fresh from the freedom of civilian life and ignorant of military tradition. There seems to be no question that large numbers of them have been condemned to punishment severe out of all proportion to their offenses. Almost every citizen will agree with Gen. Ansell, when he says:

"The courts martial are not justified in piling on these shocking penalties. I do not believe in sentencing to death a new soldier who went to sleep guarding a pile of canvas down in Texas, 3,000 miles away from the battle line, simply because we are at war."

Gen. Ansell protests not only against the severity of such terms of imprisonment, but also against the liberal application of "dishonorable discharge," which disgraces a man for life. He asks congress for legislation to modify the penalties of the cases for which he is treated.

The case, apparently, is not one of sudden growth, for which any particular set of men are responsible. It is a part of the "system." Civilians would like to know why the American military system should ever have grown haphazard in its treatment of soldiers that of France, England or Italy. And as the facts become known, the whole nation joins in a demand that this system be modified to accord with American ideas of justice.

FORTUNES OF PRESIDENTS.

The estate of \$500,000 left by Theodore Roosevelt is a very moderate fortune by New York standards, but for a president one of unusual size. It ranks Mr. Roosevelt indeed as probably the country's richest chief executive since Washington, and the fact has a suggestive interest. Many a ruler of a petty republic has become a multi-millionaire; but no millionaire has ever been president of the world's greatest and richest republic, and this notwithstanding the altered scale of personal wealth under which the comparative magnitude of an accumulation of \$1,000,000 has decreased.

The Roosevelt fortune was different, moreover, in being mainly an inherited fortune. Its possessor may have added to it in his lifetime, but as in the case of other presidents, most of his personal earnings in a period of forty years of public life were absorbed in the support of his family. No other president has ever enjoyed such advantages of remunerative publicity as Mr. Roosevelt, and besides his salary from official positions his income from his books and from editorial work must have been large. Yet it is a fair inference that if these had been the sole sources of his support he would have died a poor man, as Cleveland died, and also most of their predecessors in the White House.

This has been the common financial fate of presidents, and the example of Mr. Roosevelt probably merely proves the rule that the office of president is not economically productive in any logical proportion to its exalted state and onerous political qualifications.—New York World.

Dreadful Cough Cured.

A severe cold is often followed by Marysville, Mo., writes: "About two a rough cough for which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven especially valuable. Mrs. F. W. Olsen, years ago my little boy Jean caught a severe cold and coughed dreadfully for days. I tried a number of cough medicines but nothing did him any good until I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved his cough right away and before he had finished taking one bottle he was cured. I think it is just fine for children." adv

The Golden Rule Co. will maintain an office at the same place as before closing their store until about the 15th of March. All accounts are due now and must be settled.—adv. 2-26-19

CECIL COSPER. Public Accountant. Income Tax Adviser. 614 Main St., Pendleton, Oregon.

Some People Lose Money. By concealing it about their person; by stowing it away in mugs, jugs and jars; by sewing 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. LA GRANDE NATIONAL BANK. Member Federal Reserve System.

"Where Are My Reading Glasses?" Mischievous daughter has picked Daddy's pocket and watches him gleefully as he searches in vain for his reading glasses. If Daddy wore KRYPTOK Glasses, he would be freed from the "off-and-on" nuisance of the two-pairs-of-glasses bother, because KRYPTOKS (pronounced Crip-tok-les) would give him, in one pair of glasses, the necessary correction for both reading and distance. KRYPTOK GLASSES. THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS. give him this convenience without that drawback of other bifocals—the conspicuous eye-revealing seam or hump. They are crystal-clear—their surfaces smooth and even. They cannot be distinguished from single-vision lenses. That's why Kryptoks are called "the invisible bifocals." We are competent to meet the optical needs and tastes of the most exacting patron. Call us your optician. J. H. Peare & Son. OPTOMETRISTS AND JEWELERS. LA GRANDE, OREGON.