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All of Your Other Toilet Needs Can Be Best Supplied Here

Putman's Drug Store
The *Rexall* Store

ENGLISH ARE NOT GREAT WALKERS

LONDON, March 10.—There is a legend in the United States that Englishmen are great walkers. If they are, the recent tube strike showed they don't walk in London. When this strike forced Londoners to walk they didn't even know the way home. Policemen were amazed. One big "bobby" who keeps the traffic straight at the foot of Ludgate Hill declared "City" business men had kept him busy telling them how to get to some of the best known localities in London the first day of the strike.

"It's past belief," he commented with some indignation, "that a man can ride on a bus for years between his home and his office and still not know the way when he has to foot it."

While the strike lasted great queues formed at the bus stops. There was one at Hammsmith estimated to be nearly a mile long. Men, women and children struggled desperately to ride. Some of the women carried babies. Many of the men were crippled soldiers in hospital blue. Some of the children were pale little girls, faint from weariness.

As the tube strike was coincident with a strike of waiters and kitchen staffs, thousands of hotel residents had to do their walking home.

Overseas men, home for demobilization, emerging from railway station with their "hozy" kits, discovered they would have to walk to the other side of London.

"London is certainly mean to me," said one American "soldier cheerfully. "Last time I visited here on leave there was a big strike. I'ma before that the taxis had quit." The British Tommies during the tube strike stopped their kits into a lorry, allowing their kits into it while they remained with the driver to take them to their destination. Many We End business houses put their motor delivery vans at the disposal of home-going women and

aged men employees. In the huge and endless processions of pedestrians homeward bound an evening it was curious to Americans to note the large number of old people—mostly men—gray haired clerks of the shops and "City" brokerage offices.

Besides delivery vans and lorries, many rode in Red Cross ambulances. Thousands were wheeled, rusted bicycles having been brought to light from many a basement. Girl conductors showed skill and patience in the emergency. The conductresses kept a watchful eye on the struggling crowds for the hospital blue. "If I hear a creak for that lame Tommy," you would hear a cry, and the crowd would fall back to let the limping and embarrassed soldier through to the coveted place.

WOULD RESTORE NORMAL PRICES

(Continued from page 1)
will force industry and commerce to take a loss on products purchased at war prices, the board's announcement said the losses under the proposed plan would be less than if industry were required to await a natural readjustment with its consequent long period of stagnation.

GOVERNOR MAKES LONG TRIPS

Alaskan Executive Can Travel 5,000 Miles Within His Own Commonwealth.

Juneau, Alaska.—Four government officers for the Stars and Stripes can travel 5,000 miles within their commonwealth, and Gov. Thomas Higgs, Jr. of Alaska is one of the few. In making a tour of his territory he goes from Juneau to Seward on the first lap, then crosses the Gulf of Alaska and goes by Cook Inlet to Anchorage. At Fairbanks he strikes the Tanana river and heads a stern wheel river boat for St. Michael on Bering sea. There an ocean vessel or launch takes him to Nona.

PROVISIONS OF THE BONUS

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SIXTY DOLLAR GRATUITY.

Applies to Those Who Were in the Military or Naval Service During the War.

Following are the salient provisions of the law providing a \$60 gratuity to officers and men discharged from service since April 6th, 1917.

It applies to all persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war. This is taken to cover the following: Officers and enlisted men of the regular army and navy; all men in the service of the coast guard, coast geodetic survey, light house service, who have performed active duty with the navy during the present war, army field clerks, members of the army nurses corps and navy nurses corps.

The sum is to be paid to all of the above persons who have resigned or received honorable discharge since April 6th, 1917; who have, if reservists, been placed on inactive duty; to enlisted personnel and female nurses who shall hereafter be honorably discharged not later than the end of their current enlistments or terms of service; to officers who shall resign or receive honorable discharge within one year after the end of the war, or if reservists, shall be placed on inactive duty.

It will not be paid to the following: a. Any man who had not reported for duty at his station prior to November 11, 1918.

b. Men who have already received one month's pay under the special provision of section 9 of the act of May 18th, 1917.

c. Men entitled to retired pay.

d. The heirs of a man who has died or may die before receiving the payment.

Officers and men who were discharged or relieved from active duty without receiving the benefits of this act should present their claim as follows: a. If service was in the army, to the Zone Finance Officers, Lemin building, Washington, D. C.

b. If service was in the navy, to the disbursing officer, bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, D. C.

c. If service was in the coast guard, to the coast guard headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Claim must be accompanied by the original discharge certificate or orders to inactive duty together with a statement of various assignments for service. In case the original papers have been lost it will be necessary if service was in the navy to obtain a certified copy from the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., and a certificate from the officer by whom final settlement of pay was made, showing that no payment of this gratuity was made by him. If papers were lost by a discharged soldier it will be necessary to obtain from the adjutant general, Washington, D. C., a certificate showing that they were issued.

All officers and men acting with the scope of the act, discharged or relieved subsequent to February 24th, 1919, should receive the \$60 gratuity in connection with the settlement of final pay account.

General Prosperity Followed Civil War

Analogy Between Conditions in 1865 and the Present Most Encouraging to Business Men.

(By Garret Smith)

Are we of America to enjoy business prosperity or depression in this period of after-war readjustment? This question has been troubling even those in touch with large affairs. It still perplexes the small business man and investor, the wage earner, the mass of us.

But in seeking a cheerful outlook it is not necessary to be of the privileged few who sit with practiced fingers on the pulse of trade. A glimpse into history and a drawing of parallels therefrom give good reason to believe that immediate prosperity awaits us.

Such a view is presented by the Guaranty Trust company of New York in an analysis of conditions in 1865, at the close of the Civil War, compared with the situation in 1918, reaching conclusions illuminating and optimistic.

At Appomattox the country faced apparent business ruin. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers had to be reabsorbed by industry; the economic and social system of the south was disrupted, with most of its people in poverty; the nation's money was for the most part a mass of depreciated irredeemable notes; prices were abnormally high, but rapidly falling; and there was a public debt of more than two and a half billion dollars.

Forebodings Unjustified. But in spite of apparently well-founded forebodings, there followed a remarkably prompt restoration of normal prosperity. The country's gross business multiplied three-fold between 1860 and 1880. Though the population increased enormously during this period, still on a per capita basis the business of the country had doubled.

The sharp drop in business following the opening of the war was matched by a prompt recovery. Business reached its low level in 1861, having fallen off 16 per cent as compared with the year before. But by the next year it had reached the old normal level again and passed it. From then on, with the exception of a slight falling off in 1869, there was an uninterrupted gain until the crisis of 1873, which precipitated a three-year period of depression. Then came recovery so rapid that by 1880 it is estimated that the volume of business was only 14 per cent per capita less than it would have been had no panic occurred.

The decline in highly inflated war prices began early in 1865, in anticipation of peace. It continued with two interruptions, in 1872 and in 1880, beyond the period under consideration.

Wages lagged considerably behind prices, both in upward and downward movements after 1860, according to the Guaranty Trust company's analysis. They increased more than prices and sustained their gains longer. While the high peak in prices came in January, 1865, wages continued to rise generally until July, 1872. In 1880

new fields open to business. Gold discoveries in California in 1848 rather stimulated industrial enterprise and materially hastened the westward movement of population and industry.

There was a great expanse of territory, rich in natural resources and responding in development to the rapid extension of railroads. The population had more than doubled in a generation. Farm products, manufactures and exports each had doubled in a decade. There was a resulting prosperity at the outbreak of the war which the reaction of 1873 did not materially, or for long, disturb.

In drawing the parallel between this period and the present, certain readily observed differences render the analogy at first sight a little obscure. After the Civil war the exploitation of

wages showed a gross gain of 38 per cent over the 1860 level.

Prosperity on Sound Basis. The fall in prices was due not merely to anticipation of the redemption of the greenbacks but chiefly to the increasing volume of business. The comparative steadiness of the upward swing in business from early in the war until 1872, in the face of wide and long-continued movements of prices in both directions, shows that the prosperity of the period rested on more substantial foundations than the stimulus of rising prices.

Wages, owing to the length of the period for which contracts are made, the comparative immobility of workers, and the power of custom, generally respond more tardily than do prices of commodities to changes in currency or industry. But the continued rise of wages through this seven years was due to something more than inertia. The secret lay in the output from farms and factories. Labor was receiving an increasing share of the increasing quantity of goods produced.

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an undeveloped west offered employment to former soldiers and to numerous immigrants as well. But the west of that day was not newly discovered. What was new was the accessibility of that region made possible mainly by the extensive railroad building just before and after the war.

The Parallel Today. In all this the Guaranty's analysis finds hope for the present. Today no small part of the world's natural resources lie untouched beyond the present industrial frontiers, but they will not long remain uncultivated. Enormous plans for trade expansion, many of them under way before the outbreak of the great war are sufficient proof of this.

These include the building of railroads from the east, west and south into the heart of Africa; the construction of a transcontinental and numerous shorter lines in Australia; a substantial mileage opened in Siberia in accordance with the Russian program of 1913 for the construction of 50,000 miles of railway in a decade and the completion of Canada's second and third transcontinental lines. Add the recent progress of sanitary engineering, which guarantees the habitability for Caucasians of nearly every tropical land, and all point to another of the world's recurrent periods of unusual industrial expansion.

America, one of the war's lightest sufferers, will share this prosperity in an intensive growth, in the development of production at home, with a corresponding increase of business in the newly opened areas of the world

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