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A Union in Self Defense.

A throbbing sympathy stirs the entire people of this country at the news that the English middle class has united in self-defense. Salaried people everywhere are tired of working at a dead level while Labor, Capital and Prices all pass them, each waving its banner with the strange device, "Excelsior."

Still, they really have only themselves to blame. Their condition arises from their failure to use for their own benefit and that of others a great power which they already possess—the power of clear, unbiased thought.

Ratification Had Hard Road.

There is a part of the Great Document which says that people will put up with evils a long while before they will take the trouble to attempt a change.

Most of the standard text books on United States history show how this final action on the federal constitution dragged when it was put up to the colonies for ratification.

The federal constitution was finally signed and submitted to the thirteen states on September 17, 1787. The constitutional convention had agreed on it unanimously, after long debate, but there was no such agreement

among the sovereign states they represented.

Only three states, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, ratified the constitution in that same year. In the following year it was ratified by eight more, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia and New York. North Carolina did not ratify it and came into the Union until November 21, 1790, eight months after George Washington had taken his office as president, and Rhode Island waited until May 29, 1790, two years and a half after the constitution had been submitted.

The conflict of opinion over the document was as marked by this long delay. Only three state conventions approved it unanimously. Massachusetts ratified it by the close vote of 187 to 168, New Hampshire by a vote of 57 to 46, Virginia—Washington's own state, and the mother of early presidents—by 89 to 79, New York by 30 to 28 and Rhode Island by 34 to 32.

Let New Men Have a Chance.

The news in yesterday's dispatches that the troubles in Europe will not detain any of the soldiers now there will be agreeably received by thousands of families and friends of the boys who have been away.

They have done their work and are entitled to be released. In addition to that they entered the service only for the period of the war. Accordingly it is incumbent on the war department to release them and have them mustered out as soon as possible. Not only have they a technical right to return to civilian life, but most of them are tired of war, and still more wearied of the humdrum surroundings in their duties as policemen in the occupied territory that has followed the war. They want to get back to their families and friends and their jobs.

As one of the young men in the hospital unit expressed it they "do not expect to follow war as a business" and are in the service as a patriotic duty. There is an immense percentage of them who are very young men and who should have a chance to finish their school work, which grows more difficult to pick up in proportion to the length of their absence away from the schools and colleges. They should be released and their places filled with a new volunteer army. Reports have been published that 94,000 volunteers are to be called.

It is not expected that there will be any difficulty in getting that number, and an army more as they are needed. Thousands of young Americans will be glad of a chance to enlist for three years in the service of the United States. This is especially true of adventurous lads from the training camps who were demobilized just as they were expecting sailing orders. A good many of the expeditionary forces, too, will doubtless feel like re-enlisting after they have had a short vacation

at home. Those who have never worn khaki may have a hard time getting it, who once the excitement has started.

A COMPLICATED TASK

Disposition of American Army Supplies in England Is Regular Proposition.

LONDON, March 12.—(By Mail)—Disposition of American army supplies in England will be a big and complicated task. "Owing to the nature of certain contracts and an agreement with the British government, the army cannot begin selling material for at least a month yet" in the opinion of army officers, but they are preparing the way now. Some material still is being delivered to the army while other contracts are held in abeyance pending settlement.

When the United States entered the war it was agreed that all contracts for supplies should be made through the British government. It also was agreed that at the termination of hostilities the United States should not sell material without consent of the British government, nor could any of the contracts arranged through the British be cancelled except by negotiations through that government.

Even if there are some delays the United States doubtless will profit on many of its sales. No agreement could be reached with the firm which held a contract to deliver to the American army about 200 huge gasoline tanks for use in France. Delivery is continuing but it is not worrying quartermaster officers as the army already has been offered more than the contract price for the lot. With some other material the same situation obtains.

The work of settling unfinished contracts is in progress but British officials are unwilling for a large amount of material to be suddenly dumped on the market notwithstanding there is an insistent demand for some of it at inflated prices. British officials say there is no desire whatever to deprive Americans of an advantageous market but they argue that they also must consider the disposal of the enormous amount of British army supplies stored in England.

The American Red Cross had no agreement with the British government and recently disposed of a lot of motor transports equipment for approximately \$27,550. The purchase price was \$24,500 and the equipment had been in use a year. Any kind of a motor is in great demand in England.

No record has been kept of the total amount of contracts allotted for the American army in Great Britain, but like everything in the war, it is measured in huge figures. It is estimated, however, that the ordinary contracts alone amounted to about \$500,000,000. Much of this, of course, will not bring as good returns as the materials coming jurisdiction of the quartermaster's department.

Get your wheels and motors to KELLY'S GARAGE for repairs and overhauling. 3-30-19

PROBLEMS IN ALASKA

Governor Says, Business of War Still Keeping Heavily on the Land.

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 2.—(By Mail)—Payne's tribute to the standard men of Alaska who rushed to the American standard during the war, Governor Thomas Riggs, Jr., in his message to the territorial legislature today, said the territory approached the problems of peace with many of the burdens of war still resting heavily on her shoulders.

The need of a greater revenue by taxation to meet reconstruction problems was emphasized by the governor. He suggested four methods: a classified property tax, an income tax, additional trade licenses and a poll tax.

So that Alaska might be put in the way of attracting her full share of the after-war business and industry, the governor urged greater funds for the new territorial publicity bureau. The recent Spanish influenza epidemic, which wrought such terrible havoc in many isolated districts of the north, furnished another reason for recommendations that the recent health laws of the territory be completely reorganized and that the department strengthened. One that of the territorial revenues, he pointed out, would have to go for the maintenance of aged and feeble persons. Road and trail work, always of supreme importance in the north, could not be let down, but rather must be increased. He advised that road supervisors be placed on a salary.

Establishment and maintenance of citizenship night schools under jurisdiction of the commissioner of education, instead of under federal district judges, was another matter of importance, he said in his message. The present arrangement, he said, was a source of annoyance to some of the judges and to the commissioner, while the excess of these schools had been such as a warrant an increased appropriation.

An eight-hour law conforming to constitutional requirements was advocated by the governor, to the end that the desire of the electorate at the election of 1916 may be complied with.

"We should by law," Governor Riggs message said, "prohibit the use of hostile flags and utterance of disloyal sentiments."

Proud of Alaska's war record, the executive urged that the legislature vote the award of a medal to the territory's men who entered some phase of military service.

"The war has demonstrated," he said, "that the loyalty of a very great majority of Alaskans is of highest type. Fully one-half of the men drafted endeavored to enlist, but were prevented from doing so by the regulations of the war department. Alaskans will be proud of her participation in the affairs of the nation. Alaska is an indissoluble part of the United States of America. Our flag

is the Stars and Stripes, sanctioned by the blood of our men on European battlefields."

THE SOLDIER'S CHANCE

He stopped one day at the office. A fellow haggard and tall. And asked if a pipe were vacant for clerical work—that's all.

Of course I was awfully sorry. That at present things were slow but he only smiled and thanked me. And then as he turned to go I noticed an arm was missing.

"How did it happen?" he answered. "Out in the fields of France."

My heart went up to his shoulder. Yet he didn't show a feeling. At my sudden change of feeling, he turned back, filled by eyes.

Then he I could find him sometimes. And get him a Soldier's Chance for a boy of mine was lying out in the fields of France.

Ladies—Bring your old hats to the Pink Shop to be made over. At Foley Bldg. Mrs. H. Metcalf. 3-23-19

Do You Sleep Well?

To be fit his best a man must have sound, refreshing sleep. When wakeful and restless at night he is in no condition for work or business during the day. Wakefulness is often caused by indigestion and constipation and is quickly relieved by Chamberlain's Tablets. Try a dose of these tablets and see how much better you feel with a clear head and good digestion—adv



Get Well

It is indeed hard to stand at one side while the stream of life flows by. A man or woman condemned to sickness that does not permit him or her to perform the active duties of life, to do his or her share of the world's work, is a pathetic figure deserving of sympathy.

Much sickness, pain and misery result from disordered kidneys and bladder. Failure of the kidneys to do their work properly and filter impurities out of the blood breaks down the metabolism, backache, sore muscles, and all kinds of ailments result under eyesight, headache, dizziness, bladder weakness, nervousness, or other symptoms of kidney trouble.

Foley Kidney Pills

Dr. J. C. Foley, of New York, writes: "I have used Foley's Kidney Pills for many years. They are the best medicine I have ever used for kidney trouble. They are gentle and effective, and they do not cause any harm to the system. I can also free from kidney trouble and suffering before you ever see Foley's Kidney Pills, and have my doctor's recommendation."

Power Farming Made Plain

One of the greatest and most comprehensive exhibitions and demonstrations of tractors and the power farming machinery ever held west of the Mississippi.

WALLA WALLA TRACTOR AND FARM POWER Demonstration WALLA WALLA, WASH. THREE BIG DAYS—April 23, 24 and 25.

Bring your wife and family and spend a day or two at the show.

A Half Million Dollar Power Farming Educational Event.

Ample accommodations and transportation facilities to the grounds.

For Reservations write Walla Walla General Committee, Walla Walla, Wash.

Page Woven Wire Fence

We still have it for sale—a few of new s just arrived and another on the way. E body knifes Page Fence is the best. Remember, P do the stretching. S plenty for for prices. Have several s and heights to select from.

J. A. CHANDLER PHONE BLACK 3702

Advertisement for N.W. West & Co. featuring 'New Neckwear Just In', 'La France Pure Silk Hose \$2.25', and 'Spring Voiles'. Includes an illustration of a woman in a dress.

Trapped White Leghorn and Black Men eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$7.50 a dozen and up. All cockerels used around here with records from 225 to 250 eggs per year. Mrs. Geo and Fir, is doing very satisfactory work. ED. CYR, Prop. 2-1-19

Advertisement for DUTLI'S BAKERY, 317 NORTH FIR ST. JUST ACROSS THE TRACK. Includes an illustration of a loaf of bread.

Advertisement for 11 CENTS out of every dollar collected to pay our TAXES Home Independent Telephone Co.

Advertisement for SHINOLA AMERICA'S HOME SHOE POLISH. Includes an illustration of a shoe and a tin of polish.

Advertisement for 185 Acre Farm Near La Grande Price \$11,000. Includes details about the farm and contact information for G. H. CURRY.