EDITORIAL PAGE

The Roads of The Future

Those conscientious objectors who in the years past found fault with suggestions of a good roads program based their opposition on the proposition mainly because good roads were "only for automobiles." They were correct in the main; perhaps more nearly accurate than they believed at the time. And thus it is that the plaint of yesterday becomes the slogan of tomorrow.

Good roads are for automobiles, and when practically everybody has cars, it follows that practically everybody will be for good roads. And automobiles include trucks and tractors and other vehicles which travel by their own power.

It is too soon, yet to say that everybody has automobiles, because some of the Grande Ronde residents—farmers principally—have only two or three. They have a big fine car for the family, a roadster for the "boss" and a flivver for general utility.

All adverse arguments fail when they butt into the logic of necessity, and good roads are a necessity. In all the broad land and in all of Oregon there is no locality in which the modern highway will fit in to the general scheme of things as in Grande Ronde. This is the final touch to make this section the most renowned of all in its benefits to the home people and the delight of the visitor.

Good roads in Grande Ronde will be passable at practically all seasons and will bring all parts of the valley into one community. And with the operation of the Market roads plan the benefits will not be confined to the residents of any particular locality, but to all the people. The neighbor who lives twenty miles away will be approximately as near as the one who lives on the adjoining farm.

In the old days six stout horses were required all the night to drag a stage-coach across the valley between La Grande and Union during the spring months. Residents of the northern portion of the county were debarred from making any attempt to reach the railroad on account of the "Booth Lane." There has been scarcely any section of the county that hasn't had the drawback of mud and mire that was a heavy handicap to production and distribution. All this is destined to sink in the past and become a mummified memory. In less than five years' time people will marvel much less on what they have accomplished in highway development than they will marvel on how it was possible to get along with the means they have had to put up with in the past.

It is a twentieth century flight—this good roads program. And it will move in a way suggested by the motto of our great state, "with its own wings."

FAIR DEAL ON DAYLIGHT.

It was fairly easy to "save daylight" by obtaining the necessary legislation for that purpose. Now it is proving rather difficult to keep it saved. There is a strong effort being made in many parts of the country, especially in the western agricultural states, to have the law repealed.

The chief objectors to the new summer time plan are farmers. There are factory workers in the cities who favor a return to the old system, because they do not want to go to bed so early and get up so early in the morning; but in general, the criticism comes from rural districts, and seems to be based on the idea that all the daylight-saving accrues to the benefit of the hired man.

Perhaps the farmers are right on this point, though it would be well to have the hired man's view of it, and to be assured that there is no way out of the difficulty except for everybody to return to the old way.

The farmers and farm workers altogether are said to number only one-sixth of the people in the United States engaged in gainful occupations. The majority surely ought to rule in a matter of this kind. And it must be admitted that the farmer has had his share of legislative favors.

Before congress proceeds to undo its work, it would be well if there could be some sort of referendum on the subject so as to make sure that the majority is getting a square deal.

Berlin wants to send Von Bernstorff to replace Brockdorff-Rantzau as head of the German delegation at Paris. All right. Let them do it. And let America send Herbert Hoover to meet Von Bernstorff and tell him personally, with our compliments, where to get from Paris.

An Amherst College professor is going up in an airplane to observe an eclipse of the sun from an altitude of 15,000 feet. There is nothing like a close-up, after all. The sun will only be about 92,999,000 miles away from the professor when he gets up there.

There are many other things that keep people on the jump at this season of the year, but no one can afford to not spare the time for a day at the Union Stock show. The stock show is one of the things in Union county that is justly rated as a "tangible asset."

Sandusky, Ohio, is going to inaugurate a "pay up" week to follow a campaign of cleaning up. La Grande had a pay-up week two or three years ago and there has been none since. This is evidence that the people of the community are prompt with their bills.

[illegible] Pilgrims from America who landed [illegible]

Waiting at the (Church) Station

An Example In Making Bequests.

W. H. Lanning, of Hastings, Neb., died recently leaving a large estate. In his will he provided for a $75,000 hotels for working girls, a $40,000 maternity hospital and a home for nurses perpetually endowed. Mr. Lanning had already established a "Mary Lanning Memorial hospital" with nurses' dormitory.

Here is a memorial worth while to a wife doubtless much beloved. And how well it looks forward into the future! A good maternity hospital, with good nurses in attendance, is insurance for the safe and happy arrival of many a baby who might otherwise have had no chance at life, as well as a chance for health and happiness for the mother who might otherwise never have come back to either.

And a hotel for working girls, who may thus be able to live in comfort and self-respect, is another foundation for future human welfare. Where eight-hour household helpers, living outside the home where they assist, are discussed, they are usually dismissed as impossible "until there is some safe and comfortable place for them to live." This hotel may answer that need for its community, as well as for the needs of girls in offices, factories and stores. Boarding houses are forlorn places at best—but a hotel full of girls might well be as jolly and sensible as a college dormitory.

The maker of this will has set an interesting example.

A Diversion to Be Encouraged.

"I can't swim! I can't swim!" cried the panic-stricken bather as he floundered in water which he thought was over his depth. "This," said his friend watching his struggles from the bank, "is a poor time to brag about it."

An ancient story, but one bearing a moral which renews itself every year as swimming time comes around.

Every summer brings a record of deaths from drowning which never need have occurred if the victims had been taught to swim.

It is just as easy to drown in shallow water as in deep if the bather is subject to the cramp which [illegible] the will and before the [illegible] there's no more need of drowning in deep water than in shallow if one has the cool confidence of the swimmer.

Aside from its lifesaving value, swimming is one of the finest exercises in the world, developing every muscle and enlivening and strengthening the breathing apparatus.

Wherever there is a place available, be it beach or the "old swimmin' hole," there should be someone qualified to teach the novices to swim.

Anybody can learn who will. It is not difficult, but like everything else it is learned most easily in youth, and there are many parents who encourage their children to acquire early this pleasant and athletic accomplishment.

One Cause of the Present High Costs.

[illegible] revenue officers have been visiting soda fountains and other establishments affected by the federal tax on soft drinks and other "luxuries" to see whether proprietors are using the tax as a pretext to boost prices higher than the tax itself warrants.

[illegible] this rather irregular? Since when has a retail dealer or indeed [illegible] about the devious [illegible]

been denied the sacred privilege of adding as much as he likes to any tax imposed on his goods by public authority?

There has been no formal permission granted, of course, but dealers have never waited for permission. The most casual inquiry into the commercial history of almost any commodity, native or imported, subject to excise tax or customs tax or any other kind of tax, will show nearly everybody through whose hands it passes, whether he himself pays the tax or not, boosting the price another notch simply because somewhere along the line there happen to be a tax collected on it.

The fact was shown with unusual clearness in the case of tobacco and alcohol, after the imposition of the war taxes. It can be shown in the case of any other important article of trade if anyone cares to look into the matter. And it is one of the main causes of the present high cost of living.

Who discriminates, then, against the soda fountains and soft-drink saloons? If the public is to be protected against extortion in any particular by federal agencies, fine business! But why not extend the protection to include other commodities where taxation for private profit is much more oppressive?

Bolshevism Is On Its Last Legs.

A big change has come over the face of the world so rapidly and yet so naturally that many people have hardly noticed it at all.

After Germany had been defeated there arose a new menace, which seemed no less threatening than Prussianism had been. Bolshevism was winning in Russia. It seemed that this plague might overrun all Europe and in the end invade America.

Through the winter the movement appeared to gain strength almost everywhere. Lenine had a big army, and that army was victorious on many fronts. His emissaries were busy in other lands. American Socialists in considerable numbers endorsed his system of proletarian tyranny.

Where would it end? Would property everywhere be confiscated? Would industry and commerce everywhere be prostrated? Would unskilled labor everywhere seize the reins of government and everything be razed to a dead-level of poverty and slavery?

No "mere individualism." No more possibility of every man developing freely and happily according to his own talent and energy. No more life along the old lines. Nothing sacred any more, in law or tradition or religion. Nothing but drabness and repression for all people.

That nightmare has faded. The spectre no longer looms as a monster about to devour civilization. It [illegible] but it is on the [illegible] here.

Lenine's armies have been losing steadily of late. The individual system he inaugurated is falling to pieces from its own defects.

Civilization has learned that it is the upper hand after all, and that life was never made to go alone [illegible]

The Automobile Can Kill the Game.

All owners of machines should take into consideration what it means to have accidents on the highways. They also should understand that automobiles have been classed as dangerous weapons by the supreme court all of which are to be exercised by those owning and operating them.

The rules of the road are as important for one to learn who expects to run a car as are the first lessons in arithmetic for a business career. He who ignores these rules will come to grief.

Another thing that must be handled better than it has been is the glare lights that are on many cars. When one car approaches another, dim the lights for the sake of decency and consideration for your fellow man. The blinding light is dangerous. Already many accidents in Union county have been traced directly to the blinding lights, and it will not be long until fierce action will be needful to preserve humanity.

Passing each other at terrific speed is also a wrong practice, just as many other things practiced by the auto owner is wrong. It therefore behooves every owner and everyone who operates a car to look at the common sense side of things and remember that there are other people in the world who not only deserve, but who demand, consideration.

At present the sheriff's office and the chief of police find it impossible to get officers to handle the highways as they would like to handle them. But one of these days they will have such officers, and if you are caught don't whine.

Oh! For the Big Stick of Roosevelt.

The consumer continues to be the victim of higher prices and the news from inside circles that prices are to go much higher this summer and fall. In other words, business has extended to such an extent that no one has any power over conditions. The commissions and boards appointed years ago to do things have ceased to function and now it is a case of dog eat dog in the business world. The Sherman law has been stamped out of existence, and the prices continue to mount skyward daily.

If we only had a Roosevelt and his "big stick" there would be some fur flying in different directions. But we have not, and it remains for time alone to work out the future.

The breaking point will come one of these days. Things cannot continue as they are. It is unnatural. It is an unbalanced condition and the result is plain. Just how long it will take for it to come is the only question.

Our Country's Birth.

Our country's independence dates from July 4, 1776, because the United States then declared its independence, and from that day on has maintained it. Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States by a preliminary treaty of peace dated November 30, 1782, and by the final or definite treaty dated September 3, 1783. This treaty was ratified by the continental congress January 14, 1784.

Minute Men.

The Minute Men were a class of men pledged to take the field at a minute's notice. They were first known during and immediately preceding the War of the Revolution and afterward at the beginning of the Civil war. [illegible]

Covered to Distress.

[illegible] mother was [illegible] The oldest [illegible] to go open the oven door and see if the pies were getting too brown. [illegible] the oven door and [illegible] the juice was bubbling up at the top of the pies while the [illegible] was heaving up and down. [illegible] opened the oven door and said: "[illegible], they're not too brown, but they're breathing awful hard."

SOME PLANTS ARE "MATED"

Breeders Today Able to Control With Much Definiteness the Character of the Offspring.

Plants very commonly depend for their cross-fertilization upon insects which carry pollen from flower to flower. But, of course, the matings thus accomplished are purely haphazard.

The plant breeder to get worth while results must select the destined parents and control the character of the offspring by making sure that a particular flower receives only a certain pollen, the latter being the male element.

He accomplishes this by artificial impregnation—a matter easy enough, especially in a greenhouse. The pollen may be carried in a watchglass and applied with the tip of a little brush. There are, however, other methods.

To make the flower safe against other and accidental pollens, it is inclosed in a tiny bag of cheesecloth. Then the breeder is sure of his parents, and it remains only to be seen how the offspring will turn out. It may prove a valuable new variety.

Suppose that a fruit is concerned. The latter, to prevent injury by insects or birds, may be further protected by a cheesecloth bag big enough to allow for its full development. Thus it grows to ripe perfection and, when it is ready to be picked, judgment can be given as to its value.

SUNLIGHT IS FOE OF DEATH

The More a Man or Woman Can Get of It, the Healthier and Happier Will They Be.

One time we were tramping the forests of North Carolina in search of game. When none came and we wished to return to camp we discovered we were lost—completely "turned around." Then we recalled reading one time, "Light is life, moss always grows on the north side of the tree trunk—farthest removed from the rays of the sun." We set about looking for moss, and sure enough it was on the same side of each tree. With this as a guide it didn't take us long to find our way back to the place whence we came. But the point we wish to make is that the moss would not have been on the north side of the tree if it hadn't been impossible for the sun's rays to reach it. Moss thrives on death. And death is always found in the wake of the sunless path. The more sunlight there is in your life the more you live. The freer you are from moss and the things that thrive without light, the better man or woman you are. Get all the sunlight you can into your sleeping and waking hours.—Milwaukee Journal.

Historic Printing Press.

A printing press with a remarkable history is preserved by the University of Oregon. On it was printed, 73 years ago, the first number of the Oregon Spectator at Oregon City. This was the first press to be used west of the Rocky mountains, and it was transported to Oregon City by George Abernathy, the first provisional governor of Oregon. The old Washington hand press was in use in Oregon City until the late sixties, when it was removed to Eugene. While being transported up the Willamette river the press was shipwrecked, but after a time it was raised and continued its journey. For nearly half a century it was in use at Eugene, where it was presented to the state university. The University of Washington at Seattle also has a famous old handpress, which was used in 1847 to print the California Star, the first paper in San Francisco, and later was used in printing the first number of the Portland Oregonian in 1850, and the first paper in Seattle in 1863.

Light From the Moon.

The light of the moon is due entirely to reflection of the light of the sun, and the different phases of the moon to its position in relation to the position of the earth and the sun. When there is a new moon, half of the surface of the moon is illuminated, but the greater portion is turned from the earth and only a delicate crescent appears to us. At the first quarter, half of the illuminated surface is turned toward us, and at the fifteenth day the moon reaches a point in the heavens directly opposite to that which the sun occupies. She is then in opposition, and the whole of the illuminated surface is turned toward us, and we have a full moon. From opposition the moon passes on in her orbit, gradually decreasing in size, or rather less and less of the illuminated part being turned toward the earth.

Governing "D. C."

By the Constitution of the United States, congress has the sole right to govern the District of Columbia. But congress, for convenience, delegates its powers to three commissioners. Two are appointed from civil life by the President, with the consent of the senate, one must be an engineer officer of the army, of the rank of captain, at least. He is detailed by the president for service as a commissioner at the president's pleasure. The other commissioners serve three years. The commissioners have practically unlimited powers to govern, subject to the laws as interpreted by the courts of [illegible]

Hubby Flattering.

He—I wonder why Edith never asked me to call? She—Perhaps she thought you might take her at her word.—Boston Transcript.

June 20th, last day to pay water rent without a penalty. 6-8-21

NATIONAL FORESTS IN TWENTY-FOUR STATES

Maps Are Obtainable From the Offices of the Forest Service and Give Full Description.

(By Associated Press to The Observer)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—To the majority of prospective summer campers or those figuring on vacations in the great outdoors there exists little or no distinction between the national forests and the national parks. As a matter of fact there is considerable difference, which must be taken into consideration by the vacationist in arranging for his annual outing. The prime difference between the two is:

The national parks are maintained in their primeval state, it being the purpose to preserve these districts as natural heritages to future generations as examples of wilderness when the hand of man has eradicated all frontiers. For this reason nothing is allowed to be disturbed and birds and wild animals find safe sanctuary here. Rigid regulations are strictly maintained.

The national forests, on the other hand, are maintained as an economic asset. Timber is cut and herds grazed. Campers are at liberty to come and go as they please without restriction, and the huntsman and angler with few exceptions is required only to conform to the game laws which obtain in the state in which the park is located. Furthermore, it is possible for persons to rent from the government, at from five to ten dollars a year, a half acre or acre of land, on either short or long term renewable leases. To this he is given practical ownership during his lease. On it he may build any sort of summer home his fancy dictates. He is amenable only to such regulations as obtain in any community. Should he not care to renew his lease, the property reverts to the government. In the case buildings or other improvements, the government will buy these at a fair price if they are available for use. In the event they are not, the owner is allowed to sub-lease the property.

There are national forests located in 24 states, or just half the states of the Union. Alaska and Porto Rico are provided. The states together with the number of national forests each contains and their total acreage are as follows:

State—	No. Parks	Acreage
Alabama	1	57,705
Alaska	2	15,484,000
Arizona	10	12,709,458
Arkansas	2	1,487,483
California	20	24,136,399
Colorado	19	14,854,713
Florida	1	675,120
Idaho	19	19,140,038
Maine	1	29,414
Michigan	1	163,873
Minnesota	2	1,581,014
Montana	18	19,004,583
Nebraska	1	217,808
Nevada	8	5,555,764
New Hampshire	1	371,819
New Mexico	7	9,514,590
North Carolina	1	88,202
Oklahoma	1	61,640
Oregon	17	15,440,869
Porto Rico	1	65,950
South Dakota	3	1,013,224
Utah	12	7,954,556
Virginia	2	278,250
Washington	11	11,624,374
West Virginia	1	13,704
Wyoming	12	8,619,855

Thus the 151 national parks of the United States contain a total of 175,951,268 acres which are open to the people of the country as permanent recreation grounds. In the Tusayan and Kaibab national forests of Arizona, the Pisgah of North Carolina, and the Wichita of Oklahoma are located the national preserves designated under special acts of congress for the protection of game.

Maps of the national forests are printed for free distribution and are obtainable at any forest service office, headquarters or station. They show, among other things, every road and trail within the forest, exact descriptions as to nature of the country, the best fishing and hunting grounds and where meals, supplies, water and other necessities may be found.

DROUGHT IN HAWAII

HILO, Hawaii, T. H. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—A drought on the island of Hawaii, the worst known since 1899, has resulted in an acute beef shortage on this island, which produces a large part of the meat consumed in the territory. There is no hope that the drought will be broken this year as the rainy season is already past. Many cattle on the high ranges are too weak to walk and sheep and goats are reported dying by the thousands.

The beef shortage in Hawaii must be met by increased importations from the mainland. The price of mainland beef, including cold storage, transportation and delivery charges, to the retail butchers is 22 1-2 cents a pound. Island beef retailed at 37 cents but is now [illegible] a cent.

Jefferson's Wisdom.

Thomas Jefferson said: "I have often thought that if heaven had given me a choice of my position and calling, I should have made a rich spot of earth, well watered, and near a good market. No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth."