



To Freshen Silks.

Japanese, China, India and pongee are freshened by washing in soapsuds, rinsing quickly and in the shade; roll in a sheet not perfectly dry and then iron on wrong side.

Washed silk fades and white silks after washing, but this may be avoided by using medium warm water and rinsing well; in a large cloth (an old sheet is for half an hour, and then iron on wrong side with a moderate using a bit of this lawn between iron and silk. Do not let the light air get to it while wet, as this fades the fabric.

On black silk or satin begins to sponge on the right side with a sponge of two parts of gin and one of iron while damp on the right side.

Remove Grease Stains From Silk. Any greasy substance has dropped upon silk it can be abated by mixing French chalk with glycerine and rubbing it on the consistency cream, laying it upon the stain, covering with a brown paper and ironing with a warm iron.

Each chalk removes grease and does not injure colored silks. Scrape the on the spot, rub it in, let it 12 hours, then brush off and repeat the process if necessary, for it is often hard to remove.

Remove Stain from Silk Use Chloroform. Chloroform will remove as much of the grease as you can by the hot-iron method; that is, place clean blotting paper both above and below the stain, then place a warm iron over the paper. The heat will dissolve the grease which the blotting paper will absorb.

Remove the paper, add a fresh supply under the stain and rub with chloroform.

Grease Spot on a Parasol. You may get rid of the grease spot by laying on hot French chalk. This will dissolve and absorb the grease. Next, the parasol should be opened and then thoroughly washed with gasoline and white soap all over its surface, more particularly on the soiled places.

Afterward sponge off with clear gasoline. By going over every part of the parasol there will be no danger of spots or streaks and gasoline will not harm it. Keep away from fire or artificial light during this process.

Julian Pittman

Black Lace Popular.

Black tulle and lace frocks are being used more and more for our summer evening costumes. Caps of black tulle with voluminous crushed collars of silver cloth are often worn with these frocks.

Pongee a Favorite.

Pongee is one of the season's favorite fabrics for children, as well as grownups. It is used for both dresses and wraps.

Two Interesting Books.

To the City Librarian: Your request of several months standing asking me to review two most interesting books received by you has been so long delayed that I hardly know where to begin. However, with apology for lateness of compliance, will add a few brief words about these books, which I have read. The two works are, "The Passing of a Great Race," and the "Origin of Evolution." The former is written by Madison Grant of New York, and the latter by Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn of Columbia University, who is, also, the author of "Men of the Old Stone Age," the review of which was a

year or two ago made by ex-President Roosevelt in the Geographic Magazine.

The Passing of a Great Race is a most profitable work for a student of history. It gives a perspective of ancient history that has long been needed, and is really a book that unlocks the crypt that has held hidden the mystery of a linguistic kinship among the ancient peoples, which is at variance with their racial characteristics. The Great Race is the Nordic Race, represented in modern times by the Scandinavians, except of the Germanic races, a large portion of the Russian people and the English or Anglo-Saxon race and their descendants scattered throughout the world. This race was, and their descendants are, characterized by blonde complexion, blue eyes, large bone frames long heads and light colored hair. All peoples having these characteristics, or any of them, are descended from the Nordic race, which in prehistoric times dwelt on the shores of the Baltic sea or where the Baltic sea now is, since the submergence of that area. The other two European races, the Alpine and the Mediterranean, have become more or less mixed with this race, and while certain characteristics do not blend, yet some people have characteristics of more than one race.

The argument of the work is that the Old Nordic stock on account of its daring and warlike and adventurous life and character is being killed off, and is losing ground compared with other races. The author cites the fact that this race does not thrive in warm climates, but is confined chiefly to the northern temperate climates. In view of the Great World War, the author's claim seems almost prophetic. The part that the descendants of the Old Nordic race took in this war, and the enormous losses shows the same character as found in the Norsemen and Vikings of the Middle Ages. Their losses were enormous.

The principal value, however, of the book, in my estimation, is that it gives at least a working hypothesis to the solution of the riddle of the Indo-European or Aryan system of languages—the kinship between the Teutonic, the Latin, Greek and Sanskrit or ancient Hindoo languages. Many of us have never been able to understand why we should class the dark skin Hindoo, with so many other characteristics different from us, as being nearer kin to the Europeans than the Semites, or Jews, Syrians and Arabs, who physically are much nearer to us all. How can it be that people so different in physical characteristics as the Danes and Hindoos came from a common parentage, and the Jews and Arabians, so much alike the Danes, came from different parentage? The thoughtful student of ancient history has long hesitated to accept the kinship of languages as being an infallible criterion for the kinship of races. Especially so when he sees that within a few centuries totally different races have by forcible and migratory means adopted or

inherited a common language. For example the white race in the United States and the large number of colored people there originally brought over as slaves, and Spanish and the Indian races in South America and Mexico. The future historian cannot say that the common language is evidence of a common ancestry.

Madison Grant's hypothesis, like the hypothesis of the wave theory of light, presents a beautiful and satisfactory explanation of the common kinship of the Aryan system of languages; that the common father of these seven languages was the Old Nordic language; that in prehistoric times they penetrated to plains of the Ganges, the plains and highlands of Persia, and into the peninsula of Greece and Italy and conquered those people, impose their language upon the conquered, but being few in number compared with the subject races among whom they intermarried were swallowed up, leaving scarcely a trace of their physical characteristics behind to show that they were once the dominant people; and their language was, also, more or less changed in the succeeding centuries. This, also, tends to explain another mystery—the great difference between the common people of the ancient Mediterranean races, like the Greeks and Trojans, and their fair complexioned and physically powerful heroes, who were their kings and leaders, and whose exploits were sung by Homer and Virgil. No student can believe the heroes of the ancient world came from the common Pelagian stock around the Mediterranean, nor can the fact that here and there are found communities of people having blue eyes, fair complexion and large frames otherwise be accounted for except on the theory that some of the Nordics or Scythians wandered that way and left a trace behind. Many other equally puzzling problems are explained by this hypothesis.

The work fits well in the course of study of man, commencing with "Men of the Old Stone Age," before the last glacial period. Physical characteristics and rather than language must be taken to be of greater

value as a determinant in tracing race origin in prehistoric times. And it is not a proper way to begin at the beginning? The book is well written and easy of comprehension, and may be read with profit by all.

The other work, "Origin of Evolution" is a much more technical work, but may be read with profit by any one having a knowledge of elementary chemistry and biology. It

deals with the beginning of life and its development through the agencies of physico-chemical forces from the simple bacteria to the highest developed animals.

While the author does not discuss the great influence that shape or molds the laws of nature, he leaves the reader to infer that something may control those tiny microscopic substances called catalyses

found in the smallest nuclei and molecules, which undergo no change themselves, yet change the cells of life in some mysterious way, developing and expanding under the laws of organic life and the physical environment of the animal.

On the whole, the work is a student's book, rather than a work for general, or pastime reading.

JOHN S. HODGINS.

Union Services

—AT—

Riverside Park SUNDAY EVENING

REV. R. H. COKER, of the Christian Church, will speak. Don't fail to hear him.

The Community Chorus Will Sing

Come and enjoy the singing. It will be good and you will appreciate it. Several hundred attended last Sunday.

A MESSAGE TO YOU!

You want to buy goods where you can get reliable, guaranteed merchandise, extensive assortments, good service and LOWEST PRICES—THAT'S RIGHT, ISN'T IT?

Everything else being equal, you would, we believe, rather spend your money right here at home than you would to spend it elsewhere. If you stop and think, you surely would; every cent that is spent here renders a service to the town, and we all want our town to be a better place to live in than the other fellow's town.

We ask you to buy goods here on this basis. We have reliable merchandise, we guarantee absolutely everything, we have extensive assortments in most all lines. We are making a sincere effort to give good service; our PRICES ARE, WE KNOW, THE LOWEST IN OREGON. Through dealing with us you can get the Goods, the Service, and the price you want. We respectfully ask you to give us a trial order. Our store is always a busy, crowded store—We aim to please. Should any purchase not be satisfactory, remember, YOUR MONEY BACK, NO QUIBLING, NO DOUBTING YOUR WORD—You are the judge. This is your store store. Don't you remember?—You all wanted a CASH GROCERY a few years ago. Now you have it—USE IT! Pay cash, patronize this original cash grocery of La Grande—If you don't, you are the loser. We absolutely undersell all competition—ask your neighbor—SHE KNOWS. Trade where the "Thrifty Throng."

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Throng
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MAIN 32

The Store
Where the
Thrifty
Throng
A Union
Store

GRAIN and STOCK FARM WANTED

One large combination farm, or two separate farms will be considered. Two prosperous Montana ranchers, who have two of the best producing ranches near Lewistown, Montana, are traveling with me and are ready to trade their well paying plants for going properties in Eastern Oregon. One of the ranches is similar to the best farms near Stammersville, sub-irrigated; the other resembles "Sandridge" farms, dry farming system. I have other clients who have city and town properties in the Willamette Valley and Walla Walla Valley, to trade for properties here. Exchanges made on strictly conservative cash basis. State price and describe accurately and fully, addressing

WILBUR F. BROCK,

Care The Observer, La Grande, Oregon.

Just Arrived---

A large shipment of White Enamel Goods for the camp, the home and the farm.

No. 10 Cups	23c ea.
No. 10 Saucers	18c ea.
9-in. Plates	33c ea.
8-in. Plates	28c ea.
No. 10 to No. 24 Mixing Bowls	20c to 60c
No. 8 Straight Mugs	33c ea.
No. 9 Straight Mugs	35c ea.
No. 10 Straight Mugs	45c ea.

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It's Quality Meat and We Sell it for LESS

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