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Movement for a Five-Day Week.

Officers of the United Mine Workers of America say that at the national convention of that body, to be held early in September, there is going to be a demand made for a 30-hour week, the working time to be divided in five days of six hours each. Along with this short day and short week combination there is to be a demand for a wage increase of 40 to 60 per cent over the present scale.

Along with this remarkable proposal must be placed the demand of 12,000 union painters and decorators in New York who, though not demanding such short hours as the miners, have actually gone on strike to obtain a five-day week, thus precipitating the five-day movement in the United States.

These demands are naturally regarded with keen interest by the majority of Americans, who would rejoice just as much as the miners and painters in the prospect of a six-hour day or a five-day week, but who do not see any immediate possibility of either.

Where is the farmer who puts in so short a day or week? Where is the newspaper man, or doctor, or merchant, or banker, who can attain that desirable goal of ease? Where is the housewife who hopes ever to get her work done in 30 hours a week?

It is well to aspire to such ease as this, and work constructively for the creation of conditions making it possible, not for any single class, but for all classes. But it is necessary for people who realize the actual plight of the nation and the world today to keep repeating that this is no time for such extravagant ventures.

There has been \$200,000,000,000 worth of wealth destroyed by the war. The need of the time is the production of more wealth to make up that loss. Until more is produced, more cannot be distributed. To work fewer days and fewer hours is to limit production, retard the replacement of the lost wealth, keep up prices and make everybody poor indefinitely.

It is right that every occupation should be enabled to make a proper living and have its share of the products of industry. But the American people will never get anywhere, under present economic conditions, if they work productively only six hours out of 24, or only five days out of seven. Any man or craft that seeks to obtain full compensation for such part-time effort in advance of the time when it will be possible generally, is demanding more than he has any right to, and trying to obtain his extra

Good Reports From the Dry Zones.

One month of prohibition is hardly enough to judge final results. There are still thousands of gallons of "private stocks" in the country, and effects which have been accumulating for a century cannot be entirely eliminated in 31 days after the removal of the cause.

Nevertheless the preliminary returns from this month are interesting. The New York World, which has been strongly against prohibition, remarks: "It is impossible to buy whiskey unless you have money. Cocktails are being served in coffee cups. Large hotels are keeping strictly to the law, but there is always a place near by. The savings banks report business about normal, a leading pawnbroker reports a slight improvement. Domestic strife as revealed in the Domestic Relations courts continues without abatement. Bellevue hospital reports an increase of cases in the psychopathic ward for July, 1919, over July, 1918. Other hospitals report little change."

Over against these slight discouragements, which are perfectly natural and were easily to be foreseen at the outset of prohibition, the New York Tribune reports a decrease of 15 per cent in crimes of all kinds, as compared with July, 1918.

At the other end of the country, San Francisco says arrests for drunkenness have fallen almost to nil, and there is a noticeable decrease in crime of all kinds. Restaurants, ice cream parlors and pastry shops report an enormous increase in business.

From Chicago comes word that the most remarkable falling off has been in the number of non-support complaints. All crimes there except murders have gone down. The riots doubtless account for the stationary murder record.

The inebriate ward at the Philadelphia General Hospital, which accommodated 2326 cases in 1918, closed its doors in July. Banks report many new accounts opened by persons of moderate means.

North, South, East, West and Middle, the balance sheet shows a profit in comfort and happiness over the July of a year ago.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

W. B. Warren Inspecting Paving—Here to inspect the paving being laid on the Island City road, W. B. Warren, vice president of the Warren Brothers company, accompanied by Pat Lovorgan, who has charge of the work, both stated that they were satisfied with the results being accomplished. Under present conditions Mr. Warren stated, it is sometimes very difficult to make headway on a project, but the work in Union county is progressing in a way that is highly pleasing to the company.

Bumps Into Car—Miss Helen Pierce, daughter of Walter Pierce, while driving this morning on Fir street, bumped into the car ahead of her, giving the two people who were riding in the front car rather a shaking up but nothing was serious. There was quite a little traffic on the street at the time and Miss Pierce was keeping behind the car ahead of her which was driving very slowly, as was also Miss Pierce. The car in front came to a standstill and Miss Pierce did not see it in time to apply the brakes.

Returns From Trip to Canada—Miss Charlotte Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones, returned on No. 4 this morning from a two week's vacation trip to Canadian points.

Returning From the Valley—Mrs. Edith Duncan, of Elgin, is spending the day in La Grande on her way home from Portland. Mrs. Duncan had been attending the summer school at the Normal at Monthauk during the summer and she remained for some time visiting a sister in Portland after the summer school closed.

An Election Problem Very Promptly Met.

The Cuban election laws have been overhauled and completely rewritten, and an American has done it.

Major General Crowder, who was provost marshal-general of the United States army during the war, and who handled the draft, was invited to the island for this purpose by the Cuban government. He spent four months there, and seems to have done a thorough job.

He took the election machinery out of the hands of the political parties, as some of our states have done, and put it in charge of the judiciary, giving the party organizations representation but no votes. He established a strict corrupt practices act and made it possible for any aggrieved person to get a square deal in an election dispute. He brought all political organizations under statutory regulation, arranged for a census of voters and originated a plan whereby every voter will carry an identification card entitling him to vote without registration.

Having returned to this country, General Crowder might profitably devote his attention to extending the reforms he has inaugurated in Cuba. There is hardly one of them that might not be adopted to advantage by some of our states. That identification device would probably make a bit with the average American voter, wearied of much registering, and might result in a better turnout on election day.

Foreign residents are still buying thrift stamps. A good many natives are selling those they collected last year and year before, and buying gasoline with the proceeds.

Congress is said to be opposed to the nationalizing of the railroads. And

Simple Matter to Explain

As it Happened, However, It Was Quite Embarrassing to One Idle Student.

Professor Gurney was one of the most genial instructors and the most skillful disciplinarians. As a teacher Gurney was always kind and courteous, but nevertheless a terror to drones and evildoers.

For example, take the case of a student who was afterward a distinguished professor in the medical school. We were reading Cicero's Epistles. In the lesson for the day he was describing a scene in court, when it was evident that in the morning before the witnesses came in they had been subpoenaed and instructed what to testify. I will call the student Drake. He had not looked at his lesson, and when called upon began to translate until he came to this passage:

"He could make nothing of it, but looked up with a helpless air and said, 'I don't think I understand this passage.'" Gurney bowed, and with the utmost suavely said: "It means, Mr. Drake, that they had learned their lesson before they came in in the morning."

As that was exactly what it did mean, the fellows set up a shout and Drake dropped into his seat—Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

DETERMINED TO ENJOY MEAL

Ten-Year-Old Was Going to Eat in Comfort if It Cost Him His Savings.

The Lane family decided to help out the mother of the family by decreasing the amount of table linen in the weekly washing. Each member who spilled something on the cloth was required to cover it with a piece of money—the exact size of the spot. Twice ten-year-old Fred was compelled to hand in a quarter from his paper money. Then one day he came home from the store with his pocket jingling full of money.

At the very beginning of the meal he dropped a bit of gravy. Soon afterward a piece of tomato followed the gravy. Still he showed no concern. His older sister reminded him of the agreement. "Oh, I guess I'll wait until I'm through," was his calm rejoinder.

Every one was surprised because on other occasions he had showed much concern over his accidents. But when he produced a pocketful of pennies at the close of the meal and announced that he had come prepared to enjoy a meal once again, everyone understood.—Indianapolis News.

Germs Pressed to Death.

The Nebraska State Journal observes one of the most interesting of recent developments in the dairy industry is the announcement that germs may be killed by pressure. This leads to the belief that the old method of pasteurizing milk by heat, which has been found objectionable in some respects, may be supplanted. It is claimed for the pressure system that the delicate ferments or enzymes in milk are not destroyed and that no changes are made in the taste or general condition. The pressure is applied by means of a hydraulic pump. It is possible to apply as high a pressure as 100,000 pounds to the square inch. A pressure of 35,000 pounds has been found to kill many bacteria. Higher pressure can be supplied when the germs are extraordinarily stubborn. In general, it is believed that a pressure of 30,000 pounds for 20 minutes will serve every practical purpose. This material is found in a statement recently issued by the American Chemical society. Coming from such a source it will be accepted as authoritative as well as interesting.

FOR SALE.

Five residence property, eight rooms, four fire lots on macadam street, pavement and city liens all paid; garage for two cars, chicken yard, and every modern convenience. Only \$2200.00. The owner of this property is preparing to go East and for this reason is offering the property at \$1,000.00 less than it is actually worth. It will easily stand a loan of \$1400.00.

SECURITY LAND & SAVINGS CO.,
 La Grande, Oregon
 8-21-19.

PROMINENT OIL MAN IN THE CITY

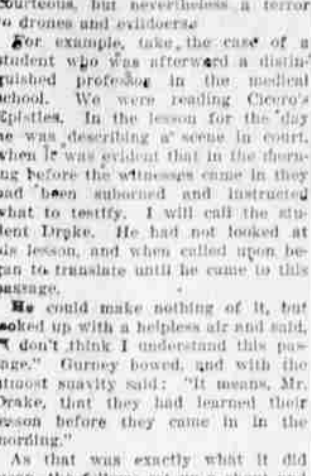
(Continued from Page 1)

oil in Butler county, Kansas, Mr. Noelle immediately allied himself with the La Grande people and became interested in securing capital to continue this well. Under the plan of operation there is no stock for sale and a few business people will be offered the opportunity of joining in a mutual way to put down the well. All money invested will share and share alike in the undertaking. About \$10,000 was raised last evening for the work and it is expected within the next few days the capital needed will be subscribed.

"If only people could know what is going on in these fields, the whole idea regarding oil production would immediately change, for in proven fields, such as the Butler county field, the element of chance has been reduced to the minimum and boring for oil is now considered a business even framer than the crops which have to depend on climate conditions. I will not attempt to quote figures as to the wealth from oil," said Mr. Noelle, "for the actual facts are staggering, but those who are in oil are so well pleased with their investments that there is no chance to interest them in other lines of endeavor."

MAIL ORDERS

Will be promptly filled in our shoe department, but no exchanges will be made of sale shoes.



SPATS

—for the coming season are quite the thing, in the new shades of Fawn, Putty, Sand, Beaver and Grey.

Perhaps the most popular is the "Tweedie" or "Bootee Spat." We have them in all wanted colors. Prices from \$1.50 to \$1.50.

Ladies' Canvas Leggings.

—For outing, motoring or riding, to wear with Khaki riding suits. Price \$1.50.

Also Ladies' Leather Puttees, in dark mahogany, good weight. Price \$8.00.

ODO-RO-NO

The Toilet Water for excessive perspiration; sold in two sizes. Price 30c and 60c.

A Great Remedy.

The merits of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy are well acquainted with them and should read the following by F. H. Dear, a hotel man at Dupuyer, Mont.: "Four years ago I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy with such wonderful result that I have since recommended it to my friends."

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our thanks to all friends who so kindly helped us when death took our dear husband, father and brother, W. L. Prillaman. Also our thanks for all sympathy and for the beautiful floral tributes. Especially do we thank the men of his section crew and the Brothers of the B. P. O. E. for their marked kindness.

MRS. PAULINE PRILLAMAN,
 LEXRO PRILLAMAN,
 ROLEX PRILLAMAN,
 MRS. HELEN MEYERS,
 MRS. MAGGIE GARRETT.

America's Great Naval Strength.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The rapid rise of the United States as a naval power, during the past two years is graphically demonstrated in figures showing the sea strength of the various world powers, compiled by the Navy Department's office of Navy Intelligence. They show that the United States, close pressed by France in 1917 for its place as third naval power in the world, is now second only to Great Britain and is at present pushing to completion a building program that will make the American navy, for the first time in recent years, a formidable contender for first naval honors.

A little more than two years ago the figures show, Germany, then second in naval power, was being overtaken by the United States. Beautiful hand purses and small hand bags, a new factory lot. See them at Silverthorn's.

West & Co
 THE QUALITY STORE

Every shoe in this sale is on display. Call and look them over; if you can find your size you will find a bargain.

A 10 Days Sale of Ladies' Shoes \$2.25

In the face of advancing prices, we are offering for 10 days, this sale of 250 pair Ladies' Button Shoes. They are patent leather with kid and cloth tops, welt and hand-turned soles—far below present cost. The shoes are odd lots, collected from our entire stock—PINGREE, UTZ & DUNN, and QUEEN QUALITY Makes. We have every size from 2-1/2 to 7. Remember the big sizes go first, so be on hand early. No exchanges made. While any remain, at \$2.25.

New Gingham DRESSES
 —for girls and misses. All are in plaid patterns, combined with white or plain colors. Some of the larger sizes, from 12 to 19 years, are made with Organza collars and cuffs. Something new and different, in many different colors; all sizes. Prices \$2.25 to \$4.50.

New White MIDDIES
 Just like the illustration, these Middies are of best grade white galathea, with lace neck and collar; all are pure white; all sizes. Price \$2.25

Half Price Sale of Crepe Middies.
 A limited number of Japanese Crepe Middies, in plain colors and stripes, with white collars and belts; nearly all sizes in this sale; were \$1.50 to \$2.50, now 75c to \$1.25.

More New Yarn.
 A big supply of "Fleisher's" and "Sunlight," in all wanted colors, Paeckel, China Blue, Rose, Wood Brown, Navy, Yellow, Green, Sunrise, Scarlet, Khaki, Maroon, Purple, Dark Lilac, Grey and Black. Prices 40c and 55c a skein.

West & Co
 THE QUALITY STORE

STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM
 A guaranteed remedy for freckles. Price 45c.

The Balance To Your Credit

—in your bank account represents your progress. It increases your earning capacity and gives you a feeling of independence and security.

We offer you the Best of Service and Solicit Your Account.

La Grande National Bank
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$215,000
 Established 1887.
 SOUND, REPEABLE and PROGRESSIVE

To Build Two New Boats for Snake River

Navigators of Stream to Have Craft 65 Feet Long, With 300 Horse-power Engines.

Two new power-boats will be put in service on Snake river this fall, to handle the freight traffic to the stock country of Wallowa county and Idaho. This business is handled from Lewiston, Idaho.

One of the new boats, to cost \$12,000, is to be much larger and more powerful than anything previously launched on the upper river. It is to be 65 feet long and only 7-1/2 feet wide, designed to navigate the rapids which are found at intervals in the stream. Two gasoline engines, each with 150 horse-power, will give a total of 300 horse-power.

Each of the old boats has had one propeller, but the new craft will have two. If there is only one propeller, it has to be large, but the two propellers will both be smaller, so the craft will be lighter and will be able to operate in shallower water. The new boat will have a capacity of 40 tons of wood, and is expected to carry regular trips carrying logs and

Silverthorn's
 FAMILY DRUG STORE
 LA GRANDE, OREGON

When you want a pleasant physique Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. They are highly prized by people who have become acquainted with their good qualities. They only cost a quarter.

A Kodak and a kodak picture—why not try it? Silverthorn's can fix you up just right. Daily 8-11-11

mail to the upper river.

Low water in summer is always a great barrier to navigation of Snake river. It comes with the irrigation season on the upper stream, for many large canals are taken from the Snake and its tributaries in southern Idaho.

The river is so low that no boats have been able to operate since the middle of June, and perhaps 100 bags of wool are still waiting transportation. They are at the shearing plant where they were left when the water went down.—Record-Chief.

For Canning Peaches, see Groves' adv. 8-10-19

The completion of all vessels now building and projected will add 219 ships totaling 500,000 tons to the British navy as compared with 394 ships and 1,116,289 tons for the United States, 24 ships and 167,250 tons for Japan, and 13 ships and 96,000 tons for Germany, according to the most authentic figures available of the Navy Department.

The completion of the present building program, a matter of about three years, will find the chief naval powers of the world with the following relative strengths: Great Britain 955 ships aggregating 2,774,542 tons; United States 608 ships total in 2,117,922 tons; Japan 170 ships, 788,239 tons; France 252 ships, 719,337 tons and Germany 463 ships measuring 925,437 tons.

As a result of the great torpedo-boat destroyer building program carried out by the United States during the American navy now includes more than 150 destroyers of the fastest and latest type, with nearly 200 more building or contracted for. Great Britain owns about 425 of this type of vessel, many of them old and of little modern naval value, and has about 110 building or authorized. Germany's destroyer force has been so reduced as to make it a negligible factor. Japan owns 70 modern destroyers, according to best available figures and has about 20 under construction.

Great Britain emerged from the war with 60 of the most powerful battleships in the world, and the