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"My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Libertry."

Toting Fair On Primary Prices.

An eastern newspaper reports that an automobile party driving out from town into the country passed a farmyard displaying the sign, "Fresh Eggs For Sale." The man stopped his machine, went in, ordered a dozen, asked the price, and was told "one dollar." This at a time when the most expensive retail store in the town where the tourists did their marketing charged seventy-five cents for eggs guaranteed strictly fresh, delivered to the customer's door, and replaced if not satisfactory.

The farmer comes in for a great deal of comment in these days. The public is urged to get in touch with him and buy his produce direct. After a few experiences such as the above, a city consumer begins to feel that "in touch" is just the right expression for the transaction.

It is undoubtedly true that the wholesaler buying in the country gives an unfairly low price to the farmer, and the latter probably tries to get even in the price he charges the retail customer. But he should remember that the city merchant's price as stated above, includes delivery, certain guarantee and the replacement of unsatisfactory goods.

If the farmer will charge the customer who comes to his door a fair retail price, but enough lower than the market retail price to pay in some part for the purchaser's time, gasoline and wear on the automobile, or to cover parcel post delivery of orders, there will be more fairness in the deal to both parties. The farmer would receive a better price than the wholesaler would give him, and the customer would pay enough less than the article would cost him in town to encourage him to go after it.

Socialist Party Dwindles In Numbers.

A report read at the convention of the National Socialist party develops the fact that the membership has shrunk to 42,217. Before the war, the party claimed 117,000 members.

These figures are a pretty good index to the loss of Socialist strength in the United States as a result of the attitude taken by this party toward war questions. The party organization by no means represents the whole Socialist movement; but Socialism itself, as an economic program, seems to have been discredited in about the same proportion as the party which has been its chief exponent.

In 1912 there were 897,000 American citizens who voted the Socialist ticket. In 1916 the number fell to 585,000. Next year, from present indications, it will fall much lower. And this in spite of the fact that the fundamental Socialistic principle of cooperation in industry and trade, as against unlimited competition is steadily gaining favor.

Some of the Socialist ideas are winning, because of their own merit, while those preaching them are repudiated because they harp on exploded fallacies, foment class hatred, prefer the interests of other countries to their own, meddle with things that do not properly concern them and try to hinder the sane progress of events.

Germany Going Along Saying Nothing.

While the rest of the world is arguing over the terms of the peace treaty Germany is going along, saying very little, for Germany, but doing all sorts of things which are not in keeping with either the letter or the spirit of the terms presented to her.

First she scuttled the ships at Scapa Flow. When the turmoil over that breach of good faith had subsided she destroyed a number of Zeppelins. Then she put the finishing touches on a new constitution which definitely provides for representation of Austria in the German Reichstag. Recent and apparently authentic reports say that there is growing a definite movement for the restoration of the kaiser.

It is time that the allied nations took warning and counsel. Germany is perfectly aware of the dissentions by which this country is torn. She is taking advantage daily of the unsettled conditions everywhere which prevent the eyes of the nations from being turned closely upon her.

The war was fought by certain allied nations against Germany. It will not have been brought to a safe conclusion until the peace terms have been signed by all the contracting nations and the allies are united in some plan for enforcing them.

Germany has started planning, contriving, shaping something out of her fragments. What it will be depends upon how well her conquerors hold in mind the thing she did, and how strong they make their organization to prevent a like thing from happening again. Anything which befogs these issues is unworthy of consideration.

Soldier Boys Are Still Out of Jobs.

Nearly one-half of the former service men who are seeking work in New York City have not been able to find it. This is the statement of Alfred Smith, executive secretary of the re-employment bureau.

Among the number now reported idle are a few who had been given jobs but are again out of work. Either their jobs were temporary or the man did not fit the job.

It seems incredible, with the help situation so pressing as it is today, with every male-help-wanted column crying for men, that any able-bodied man cannot find some job for which he is fitted and which he can hold if he so desires.

It may be that jobs in New York are different from jobs in other places, and it might pay employers in other localities to communicate with Mr. Smith, whose office is at 505 Pearl street, New York City. An interchange of correspondence might lead to mutual benefit for idle soldier and anxious employer.

No soldier who persistently refrains from work, or who fails repeatedly to master the job he does get is entitled to any sympathy. He is in exactly the same class as the man who uses the uniform to obtain charity from door to door.

With so many jobs waiting, any soldier who does want work should be enabled to get it, and no means should be overlooked which might facilitate the process.

Uncle Sam is now offering water wagons for sale—84 of them, 10 for drinking water and the rest for the purpose of doing sprinkling. It's only fair and right, after all the drouth he's caused.

Poor Johnny! Has to go to school and wash behind his ears, and everything!

Lacemaking in China.

Foreign missionaries in Chefoo Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow have introduced lacemaking among the Chinese women, and considerable lace has been exported from time to time. Silk, linen and cotton thread is used in Chefoo, and linen and cotton in the other places. The lace is made more cheaply than is possible elsewhere because of the low wages paid in China, but a lack of enterprise in changing patterns to meet changing fashes and fashions abroad prevents the industry from assuming larger proportions.

Most Famous Chinese Dish.

What has been considered by Oriental epicures as the delicacy par excellence, the birds' nest, is the product of the sea swallow, which constructs the nest of a substance substantially the same as isinglass. The Chinese method of preparing the nests for the table is to soak them and boil them in milk until they are very tender. Then they are placed in clear soup and are ready for use. On his trip to China, General Grant once partook of the dish, and one of the dishes set before him was the birds' nest.

A WANT AD will do it.

The Story of the Veil

The story of the veil—if it is confined to the fashionable veil—is rather brief at present, because only small face veils occupy the attention of the big majority of women. Of this particular kind of veil there are, however, many varieties which are worth the attention of women who appreciate how much a veil can do for the complexion—and the face. Besides, there are the small, floating veils which are worn with so much grace and prove so alluring on women who know how to "carry them off," and the veils for motoring. In addition to these one must not overlook some pleasing novelties that are occasionally seen on younger women and girls who like odd and striking things.

Nearly all the small, close-fitting face veils are made of fine—very fine—threads in large mesh ground with embroidered floral sprays straying over them. Or they may be spotted with widely detached motifs or finished with dots. All these decorative touches appear in borders as well as in patterns that trail over the mesh or dot it. There are also veils of heavier threads and in both the fine and heavy threads there are small-mesh varieties. It would be impossible and unnecessary to describe all of them. The thing to remember is that one should experiment before buying and try on different veils as we do hats, in order to select the becoming pattern. Black and taupe are the most popular colors, but there are others.

Among veils that have found favor there is a novelty that combines the mesh veil with plain chiffon so that one veil answers two purposes. In a moderately long veil of chiffon a square of silk mesh is set so that the face may be covered with either and the chiffon veils left floating. It is very attractive. A very soft veil with a coarse mesh, having a border woven with figures in a finer mesh, is shown, with a plain chiffon veil, in the illustration. An extreme and novel veil has had a following among young people. It consists of a strip of a long, square-meshed veil bordered with chiffon and lying straight from the crown of the turban to the waist line while a longer veil of plain chiffon hangs from the back. There is a border of chenille dots in graduated sizes set across the lower edge of the mesh veil. Long scarfs of mulines attached to small hats and turbans, to be wrapped about the face and neck, were among the alluring things that came in with late summer and are pretty enough to survive the passing of a season. They were in any of the colors used for hats and ought at least to reappear on the between-seasons hats that will soon be with us.

Julia Bottomley

Panels Are Looped.

The panel has never been more evident. It appears in a thousand effects. In a gray satin it is developed in a looped panel at the back, made of the satin and falling in front in an apron panel made of fine net banded across the bottom with a gray fur half a foot deep. Of course, the foundation skirt of this particular dress is as narrow as it can be, and because one must be able to take steps while wearing it the two pieces at the bottom of the skirt are crossed in the back, separating as one moves. Paris sends over a number of these cross-draped skirts, designed evidently to give the extreme narrow lines on which approval has been placed.

Already there are indications that scarfs will be an accredited part of this winter's suits—that is, wide scarfs that are wrapped around the neck as a part of the suit. There were some of these scarfs last winter, sometimes coming from only one part of the coat collar and wrapping well around the throat. Sometimes, too, they were the ends of a flating scarf and they were wrapped, scarfwise, around the throat. In the new suits the scarfs are sometimes separate but of the same material, and sold as a part of the frock. Sometimes they are fastened to the coat under the collar.

MET ROOSEVELT IN THE MUD

At the White House Pershing Reminds Former Rough Rider of Their Cuban Encounter.

On November 24, 1903, William Loeb, Jr., secretary to President Roosevelt, wrote the secretary of war: "The president would like to know when Captain Pershing is coming to Washington." (Pershing had just returned from the Moro campaign.) The answer was returned: "Captain Pershing is now in Washington and has an office in the war department." The captain was invited to take luncheon at the White House.

"Captain Pershing," said the president, when the party was seated at table, "did I meet you in the Santiago campaign?"

"Yes, Mr. President, just once."

"When was that? What did I say?"

"Since there are ladies here, I can't repeat just what you said, Mr. President."

There was a general laugh, in which Roosevelt joined.

"Tell me the circumstances, then."

"Why, I had gone back with a mule team to Siboney, to get supplies for the men. The night was pitch black and it was raining torrents. The road was a streak of mud. On the way back to the front, I heard noise and confusion ahead. I knew it was a mired mule team. An officer in the uniform of a Rough Rider was trying to get the mules out of the mud, and his remarks, as I said a moment ago, should not be quoted before ladies. I suggested that the best thing to do was to take my mules and pull your wagon out, and then your mules got out. This was done and we saluted and parted."

"Well," said Roosevelt, "if there ever was a time when a man would be justified in using bad language, it would be in the middle of a rainy night, with his mules down in the mud and his wagon loaded with things soldiers at the front needed."—George MacAdam, in World's Work.

Pushing Own-a-Cow Campaign.

Bankers are co-operating with the agricultural agent in Jefferson Davis parish, La., in an "own-a-cow" campaign. The bankers are financing the farmers, and the agent is preaching the gospel of better live stock. In the fall of 1918 he bought five carloads, 100 head, including 5 registered bulls, of pure-bred Holsteins from Wisconsin. These dairy animals were widely distributed among the farmers, one or two head going to each owner. So pleased have been the owners of these pure breds that the agent is already taking orders from others. It is probable that several additional carloads of such cattle will be purchased next fall, the agent reports, together with about 200 pure-bred calves for members of the boy's calf club. The bankers and the school board will back the proposition to help the boys get a start in cattle raising.

They Used Horse Sense.

A team of horses, owned by a firm in Indianapolis decided to move without their driver. The horses, drawing a dray, started slowly. They were just behind the white line at Meridian and Maryland streets when the traffic man turned the semaphore. The "stop" sign faced the horses and they stopped. In a few minutes the traffic man turned the semaphore and the "go" sign faced the horses. They went. As the team stopped at the "stop" sign and started at the "go" sign the traffic man failed to notice they were driverless. The horses slowly walked to the next corner and again the "stop" sign was up. The horses stopped. And this is the way the driver caught them when he did.

Canadian Statesmen.

The prime ministers of the Dominion of Canada, beginning in 1867, have been Sir John Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie, then Sir John Macdonald again, Sir J. J. C. Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir McKenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Robert Borden. The governors-general of Canada have been Viscount Monck, from 1867 to 1869; Lord Lisgar, 1869-1872; earl of Dufferin, 1872-1878; marquis of Lorne, 1878-1883; marquis of Lansdowne, 1883-1888; earl of Derby, 1888-1893; earl of Aberdeen, 1893-1898; earl of Minto, 1898-1904; duke of Connaught, 1911-1916, and the duke of Devonshire.

Expert Testimony.

Heard in court during the cross-examination of a witness:

Q.—State what is it makes the coconut plantation poor in fruit production?

A.—Anything which is not favorable to coconut trees.

Q.—What winds are favorable and what are disfavorable to coconut plantations?

A.—The wind which does not give any harm to the coconut trees is favorable, and those winds which give harm to the bearing of fruits and growing thereof is unfavorable.—Guam News Letter.

Suitably Dressed.

While in the army I was accompanied by a sergeant that, to hear him talk, was one of the brainiest men Uncle Sam had hired. On a certain Sunday, in a certain town, a young woman we met on the street asked us if we cared to go to her home and have a cup of coffee. On arriving we were introduced to her mother, who made excuses in regard to her appearance. She remarked: "I'll go and put on the percolator." The sergeant said: "Oh, you look all right the way you are."—Chicago Tribune.

Proven His Safety.

When the West Indian city of St. Pierre was destroyed by the eruption of Mont Pelee some years ago all its inhabitants except one lost their lives. The sole survivor was a prisoner in an underground dungeon.

OUR ADVERTISING—

Do you read it consistently? We try to make it interesting, to tell you of the new goods, the best values, the store policies that will interest you.

Perhaps you could suggest some improvements—you may know some way in which it may be made even more interesting to you. Perhaps there is something special you would like us to advertise. If you do, we shall be gratified to hear from you. We always eagerly welcome the suggestions and helpful criticisms of our patrons.

N. K. West & Co.
THE QUALITY STORE

Introducing Authorative Fashions for Autumn

1919-20 promises to be the most interesting chapter of fashion history in years. There are many different styles. Each woman can choose what mode she finds best suited to her figure, and she will still be in line with the varying expressions of Paris.

Already the salons of fashion contain such rich variety of autumn treasures that almost any style question finds its answer in many pleasing ways in this assemblage of Ladies' Suits, Coats and Dresses.

We invite you to see these new garments—more arrive each day.

Remember, we are showing an entirely new line this year of suits and coats in

LA VOGUE—
The smart lines—
The graceful swing—

The clever effects are what make them so popular with some of the largest and some of the most exclusive shops on the coast.

Autumn Suits

Featuring the new materials, new trimmings and new modes are here in quite a variety for the opening of the season.

Suits of the newly revived, old-fashioned whipcord, velour, broadcloth, polo cloth, dunetyne, serge and wool mixtures comprise the largest and most exclusive showing in La Grande

Skirts shorter and wider, shoulders narrow; some trimmed with fur, others with black silk braid; some are the blouse back, others are in the straight line model, while others are in the ripple suit with high belt and flaring coat.

You will be pleased to look over these new and attractive LA VOGUE suits and we are pleased to show them to you. Prices $57.50 to $197.50.

A beautiful suit of Brown Polo Cloth of straight line type with enveloping collar.

COATS

Coats that are warm without weight; many of them with, and without furs; most of them with collars that protect even to one's ears.

There is a great variety of fabrics among the coats, as well as the suits. You will surely see one you like; perhaps you'll like them better when you try them on. Anyway we count it a pleasure to show them to you—help you try them on—select them.

You should see the new Sport Models, in short plush, straight line backs, and belts.

There are black plush, beaver, and taupe in these Sport Coats. You'll like them when you see them. Prices are $30.00 to $97.50.

New Derby Hose

A very new novelty feature in ladies Hosiery is this brown heather, derby hose; very coarse ribbed, tightly knit, of brown heather wool. Prices $1.75 and $2.25.

SCHOOL DRESSES—

Just received, three dozen plaid gingham school dresses for girls, age 8 years to 12 years. You will see some of these dresses on display at our store; there are others to show you, so ask about them. They range in price, from $3.25 to $6.50.

Millinery

Latest fashions from Paris show hats with feathers, hats of velvet, hats of dunetyne and velour. Boat shapes hats of black velvet are good. Velvet brim hats—little ones—have brows of velvet and are very good with veils.

You will find almost anything now in our millinery department, including the new attractive fall models in—

—GAGE TAILORED HATS—

We invite you to visit our millinery department. Make yourself at home among the harbinger of a new season.

Open 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.
Sat. open until 8:30 p. m.

Wheat in History.

The Romans introduced wheat into Great Britain. They did not have to carry it far, because before they invaded Britain they had conquered Gaul, the France of modern times, and the Gauls were growing large crops of wheat when the Romans crossed to the western islands. The Britons began to grow wheat, and the Saxons continued the work. Still, through the Middle ages the bread of the poorer classes was made of flour from the coarser grains.

Deadly Enemy of Mosquito.

The so-called "water dog" of the Pacific coast of the United States is a newt five to eight inches long. Though quite immune to natural enemies itself, it destroys all mosquitoes within its range, and in the experiments of Prof. A. C. Chandler, of the Oregon Agricultural college, a single individual may devour 200 mosquito larvae in 4 hours, besides killing as many more. This harmless creature may be placed in pools and streams where no fishes could exist.

Don't miss getting some good Kodak pictures before the bad weather sets in. If your kodak is out of order, or you need a new machine drop in at Silverthorn's and let them fix your kodak or sell you a new one. Dly-9-10-tf

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OBSERVER ADVERTISING will bring results.

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Reliable Service
Progressive Methods

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RESOURCES $1,900,000

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