

No More Daylight Salvage

By going over the presidential veto twice congress finally repealed the daylight saving law...

It is generally admitted that the repeal of the daylight-saving law was done through the influence of the farming sections.

There is a suggestion that many localities and especially a number of the cities will continue the hour ahead plan next year by local ordinances and common agreement.

The farming industry is entirely different from that of any other productive effort. The farmer wants all the work hours he can get.

RATIONING BASIS FOR COAL.

It is announced that the coal dealers in Seattle favor a plan for return to the war-time methods of rationing coal to consumers.

In our own section of the country there is a better chance to miss the hardships because of the use of wood as a fuel supply.

It appears, after all, that the advice so widely spread early in the year in the admonition, "get your coal bin filled now," should have been heeded.

WORDS AS WELL AS DEEDS LIVE ON.

All controversy about the disputed question set aside, there is one way, undoubtedly, in which the dead do communicate with the living.

A great man off-times makes, for an immediate need or occasion, some pronouncement which, after the occasion which called it forth, is temporarily laid aside and forgotten.

The words of Lincoln, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson have often so spoken down the years, holding the American people to their ideals.

The words also of Theodore Roosevelt, spoken in his prime, cry aloud to Americans of the duties of citizenship in this troublous period.

"Get into action. Do things. Be sane. Don't fritter away your time.

"Create. Take a place wherever you are—and be somebody.

"Get action—but don't get gay!"

A London minister wants to turn the prayer book into "soldier language." He says, "What we want is to get back to the vulgar tongue—the language the lads spoke in France."

Everybody agreed that a railroad strike would be intolerable, and so there was no railroad strike. A coal strike would prostrate the railroads just as effectively as a railroad strike.

Inrenched Radicals Demies to All.

The Boise Statesman has come to the conclusion that the time is here for a sweep to be made on the entrenched radicals on the government payroll.

For many months the country has heard a succession of hints and charges to the effect that a surprising number of radicals of the most dangerous type have been retained in federal appointive positions of great importance.

On Monday, in the Senate, Senator Watson of Indiana made definite and sensational charges concerning the 'inrenchments of reds and radicals' in government departments.

Outspoken monarchists, men who march in "red" parades, pro-Germans and loud-spoken supporters of Russian Bolshevism were listed by the Indiana senator as being employes of the government.

It is unfortunate that, because most of these persons have been concerned with work of the federal trade commission in its investigation of the meat pickers, the defenders of these men will try to cloud the issue by declaring at once that "big business" is trying to ruin their reputations.

Red Cross Has Never Failed in Work.

In the report made to the American people by the war council of the American Red Cross it is recorded that on May 1, 1917, there were 562 Red Cross chapters in this country, with 486,900 adult members.

Today practically every square mile in the continental United States is covered by some form of Red Cross chapter, organization, and in addition there are 54 chapters in foreign countries and in insular possessions.

At a time when the country there is a better chance to miss the hardships because of the use of wood as a fuel supply, but even wood is hard to get in the middle of the winter season.

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Hot Lunches for Schools Are Popular.

Hot lunches for school children is growing in popularity. Where it is not a definite measure of the whole school system of a community individual schools are instituting it.

When a school is too far away for a child to go home for his noonday meal, the hot lunch is really a necessity. The old-fashioned lunch of a sandwich, a piece of cake, some fruit and a pickle is recognized as the best kind of meal for the growing, studying child.

Explaining the Present Labor Situation.

An interesting and convincing explanation of the present labor situation is given in a newspaper article by Sherman Rogers, who has worked for years as a common laborer in the northwestern woods, in shipyards and in factories and mines, and who has spent the past year in a personal investigation of labor sentiment and conditions all over the country.

1. The present unrest is not caused by economic necessity. 2. Working men, generally speaking, are saving more money than at any time in the period of American history, and in proportion to the cost of living are receiving the highest wages ever paid in this country.

Design of slanderous misrepresentation, intended to cause suspicion and class hatred, is being vigorously waged in every city, village and hamlet throughout the United States.

4. Conditions will rapidly regain normalcy as soon as there is a concerted movement among local Americans to disquiet workmen with the truth in the same manner that the radicals reach them with gross misrepresentation.

There it is in a nutshell—the nature of the disease, and the remedy. Let those who understand actual conditions and have at heart the interests of their country stop fighting and futile theorizing, and proceed to spread the facts about industry just as they spread the facts about the war.

Can Americans Develop Distinctive Music?

An article by Ruth Miller in a recent Saturday Evening Post expounds with singular clarity the American music situation. The writer states truths about music training, composition, traditions which would have found few believers before the war.

There were two camps in those days. One consisted of those who believed that America could, and was beginning to express herself in music—her vigorous idealism, the shriek of nervous tension which comes with the rapid development of industrial machinery, and the fine love of beauty which underlies all the ugliness as flowers seeds underlie the soil.

The other camp believed that Germany and music were synonymous. To think music could grow in America was preposterous. America was industrial and in a hurry, and only in the artistic Teutonic calm could music worth the name be born.

Since the war, and the awakening it brought as to the German national mind, every one is shouting loudly about the music of America. And there have grown up two other camps.

One of them believes everything produced on American soil is American music, and in Miss Miller's words, is "giving us in the name of a genuine American article Teutonic music rehashed." The listener hears "the braggadocio, the mawkishness, the innate sensuality masking under blatant sentimentality that characterize German music."

The other camp is of those who understand that "we have a small but lusty band of music writers who have the courage to put into their music some of the optimistic vitality, the dominating forceful character of our own people."

Miss Miller says, and rightly, that our music should be tested by our spirit. Does it contain "any plain-spoken, blunt Americanism"? Any of that outrageous audacious humor of ours that dares to laugh at the world and all it contains—including ourselves?

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Strikes Justifiable as a Last Resort.

Strikes, like wars, are almost universally considered justifiable as a last resort, but only as a last resort. Civilized nations have been trying to create an arrangement whereby war will thus be relegated to its proper place, and not be tolerated until all other possible means of settlement have been exhausted.

There is no question in the minds of most citizens about the principle involved. It is recognized that the strike is only tolerable and defensible when all other possible means have been invoked to right a wrong, and has failed.

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Even a coal strike, with all the bitter consequences likely to follow it, would be known by the public opinion if it were known to be the last resort of men suffering from grievous wrongs.

The coal miners, however, have declared for a strike practically as a first resort. More than that, they have done it in a questionable cause.

The demands they presented to the operators were obviously impossible of acceptance. Their terms would have meant ruin of the coal industry, unfair advantage over other labor groups and a heavy burden added to an already overburdened public.

That decision was taken without consulting the government or the public. It has been adhered to in the negotiations opened up with the federal government at the instance of the secretary of labor.

This is plain Prussianism. It is precisely the way the German autocracy acted in July, 1914.

Prussianism had its bloody, brutal day—and look at it now. Do the coal mine kaisers, Hindenburgs and Tirpitzes want history to repeat itself?

Welfare Plans for Employees Are Profitable.

A powerful concern employing several thousand people has worked out its welfare plan to the point that whenever a day which started pleasantly turns out stormy, an umbrella is put beside the desk of each employe just before quitting time.

"The corporation figures that the umbrella didn't cost much," says an article in the Saturday Evening Post, "and believes the investment is made up a hundredfold by the protection furnished to the workers. A few people absent with bad colds that might have been prevented will cost more than the interest on a very large investment in umbrellas. It might be added that the company safeguards its umbrella supply by charging ten cents a day if the umbrella is not promptly returned."

That colds cost money is a fact which health officials have been trying to teach the careless for a long time. But too many people are still disposed to regard them as accidents or visitations of Providence, troublesome, but unavoidable, and only to be expected as an excuse for a certain number of days per year off the job.

Most colds are absolutely preventable. They are not caused by rain, but the lowering of vitality resulting from a thorough soaking gives many a little germ opportunity to get in his dastardly work.

At a time when the country is suffering from under-production, it becomes the duty of every one to avoid the absence from work or the lowering of the quality of work done because of the common cold. And this takes into no consideration the danger that the cold may develop into something much more serious.

Carrying an umbrella or keeping dry, at the office or eating a sensible luncheon instead of a frilly one may seem unimportant. But if they increase production by maintaining health, they are worth while both in comfort and in money.

After all, it seems, the chief reason why there isn't enough sugar for the table and the canning is that people have been eating it up in the form of candy and drinking it up at the soda fountain.

Completed army air service records show that America had 66 fliers who earned the coveted title of "ace." No wonder we won the war! It would take a pretty good hand to beat 66 aces.

It's just as well that that 32-foot giant discovered in Mexico had been a long time extinct. Thing what the present cost of living, which is plenty high enough for us lilliputians, would do to a race like that.

"Paris Hates Fly to London," says the merry headlines. They happen to be flying by airplane, but they're birds just the same.

Rigs has been taken and burned again. Being destroyed is getting to be a habit with Rigs.

FOOTBALL SCORES.

- Minnesota 6, Iowa 9. Ohio State 18, Michigan 3. Wisconsin 14, Illinois 16. Northwestern 9, Chicago 41. Colgate 7, Princeton 9. Yale 9, Yale 27. Virginia 2, Harvard 47. Lafayette 9, Pennsylvania 22. Cornell 9, Dartmouth 9. Washington and Jefferson 17, Syracuse 6. Norwich 6, Brown 20. Amherst 7, Columbia 9. Navy 21, Bucknell 6. Army 12, Boston College 9. Oregon Agricultural College 6, Stanford 4.

FORTUNES OF WAR

High Military Rank Attained by Humble Civilians.

Sir Douglas Haig Tells of Many Instances That Came to His Notice During the Great War—Men, That Failed.

An interview with Sir Douglas Haig, printed in the Manchester Guardian, contains some shocking instances of the romance and fortunes of war.

"Promotion," said the field marshal, "has been entirely by merit, and the highest appointments were open to the humblest, provided he had the necessary qualifications of character, skill and knowledge."

"Many instances could be quoted of men who, from civil or comparatively humble occupations, have risen to important commands."

"A schoolmaster, a lawyer, a taxicab driver and an ex-sergeant major have commanded brigades."

"One editor has commanded a division and another held successfully the position of senior staff officer to a regular division."

"The undercook of a Cambridge college, a clerk to the Metropolitan water board, an insurance clerk, an architect's assistant and a police inspector became efficient general staff officers."

"A mess sergeant, a railway signman, a coal miner, a market gardener, an assistant secretary of a haberdashery company, a quartermaster sergeant and many private soldiers have risen to command battalions."

"Clerks have commanded batteries. A blacksmith, an iron molder, an instructor in tailoring, an assistant gas engineer, a grocer's assistant, as well as policemen, clerks and privates, have commanded companies and acted as adjutants."

These instances are not strange. They show possession of military instinct which only required the chance to be displayed.

Analyzing further, of course, it could be abundantly shown that some men, although given high rank, fell down lamentably when opportunity for work offered.

While technical education is essential, soldiers are born, not made. It would be interesting to collate from our own records some of the many instances of American soldiers who rose from the ranks to commissions after a brief apprenticeship to the profession of arms.

Ground Glass Not Harmful.

Experiments recently carried out by the army medical corps have entirely disproven the popular belief that ground glass is harmful to the digestive tract.

Glass was ground and sifted to secure varying degrees of fineness and considerable quantities of the material were incorporated in fresh meat, the same being fed to hungry dogs.

This was repeated in some instances on a number of days after which the dogs were killed and the digestive tract examined both with the naked eye and by the aid of the microscope, and no injury whatever was perceptible.

Before being killed the dogs apparently suffered no inconvenience and appeared normal in every way.

These findings should eliminate for all time the idea of glass being the cause of death in animals maliciously poisoned.—H. H. Feldman, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Wreathed Fortune From World.

Sir Marcus Samuel, who has purchased from the Earl of Berkeley for the sum of \$25,000,000 a parcel of the fashionable residential section of London, known as Berkeley square, started in business life keeping a little shop in one of the poorest quarters of the British metropolis, where he made and sold for a shilling or two, ornamental boxes made of shells from the seashore.

Later he invested his savings in oil, made money and started a company called the "Shell," thus identifying his big new venture with his original struggling business.

Those Investigational.

Congressman (conducting an investigation of the cost of living)—Come in here and sit down! I want to ask you some questions. Can't you try to evade, 'cause you can't get away. Is it true that you have been profiting in food products?

Washington State College 14, University of California 0. Utah 19, Montana 0.

Diversions That Benefit.

In an address at the Royal College of Medicine to students about to start out in practice for themselves, Dr. George Steele-Perkins of Edinburgh gave the advice:

"Also learn to play lawn tennis, golf, bridge, billiards, or whatever games most appeal to you, and among other things do not neglect the noble art of self-defense."

This advice is as sound for the young man starting out as a lawyer or a broker or a business man. For every man needs some amusement to which he can turn in order to forget the worries of his working hours. No man is ever too busy to play; an hour's relaxation makes him work better.

That is why Gladstone chopped down trees and studied Homer, why Wilson plays golf, why Charles Schwab plays bridge, why Cleveland went fishing, why Roosevelt rode, boxed, played handball; why the late J. P. Morgan was never too busy to devote an hour to talking art with some one who really knew.

Such diversions keep a man from going stale.—Exchange.

Boilers Heated by Electricity.

The curious anomaly of steam boilers heated by electricity is attracting serious attention in certain localities. Such boilers have been set up of capacities up to 1,500 kilowatts, or 2,000 horse-power, taking electric current of voltages up to 10,000, and offer advantages where coal is high and water-power cheap, as in certain woodpulp and paper factories of northern Europe.

Steam is generated by passage of the electric current through water. Narrow vertical tubes of insulating material contain water, and are connected at top and bottom with the interior of the boiler. Alternating current is sent through the water columns, the tubes with three-phase currents being connected in groups of three. Moving the electrodes in the tubes regulates the current strength. An efficiency of 95 per cent is claimed and one watt of electric energy is stated to produce nearly four pounds of steam.

Friend Wife Laughed.

I was motoring along one of our country roads in my trusty little bus with friend wife, who was carrying a most unweelcome bit of lurch when I posted alongside of a large, lacy sedan with a man trying to fix it.

"Trouble?" I asked. "Some," was the laconic answer. "What power car is it?" "Forty-horse," came the answer. "What seems to be the matter with it?"

"Well, from the way she acts, I should say that thirty-nine of the horses were dead." This must have been the funniest of experiences, for my wife actually laughed—right out loud.—Exchange.

New Insurance Idea.

To stimulate marriage several insurance companies in Great Britain are now issuing what is called marriage insurance. It provides for payment of \$2,500 at the expiration of 25 years or earlier, at death of the assured, and, in addition, \$500 in respect of each of five children born after the date of the policy who attain the age of twelve years, payable by five installments of \$100 each on the twelfth and four succeeding birthdays.

A WANT AD will do it.

Job printing, The Observer, extra 37.

NEW TODAY

LOST—Chase auto robe, black on one side, red plaid on other at high school Friday night. Reward, L. J. French Shoe Co. 10-26-37

LOST—Small brown bag containing small purse with \$5 bill and seven keys. Return to Observer office and receive reward. 10-26-37

FOR SALE—Hartford combination heater in first-class condition. Phone Black 602. 10-26-37p

FOR SALE—Sweet cider, delivered, 25c gallon. Call B-3361. Mrs. Geo. Maler, 2708 North Ash. 10-26-37p

FOR SALE—Cull apples, 50c a box. Red 3371. 10-24-37p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—2 3-4 ton Republic trucks run less than 2 years for 10000. From 1000 to 1200 lbs. or hay and grain. This is a bargain. La Grande Delivery Co. 10-26-37

FOR RENT—Close in, on Adams, a large, warm sleeping room, 1434 Adams. 10-26-37

Beautiful Christmas Cards. Fifty kinds printed to your order—much cheaper than "store" cards. La Grande Printing Co., West-Jacobson building. 10-26-37p

LOST—Yellow Collie pup, 18 months old. Reward. Phone B-3701. 10-26-37p

FOR SALE—Two heating stoves, one wood and one coal burner. One Second street. 10-26-37p

FOR SALE—Five-room bungalow, partly furnished. Large lot, pretty home, modern improvements, lovely porch. Easy payments. 1405 6th street. 10-26-37p