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

The Prince of Wales Visits This Country.

Edward Albert, Prince of Wales and future ruler of Great Britain and Ireland and the British dominions beyond the seas, has arrived in the United States, after much heralding. He has been met with fitting ceremony and conducted to Washington in state, and is receiving from all branches of the government, and from such representatives of the public as are allowed to participate, the welcoming courtesy that befits a distinguished foreign guest.

It is all right. No level-headed American would have it otherwise. The Crown Prince, according to all accounts is a nice young man, of pleasing personality and better morals than one expects in a scion of royal blood. Besides—what is of more practical importance—he comes as the representative of the other great English speaking nation, next to ours the strongest nation in the world, with which our destinies are linked strongly in a thousand ways, and with which it behooves us to get along as amicably as possible.

The fact that the king of England doesn't really rule makes little difference. He is the king-pin that holds a great empire together, and all the peoples of that empire esteem him accordingly. George has, and Edward Albert will have, much power. Let us be friends with young Ed.

By the way, we had a real King here lately. Albert, of Belgium, put on some regal airs; and he didn't have to. He had the goods. He was the goods. His war history spoke for him. And what he did right along, in the most matter-of-fact way imaginable, while he was gallivanting around these parts, spoke for him.

The Crown Prince is doubtless all right. He was in the war, too, and is said to have done good service, in his unobtrusive, wellbred way. But—

If that royal English kid would only hop from the white house to the Chicago Loop in an airplane, or burn up the road from New York to Philadelphia in an automobile at 90 miles an hour, or put on a suit of overalls and climb into a locomotive cab and beat the engineer at his own game, or get out on a railroad platform at dawn "incog." and tell the gaping farmers what a lazy good-for-nothing the Crown Prince is—or any other little stunt such as the King of the Belgians was always pulling off—what a relief it would be.

The Prince is so darned proper! America cracks under the strain.

Admiring Germany and Her Work.

There is a tendency of late (can some subtle German propaganda be at work again?) to admire the Germans as we used to do. We all know well into what "Germany efficiency" led—and yet, somehow, we are again dazzled by it.

Those who urge Americans to stop fussing and go to work are undoubtedly right. More work and less talk will straighten out many present difficulties. But when they add, "Look at the Germans! See how they have gone to work! Why, they are actually working ten and twelve hours a day," in tones of admiration and invidious comparison, they are merely insulting American intelligence.

Our workers may not analyze the matter, but their instinct to resent the comparison is sound. There is no merit in a ten-hour day. It has been proved over and over again that the man working eight hours produces more, and is and remains a better workman, than the man who habitually works ten hours or more.

The bit of leisure at the end of the eight-hour day has been a large factor in our development along mechanical lines. It is the man who comes fresh to his work, and who leaves before his mental power is totally exhausted, who can think intelligently and constructively about improving his work and its process.

The Germans have turned to work without our period of restless searching, simply because they are so philosophatic to object. Our workers, keener mentally, have sensed the fact that in the world's changing period they have a wonderful opportunity to improve conditions, to get grievances before the public mind.

Once it is made quite plain to the American worker that his country personally needs his labor, he will go to work with a vim, just as he went to war for his country with a vim, and he will produce more in his eight hour day than the German workers ever did or could in twelve hours.

Meanwhile, insulting hits at other comparisons is neither just nor useful.

Why Longer Tolerate These Disturbers?

The I. W. W. is again invading the lumber industry and has made its way into the merchant fleet, damaging engines and inciting crews to mutiny.

After the Centralia tragedy, every community knowing of the existence of a meeting place for this class of criminals should root it out and turn the men over to the authorities.

Why should industry and the public suffer by allowing such an element to stay in the community?

Men familiar with conditions have long seen the danger, but their warnings and advice were not heeded.

The cold-blooded murder of ex-service men in Centralia proves that warnings of industrial leaders were well grounded. We should rid the community of this element before more crimes are committed.

Radicalism and revolutionary methods in Seattle have broken down as the public has turned against the professional agitators. The tragedy at Centralia will strengthen the determination of all citizens to run this disturbing element out of the country.

CENTRALIA POSSE IS STILL OUT

"The I. W. W. furnished the guns. I used a .32 caliber high-power and Hansen used a .250 Savage. I don't know the name of the other man but he wore a logger's shirt and blue overalls. We were sent up on the hill about 1 o'clock. Just before we were one man was put in the Avalon hotel. I don't know his name but he wore a brown suit, light mackinaw, and he had a small light mustache. Everett told us to shoot when they shot at us or when we heard shots. Smith was to use a 32-20 revolver. We expected all to be killed and we done this with the intention of protecting our hall.

"I do not think that we got orders to do this from the outside but planned it among ourselves. I don't know anything about any other plan or where men were to be put, but Smith was to stay in the hall. I know O. C. Bland, Brittsmith, Roy Becker, Hansen, alias Houghtenorr, the other fellow that was with us, and myself took part in the shooting. After the shooting I went home and hid across the field from the house in the brush. The other two men went to a shack of Hansen's up at the head of the Hanford river. Hansen and the other man went together. We took the guns up in a suitcase and Hansen carried the suitcase. That was the suitcase that was found up there.

(Signed) "L. ROBERTS

"Witnesses: Robert Jackson and C. H. Lewis."

RECESS PLANS DUTY EXPENSE

SIX MONTHS SESSION PASSES LITTLE LEGISLATION.

Congress Must Remain On Job, Says Representative Byrns, of Tennessee.

(By Associated Press to The Observer)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—"If congress takes a recess, as the Republican leaders are heading every effort to do, it will be at the expense of duty," declared Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, ranking Democratic member of the house appropriations committee today.

"The necessity for congress remaining on the job and attending to the business that is pressing for attention is just as great as ever it was, than it was last March or April, when Republicans were clamoring for President Wilson to convene congress," continued Mr. Byrns. "Not only has congress accomplished very little in the way of legislation, so that it should remain on the job and exact such laws as ought to be passed, but the present disjointed condition of the country, by reason of the industrial unrest, is such that congress ought to not only be willing, but anxious to stay in session, for it is not possible to tell what may arise to demand speedy attention.

"This congress has been in session six months now, but has passed very little legislation," said Mr. Byrns. "It passed some amendments to the food control bill, but not without several months of delay and only after such amendments had been urged by the President and Attorney General Palmer. And even then the President had to intervene to prevent congress taking a recess before enacting the needed legislation. And even though the President asked that among these amendments to the food control bill be passed, so that the government might deal with the high cost of living problem in an effective way, and incidentally prosecute those who had been guilty of profiteering, it was late in October before they finally reached the President and only within the last ten days that congress made available to the department of justice the appropriation needed to go after profiteers and also conduct a campaign against the 'Reds.'

"It has only been after considerable urging by committees that has consumed over six months that a railroad bill has been reported out, to be called up in the house on Tuesday of this week. I think congress ought to stay in session and, if possible, enact the needed railroad legislation before the special session must end in December. If the adjournment the leaders have been trying so hard to reach were ordered according to their plans, this legislation couldn't be enacted, because the senate hasn't shown signs of finishing with the peace treaty at a very early date and the railroad bill can't be taken up over there until the treaty is out of the way. And the senate ought to give the railroad bill very deliberate and mature consideration, for it is certainly far too important a matter to be rushed through.

"Leaders that Mr. Byrns, as ranking minority member of the appropriations committee, have prepared show that the Republicans' claim of having saved the country money in the annual appropriations bills for branches. The total appropriations for the current fiscal year aggregate seven and a quarter billion dollars. The deficiency appropriations such as army, navy, District of Columbia, Indian, Sundry Civil, and others, were passed by the present congress almost identically as they passed the house in the last congress, which was Democratic and only to be killed by the Republican filibuster in the senate. Mr. Byrns' figures show that, as a matter of fact, the Republican congress has increased these appropriations by $62,000,000, instead of the $200,000,000 increase shown only days ago, so that the extravagance is growing. Then, said Mr. Byrns, in the case of the senate filibuster of last March to the national treasury. Some of the alleged savings, by which the Republican house leaders laid claim, were made by cutting down the departmental appropriations, and then again on the 1919 deficiency bill, which has just been passed and which appropriates $175,000,000 in addition, the appropriation of $750,000,000 for the railroad administration, against which Republicans protested in the Democratic congress, only to make available, after they had come into the control of congress.

ARMY FORCES FOR HAWAIIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

that this is not the case. As the government has not taken over the welfare work with the insular or foreign troops, our four camp buildings there are running at full capacity. In the city of Honolulu the "Y" owns the old Royal Hawaiian Hotel purchased in 1917 at a cost of $700,000, and it is operated as a general central Army and Navy building.

"Not only are men stationed on the island entertained at this building but more than 25,000 troops enroute to or from Oriental or Siberian ports on U. S. A. transports have enjoyed its privileges. While the climate of the Islands is delightful, the comparatively small white population renders wholesome recreation facilities comparatively limited and the temptations for the soldier are much greater than in most mainland posts. For this reason, the need for the "Y" program is especially great."

Activities of the Y. M. C. A., which is the only welfare organization that has done regular work in Hawaii, have run into surprising figures during the past year. According to reports which Mr. Williams is taking to Detroit, there was a general attendance at all buildings of 612,174. There were held 375 social entertainments which were attended by 88,891 men and 164 motion pictures were seen by 28,530 men. Educational classes held during the year numbered 17,762 and the attendance at these reached a total of 308,261.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Theodore E. Buehler, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed with the County Clerk, of Union County, Oregon, his Final Account, as administrator of the estate of Theodore E. Buehler, and the County Court of said Union county has fixed the 16th day of December, at 10 o'clock a. m. as the time, and the Court House in La Grande, Oregon, as the place for hearing objections to any item therein, and then and there disapprove, modify or allow the said final account.

Dated at La Grande, Oregon, this 10th day of November, 1919.

J. F. O'CONNELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Theodore E. Buehler, deceased.
F. S. IVANHOE, Attorney for Estate.
Oly—Nov.17-24;Dec.1-8-15.

A Drop of Water.

If a drop of water could be magnified to the size of the earth, each of its molecules would appear no larger than a baseball.

Jazzerizing the Buzzer.

A newly designed triple tone electric bell yields a clear ring from one push button, a buzz from the second and a combined ring and buzz from the third. The buttons may be placed on three different doors of a house, or in office or shop the signals may be used for calling three different persons.—Popular Science Monthly.

Constipation.

Most laxatives and cathartics afford only temporary relief and should be used only for that purpose. When you want permanent relief take Chamberlain's Tablets and be careful to observe the directions with each package. These tablets not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion.—Adv.

Hot Butter Scotch sundae at Levy Vogel Drug store. 11-16-tf

MEN!

HERE ARE TWO THINGS

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

that should be among your wardrobe

Florsheim Shoe

Two trade-marks of standardization in Clothing and Shoes. When you have them, you have the most your money can buy—you may feel assured that your money has been well spent, that no better can be put into a shoe, that no better clothing exists than that which you are wearing. You are dressed among the best.

In HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES you get all wool fabrics, of course, but that would amount to nothing if it were not for the fact that with it you get the best tailoring, proper fit, the style, and an absolute guarantee of satisfaction. Then in—

FLORSHEIM SHOES

you are getting the true measure of economy—service. It's true, you pay more for them, but they're worth more. You may buy shoes for less, but they're worth less. Then, taking their quality for granted, they're stylish—you can see they're unusual shoes. We recommend them because there are none better.

Men's Separate TROUSERS

A big new lot of all wool Dress Pants. The patterns are varied, there are striped and plain colors, in greys, browns, blacks and mixtures; all sizes now. If you have a coat and vest to match, or need an extra pair of trousers, come in and see these; they range in price from $6.00 up to $10.00.

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Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

SOME OF OUR FANCY CAKES—

and none but what you would relish. You'll find them delicious for afternoon tea. You will relish them especially as a dessert for the luncheon.

WE BAKE THEM FRESH—

every day, and never miss a date in make records. We'll not make you sore and send disappointed home.

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Closed cars meet all trains and answer all calls. All-night service.

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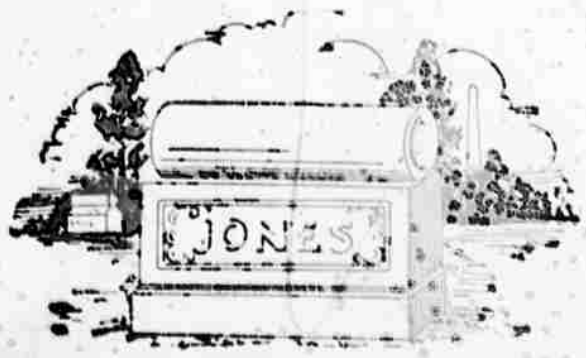
Stand at Foley Hotel.

MONUMENTS



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ELKS' BALL

the Second of the Series, at Elks' Home, Monday Evening November 17. Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock, sharp, and quit at 12. Be there. Glad rags are not essential, for this is an informal, high class Elks' event.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE

LINDSAY'S ORCHESTRA WILL FURNISH JAZZ.