

The Observer

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THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC.

Argentina is the latest among the great nations to recognize Lithuania as "a free and independent nation," and the first of the South American states to welcome this new but very old people into the community of powers.

Argentina's recognition is based upon the fact that the Lithuanian republic, since its establishment three years ago, has established a complete system of local administration, restored means of communication, greatly expanded and developed its facilities for popular education and raised and equipped an efficient army. De facto independence has already been recognized by the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Finland and Switzerland. Russia and Germany have recognized de jure independence also.

Lithuania is one of the oldest of European nations, having maintained its independence against Tartar and Russian until, more than 500 years ago, it gave a race of great kings to Poland and became in a measure merged with that state. It was Christianized as a part of that agreement. With Poland it struggled successfully against the Germans and the rising Russian power for three centuries and, with much of Poland, it fell to Russia in the partitions of the eighteenth century.

Through four centuries of varying forms of political union, however, the Lithuanians and Poles remained distinct peoples. When the Russian empire crumbled, each hastened to set up a national state and the Lithuanians, at least, showed no inclination to restore the historic union. Now their efforts at the development of a working system for self-government bear fruit.

THEY CAME, THEY SAW, THEY LEARNED.

Some distinguished Frenchmen have been interviewing American officialdom with a view to learning our attitude toward European affairs in general and Germany in particular.

They have learned, they are wiser, and we hope they are satisfied.

We Americans are not keen on interfering with European affairs, and we are strenuously averse to having them interfere with ours.

Our guests have learned that a community of nations that would preserve peace and yet not involve us in drastic measures against our will and traditional policy would undoubtedly be approved by a majority of our people.

They have learned that we believe Germany should be required to pay to the extent of justice and her ability.

They have also learned that we do not approve of cutting the German throat as an act of revenge.

In other words, America advocates a broad, just and humane policy, and endeavors to practice as she advocates.

We are pleased to have had our brothers from France with us, and we hope they come again. They will always find something worth seeing and learning in America.

HOME GROWN SUGAR, LTD.

Once upon a time, when sugar was a good deal more of a luxury than it is today, England would gladly have traded all of Canada to France for the little West Indian island of Guadeloupe. Canada was then believed to have an altogether impossible sort of climate, and to be of value only for its fur. Today comparatively few know where to look for Guadeloupe and its sugar plantations on the map. Do you?

Record sugar prices during the war years did not revive England's interest in the sugar islands, indeed, but did direct attention to the dangers of lack of shipping and the inconveniences of permitting profiteering. They made the government consider the need for an assured supply of the commodity for which men fought on the seven seas all through the eighteenth century. The result is the Ministry of Agriculture's promotion of Home Grown Sugar, Ltd., a corporation in which the British government owns a half interest.

This company has contracted with farmers in Southern England to grow beets this year—20,000 tons of them. Its new mill, now in process of erection, is expected to be in commission by fall with a daily capacity of some 600 tons of sugar beets. The company is not asking farmers to try a large acreage this first year—the average field is between five and six acres, and there are over 400 of them—but exhaustive soil tests and known climatic conditions make the government optimistic.

It is a small beginning, but an interesting one, in view of the trend in English thought which such a move indicates. Not many decades ago Great Britain deliberately turned its back upon the land and decided to encourage trade and industry at the expense of agriculture. The World War, with its ever-present threat of hunger, has proved conclusively the advantage of such a policy when carried to extremes. Today England, like every other

country, perceives the substantial advantage of being in some measure self-supporting. It is safe to predict that the next ten years will see an enormous increase in the land under tillage. The submarines did not win the war for Germany, but at least they made plain to England how the war might be lost.

FORMALITY IN THE COURT ROOM.

An Ohio judge urges a return to old formality in the court room to counteract the growing disrespect for courts and law. He would have the judges resume the fashion of wearing caps and gowns, open the court with formal exercises and bar anything which looks like disrespect of indifferent behavior on the part of the judges, lawyers, persons on trial or court attendants.

"Many court rooms," said the judge, "are conducted like bar-rooms. The attorneys stand around and smoke, spectators read newspapers and others carry on conversations in whispers or talk in loud tones."

The judge's suggestions, in the main, are admirable. Informality in the courts, which came originally from the sound American principle of equality between men, has resolved itself into undue familiarity and lack of respect. This leads ultimately to disrespect for law itself. All men may be equal before the court, but the court represents something higher than any individual—law. A return to such observances and dignity in court as would stimulate respect for law would be an excellent thing for many communities.

Even with the advent of spring we can't lose the weather man. He'll soon be coming just as gloriously as he tried to freeze us to death.

Not being harnessed up in the league of nations, we can do just as effective and profitable work by constituting ourselves a league of Americans.

THE OFFICE CAT



—By JUNIUS—

Work is the result of Adam's craving for apples. If he had used a little judgment back then in the garden of Eden we might all have been sitting around playing pinchle or something today. But he didn't and that's why we mortals of the present age have to buy alarm clocks.

There are many kinds of work. However, the second-story variety is the most profitable if one is a good climber. Among the other kinds are fancy, degree, open (theaters), house, and —, but why go on like this when you can think of 'em just as easily as we can?

Walt Mason, the bard of Emporia, Kas., who has upset the tradition that there is no money in writing poetry, says:

"Our one best bet is honest sweat, And toil's our greatest treasure."

Work is the badge of respectability and there is some consolation in the fact that our neighbors have to do it, too. Furthermore, if it wasn't for toil we couldn't appreciate vacations. There are many good things to be said about the subject, but we have noticed that very few men have ever bought limousines on the proceeds—unless they used it as a transitive verb.

Thank you.

There's little left to swear off excepting taxes.

Ever notice that some of the smallest automobiles have the loudest horns.

A man thinks he knows everything, but lots of girls use rouge and blonde and get by with it.

Dolly had been praying for a long time for a baby sister.

The other morning her mother, reading the paper, exclaimed: "I see Mrs. Smith has a little daughter!"

"How do you know that?" asked the child.

"I read it in the paper," answered her mother.

"Read it to me," said the daughter.

The mother read: "Born, on March 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, a daughter."

The child thought for a moment, then she said: "Mumme, I know what I'm going to do. I'm going to stop praying and begin advertising."

If all the people were in jail that we think ought to be, think what a tough life it would be for those of us who would have to support them by paying taxes.

"Dear me," said the worried mother "what is baby crying for?"

"He's cross with me, mother," said Dolly, "I was trying to make him smile with the glove-stretcher."

We understand that there is no truth in the report that Alert, Indiana, has paralysis.

Now that we have a fair start we ought to go big today. Next time we'll say it thus: "A La Grande grocery man is of the opinion that an egg plant is a plum with the mumps."

Presuming that Chickens are Barred From This Party.

Invitations have been issued to every farmer in Putnam county to take part in the biggest rooster party ever held in this county.

You no longer see ladies' hosiery displayed in the magazines and art books. The competition on the avenues is entirely too severe.

Ten Thousand Years Ago.

In these hard times, When rent is high, And the profiteer Won't let me buy, by juve,

I wish I was a monkey, To swing on my tail from tree to tree, How happy and carefree I was, by gee, When I used to be a monkey, Oh,

Ten thousand years ago.

Turn back, oh Time! In your flight, take me To my home in the tall coconut tree.

When I was a monkey, And lived in a tree,

Ten thousand years ago, by gee.

OWNER OF RABBIT SHIPMENT UNKNOWN: FAMILY HAS GROWN

RENO, Nev., Apr. 15.—The plague of rabbits feared by General Agent R. D. Kichberger of the Reno office of the American Railway Express Co. has developed. An original consignment of four rabbits shipped to a local woman has increased to 30 and efforts of the office to locate the consignee have failed.

Kichberger states that he is unable to determine whether the additional 26 rabbits are the property of the consignee or the company or whether the bunnies belong to the owner.

SEES HOPE IN STOCK FUTURE

PRICES POOR NOW BUT CHANGE RAPIDLY APPROACHING.

Stockgrowers Have Opportunities to Buy Now But None to Sell Says Stock Expert

Conditions in the livestock industry are far from hopeless, with the possible exception of the plungers who bought heavily when prices hit the top, according to H. A. Lindgren, of the animal husbandry division of O. A. C., who spent last night in La Grande on his way to attend a stockmen's meeting at Union.

Mr. Lindgren stated that at present prices are far from satisfactory but that hogs were in demand more than other stock. Sheep and cattle are not only very low in price but the market is very poor.

"There are many farmers who are forced to sell their stock. I know of many cases where pure-bred bulls can be purchased below production cost, the owners being in a position where they are forced to dispose of their stock, regardless of the price," Mr. Lindgren stated today. "Those stockmen who are using grade bulls have an opportunity to acquire pure-breeds at a very low price now."

ANOTHER COMPANY, 5. 5. 5. 5. NEW YORK, Apr. 15.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced reductions from seven to fourteen dollars per ton on various products.

THREE FINED AT RATE OF \$10 PER, THIS MORNING

Two motorists operating cars with but one license plate were fined in municipal court this morning. Jess Crum paid a fine of \$10 and Bruce Kee, who had deposited \$10 as a guarantee that he would appear in court this morning at ten, who failed to appear had his deposit forfeited.

R. L. Hanlon, charged with disorderly conduct, was fined \$10. Hanlon tried to steal a ride on a passenger train leaving here yesterday. The conductor tried to put him off and Hanlon acted like a "hard-boiled" gentleman of the road. This cost him the \$10.

PETER A. JAY NEW MINISTER

WASHINGTON, Apr. 15.—Peter A. Jay, of Rhode Island, now minister to Salvador, has been selected by President Harding to be minister to Roumania.

Prune Shipments Begin

SALEM, April 15.—Initial shipments began yesterday on the 1,500,000 pounds of prunes sold by the Drager Fruit company to Germany. Approximately 40 cars will be required to move the fruit from Salem to Portland where it will be loaded aboard ship for its foreign destination.

Early Day Paddler.

An important merchant of centuries ago was the man who did your buying for you. In those days there were no mail-order houses nor was there such a thing as running into town to do your shopping. So there was evolved a professional shopper who made it his business to buy what you needed. He was known as a packer, packer, or pack-man, and from these words the modern names resembling them have sprung.

LABOR BOARD ADOPTS GATES AGREEMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

have the right to make an agreement applying to all employees in the craft or class of the representatives.

The 16 principles outlined were as follows:

"An obligation rests upon the management, upon each organization of employees and upon each employee to render honest, efficient and economical service to the carrier.

"The spirit of co-operation between the management and employees being essential to efficient operation, both parties will so conduct themselves as to promote this spirit.

"Management having the responsibility for safe, efficient and economical operation, the rules will not be subversive of necessary discipline.

Employees May Organize.

"The rights of employees to organize for lawful objects shall not be denied, interfered with or obstructed. The right of such lawful organizations to act toward lawful objects through representatives of its own choice; whether employees of a particular carrier or otherwise, shall be agreed to by management.

"No discrimination shall be practiced by management as between members and non-members of organizations, or as between members of different organizations, nor shall members of organizations discriminate against non-members, or use other methods than lawful persuasion to acquire their membership. Espionage by carriers on the legitimate activities of labor organizations or by labor organizations on the legitimate activities of carriers should not be practiced.

"The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management adversely affecting their wages or working conditions shall be agreed

QUALITY FOOTWEAR

"ECONOMY THROUGH QUALITY"

—Applied to shoes, "Economy Through Quality" means good service, more comfort and better appearance throughout the life of the shoe, the satisfaction thus obtained more than justifies the initial expenditure. This is true economy.

—All our energy and every thought has for years been concentrated on the merchandising of the finest footwear. To-day you will see in ARMSTRONG SHOES a continuation of that policy. We believe them to be the finest embodiment of real style we have seen. They prove economical in the long run, whether you are seeking economy or not.

—There are cheaper shoes and lower priced shoes, but our prices are The Lowest For Which Reliable Footwear can be Sold.

—Inspection invited. See Windows.

OXFORDS

- Black kid, military heel and welt sole. Armstrong make. Price \$10.00.
- Brown kid, same as black. Price \$10.50.
- Brown kid Oxford, Cuban heel, welt sole. Price \$10.00.
- Black kid, same as brown, \$9.00.
- Brown calfskin, low heel, good welt sole. Price \$8.75.
- Brown Two-Strap Oxford with new saddle-strap and buckles. The newest thing in an Oxford. Armstrong make. Price \$10.50.
- Brown calfskin, flat heel and heavy welt sole. Price \$6.25.

PUMPS

- Brown kid, Louis heel, light welt sole and with instep strap. A beautiful shoe, priced at \$10.50.
- Black kid, high Louis heel and turn sole. Armstrong make. Priced at \$10.00.
- Plain black kid Pump of good quality. Light welt sole and low heel. Priced at \$8.50.
- Same in brown, \$9.50.
- Many others await your inspection.

to by management. This right of participation shall be deemed complied with, if and when, the representative of a majority of the employees of each of the several classes directly affected shall have conferred with the management.

Men Must Have Hearing.

"No employees should be disciplined without a fair hearing by a designated officer of the carrier. Suspension in proper cases pending a hearing, which shall be prompt, shall not be deemed a violation of this principle. At a reasonable time prior to the hearing he is entitled to be apprised of the charge against him. He shall have a reasonable opportunity to secure the presence of witnesses and shall have the right to be represented by a counsel of his choosing. If the judgment shall be in his favor, he shall be compensated for the wage loss, if any, suffered by him.

"Proper classification of employees and a reasonable definition of the work to be done by each class for which just and reasonable wages are to be paid.

"Regularity of hours or days during which the employee is to serve or hold himself in readiness to serve is desirable.

"The principle of seniority, long applied to the railroad service, is sound and should be adhered to. It should be so applied as not to cause undue impairment of the service.

Eight Hour Day Approved.

"The board approves the principles of the eight hour day, but believes it should be limited to work requiring continuous application during eight hours. For eight hours' pay, eight hours work should be performed by all railroad employees except engine and train service employees, regulated by the Adamson act, who are paid generally on a mileage basis, as well as an hourly basis.

"The health and safety of employees should be reasonably protected.

"The carriers and the several crafts and classes of railroad employees have a substantial interest in the competency of apprentices or persons under training. Opportunity to learn any craft or occupation shall not be unduly restricted.

Bargaining Provided For.

The majority of any craft or class of employees shall have the right to determine what organization shall represent members of such craft or class. Such organization shall have the right to make an agreement which shall apply to all employees in such craft or class. No such agreement shall infringe, however, on the right of employees not members of the organization representing the majority to present grievances either in person or by representatives of their own choice.

"Employees called or required to report for work and reporting, but not used, should be paid reasonable compensation therefor."

Decision Is Unexpected.

"The board's decision came unexpectedly in the middle of a hearing on the reasonableness of the existing rules and opening a way to speedy conclusion of the controversy. The fight over national agreements was begun immediately after the return of the railroads to private ownership March 1, 1920, but consideration of rules was postponed by the board when it was formed on April 15, 1920, because of the urgency of the wage question.

The board divided the railroad controversy into a question of wages and of working conditions. Hearings on wages resulted in decision No. 2, the six hundred million dollar wage award of July 20 and the rules dispute was deferred until January. In the wage decision the board directed that the national shop crafts agreements should be continued and the bulletins and orders for the United States railroad administration have also been continued in force.

Featuring for Today and Sat. Splendid Dresses at \$25



FROM OUR OWN STOCKS WE HAVE TAKEN

FIFTY DRESSES, FROM \$27.50 TO \$37.50,

ADDED OTHERS RECENTLY PURCHASED,

AND FOR

Today and Sat.

Two Days Only

We will sell all of these dresses for \$25.00. No layaways or approvals. This, we believe, is a splendid opportunity for the woman who has been wanting a real gown for \$25.00. An early inspection is urged, as sizes are somewhat limited.

JUST RECEIVED—A shipment of MINA Tailored House Dresses. They are beauties, and great bargains. Priced from \$2.00 to \$3.25.

CAMPBELL SISTERS

Ready to Wear