

The Observer

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WHEN BONNEY FEEDS THE FISH

Everyone has heard much about feeding the fish, but a remarkable demonstration of the full meaning of the term can only be had by driving over to the fish hatchery at Union and witnessing Superintendent Bonney actually feeding the fish. He has all sizes and in the lagoon where the larger ones are located is a sight worth while. Throwing the feed from the little rustic bridge which spans the lagoon Superintendent Bonney has the trout trained to "stick around" until they feel the feed hit the water and then they jump for it by the hundreds. One would scarcely believe the truth about the new hatchery unless one saw the working conditions there. Scarcely a year old is the plant but it is the most modern to be imagined. It is located just outside of Union on Catherine creek where a snug hatchery building and a nice little bungalow set in a clump of trees tell the story of a state institution which is to hatch a million fish a year to stock the streams of Union, Wallowa and Baker counties.

Being of an artistic nature, Mr. Bonney has landscaped the grounds in a most pleasing manner. He says the start has only been made and when finished it will be a dream—a wooded beauty. To us it looks all of that now for with the winding walks, the rustic bridges, carefully laid out lagoons, each bordered with whitewashed stone and trimmed with green alfalfa, it presents a picture in the Catherine district.

One of the popular drives this summer will be to Union—for everyone likes to go to Union—and then to the fish hatchery where Superintendent Bonney is always on the job and welcomes guests at all hours.

"EXQUISITE," SO THEY SAY

The New York Philharmonic orchestra, about seventy-five strong, appeared in the L. D. S. tabernacle Saturday night to a packed house. People came for miles to hear this great aggregation of musicians, and those who know music say it was exquisite.

We presume it was, but speaking honestly and from the heart, we were disappointed in the program. Not but skill, genius and musical ability combined to make the orchestra remarkable even unto the eyes of a neophyte, but somehow their music never begun and never ended—it was that high class fligree stuff known only to the highly trained ear and appreciated entirely by those who have poured over musical studies for years.

It is a safe bet that three fourths of that vast audience would have yelled with joy if that leader had departed from a selection composed of strictly classical and set the half hundred violins to work on a national air or even "Turkey in the Straw."

Such is not to be with people who spend their lives in musical education, but nevertheless the common people like the selections with "tunes" to them.

La Grande feels a pleasure in having detained the orchestra for a concert here and it is apparent that many people both from this city and the neighboring cities were anxious to hear such a notable organization from the audience that gathered Saturday night.

A TARIFF TO KEEP UP FARM PRICES

"Hundreds of cargoes of beef, mutton, hides, wool, and grain have been loaded at Australian and South American ports and shipped to the United States since President Wilson vetoed the Fordney Emergency Tariff measure," says Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in Capper's Weekly (Topeka). In the opinion of Secretary Wallace, therefore, "the farmer is quite as much in need of protection as the manufacturer." This the farmers' representatives in Congress are trying to obtain, with an encouraging measure of success in the House, where the Fordney Bill was passed at the earliest opportunity by a large majority.

"Last year he produced large crops of all kinds at the highest cost ever known. The fading away of the foreign outlet for his surplus, together with other causes, has resulted in a decrease in the price of the farmers' products until many of them are now selling for less than half the actual cost of production." "Practically all agricultural products should at once be given adequate protection against foreign competition. The sooner we get down to studying this whole national situation, the better it is going to be for all of us. It is even more important to the industrial sections that our agricultural production be put on a thoroughly sound foundation than it is to the farmers themselves."

"The most serious obstacle to the revival of industry is the paralysis of agriculture," argues the House Ways and Means Committee in a report on the Fordney Bill; "the purchasing power of farmers has been largely destroyed, and must be restored before any real recovery can be expected. The report goes on: "The prosperity of this country is based primarily on agriculture. It is the American people's natural right to have their products sold at a price which will enable them to live."

PUBLIC FEARS WATER RIGHTS MAY BE LOST

(Continued from Page One.)

aroused, but it frequently sleeps too long. It is a tardily awakening opinion which has compelled congress to act for the protection of the remaining waters susceptible of power development. Happily for the West, there is presumably remaining free an abundance of potential power in the upper reaches of the navigable streams, upon the remnant of public lands and upon government reservations. Apparently it will be in the Western states where will be found the chief benefit to arise from the new power legislation.

Must Regain Control

In the East the states themselves must arouse to the crisis and, by proper laws and effective constitutional amendments recover control of water rights now in the hands of private exploiters. The subject is already one of paramount interest in several of the older commonwealths, and in another decade there probably will be no economic subject so vital or so compelling as this. The reason is obvious. Rapidly increasing population demands the utilization of every source from which motive energy may be drawn, to the end that industry

may not languish or demand exceed supply. The state must more and more assert its protective power, assuring equality of opportunity and suppressing monopoly.

The federal water-power act is far from perfect, but it is at least a beginning toward an end which must count large in the economic life of the nation during succeeding centuries.

Statesmanship, both political and utilitarian, looks beyond the horizon of the present to the exigencies of a distant future. The act is at least a warning to invisible mercenaries that the sun of publicity is hereafter to shine upon their operations and that there is a well-defined purpose to conserve resources and to preserve to all the people something of their remaining heritage therein.

Fundamentally the congressional purpose appears to have been to permit private capital to develop power upon government lands, reservations and navigable rivers, but at the same time to insure federal control of all operations through a system of licenses and permits. The rules and regulations of the conduct of the plants, as well as of their preliminary survey and inspection, are not to be formulated and adopted by the federal power commission, which consists of the secretaries of war, interior and agriculture. These rules are now in process of systematization, and the representatives of the leading power companies have recently met in Washington to participate in the discussion of the framework of these rules.

When the scheme of operation has been fully worked out the public can judge more clearly as to the probable value of the statute to the people as a whole. The administration cannot be safely allowed to drift to the fold of special interests. It possesses teeth, if they be not drawn. There are, however, some very capable legislative and legal dentists in our industrial life.

May Develop Projects.

The law, fortunately, is comprehensive enough to permit development of any project by the central government itself, whenever in the judgment of the commission public interest demands. In express language the act prohibits the approval of any application presented by any citizen, association, corporation, state or municipality when the United States, in the opinion of the commission, should undertake the work, that is, when the welfare of all the people or certain peculiarly governmental functions are involved. In such cases it is made the duty of the commission to cause to be made surveys, examinations, reports and plans, to itself make formal findings, and to submit all thereof to congress with proper recommendations.

It is by virtue of this mandate that navigation canalization of rivers at points where hydraulic energy exists, generation of electric power for pumping water upon irrigable lands and the utilization of hydro-electric sources for railroad electrification and other purposes in which the nation may have a direct or indirect interest, are all made possible. For instance the whole population is vitally interested in cheap and rapid transportation. The distribution problem has become both vexatious and menacing. If the engineers in any preliminary survey locate a power site anywhere on navigable waters, public lands or government reservations, through which neighboring rail lines may be electrified at moderate cost, it thereby becomes the manifest duty of the commission to decline any private application for license, to make its own survey and investigation and to submit its findings and recommendations to congress. So also as relates to improvement of navigation and to the reclamation of any considerable body of arid lands.

Other factors might be worthy of consideration and in time of war they might be numerous. Except, however, when some special governmental purpose of duty is to be served, the purpose of the statute is to leave the field free to citizens, corporations, states and municipalities (the latter term being declared to include city, county, irrigation district or other political subdivision or agency competent under the state laws to develop, transmit, utilize or distribute electric power) each to be always subject to the terms and conditions of the license itself, which is limited to a term of fifty years with conditional right of continuance or renewal.

Upon just compensation and under fair conditions the federal government may take over any plant at the

PENNEY HEADS GO TO SALT LAKE

Managers of the J. C. Penney stores in Oregon and Washington passed through La Grande this morning in a special car attached to No. 24. They are on their way to a meeting at Salt Lake City on May 4.

C. E. Short, manager of the local store, and Homer Leffel, assistant manager of the local store, joined the special here. Charles H. Baker, manager of the Enterprise store, also joined the delegation. When the car arrived here 69 managers of various Oregon and Washington stores were already on the train.

Mr. Short expects to be gone about ten days.

Pin Appears Here—

The first influenza quarantines of the year have been established at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Hicks at 1305 G street and Cal Combs at 1208 C Street.

Leaves for Encampment—

H. C. Hall will leave tonight to attend the M. W. A. State Encampment at Bend, Ore.

You will never know what people think of you by what they say.

TOM—DICK—HARRY. Adv.

BIBLICAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1. How did Delilah approach Samson when she sought his confidence regarding his great strength?

2. What is the nature of the Book of Revelations?

3. Why did Sarah wish Hagar and her son driven out of Abraham's house?

4. Whom did Isaac marry?

5. What did Balaam, King of Moab, want Balaam to do to the Israelites camped in the plains of Moab?

6. Who was Baal?

7. Who was the supreme deity of the Canaanites who worshipped Baal?

8. What happened to Saul on the road to Damascus to bring about his conversion to Christianity?

9. Who received Saul (later Paul) into the church?

10. Which of the seven churches of Revelation is now in the most perilous state?

Answers to these questions will be published in the Observer tomorrow.

West & Co

THE QUALITY STORE

NEW KNIT TIES

\$1.00

It's a season for Knit Ties without a doubt—and here's a chance for every man to buy in a supply to a good advantage. All colors and a good assortment to choose from. Specially priced now at \$1.00 each.

The Name "VASSAR" On 150 Men's Summer Union Suits

The name "Vassar" means a great deal to men who are particular about the quality and fit of their underwear—especially so of the loose summer garments. We secured these in a special purchase from the factory at a considerably lower price than they were intended to sell for. A touch of the garment will tell you that. There are all sizes from 36 to 46 and plenty for every man to select a seasonably supply at this special price of \$1.00. Please remember we cannot replace this same quality for as low a price as we are offering these.

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Upon just compensation and under fair conditions the federal government may take over any plant at the

expiration of any license. This provision looks toward emergencies and epochs of peril, but thereby congress seems to have visioned a future when all public utilities will pass to national or state ownership—a situation not improbably within the span of another half century.

Chamberlain's Tablets Are Mild and Gentle in Effect.

The laxative effect of Chamberlain's Tablets is so mild and gentle that it can hardly realize that it has produced by a medicine—made

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The laxative effect of Chamberlain's Tablets is so mild and gentle that it can hardly realize that it has produced by a medicine—made

ARCADE TODAY TUESDAY

Eduardo Lejarazu
Baritone
Beatriz Pizzorni
Soprano
Spieria Castel
Mezzo
Ricardo Clark
Tenor
Del Castillo
Accompantist

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In Operatic and Popular Songs

Change of Program Each Day

ALSO

KATHERINE MACDONALD

IN

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From the Saturday Evening Post Story

WRIGLEY'S

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Everywhere

All over the world people use this goodly for its benefits, as well as its pleasure.

Keeps teeth clean, breath sweet, throat soothed.

CHICAGO

CALCUTTA

PARIS

CATALINA ISLAND

STILL

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLE MINT CHewing Gum

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT Chewing Gum

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT Chewing Gum

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

DR. J. L. INGLE and DR. MARGARET INGLE—La Grande Lodge No. 412. Lodges meet each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Home and club privileges cheerfully extended to all. Brother Elmer.

NOLAN SKIFF. Rallied Rules F. L. PEARSON, Sec'y.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—La Grande Camp No. 1703 meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, in the E. of P. Hall. Visiting brothers welcome. H. C. BALL, V. C. JAKE BOSTON, Clerk.

A. F. & A. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 412. A. F. & A. M. holds regular meetings first and third Fridays at 7:30 p. m. Cordial welcome to all Masons.

E. F. GUY, W. M. A. C. WILLIAMS, Sec.

F. O. EAGLES—Aerie No. 122, meets every Friday night at Eagles Hall. Visiting members welcome. J. MURPHY, W. P. E. BIRDSELL, Secretary.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—La Grande Camp No. 103. Meets every first and third Monday at Eagles Hall. All visiting neighbors welcome. Dues payable at the office of the clerk. Rooms 21-22, La Grande National Bank Bldg.

L. L. LILLY, C. C. R. J. KITCHEN, Clerk.

L. O. O. M.—La Grande Lodge No. 466. Loyal Order of Moose, holds regular meetings every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. in Eagles Hall, next to Elks Building, on Wednesday evenings. Visitors always welcome. Dues payable at the La Grande Pharmacy.

R. J. KITCHEN, Dir. HARRY SWART, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Red Cross Lodge No. 27, meets every Monday evening in Castle Hall, E. of P. Hall, at 8 p. m. A. F. & A. M. Lodge meets first Tuesday at 8 p. m. at E. of P. Hall. Visiting brothers welcome. Dues payable at 8 p. m. at E. of P. Hall.

NOLA B. HADLEY, Commander. ISABEL LINDENBURG, Record-Keeper.

O. E. S. Hope Chapter No. 12, O. E. S. holds regular communications the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Dues payable at 8 p. m. at E. of P. Hall.

FLORANCE BACON, Sec'y.

CONTRACTORS

J. J. McLELLAN—Registered professional civil engineer, surveying and building. Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Room 12, La Grande National Bank Building, Phone 21.

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