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(Incorporated)

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BUT MY GOD what supply all your needs according to the riches in glory by Christ Jesus.—Philippians 4:19.

OUT OUR WAY

By WILLIAMS



THE STRAPHANGER.

CHICAGO HUB OF WET MOVES SAYS ANTI-SALOONISTS

CHICAGO (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League of America will open its convention here the first day after the November election, which F. Scott McBride, general superintendent, said would have an important bearing on the future program of the league. The league has not met here since 1909, when national interest was directed toward Illinois because of the development of the local option movement.

Now Illinois, and particularly Chicago, has become the center of national interest because this state has been made the center of wet movements to break down prohibition enforcement, the league said.

The convention will come to Chicago at the invitation of the Chicago Church Federation. On Sunday, November 8, scores of regular Anti-Saloon league speakers will occupy the pulpits at the morning services in the churches of Chicago, and the leading cities of Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Detroit, national president, will preside. The bishop and Mr. McBride formerly were located here.

Berlin Surgeons Clash Over Opposing Theories

BERLIN (AP)—Prof. August Bier, the eminent Berlin surgeon who performed the operations of the late President Ebert and Hyno Stimson, has stirred up the anti-homoeopathic fraternity by not only saying a few kind words for homoeopathy, but also publishing his personal successes with the homoeopathic treatment.

At the last meeting of the Medical society, Prof. Bier was subjected to a scathing criticism. One member declared: "It is nothing less than unethical for Prof. Bier to champion the cause of homoeopathy." Another asserted: Homoeopathy is wrong because its adherents regard it as a system rather than a science. It is therefore to be condemned as a system." Prof. Bier, unperturbed, replied to these and other reproaches with the statement that this problem could only be solved by means of continuous experiments. He declared that after a careful study of the works of Samuel Hahnemann, the originator of homoeopathy, he had come to the conclusion that from these text books the greatest wisdom as well as the uttermost nonsense was to be gleaned.

Scheppe Foundation Exact Pledge From Its Beneficiaries

NEW YORK (AP)—Trustees of the Leopold Scheppe Foundation, organized to administer a \$2,500,000 gift by Mr. Scheppe to aid boys, have adopted a pledge to be subscribed to by boys desiring to share in the benefits of the Foundation.

Boys of 12 to 18 years of age, having the pledge for three years, and provision for five annual collegiate scholarships, are made available from the fund. The cash gifts are designed to help the boys get started in business for themselves or to advance their education.

Mr. Scheppe started in business 25 years ago with a small capital of 18 cents and has accumulated several millions of dollars.

Following is the pledge to be taken:

- "Desiring to share the benefits of the Leopold Scheppe Foundation I hereby pledge my best efforts to be worthy of the aid and encouragement which it offers.
- "First—To remember my accountability to my Maker, and endeavor with God's help to keep His commandments and daily seek His favor.
- "Second—To be loyal to my country, to obey the laws of the land which I live in, or in which I may sojour.
- "Third—To honor my parents and all to whom honor is due.
- "Fourth—To be honest in all my dealings and endeavor to observe the rule: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'
- "Fifth—To abstain from all intoxicating drinks and harmful drugs.
- "Sixth—To avoid the practice of gambling in any form.
- "Seventh—To shun evil companions and avoid myself of such moral and religious influences as are within my reach.
- "Eighth—To cultivate those manly qualities which will fit me for good citizenship and for an honorable life.
- "If I am prospered in my career I shall count it a duty and a privilege to return to the Foundation what it has expended on me."

In irrigating potatoes, the average amount of water saving most water was 3.5 inches. The average percentage returns in many years are 100 to 125 bushels. Experiments on the station failed at a water cost of \$45 per acre. At Corvallis is 2.7 inches pounds of total water consumed to per acre. The total water consumed the pound of dry matter produced.



HO FOR A SPOT LIKE THIS: When the mercury runs up to 110, and the heat waves dance on the pavements, and the asphalt is sizzling, just to his away to this spot in Canada, Doyle's Run, or any other spot that is equally as good, and sit down on a cake of ice, and let the frosty mist sprinkle in the face. Oh, boy!



BIG SAWS FOR BIG TREES: This one is 110 inches in diameter, and weighs 675 pounds. It was made by Henry Dixon & Sons for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company of Everett, Wash., and it will be used to cross-cut Pacific Coast hemlocks.

OFFICE CAT

By Junius

The most desirable second hand article is a rich young widow.

One boozier was heard to say: "Why, thank key's got a door on it."

Single men look forward to marriage; married men look forward to death.

There are too many folks down on the farm and up on the city.

Properly evidently stopped to have her shoes half-soled before resuming her journey to the corner.

A town chicken fancier is a person who calls a chicken a bird.

STAY IN THE ROAD. Do setbacks put you forward. Do do they send you back?

No obstacles along life's road. Change you to leave the track? The final huddle encounters track.

But watch and you'll observe. His course is laid he follows it. And nothing makes him swerve. His business is to build a road.

All that he wants to know is where this road is leading to. And that's where he will go. An obstacle is encountered.

Of course will cause delay. Yet once laid out, it's up to him. To clear the right of way. Lay out your course and stick to it. Don't kick about your lead. Decide where you are headed for. And then stay in the road.

If annual renewal of marriage license were required which would get first attention, the fizzle or dog?

The patent office in Washington took in fees last year aggregating \$24,000,000—and of the thousands of inventions submitted there was not one satisfactory substitute for work.

Never present a June bride with a pile of bills. It may induce her to make a pile.

One thing certain the long skirts get shorter looks than the short ones do.

A little girl in La Grande was walking down the street in dress and somber melancholy. Suddenly she looked up to her companion with a smile and said: "Mamma said I could have high heels when I'm 16 and silk stockings when I'm 15."

Dull girls make the best wives because they're not so apt to hurt their husbands as the clever ones might do.

One can't afford to borrow trouble. The interest rate's too high.

The 15, 20 or 25 who are left behind when all those who will have fortune this summer have departed, should get together and organize a travel study club.

The first drink doesn't always lead to another—but if it's white made.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one—and knowledge of technicalities does.

A former professional wrestler has bought a newspaper which will probably give him the touch of the 116.

A fortune awaits the man who inserts an adjustable engagement ring.

Here, here the body of X—He asked the self-made man why he hadn't put more hair on the top of his head.

Coal prices are only waiting the zero strike hour before going over the top.

Alienists may call some of these characteristics as "complexes" but in everyday life we are inclined to look upon them as plain orneryness.

ARE HOUSEWIVES LAZY?

The modern housewife is not getting enough exercise, according to a San Francisco doctor, who has been airing his views before a convention of physicians in New York. "The labor-saving devices which have come on the market" are blamed for this alleged condition. In the old days the American housewife did the washing and ironing and sweeping and cleaning "by hand." Today there are countless electrical devices which rob housework of its drudgery, and so this doctor accuses the modern housewife of laziness.

This critical physician may be an old bachelor. It is charitable to suppose that he is, since he betrays such ignorance of the conduct of the average domestic establishment and the manifold duties that devolve upon the housewife. Certainly the electric washing and ironing machines, the vacuum cleaner, the motor for running the sewing machine and the ice cream freezer and all the other mechanical inventions now so familiar have lightened the load of the woman in the home, and all should rejoice that this is so. But despite all these advantages, few women who do their own work or even assist a servant have much time for "laziness." Especially where there are children in the home, she has no need to hunt for something to do to keep her from becoming "lazy."

With all its vaunted advantages in the way of providing physical exercise, who would have our housewives return to the old condition of drudgery that obtained before the invention of these beneficent labor-saving devices? There need be little fear that the average American wife and mother will degenerate into a life of dangerous idleness and ease. Anything that will help to lighten her burden should be heartily welcomed.

SMALL BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

While Oregon has a reputation for having the second largest per capita bonded debt of any state in the union, that debt is actually, from the taxpayers' standpoint, one of the lowest per capita of all the states. This is shown graphically and in detail in the first issue of The Voter in an analysis of our bond burden made by C. C. Chapman. The total bonds outstanding and to be issued amount to \$69,768,490 divided between state highways, farm credit, irrigation district interest, and World War veterans state aid. Of this amount a total of over sixty-three million—or 90 1/2% of the entire bonded debt—is self-sustaining in that the interest and bonds are paid as they come due from funds paid in for that purpose by those who benefit most from the expenditure—no direct property tax being necessary for this purpose. For example, \$42,060,750 of the debt is for state highways and this is being paid, not by direct tax, but by auto license fees and the state gasoline tax funds. Thus Oregon's great system of highways—one of the outstanding features of the state and one of our most valuable resources, is provided without becoming a direct burden on the real property. The same is true of the farm credit bonds, while 50 per cent of the irrigation items, and 78 per cent of the soldiers' aid are a direct burden on the taxpayers of the state, a total of only \$6,628,870, which is 9 1/2 per cent of the total bonded debt.

The truth of our state debt, therefore, as The Voter points out, is that the net maximum taxpayers' burden is only \$7.42 per capita, while the average throughout the country is \$8.12 per capita, giving Oregon a place below the average on direct indebtedness. Taxpayers who study these facts and figures will find quickly a means of refuting the statement made frequently that Oregon's tax burden is unusually high in its relation to direct property assessments. The state is indeed fortunate that such foresight has been used in providing for payment of the great majority of our debt. And it is only fair that, for example, the car owner and gasoline consumer, using and benefiting from the highways most, should pay the cost of their construction and maintenance. Accomplishing what it has, that debt will return many fold to the state and its people.



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Trend Of U.S. Prison Reform Is Outlined to International Body

LONDON (AP)—The trend in American prison reform is toward individual attention for wrongdoers in courts and prisons, Dr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, Ind., declares in a paper prepared for the international prison congress, in session here August 3-15. After the custom of European associations, the paper, translated into French and reprinted, is handed to a committee which will summarize it and submit it to the whole congress as a basis for discussion. Mr. Butler is former secretary of the Indiana board of state charities.

The same movement toward individual care and instruction which has been accepted by hospitals and schools is now manifest in the treatment of prisoners, Mr. Butler showed, and courts and prison officials are considering prisoners individually and prescribing thus for disposition of their cases instead of treating them by formula or in the mass. The movement, however, is a gradual one, and its general acceptance as a policy will not immediately entail its universal practice. Tracing the progress from congestion to individualization in prison work, Butler outlined the handling of prisoners from the time when William Penn replaced harsh treatment in the Pennsylvania colony with more humane methods, substituting prison for the gallows, labor for bloody punishments and workhouses for the debauchery and idleness of the jail yard. The high points in American progress in dealing with criminals he found were establishment in Virginia and Kentucky in the late eighteenth century of the penitentiary system, with reduction of the crimes known as capital offenses and enactment by the Indiana legislature in 1867 of a "good time" law, enabling prisoners to earn their freedom in advance in order that it may extend like privileges to other deserving boys.

BOY DRAGGED, KILLED

BURNS, Ore.—Date, 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Clement, met a tragic death here when he became entangled in the pulley rope used in stacking hay and was dragged a considerable distance by a runaway team. The body was dragged through a wire fence and badly lacerated.

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