

La Grande Evening Observer

(Incorporated)

An Independent Newspaper

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STANDING BEFORE KINGS—And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, Forasmuch as God hath showed thee all this, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt.—Gen. 41:39-41

BUT WHAT OF HIM WHO IS HIT?

It isn't often that the speeder is given the benefit of any favorable consideration. We have come to regard him as part fool, part law-breaker and a wholly dangerous citizen in any event. An English student of sciences and the forces of gravity and so on now appears on the scene with an elaborate thesis to the effect that speeding has one merit at least.

His theory is that a man hurled from a machine moving at the rate of 90 miles an hour, particularly a motorcycle, is safer than a gentleman who is traveling at a mere half that speed. When he is thrown at the faster rate he is projected in a line almost parallel to the ground, instead of being dumped unceremoniously upon it. Therefore, he finally meets it at a gentle angles and slides along to safety on his ear.

The only conceivable objection to such a theory is that a machine or motorcycle usually stops thus abruptly only when it hits something, perhaps another machine or a pedestrian. Nothing in the theory mentioned proves that a vehicle traveling at 90-mile gate implies less danger to the person or machine thus hit. In fact, lay opinion is something to the contrary, and since traffic casualties are usually persons in front of machines rather than behind the wheel, it is the former for whom we must feel the most solicitude in these matters.

THE WORLD IS SMALLER.

At the close of the nineteenth century those who had been to Europe were pointed out on the streets. Transoceanic travel was arduous and costly—more to be endured than enjoyed. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic (the Savannah, in 1819) needed 26 days to complete the voyage. Today even the smaller vessels make the trip in a week or less.

Third and fourth class steamship accommodations, once known as the steerage, now surpass in comfort and convenience the best appointments afforded by the ships on which such notables as Dickens, Thackeray and Mrs. Trollope came to America in the last century. And the modern first and second class accommodations are most palatial.

Last year thousands upon thousands of Americans and Canadians from all stages of life visited Europe. This year an even greater number will go and in the army now planning a peaceful invasion of Europe and other countries are students and teachers who find sufficient comfort at low cost in ships that have abolished the rigid classifications that once prevailed. American students and teachers today take European travel almost for granted as a part of the scheme of a liberal education. In the old days they might have aspired for a lifetime and died without gratifying that desire.

When ocean travel was accompanied with great risk of life and discomfort bordering on privation "the grand tour" took weeks or months. Today the journey is all too brief.

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OUT OUR WAY

By WILLIAMS



J.R. WILLIAMS

YOU MAY LIKE T' WORK T' SYSTEM,
ALL YORE MOVES LAID OUT IN TEXT,
BUT YUH LOSE A HEAP O' LIVIN'
WEN YUH KNOW JUS' WHUT COMES NEXT.



OFFICE CAT

TRADE MARK REG.
By Junius

The young lady's palmtist at the girl clients: "see by your hand you are going to be married."
 "Wonderful," said the girl.
 "You are engaged to a man named Williams," continued the amateur seer.
 "How amazing," gasped the girl, "surely the lines on my hand cannot reveal the name."
 "Lines," sniffed the palmtist. "Who said anything about lines? You are wearing the ring I returned to Mr. Williams three weeks ago."

How's this for an ad? "Wanted—Gentleman who can furnish one-half dozen eggs to my one-half pound of ham. Object, Matrimony. Mrs. D. O. P."

May—"Mother says the hose I bought today are shocking."
 Len—"I don't see why."
 May—"Guess it's because I had them charged."

BEAUTY SPOTS
Beauty spots upon the cheek, Or even on the knee,
Which have appeal for me, I like to have my beauty spots.
Down in my silken hose,
The five spots and the ten spots
To buy powder for my nose!

A new tailor in town used as a trademark the picture of a large red apple. Curiously got the better of the village grocer and he asked the tailor why. "Well," said the tailor, "I'd like to know where the clothing business would be today if it hadn't been for an apple."

Cherry Leaves Singapore; Next Stop Is Calcutta

Editor's Note—This is another article penned by A. B. Cherry, of La Grande, who is now touring the world on the S. S. Helgenland. More articles will follow.

(By A. B. Cherry)

Saturday morning, February 6, we arrived off the city of Singapore and the passengers and crew were called on deck at six o'clock for inspection by the port doctor. Then we waited and waited, and soon the word went around the ship that there was a case of smallpox on board. We had known it for several days. It was a fine young man who was supposed to have taken it at Shanghai, but they had been able to keep it under cover until today. About five o'clock the police boats came to the post house on the island, the quarantine officers fumigated the quarters and the ships' hospital and at twelve o'clock we were allowed to land. This was a half a day lost and the announcement was made that we would stay until Sunday noon to let all follow out the regular program.

We had luncheon at the famous Raffles hotel and then took cars for a sightseeing trip around the city and island. The botanical gardens are not so beautiful as the ones seen at Batavia. We stopped at a large rubber factory and saw the process from the time the milk comes from the trees until the rubber is packed for shipment to America. Here we were treated to fresh coconut, coconut milk and fresh pineapple.

Our ride was followed by an exhibition by native jugglers, snake charmers, dances and others on the

lawn at the Raffles hotel. These natives are advertised to the world as the greatest performers on earth, but we have seen better exhibitions in America.

Paid Postage

Sunday morning I hired a rickshaw and made a special trip to the general postoffice to get two letters that had been mailed from home with a two-cent stamp on. This cost me two dollars in Singapore money or one dollar and twenty cents in gold. Rather expensive.

Singapore is much like Java, very warm in the middle of the day and one does not dare to stand in the sun without a sunhat for more than a minute. The heat is getting on the nerves of the passengers and many are getting cross and cranky. It is a hard bunch to handle and the cruise management has no end of grief from day to day. Many of the passengers are sick and it will be a wonder if more smallpox does not develop.

Every nationality on earth is seen at Singapore, there being something like two hundred and twenty different languages spoken.

Bugs Menagerie

One of the passengers bought an elephant, two lions, two tigers, two leopards and two baboons here, hired a native keeper and arranged to have them shipped home on the next freight steamer. He brought one of the baboons along on the ship and our menagerie on board is growing. About twenty more birds and monkeys were brought on board here.

At noon we sail away through the Malacca straits on our way to Calcutta, India.

(To Be Continued)

THE OPEN COURT

CORRESPONDENTS MUST SUBMIT THEIR NAMES TO THE EDITOR IF THEY DESIRE LETTERS PRINTED.

PUBLIC TEXTBOOKS

To the Editor:
 A small pamphlet on Public Textbooks has been sent to me by the Legislative Committee of the Oregon Parent-Teacher Association. Here are some of the arguments in favor of public textbooks as given in this pamphlet:

1. Forty-five states now have some textbook law. The Oregon law provides for the loaning of textbooks to poor children when a majority vote of the district is given in favor of such action. How many parents who are unable to buy books are willing to become a public gazing stock? Portland spent \$5000 last year for books for poor children, yet many are out of school now because they have not the necessary school books.
2. Where public textbooks are used an immediate effect shows increased attendance and less truancy. The boy who drops out of school to help the younger children is the boy whom the state should encourage with all help possible.
3. Under the present system, on the first day of school, the children receive book lists. Few children return to school on the second day with a complete set of books, some not for two weeks and even longer. The teacher must mark time until the pupils are ready to begin actual work. A loss of the taxpayer's money, waiting for all to get ready.
4. Public textbooks equalize the burden. The parents who own the small homes pay the largest percentage of taxes, rear the children who attend the public schools, bear the burden of the state now and contribute to its future.
5. Public libraries lend books to a public totally unrepresented from a health standpoint, the books go into homes of all character, and yet no epidemics are spread through the public libraries. All second-hand books distributed through the stores have not been cleaned or fumigated, yet no epidemics develop from them. Public textbooks in some states are cleaned and fumigated whenever exchanges are being made.
6. On the first day of school every child will receive a clean book to remain in his possession as long as he uses it. If every child has a book, the lending of them will be unnecessary, and no child can possibly spread an infection. However, parents can buy the books at cost from the school board, if they wish. This provision alone should silence any objections along this line.
7. In states where public textbooks are used, superintendents and principals testify that children care for public books better than for their own. Observe for yourself that children take better care of library books than they do of their own school books.
8. No one can tell at present the cost of putting the system into operation. The present textbooks will not be thrown away, but will continue to be used. The state of Washington has a recent budget of an average cost per pupil of \$1.33 1/2. How many school books could you buy in Oregon for \$1.33? What does a grade school child pay in your district for books and supplies during the school year?
9. It is estimated that it will cost the state \$750,000 for the first year, and the cost for succeeding years would be but a small part

of that amount. To raise \$750,000 in one year will require a levy of not more than a one-mill tax. This means that on a piece of property assessed at \$1000, the tax would be raised just one dollar.

10. At present the average textbook is used only two years in school. If that book were left in the school house, it would continue in use for at least six years without being worn out.

"As a citizen, what is your ideal toward the state—publish the parents or train the children for future citizenship? You are now educating the children of your neighbor when you tax yourself to provide the public schools, to pay the teachers, and to enforce the law requiring the parents to send the children to school.

"Present day circumstances are entirely different from those which obtained only a few years ago. Today machinery does the work formerly done by the common laborer. The apprentice is no longer known in industry. The boy must start with a trained mind which only the formal education in preparation for a definite position in industry can give him. The biggest problem in our industrial life today is placing the man who has been the common laborer, who has reached middle life, who has no place in industry because work that can be done by common laborers has almost entirely disappeared. Excavating work, formerly done by laborers at a fair living wage, is now done in a fraction of the time and cost, by a machine managed by one skilled man.

"You have helped to build the progress that makes this trained man necessary; you must continue the work of progress by training the man, or our labor market will soon be full of the victims of our progress.

"Are you satisfied with the present textbook system which sends \$188,000 of somebody's money out of the state of Oregon every year?"

E. A. SAYRE,
 County School Superintendent.

BOWEN GETS ROUGH.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Tim Bowen, as fight fans know him, but Charlie Bowen, according to his birth certificate, does not always confine his fistie abilities to the squared circle. This Mrs. Bowen alleges in a petition for divorce. She declines to be a "sparring partner."

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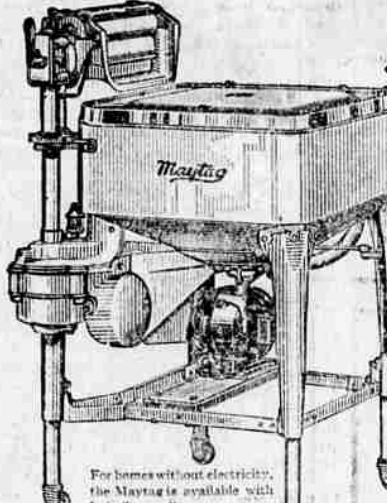
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Every piece spotlessly clean—regardless of its weight—its texture.

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POLITICS ISSUES VOTES

1926 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

DEMOCRATS