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An Independent Newspaper

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BROCK, SCHLEE TO FLY TO ISLANDS

Ignoring Protests, Advice And Caution, Two Are Confident of Success

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP)—Ignoring protests, advice and caution, Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock, round-the-world flyers, announced today their intention to fly to Midway Islands starting Friday and declared they would carry enough fuel in their monoplane to enable them to continue on to Hawaii in the event that they missed the tiny coral formation in the middle of the Pacific.

The flyers said they confidently expected success in the undertaking. A flight from Kasmungura, near here, to Midway means a jump of 2,450 miles and, if they are unable to locate Midway, another 1,400 miles to Honolulu. Brock and Schlee yesterday made the announcement immediately after completing their six hundred-mile hop from Omaha where they were held up two days by bad weather.

They indicated that overseas flying was no more dangerous than flying over land.

Flyers Welcomed

The flyers were met and cheered by a large crowd of civilians, naval officers and newspapermen, presented with flowers. They smiled through their excitement and declared the trip from Omaha had been "just to lead," although they had which fog and storm which caused a deviation from their route. They declared "the old Bird of Prey" was hitting on all cylinders.

The American flyers do not fear the possibility of losing their course, declaring they could not depend on their compass, but would figure reckonings by what they called "lines of sunset and sunrise."

They announced they would take 150 gallons of gasoline, which they calculated would easily take them to Midway, or, if they do not find the tiny island, keep them going until they reach Honolulu.

They decided not to change engines, believing the one in the plane much safer and dependable than the new one they have at Kasmungura. They expect to take only a few sandwiches and a vacuum bottle of coffee as a food supply.

Asked if he did not think the flight over the Pacific meant certain death, he replied: "Oh, no; it means either death or life." Whereupon he exhibited a rabbit foot, which he asserted never failed him.

Misreading The Press

Lord Hewart, chief justice of England, complained that his remarks about newspapers at a luncheon in Toronto last week were "grossly misquoted." Perhaps this was the reason why he chose, in his address before the American Bar association at Buffalo on Friday, to make more deliberate and precise his criticism of the modern press. This, when he held down a consoling of two chairs. One is that newspapers have become commercialized, with the chief emphasis on money-making. The other is that they no longer give their readers "information on public affairs which is both accurate and adequate," and that they are too often guilty of "active misrepresentation or calculated suppression."

Taking up the last point first, Lord Hewart seems curiously to have inverted the actual history of the newspaper. Those early years to which he refers back as a golden age of strong and independent editors setting forth their innermost convictions were the very years when only one side of the case was given to the reader. We know how Dr. Johnson hunted the editor who refused to the editor's view in the house of commons he always saw to it that the Whig dogs got the worst of it. That extreme partisan temper persisted long in the newspapers of both England and the United States. Read the life of Deane, so long in control of the London Times, and you will see how the exclusion of news and views not welcome to the editor was then almost second nature. In the United States it is hard to imagine Horace Greeley giving any democratic a fair hearing in The New York Tribune. In fact, the coloring or suppressing of news not favorable to the party preferences of a newspaper threatened at one time to become a settled tradition of American journalism. But that particular form of folly has long since been outlawed. Whatever may be the political policy advocated by a modern newspaper, it finds its interest as well as its duty in printing fairly the news and expressions of opinion in opposition to it.

Most of the complaints about the "commercialization" of the press resolve themselves, on analysis, into a sort of protest against financial independence. Would Lord Hewart prefer the French system of personal or governmental subsidy? From newspapers thus kept alive, does he imagine that he would get a more sincere expression of political opinion, and a fairer presentation of the news, than from publications able to stand on their own feet? The question answers themselves, both theoretically and in fact. The accumulation of being "commercialized" is easy to make. Lord Hewart must know that it is held against the electric, mechanical, and chemical, even the church, as often as it is against newspapers. That he has in mind certain undisputed evils need not be denied. Newspaper men feel them as acutely as he can not write to ignore them. But they know, even if he does not, that the improvement of the time and people of the press cannot be accomplished by making it depend upon the will or whim of an individual, even owner, willing to pay the debt for the sake of gratifying his personal vanity, or upon financial favors of any kind from the outside which might support it, but could surely muzzle and degrade it.

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FREAK ACCIDENT TAKES LIFE OF FAMOUR DANCER

(Continued from Page 1)

she was to have an indelible impression. She went to Chicago and later to New York, appearing as a solo in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," produced by Augustin Daly.

The idea of "interpretative" dancing came to her, and she began to create dance figures of her own. In development of her idea she discarded the customary costumes appearing in film attire and with bare legs, a daring innovation in those days and one which brought angry protests.

In 1925 she went to Europe and established a "temple of art" in Paris.

King Edward VII, duchess of Anjou, Ernest Herck, Gordon Craig and Rodin the sculptor, were noted among her admirers.

During this period her "interpretative" steps for some reason came to be known as "Greek." Quick to grasp the value of the idea she sent to Greece with her brother, a request for that destination among the classic Hellenic ruins. There she studied the figures of sculpture and vases and reproduced the poses on them. With unusual publicity followed, and upon her return to the United States she was hailed as an authority on Greek dances.

While in Paris again in 1923, she encountered a woman from Texas, the suggestion which she appeared as a nude balletist, and in order to continue her life without interruption she purchased a villa at Neuilly where she gave her brilliant parties for nearly four years.

Three tragically beautiful her. Her two children, Maurice, 2, and Patrick, 2, who was unmarried and never revealed the name of their father, were divorced when the automobile in which they were all was plunged into the Seine river.

When the Russian revolution came in 1918 she immediately announced her adherence to the bolshevik cause.

In Moscow she married Sergei Tsamandis, young Russian poet, in 1921. Eventually she divorced him. He committed suicide in Russia in December, 1925.

Her latest "interpretative" in London, in Carnegie Hall, New York, on January 16, 1927, was characteristic. The public's reaction had been more than kind since her return from Europe and she had encountered difficulties with the immigration officials on her arrival, due to her radical propensities.

In Boston she had appeared in an abbreviated dancing reel costume and "Greek" style. This is what I saw. I don't know if Americans are wild. Don't let them know. I don't let them know.

On her farewell appearance the audience was again in evidence, the orchestra played "The Internationale" and Miss Tsamandis departed with many words for America and its revolution of her. Only this week she was reported engaged to Robert W. Chandler. She charged the report as due to a practical joke.



Girls' Coats 2.49 to 7.98

Mothers. Here's just the coat the young daughter needs. Assortment includes coats of sports fabrics and suede-like materials, many smartly trimmed.

Norton's Kiddy Shop

Reading that "India is unready for democratic rule," an American democrat sadly observes that he sometimes thinks it's that way with this country.

Pendleton's Round-Up, probably the world's most unique entertainment, and certainly the greatest attraction of its kind, opened yesterday with prospects for the best show in many years. Pendleton does herself proud each year with the western classic and this will be no exception. La Grande, knowing the effort put forth by her neighbor in making the show what it is, has almost equal pride in its excellence. Even those who have seen it many times find it ever new. With smiling skies there should be a big attendance from this section these last three days.

If we weren't afraid of recalling the weather jinx we'd be inclined to orate at great length about the beauty of the sunshine this Thursday morning. Grande Ronde valley people aren't terribly particular about the weather under ordinary circumstances, but this recent business of moving Portland's entire annual rainfall right over in this vicinity just about got our proverbial goat. Wheat farmers whose crop wasn't in suffered most but the loss isn't total, fortunately, for most of them if sunshine and warm weather can stick around for a while. The rain has helped make a remarkable third cutting of alfalfa, at least, and is considered a big help to maturing apples. What everybody wants now is sunshine and lots of it and then more sunshine.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM

In an adjoining column The Observer reprints an editorial from the New York Times which answers, in a fair, logical, and quiet way, the criticism of the modern press by Lord Hewart, chief justice of England, in an address before the American Bar association at Buffalo. The criticism is very similar to that made of present day newspapers frequently and much like that made of numerous other American institutions by critics who are afflicted with prejudice and lack of knowledge.

It is quite true that the American newspaper is not an ideal institution. Some papers, such as the New York Times, approach it; others, like the New York tabloids, miss it widely. But considering the fact that the daily newspaper is a product manufactured for sale, that it cannot long exist if it cannot be sold, most criticism is deserved only when it is equally applicable to the evident appetites of a reading public, regrettable as that may be.

The modern newspaper, without question, is far different from the newspaper of Civil War days and the decades immediately following. The time has passed, as William Allen White has observed, when a "shirt-tail full" of type, a Washington handpress, and a grudge against the world were the only requisites for a community newspaper. People are no longer interested in eternally reading about the pet "peevish" of some individual who calls himself an editor, nor in following some personal fight in print, nor in wasting time on editorial criticism famed only for its destructive qualities.

That variety of newspaper is rapidly disappearing, primarily because there are so many other and better varieties of cheap entertainment (both in and out of newspapers), because modern transportation has broadened acquaintance, knowledge and interest until we demand "accurate and adequate information fairly presented, and because the reading public is too busy with the job of living. Accurate, impartial, complete news of the community it serves, of the world outside, is required of the American press by the twentieth century public. Constant effort and a reasonable degree of success is necessary if it survives.

The public by its approval or disapproval, by buying the newspaper or refusing to buy it, determines its fate. With definite, paid circulation available advertising has value because of assured reader interest. Without that, advertising cannot be permanently sold, so both avenues of revenue, by which the costs of manufacturing a newspaper are met, are cut off. To that extent it is "commercialized" if critics choose to use that term.

The success and value of the modern newspaper in modern life is best measured by the extent of newspaper reading today or by comparison of the modern newspaper with that of a half century ago, or of even a generation ago. Perhaps it has lost some admirable qualities, but at least it has become more and more what its name implies, a NEWS- paper, and thereby has found its most vital opportunities for service.

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