

LaGrande Evening Observer

(Incorporated)
An Independent Newspaper

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A BUREAU TESTIMONY: But Thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, long suffering, and plenteous in mercy and truth. Psalm 86:15.

The Observer's Associated Press leased wire will be hooked up directly with the ringside at Soldiers Field, Chicago, tomorrow night, as usual in such events. The entire report, blow by blow, incident by incident, will be megaphoned to the crowd in front of the office exactly as it occurs. An extra will be on the streets with a complete story of the fight within ten minutes of its finish.

GIVING THE WALLOWA THEIR DUE

The Wallowa mountains, according to the Astoria Budget, are suffering under a great handicap. In a column editorial this week the Budget editor pays tribute to the Wallowas and regrets the lack of appreciation by the rest of Oregon for this wonderland—the "Switzerland of America."

All of which, so the Budget thinks, is due to the fact that the Wallowa mountains have become known merely as "a part of the Blue mountains." And the Blue mountains, it says, are most ordinary heights lacking qualities that can thrill the traveler or vacationist, behind which are hidden the "great gray mountain peaks" of the Wallowa. Extol the Wallowas as a range by itself; divorce it forever from the Blue mountains; teach Oregonians first of the Alps within the boundaries of Oregon." This is the Budget's advice to the interior.

Eastern Oregon is grateful for the tribute to the advertising of the Wallowa wonderland. Nothing the Budget can say about its beauties and grandeur is exaggerating. But we offer the opinion that being "a part of the Blue mountains" is hardly responsible for any failure to attract deserved attention to the Wallowas. Geographically and geologically the Wallowas are a part of the Blues but they are known distinctly as the Wallowas in this section and we have failed to note any reference to that particular mountain ridge as being the Blue mountains in any of the publicity the last few years about Wallowa lake and its neighboring heights.

If such a thing were true, we still could not be feverishly aroused. As we recall our grammar school geographies, the Rocky mountains stretch from the wilds of Canada south to the Mexican border. The Rockies of the Yellowstone region and of Colorado are famed, though widely separated. To drive through southern Idaho and Wyoming is to cross the same range—yet a very uninteresting and uninspiring range it is at that particular point. Should we, therefore, for the sacred sake of beauty urge the re-naming of a portion of the range as the Yellowstone mountains and the Colorado mountains? Could any real advantage be gained by segregating the beauty spots thus?

We doubt it. That naturally comes in the public mind as various communities and state units and national parks tell the traveling world of its particular advantages. For many years the jagged peaks and majestic heights of Colorado have been known as the Colorado Rockies. For an equal length of time Yellowstone park has been sought out by travelers as an unusual beauty spot in the Rockies. Sufficient. The unattractive areas need not feel that they are detracting from others by remaining a part of the Rocky Mountain region. Scenic beauty and charm is a relative thing. Existence of the ordinary helps make the extraordinary more worthy of note and appreciation. The peaks would not seem so high were it not for the existence of the valleys.

And while the matter is under discussion it might be well to urge the Budget to investigate more thoroughly into the subject of the Blue mountains themselves. Perhaps they do not appeal to the Astoria editor as viewed on the drive from La Grande to Pendleton. To many people that is one of the most beautiful mountain highways of Oregon. But let him travel into the Looking Glass country or visit the North Powder lakes at the headwaters of the Grande Ronde. Or let him visit Fly valley or journey into the Blue mountains at Promise and Troy.

Even then he will have seen but little of the Blue expanses which he seems to consider so ordinary. Let him drive from Baker westward to Unity or Austin and on to Canyon City or from North Powder work westward with a pack-train across to the John Day country. There's much about the Blue mountains that becomes apparent with a bit of travel, much that would keep them from becoming ordinary and uninteresting if any citizen of western Oregon would feel inclined to investigate a bit.

Nevertheless, the suggestion concerning the Wallowas will be taken to heart. Not consciously have we ever known anyone to refer that that region merely as a mediocre part of the Blue mountains, but you never can tell. Certainly the Wallowa country is in a class by itself, as far as Northwest scenery is concerned, and no oversight or misnaming on the part of its citizenship could possibly change that fact. The Wallowa range it is; and the Wallowa range it will always be.

Describes How Depleted Range Can Be Utilized

WASHINGTON (AP)—Depletion of forage resources in this country has reached such a stage that definite and serious effort is urged to solve the problems of forage production on range and to develop satisfactory utilization practices for this type of land.

Attention is called to this situation by W. R. Chapline, inspector of grazing in charge of range research of the U. S. forestry service. "As early as 1896," Chapline says, "range grazing lands were stocked to their capacity, while some were already overstocked. Continued overstocking ever increased range stress and the carrying capacity both by cutting down the quantity of forage produced and by increasing erosion of the productive surface soil.

"Continuing research is essential to meet fully the needs of the range livestock industry. Open herding and the bedding-out system in handling sheep, and the deferred and rotation system of grazing, have resulted in increased carrying capacity and a chance for improvement of depleted range."

It is estimated that 25,000,000 sheep, goats, and swine, and 12,000,000 cattle, horses, and mules of the eleven Western states obtain 20 per cent of their feed from range land. The value of the livestock is approximately \$100,000,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA WOMAN CHAMPION BEE FARMER

RAPID CITY, S. D. (AP)—A woman is the champion "bee king" of South Dakota. She is Mrs. Charles H. Blackwell of Rapid City, who ships 35,000 pounds of honey from her bee farm annually.

As a child, Mrs. Blackwell was mostly afraid of bees. Seeking a business career after her mother died, however, she invested \$75 in her first bees. She now has 375 colonies. Some swarms contain as many as 75,000 bees.

"Ten tons of honey alone are required each year to feed the bees," Mrs. Blackwell manages both the business and producing ends of the venture.

Engineers Reverse Rivers

Engineers developing a hydroelectric power plant near Sao Paulo, Brazil, caught a couple of rivers which had the habit of flowing backward. They led the waters to their east and then led the waters by a series of dams and siphons up over a mountain range in the mountains. Now the plant has an effective 100,000 horsepower and can generate 300,000 and the annual runpages of the rivers, which cases resulted in flooding 10 square miles of valuable land within the city, have been checked.

Three Shades Preferred

Misses' coats and work are the preferred shades. The women's coats made of imitation fur fabrics, manufacturers say, Emerald and seal punch effects are most sought, the broadtail being made both from mohair and artificial silk, while Hudson seal plush is made from tussah silk.

Win. Penn—5 cents—A Good Cigar

News Comment On Progress Edition

PORTLAND MORNING OREGONIAN

The Progress edition of the La Grande Observer, 112 pages, in both quality and quantity of interesting information about the financial, industrial and agricultural resources of that city and of Union county, has not often been equaled, and will stand as a high mark of newspaper enterprise for a long time. It is not too much to say that in few cities in the United States of the size of La Grande has so large and so excellent a collection of valuable information about a locality ever been published. It is to be hoped that the publication will have the desired effect of increasing the population of Union county and bringing a substantial reward to the publishers of the Observer and to the business men whose whole-hearted support made possible so excellent an edition.

ENTERPRISE RECORD-CHEFTAIN

The La Grande Observer, Aug. 21 issued a wonderful "Progress Edition" which was much the largest newspaper ever put out in Eastern Oregon. Every phase of La Grande's business and community life was told in pictures and text, with a section also telling of Wallowa county and other districts nearby. It was a great issue, representing a vast amount of hard work very well done.

SILVERTON, ORE. APPEAL

The Appeal is in receipt of a booster edition of The La Grande Evening Observer, sent us by Dr. Geo. Russell, from North Powder, Oregon. The Dr. says, "I am sending you a copy of the paper to show that this act of the state also amounts to something." It is a very fine paper, Dr. or, that any section of the state might be proud of.

HEALTH

WEAK AND FLAT FEET

By Joseph O'Dwyer, M. D., New York City

Member Gorgee Memorial

The cause of weak foot or foot strain are legion, but the most probable cause is shoes that do not conform to the shape of the foot. Pointed shoes cause crumpling and distortion of the foot.

Acute illness or protracted convalescence weaken all muscles, and naturally the muscles of the feet, bearing all the superabundant weight, often suffer. Excessive weight is occasionally the cause of weak feet, and this may arise from either carrying heavy loads or from a person putting on fifteen or thirty pounds in weight for a short time.

Over-use of the feet in walking or standing, especially where people are either inactive or undernourished, is another fairly common cause of painful feet.

The foot is just as individual as the eyes. You may go in and buy

a pair of glasses without having your eyes examined. You can buy arch supports and the chances are that neither were meant for you.

Among some of the first symptoms an individual notices with foot strain is that his feet feel hot and uncomfortable and perspire more than before. There is lameness and stiffness. The stiffness is more noticeable after sitting some time, and also on arising in the morning. Pain is rather a constant symptom in acute cases. In long continued cases of flat foot, it is fairly common to have a pain in back of the knee or in the hip and in very severe cases a pain in the lower part of the back.

The people who need treatment for their feet are those suffering from pain, or impaired function, not necessarily those with flat feet. Many men went through the war with flat feet, without any discomfort.

Treatment, which should aim at a restoration of function, depends upon the type of foot, and may be roughly divided into three types: (1) Acute painful foot, with or without a collapsed arch; (2) The flaccid foot, which is freely movable; and (3) The rigid flat foot, which is bound together by adhesions and has limitations of motion in every direction.

In the first type of case, complete rest is the first requisite, followed by hot foot baths and massage. When the condition becomes less acute, the patient may be allowed to try weight-bearing with the feet well strapped.

Flat foot may be either congenital or acquired. Congenital cases are brought to the doctor more for the awkward gait and deformity than for pain. First find the cause and, if possible, remove it. After that, the simplest procedure is to raise the inner side of the sole and level one-quarter inch. This lifts the foot on the outer side and turns the toes in when walking, so that the weight comes upon the foot in a position of strength. The rigid foot needs surgical treatment.

People about to be fitted for shoes should walk three or four miles before the fitting, as feet are apt to swell after exercise, and that is the time to try on shoes, and even then, with all the weight on one foot, the shoe should be comfortable.

PAN-PACIFIC WOMEN TO HOLD CONFERENCE

SHANGHAI (AP)—The joint committee of the Shanghai Women's club has decided to send representatives to the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, June 14-23, 1927.

The Shanghai delegations will be different from that of any other group attending the conference as the body will not represent any one country but all nationalities represented in the women's clubs at Shanghai.

Much interest is being shown by the local women's clubs in the coming conference. The committee is concerning itself at present with determining the personnel of the delegation to the conference.

TURNS ON LIGHT FOR KING

LONDON—The "stage manager" of the House of Lords is about to retire under the age limit governing civil servants. For 22 years Thomas Whitehead has been resident superintendent of the house of lords. He had charge of the despatchery when the king opened parliament in state. It was his special duty to turn on an electric light when the king assumed his seat upon the throne.

RULING CAUSES EXCITEMENT

NORTH SALEM, N. Y.—Charles Keeler, member of the board of education, is aroused over the excitement created by a 10 p. m. curfew law for teachers. "All we did," he said, "was to request the teachers to be in bed by ten at least three nights a week. There is no comparison." A visitor to the hospital found most of the teachers at the movies at 10:01 and some time thereafter.



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for children who are returning directly to school.

An overloaded stomach causes sluggishness of the brain. Because body activity can't center adequately in two places at once. And—with kiddies—it's pretty likely to be the afternoon lessons that suffer.

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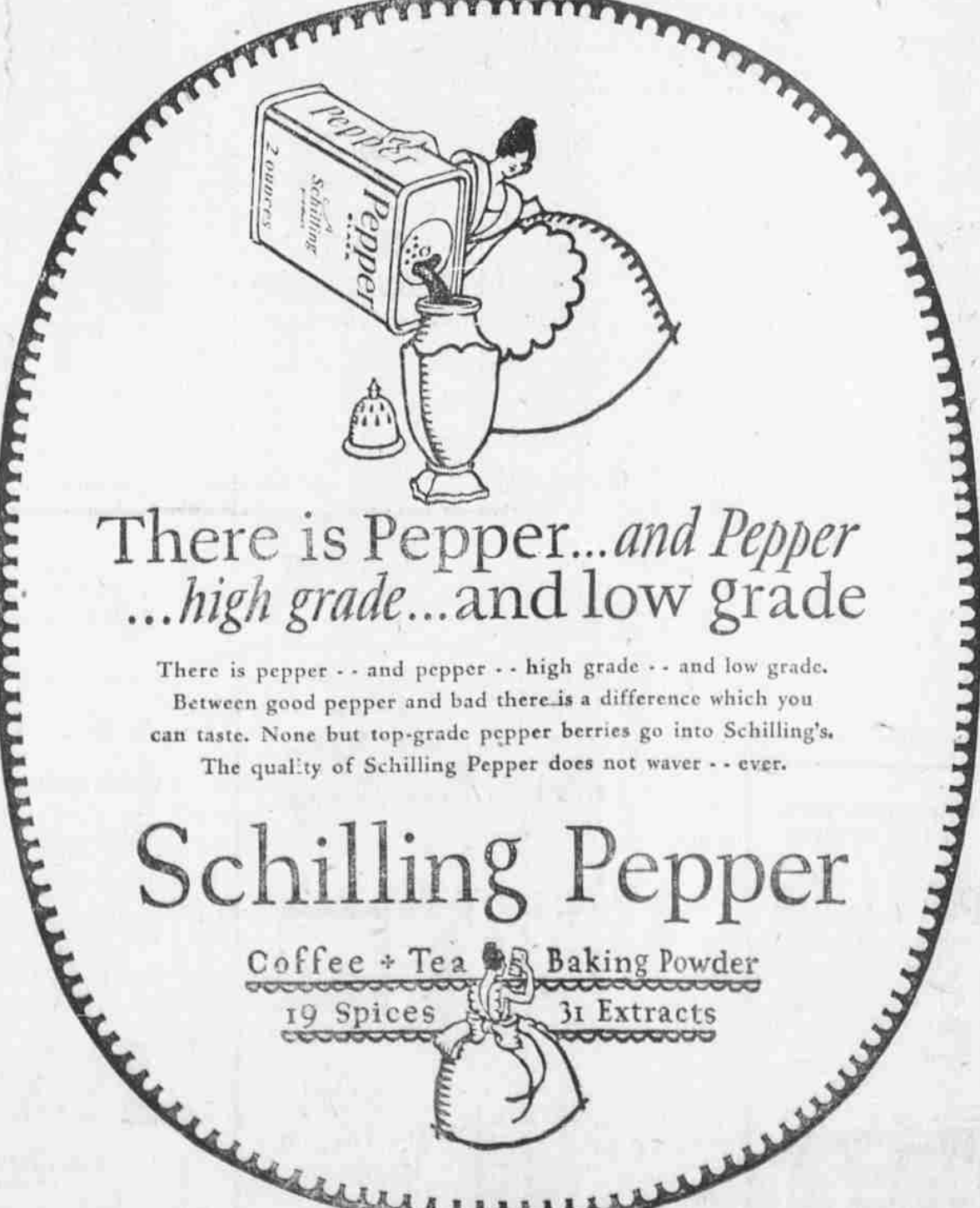
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