

# LaGrande Evening Observer

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SELP-SEEKERS EXPOSED—Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?—Matthew 7:15, 16.



We don't happen to know eight-year-old Mary Lubor of Chicago, but we're for her, just the same. For she gave a lousy-body cop a few moments of real confusion—and anyone who can do that deserves praise. Mary was strolling in a bathing suit on the lawn near a bathing beach. An easily-shocked policeman saw her and severely informed her that it was against the law to wear a bathing suit on the streets of Chicago. And Mary, thereupon, promptly took it off! There are good enough reasons for keeping adults from going about the streets in bathing suits, no doubt. But a policeman who feels that he has to enforce that law against an eight-year-old girl—well, he's seriously close to being a plain, unvarnished sap. We hope little Mary's action made him blush.

It seems that Mark Twain erred when he said nothing can be done about the weather. If he didn't err, a Swedish scientist has deceived us, for the latter claims that a person can almost shiver under a scorching sun by the more or less simple expedient of entertaining frigid thoughts. This idea in hypnotic refrigeration would be an excellent one were it humanly possible to think about the cold when the weather is such that the heat is the only thing people think and talk about. The author of this new way to keep cool suggests thinking about the Byrd Antarctic expedition, which has been weathering temperatures of 60 and 70 degrees below zero. That probably will not make it any cooler here but it makes 98 in the shade a lot more tolerable. These suggestions point the way to a happy solution of the hot weather problem. Meanwhile, permanent relief is promised in the prophecy that another glacial age is due in a thousand years.

### PEACE PACTS AND WAR MACHINES

There are few more energetic workers for world peace than H. G. Wells, the famous British novelist. But Mr. Wells is a trifle pessimistic about the prospects; and the reasons why he is pessimistic, as set forth by him in a recent radio address in England, are worth giving here.

He points out, to begin with, that while peace is being given more enthusiastic lip service all over the world now than ever before, military armaments are also getting more attention. Italy, France, England, America, Japan—all have signed the Kellogg pact, but in each one preparation for war goes on unabated.

"At present," says Mr. Wells, "we have in the world enough of the most beautiful and powerful apparatus you could imagine to crush, smash, drown, suffocate, poison, blister, scald, rip up and tear to pieces 30 or 40 million people—in which 30 or 40 millions quite a number of my hearers tonight may confidently count themselves. And every day men of the highest intelligence and the greatest energy are adding to that equipment. It can be replaced as it is used up. It can be extended.

"Such considerations as these throw ever so faint a shadow, even in the most optimistic minds, upon the confidence we should like to feel about the Kellogg Pact. I hate to suggest a doubt of my fellow-creatures, but—did the governments that signed the Kellogg pact really mean it when they signed it?"

That is a question that will take some answering. All that Mr. Wells says is true enough. There are more deadly engines of Chicago. And Mary, thereupon, promptly took it off! are constantly being added to. Why, if we are to "outlaw" war?

Peace isn't gained simply by signing impressive treaties and doing a lot of talking. It has to be worked for — one might almost say, fought for. The Kellogg treaty is a step in the right direction, but only a step. It has had some influence on the Russia-China trouble, some on President Hoover who has held up naval construction. Its influence will grow.

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FIRST

## Scientific Method Need in Government

Perils to Democracy Pointed Out by Noted Statesman in Address to Graduates of University of Oregon

This article is the first of a series of six which will be published in this paper. The address on "Social Science and Social Progress," which this article is a part, was delivered by Governor Lowden before the graduating class of the University of Oregon at the annual commencement this year.

By FRANK O. LOWDEN  
Former Governor of Illinois

The civilizations of the past have had a common history. In their earliest stages conditions of living were primitive, wealth as we view it was unknown, and human life was precarious. As civilization advanced, however, it gave way to complexity, there was a gradual increase in wealth, and life became easier within the state. This process went on until civilization reached its climax and entered upon its decline. This has been the story of all the civilizations which preceded our own. Is there a relentless law of the rise and fall of civilization from which no civilization is immune? Is man bound forever by some cruel fate to move forward until the paths of progress are blocked by an unseen hand, with nothing but disaster ahead of him? These are questions which thoughtful men everywhere are asking themselves. And these are questions which the universities must answer if they are to have an answer.



Gov. Lowden

The scientific spirit distinguishes this age in which we live above all that went before. It is chiefly responsible for the very form our present civilization takes. It is the predominant quality of our age. In every civilization, it is in very truth the child of science. In every step in the evolution of an industrial society it was science that pointed the way.

In this wonder-working world of ours, man has indeed largely conquered the forces of nature and made them to serve his will. As Joseph McCabe in "The Marvels of Modern Physics," says:

"The living thing, which has been the toy of the elements for hundreds of millions of years, is becoming their master."

Science has enormously increased the productive capacity of man. In the industrial field one man can produce as much as six men could produce seventy-five years ago. In agriculture one grower of wheat is equal to twenty growers of the days of our Revolutionary Fathers. While the achievements of science and invention have improved immeasurably the condition of life of the average man, scientists everywhere believe that we are on the eve of far greater discoveries than any that have hitherto blessed mankind. Science has shown that the atom, which long was thought to be an inert thing, the ultimate basis of all matter, tiny as it is, contains a force which transcends all known forces so far used. When men shall learn to avail themselves of this force, as our scientists confidently tell us they will, production, which is the aim of all labor, will be greatly quickened. About the middle of the nineteenth century it was said that within the life of the present generation three hours of labor will be as fruitful as eight hours are now. The discovery of that magic called radium has opened up vast new possibilities to the eye of science. In fact, the earth seems trembling upon the verge of new discoveries which will revolutionize life and bless mankind. There seems to be but one thing that can prevent this consummation so devoutly to be wished—and that is man himself.

In the onward march of the material sciences, it is to be noted with regret that it was not the universities or the institutions of higher learning which took the lead.

Bacon published his "Novum Organum" in 1620, the year the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. This is commonly regarded as the beginning of the present scientific age. He suggested observation of facts and experimentation as substitutes for scholastic theories.

It might be supposed that the universities of that time would be the first to feel the impetus of this new movement. But not so. Curricula of the universities remained as they had been from the beginning. The first effort to organize the new knowledge of the world in which we live which sprang from the Baconian method was made, not by the universities, but by the Royal Society organized in England in 1660. The universities of England, for more than a century, were seemingly oblivious of this new movement which was to transform the world. And so in the new world, the colleges, which were founded largely upon the English model, long contented themselves with the classics, with logic, with elementary mathematics, and were unmoved by the new spirit of science which was abroad in the world. About the middle of the eighteenth century, however, the influence of the scientific spirit had made its impress upon America, and Benjamin Franklin founded what was called at first the American Academy, but which later was reorganized as the American Philosophical Society.

Though in establishing the American Philosophical Society, Franklin followed the precedent set by the Royal Society in England, of which he was a member, he enjoys the distinction of being the first in the modern world to extend the scope of the college and university so as to include the world of Philadelphia. Scholastic subjects were included in the curriculum, but to these were added scientific instruction in all of the sciences that thus far had been evolved. This was the beginning of the revolution which has transformed the curricula of the modern universities of the world.

Nor was Franklin satisfied with instruction in the material sciences alone. The College of Philadelphia included in its teaching such subjects as "history, civics, ethics, government, trade, commerce and international law."

(The next article will follow in an early issue.)

### Health Talks

Chronic Abscesses May Seriously Affect General Health  
By Dr. Fred A. Beckford, Professor  
Harvard Dental School, Cambridge, Mass.

The control or elimination of local infection is recognized today as the first step in maintaining health. One of the most common places for infection to develop is in the mouth. The chronic abscesses on the roots of dead teeth, or the absorption of pus from the gums in a neglected case of pyorrhea, may have very serious results in affecting the health of a patient.

Physicians and dentists everywhere are recommending the elimination of these infections by the extraction of the offending teeth. In the absence of local symptoms,

many patients object to the loss of these natural teeth. The refusal to have teeth extracted is usually associated with some aversion to artificial teeth, either from false pride or perhaps from the fear of appearing old. If a person is to keep well, however, he must remember that with artificial teeth his mouth will function much better than with diseased natural ones.

The principal function of the teeth is properly to prepare food for digestion and assimilation. If there is even just one diseased or tender tooth in a mouth, this chewing function will be partially impaired because unconsciously that side of the mouth is favored and the food will be transferred to the opposite side. By removing the tender, offending tooth, and substituting a properly adapted partial denture attached to the sound remaining ones, this chewing func-



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## BEFORE The MIX

FRIDAY PROGRAMS  
The American Broadcasting company program for Friday night follows: 5 Neapolitan Nights; 9 Rhythm Aces; 10 dancing strings, male trio; 11 to 12, Rhythm Aces.

The National Broadcasting company program for Friday night follows: 8 University of Air; 9 farm comedy; 9:30, silent; 10, Broadway melodies; 11 to 12, Musical Musketiers.

Portland  
KGW (629kc) 8, NBC; 9:30, vaudeville; 10, NBC; 11 to 12, dance music.  
KEX (1189kc) 8 to 12, ABC program.

Oakland  
KJL (839kc) 8 to 10, Hi-Jinks; KGO (799kc) 8, NBC; 9:30, Tirose Boys; 10, concert; 11 to 12, dance music.

Spokane  
KSHG (539kc) 8, NBC; 9:30, vaudeville; 10, Amos and Andy; 10:15 to 12, dance orchestra.  
KGA (1479kc) 8 to 12, ABC program.

San Francisco  
KFO (689kc) 8, NBC; 9:30, Tommy and Bob; 10, dance music; 11 to 12, NBC.  
KFRG (619kc) 8:30, tenor and orchestra; 9:30, vaudeville; 10, Amos and Andy; 10:10 to 1:10, dance music.

Los Angeles  
KFI (649kc) 8, NBC; 9:30,

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Lewis Mehan, tenor; 10, NBC; 11, news.  
KNN (1059kc) 8, popular program; 9, Lion Tamers; 9:45, fight broadcast; 10 to 1, dance music.  
Seattle  
KOMO (929kc) 8, NBC; 9:30, vaudeville; 10, news; 10:15, dance music; 12 to 12:30, organ recital.  
KJR (979kc) 8 to 12, ABC program.

Denver  
KOA (839kc) 8 municipal band; 8:15, news; 8:50, band; 9, NBC; 9:30, feature; 10 to 11, NBC.

YOUNG MAN RECOVERING  
SALEM, Ore., Aug. 8, (AP)—Edward Dunigan, Jr., is at his home today in the Hazel Green district on Route 7, recovering from severely scalded face, arms and leg following an explosion of a boiler on a threshing machine engine which occurred at the Joe Snyder farm Wednesday morning about 10:30 o'clock.

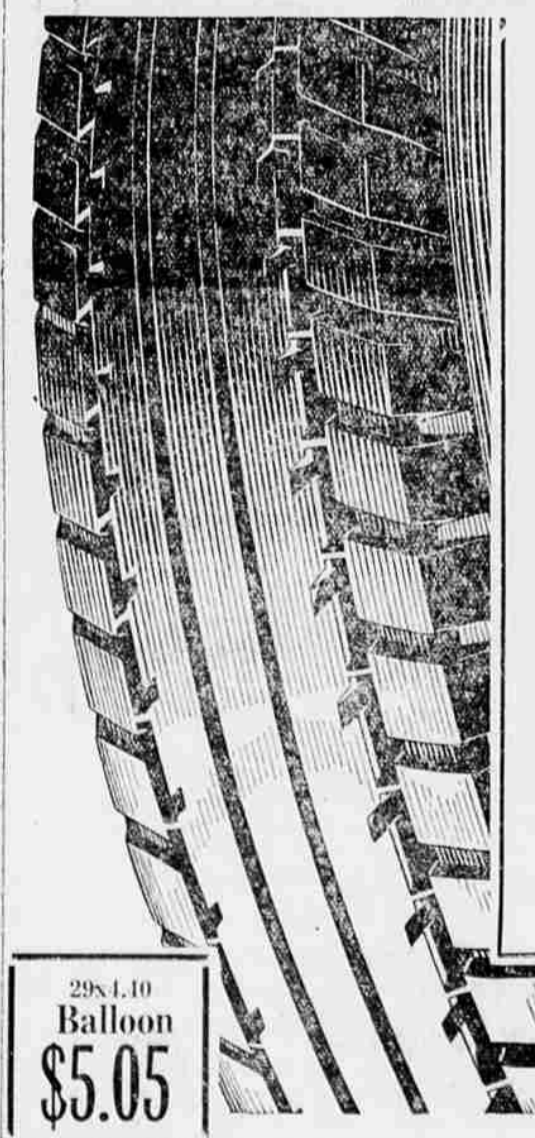
Church Board of Deacons Rebuked

PORTLAND, Aug. 8, (AP)—The board of deacons of Hinson Memorial Baptist church here today rebuked by the congregation for closing forever the church pulpit to Dr. John Marvin Dean after the board formally charged him with conduct unbecoming a minister.

A recommendation declaring the board's action "unconstitutional"

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We emphasize this fact because it is important. Too many motorists are today being confused with price-and-quality comparisons which are deceptive. Many manufacturers insist on calling "first-quality" what are actually their "second-line" tires—and suggesting that their prices are lower than Ward's by comparing them with the prices of Ward's first-quality lines!

This sort of "tangled talk" should be straightened out. All such comparisons should in reality be made only between leading makers' second lines and the WARDWEAR. When they are, Ward's prices will always be found to be lower.

In buying your tires, therefore, don't be misled by off-hand "claims" of any kind. Insist on getting the FACTS. Do not be induced to pay first-quality prices for second-quality tires. Do not be satisfied by less than a definite, specific guarantee, backed by the manufacturer, for 10,000 miles of service. Do this, and you will reach but one conclusion: that WARDWEAR prices save you MORE, and WARDWEAR quality is guaranteed to serve you BETTER, than any other tires in their class!

Visit your nearest Ward Retail Store . . . examine these splendid-value tires for yourself. Tremendous sales volume, and distribution to the car-owner direct, explain why we can give you such remarkable guaranteed performance at such unusually low prices.

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30x3 1/2 2-ply 5.15	31x3.25 4-ply 7.35	30x3 1/2 2-ply 6.83	30x3.50 4-ply 10.65	30x3 1/2 6-ply 12.70	30x3.50 6-ply 18.10
32x4 8-s. 1-ply 7.80	31x3.25 1-ply 8.55	29x1.10 1-ply 5.83	32x6.50 6-ply 15.30	29x1.10 6-ply 10.15	32x6.50 6-ply 19.90
29x1.10 1-ply 5.05	32x6.00 1-ply 10.70	29x1.50 1-ply 6.85	32x6.75 6-ply 17.90	29x1.50 6-ply 11.45	32x6.50 6-ply 21.15
30x1.50 4-ply 3.85	33x6.00 1-ply 10.95	30x1.75 1-ply 8.05		29x1.75 6-ply 12.25	
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