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THE DAY OF JUDGMENT—Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have we not done? and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I answer unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity.—Matthew 7:23, 24.



Baker is getting ready for the formal opening of her new hotel the last of this month. It is a structure thoroughly in keeping with Baker's effort and prediction. It will be a credit to Eastern Oregon and many La Grande people will plan on attending the formal opening event.

An English savant says that the delicate and sickly should learn singing because it is good for the health. Whose health? Not that of the neighbors, surely, nor of the other members of the family. Nor is it without attendant risks for the delicately organized vocalist if he is expected to be the beneficiary, especially if more robust neighbors are within hearing and striking distance. For the sake of the peace and accord about which so much is said in these modern times, it is to be hoped doctors will not generally prescribe singing lessons. Even if there were no violence, by the time the patients recovered all their neighbors would have gone into a decline. Then these would take up singing, the first ones would suffer a relapse and an endless vicious cycle of invalidism would be set in motion. Remedies often are more desperate than the malady.

HOW ABOUT A LITTLE PESSIMISM?

There is no doubt about it, the country is all wrong. One has but to read to find that out. Only about 30 per cent of the eligible voters vote. Writers of history text-books are teaching our youth that Belleau Wood was a battle, whereas the official records class it as a local engagement. Eight million of our pianos are out of tune, and are ruining our musical taste. Our medical education is all wrong, and so is all the rest of our education. Exposure of the human form, due to slavish subservience to style, is undermining our health, although it is saving many of us from pneumonia and tuberculosis. Three-quarters of us do not brush our teeth.

We have no great native music, and our theaters are all wrong. In art, we are several thousand years behind the Hottentots. We are speed-mad, and devote far too much time to pleasure. A New York gentleman complains that when our athletes enter an international contest, their sole aim is to win.

In spite of several score magazines of huge circulation devoted to the art of hanging curtains and making currant jelly, the American home is being destroyed. Wages are so high that we don't know what to do with our money, but the average American can't afford a doctor. We are losing our hair and our teeth, and most of us have to wear glasses.

In short, we are in terrible shape, and there is no hope for us unless we walk six miles a day, drink lots of water between meals, and take something for our halitosis. Nevertheless, it has been a pretty good summer so far; so stimulating, in fact, that the fall crop of evil prophecies ought to be enormous. And the most heartening thing of all is that our most consistent national critics are going abroad to live the rest of their lives.

Stations Checked On Playing Records

LOS ANGELES (AP)—When a fully announced radio broadcast that a famous singer was to sing at a great wedding will play and it proves to be a phonograph record, it is not the first time a record of the performance.

are keeping watch? California now has more radio facilities than any other state, not including New York, he said.

Good St. Nicholas
St. Nicholas was the patron saint of Russia. He was the fish-ship of Myra in Lycia in the fourth century. He is regarded as the patron saint of merchants and travelers by sea and land, but also especially of the young and of school-boys. Hence his festival, December 6, was formerly celebrated in the English schools, and still survives in the Santa Claus of children's imaginations.

A holiday film festival has been organized in New Zealand.

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

By FRANK D. LOWDEN
Former Governor of Illinois

The modern university is now making its full contribution to the scientific achievements of the material sciences. Have the so-called social sciences, however, kept pace with their material sisters in the progress of the past? It was but natural in the development of the social sciences that the method which had transformed the material sciences should be long delayed. The social sciences deal so largely with intangible forces involving human nature, that it was more difficult in these sciences to apply the method of observing nature, of applying the rule of trial and error, than in the material sciences.



Gov. Lowden

Despite man's triumphs over mere matter, as distinguished an authority as Professor Peter, of Princeton, recently said:

"Throughout the nineteenth century the civilized nations, like children with new found toys, rejoiced in each new wonder of material progress. Suddenly we were made to realize how far material progress had outstripped spiritual growth.

"Race, biologic quality, human psychology are the foundations and substrates on which any civilization is built. Are these present foundations strong enough to stand the increasing pressure of the dominant superstructure of our material achievements? Many men are asking whether indeed civilization has not already begun its descent into the twilight of the gods. There is no longer doubt in my thoughtful mind that the danger that threatens the world can be averted only by directing all the powers of science, and all the finer possibilities of human nature, into the service of a new statesmanship."

Why this note of despondency repeated with ominous frequency from time to time? Is it not because those sciences that have had to do with human relationships have not kept pace with the mere material sciences?

The scientists tell us that the first noticeable progress upward began when man became a social animal. So long as he was not conscious of being a member of a society, however primitive, progress was impossible to him. It was only when social consciousness came that he began his upward climb to the heights upon which he stands today.

Perhaps in this we find the clue to a higher civilization than any we have yet attained. Just as the material sciences have vastly improved the condition of mankind, so the social sciences seem now to have entered upon a new era of usefulness to the world.

It was in the recognition of the possibilities of the material sciences that the social sciences received their greatest impetus. It was from that great work entitled "The Rise of American Civilization," by Beard:

"In the midst of the intellectual activities which surged up with increasing power as the eighteenth century advanced was formulated the most dynamic social theory ever shaped in the history of thought—the idea of progress or the continual development of the life of mankind by the attainment of knowledge and the subjugation of the material world to the requirements of human nature."

This concept was unknown to the ancients. It was unknown to medieval times. For the first time in history the idea directed upon men's minds that there might be continual progress. An implication of this concept was that such progress should go so far as to embrace all mankind. It was the most powerful impulse that had been set in motion against the idea of the need in society of classes or of slave and free. From its impulse there came largely the revolution in America and the revolution in France. It inspired the urge toward democracy. It has become the underlying and still but half recognized principle of the social sciences. It is the absolute condition upon which rests the perpetuity of the modern state. The happiness and well-being of the average man and woman must be steadily advanced if our civilization is to endure. The economist may explain, the statesman may exhort, our failure to accomplish this, but the fact remains that no government can endure if the well-being of the men and women and children under that government is not continuously improved.

And why should we despair of the indefinite progress of the human race? We are told by the scientists that man had been upon the earth for at least fifteen hundred thousand years before he learned to make the crude instrument of stone. And that event was only eight thousand years ago. One and a half million years to invent his first crude tool! And only eight thousand years from that primitive invention to the marvels of today! The social sciences are beginning to apply the same method which has (The next article will follow in an early issue.)

"Whoopee" Marriage Mill Grinds Out Tears For Chicago Women

By EDWARD STANLEY
(Associated Press Feature Writer)

CROWN POINT, Ind. (AP)—The royal road to romance takes a detour here to the divorce courts.

Crown Point, only 10 swift miles away as cupid flies, is Chicago's "Whoopie" town.

Thousands of "whoopie" brides" elope here yearly and take solemn vows that they later decide they didn't mean. Sometimes they can't even remember the words.

Then they scamper for the court of domestic relations to sweep and have it declared no contest.

Maybe they went on a date, maybe it's a true romance, but often it's the very climax of a "whoopie party." That's why they're given the sobriquet, "whoopie brides."

The marriage license bureau is an important industry here, and has been for years. One judge retired as early as 1915 with a fortune estimated at \$50,000. He had married more than 15,000 couples.

Judge H. E. Kemp has married more than twice that number. He ticks the knot for about 4,000 a year. In his "marriage parlor," just across the street from the courthouse, where the license is issued, without quibbling and a gaily "certificate" urged upon the couple for a dollar, Kemp has thousands

of tiny plush-lined boxes, coronas that have hatched many a matrimonial venture. They used to hold wedding rings.

Kemp has done well at \$5 a marriage, or whatever the bridegroom thinks right. Radolph Valentino, one of Crown Point's celebrated customers, thought it worth \$20.

It's not hard to get married in Chicago. That's why Crown Point? "Oh, they're so polite," one "whoopie bride" said, explaining that they didn't ask embarrassing questions. "They even have rings all ready, all sizes."

But when they come out of the gauze many of the girls wish it hadn't been so easy. Chicago's latest and most spectacular "whoopie bride," Beatrice Kommit Dobos, wishes that very thing.

Beatrice went on a gay party June 27. She woke up on the morning of July 4 to find a strange young man beating her.

"What's the big idea?" she asked. "I guess I got a right to beat you more than twice that number. He ticks the knot for about 4,000 a year."

He showed her a marriage certificate, tore it into shreds, and threw them in her face. Then ducked and hasn't been seen since.

Beatrice pieced the shreds together and found she was Mrs. De-

The Town Doctor

(The Doctor of Towns)

Says

DO NOT OVERLOOK THE LITTLE THINGS

To one who doesn't know, the little things done or left undone do not make any difference, but three or four always those who do know, and they are usually the ones who count most.

It betters a business, a town, or a person to overlook the little things.

Overlooking little things is one of the main factors that makes a small town small.

It is the little things that often make the difference between a profit and loss in business, especially in small times. With an individual, it is refinement, courtesy, cleanliness; with a store, it is stock arrangement, pleasing, efficient salesmanship, tidiness and atmosphere.

With a town, it is clean streets, well kept lawns, traffic regulations and progressiveness of the citizens.

The most successful merchandising concerns in the country have built their business on courtesy, service and little things. Your town is a business, and courtesy and service extended to you by your neighbor and the potential customer of your community business will also build. Be funny, make who cracks, fail to sell your community when you have the chance, and you will rear down.

When a merchant, an organization, or your newspaper does anything for your community, tell them about it, write them a letter, call them on the phone, or stop in and see them and express your appreciation. You get as much good out of anything they do for the community as they do. No one can do anything for the town but that you won't benefit it.

People who have no theories whatever about raising children usually are the parents of several.

you don't or won't do anything yourself, the least you can do is to think those who are doing something through which you will benefit.

It is a little thing to do, but it will buy you a profit.

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This Town Doctor article is published by The Observer in cooperation with the Lions club.

Weatherspoon, Eberhard Named On Committees

PORTLAND, Aug. 10 (AP)—The first step by the committee on state printing of second textbooks, appointed by the last legislature, was taken here today when the group organized and assigned special studies to its members. The committee is to report to the next legislature.

Representative Weatherspoon of Union county was selected chairman; Representative James H. E. Scott of Emathia, vice-chairman, and Senator Eberhard, Union, secretary.

Other members of the group named by the legislature were Speaker Hamilton and President Norblad. The committee added Walter Brock, foreman of the state printing office, and H. H. Turner, superintendent of the Dalles schools, to its membership. Committees named follow.

State education research: Turner, Scott, Norblad.

Outside states research: Weatherspoon, Eberhard, Hamilton.

Cost of equipment and operations: Brock, Hamilton.

Copyrights: Eberhard, Weatherspoon and Turner.

OFFER PREMIUM

RABAT, Morocco (AP)—In an effort to create forests in Morocco the government has offered an annual premium of \$4 an acre for tree planting. The trees must be oaks, beeches or pines and number at least 200 to the acre.

FALK'S LA GRANDE STORE

Successors to N.K. WEST & CO.
New Miss Spokane House Frocks \$1.95



The American Broadcasting company program for Sunday night follows: 8, Vic Meyers orchestra; 8:30, Salon orchestra; 10, dance music, broadcast over KEX, KGA and KJH.

The National Broadcasting company program for Sunday night follows: 6:15, orchestra; 7:45, melodic. Broadcast over KOMO, KIRO, KGS, KTV, KFI, KOA, KSL, KGO and followed by church and music programs.

San Francisco KERC (619kc) 8, features: 10, Amos and Andy; 10:10, dance music.

Los Angeles KNX (1050kc) 8, features: 9:30 musical program.

MONDAY PROGRAMS
ATC: 8, musical Gongs; 9, The Twins; 9:30, Singing Strings; 10, Broadway melodies.

NBC: 8, symphonists; 9, choristers and orchestra; 9:30, Plantation Echoes, orchestra.

San Francisco KERC—Blue Monday Jam-boree; 10, Amos and Andy; 10:10, dance music.

Los Angeles KNX—8, features: 10, dance music.

Shows Benefit of Rest
A man who does heavy manual work and is in good health is usually four pounds heavier on Monday morning after his Sunday rest.

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The Evening Observer

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