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## 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 fifth of a series of six which will be published in this paper, was delivered by Governor Lowden before the graduating class of the University of Oregon at the annual convocation this year.

By FRANK O. LOWDEN  
Former Governor of Illinois

Of all the institutions of men involving human relationships and presenting perplexing problems, government perhaps stands foremost. From the days of Aristotle political philosophers have discussed the relative merits of monarchies, aristocracies and democracies. Our own fathers, called upon to establish a new form of government in a new world, had before them all this accumulated wisdom and, besides, the experience of mankind since the dawn of civilization. They set up, as Lincoln phrased it, "a government of the people, by the people and for the people, a representative republic. During the nineteenth century no one arose to dispute the wisdom of the fathers as to the form of government which they had established. Controversy might rage about the proper construction of our basic law, but no one denied the validity of the fundamental principle of the new government. Whatever differences of opinion prevailed in the minds of the fathers, it was taken for granted by all that popular government would remain a heritage forever to those who should come after them. Here, at last, was solid rock upon which future civilization should rest. It seemed, too, to the profoundest students and statesmen of the time that all the world was drifting towards this ideal.

We are reminded now, however, by the swift current of events in the old world, that self-government is by no means a discharge successfully the increasing burden which are being laid upon it. Government, too, must employ all the resources of the social sciences.

Government all the time becomes more complex. Many men regret the loss of simplicity of earlier days in government just as they regret the loss of simplicity in other affairs of men. They dream of a return to the simpler times, but they dream in vain. A growing complexity in all the affairs of men has its roots in the advance of civilization. The momentary relief of the principle of division of labor, that moment they set out on a path, marked by an ever-growing complexity in human relations. As science is largely responsible for this growing complexity in affairs, so science alone can enable us to so order this complexity that it can be dealt with effectively. To meet the demands of this increasing complexity we must enlist all the aid which science has to give. As your own President, in an address delivered before the American Political Science Association, at Columbus, in June, 1925, said:

"The application of scientific method to the natural sciences has revolutionized the world. It has made possible a material progress that is appalling. It has produced power creating forces that have served humanity with intelligence in times of peace, and it threatened the very civilization that created it in times of war. The industrial revolution has brought magnificent progress and mighty problems. It has yielded marvelous prosperity and profound perplexities. It is these problems and perplexities that now menace our institutions. The power controlling sciences must supplement the power creating sciences if civilization is to endure. It was the application of scientific method to material forces that produced our mightiest problems and it is only through the application of the same scientific method to the problems of our political and institutional life that our democracy can survive. We must be as scientific in the solution as we have been in the creation of our problems."

I know no better illustration of this truth than that contained in a recent address of Dr. Charles H. Mayo:

"Medicine," he says, "has a vastly wider field than it had a generation ago. Its very triumphs have brought it new difficulties and further obligations. With the aid of the scientist, medicine has succeeded in opening the way on which evolution has depended for the progress of living creatures; now the unfit survive. However much we may glory in the triumph of humanitarian principles, and however impossible it is for medicine to travel any other road, we must not close our eyes to the evil of protecting and perpetuating the physically and mentally unfit. In thirty years the proportion of insane in our country has doubled. The appalling figures show all too clearly that diminished mortality entails an increase in mental instability and criminality. Out of the impossible situation which we are fast approaching, the world must be led by medicine, since nations decay and disintegrate from within."

It is a hopeful sign of the times that political science especially is now concerning itself with the actual facts in government. It is substituting the laboratory method for a priori speculation. It is finding more and more its close relation to the other sciences. A conference of the new school of political science is not complete unless there are present also students of the other social sciences and even of biology. For the new school finds all these sciences touching one another at a hundred points.

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

## Health Talks

BY ROBERT STERLING FELMER, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

Mental stress is characteristic of our civilized communities with the ever increasing keeness for competition between individuals in the struggle for livelihood and position. A recent investigator has shown that among African natives, though infections, constipation and to a certain extent diet are comparable to those found in Europeans and Americans, nevertheless the blood pressure of the Africans after the fourth decade tends

downward while that of the Europeans and Americans continues to rise. We are assured that the average African native is entirely free from mental stress. Lord Dawson, the distinguished physician of King George of Great Britain, has suggested that in civilized life muscular exertion, that is fighting, does not follow the occasion for mental stress and that this repeated strain of emotion and bodily reaction without a physiological outlet in the end produces high blood pressure.

Fighting on every occasion accompanied by mental stress, however, is an unhealthful preventive measure to advise. But other measures may be taken. We know that certain types, frequently certain families, are prone to develop high blood pressure. Such individuals may be recognized early before the condition becomes established and it is only by early diagnosis that we can hope to arrest the process and to spare the potential patient with high blood pressure from ill health. Medicine judiciously used will help, but chiefly one must depend upon hygienic way of living, both mental and physical.

Push and strain in business, in family life, and in recreation must be avoided. Harry, worry, over-exercise, over-indulgence in eating and drinking, must be given up. Amusement or desire, must be limited to those units that can be accomplished with ease.

The daily text for the people should be the proverb of Ecclesiastes: "Better is a handful with peace, than two handfuls with labor and striving after the wind." Ecclesiastes 4:6.



And now we have the Scotchman who had a ball on his neck and consulted a tree-lance doctor.

Flapper (at baseball game): "And what are those men away out there for?"  
Date: "They're fielders. They catch 'em."  
"I wish you'd quit being so sarcastic when I ask a civil question."

No man goes to hell alone; some woman accompanies him believing all the time she's reforming him.

Visitor (speaking of little boy): He has his mother's eyes.  
Mother—And his father's mouth.  
Child—And my brother's trousers.

Fireman—And in that large room in the rear we have several dyeing vats.  
Lady Visitor—Oh, isn't that a shame! And can't you do a thing for them?

Another reason why girls leave home is because it's lonely there with the boys and the old folks maddening about.

James: "I see the women are patronizing the barber shops as much as the men nowadays."  
Green: "Yes, and doesn't it serve

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some of these talkative barbers right?"  
There would be many more thin humans in this fair land of ours if it were half as much fun taking it off as putting it on.

"When you're one of the family, father will give you a position on his newspaper."  
"Thanks, honey, but I don't think I could handle a route right now."

## Fireman of Train Killed in Wreck

ST. HELENS, Ore., Aug. 15. (AP)—A. G. Taylor of Portland, fireman on a logging train of the Clark-Wilson lumber company, was instantly killed near here yesterday when two logging trains collided. Taylor and the engineer, M. P. Tompkins saw an empty train backing up the grade as their heavily laden train was moving down

## Hawley Is Named On Sub-Committee

SALLEM, Ore., Aug. 15. (AP)—Congressman W. C. Hawley, of the first Oregon district, has been made a member of the sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations. He will join the sub-committee at a conference at Vancouver, Wash., August 23 relative to matters in which the district is primarily interested. Others in the party will be Representatives Dickinson of Iowa, Summers of Washington, Sandlin of Louisiana and Buchanan of Texas, and R. P. Stuart, chief forester of the United States. Dickinson is chairman.

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These aren't claims. They're performance FACTS, justifying ownership of RIVERSIDE Tires at ANY price. Note how much Ward's low prices, however, actually save you—and we feel sure your next tires will be these super-tested, 16,000-mile-guaranteed RIVERSIDES. Why not visit our store today—and see these astonishing tires for yourself?

NOTICE! Since the printing of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST of this week, which carries our Riverside Tire advertisement, prices have been reduced. The new prices are quoted above.

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30x4.50	6-ply	11.35
29x4.75	6-ply	12.55
30x5.00	6-ply	14.45
31x5.25	6-ply	16.95
30x5.50	6-ply	18.10
33x6.00	6-ply	19.75
32x6.50	6-ply	21.00
32x6.75	8-ply	26.65

30x3 1/2	4-ply	\$5.00
29x4.40	4-ply	5.79
30x4.50	4-ply	6.59
29x4.75	4-ply	7.99
30x5.00	4-ply	9.49
31x5.25	4-ply	10.15
30x5.50	4-ply	10.59
33x6.00	4-ply	13.65
32x6.50	4-ply	15.25
32x6.75	4-ply	17.95

30x3 1/2	4-ply	\$4.30
32x4	4-ply	7.90
29x4.40	4-ply	4.99
30x4.50	4-ply	5.59
29x4.75	4-ply	6.59
30x5.00	4-ply	7.09
31x5.00	4-ply	7.25
31x5.25	4-ply	6.55
32x6.00	4-ply	10.70
33x6.00	4-ply	10.95

How can parents bring up the child in the way it should go when they allow it to go anywhere it pleases at any time?

An Oregon City man is suing his wife for divorce and asking \$50 a month alimony. That's sex equality with a kick in it.

In the Eugene Register we note that Oregon has 86,000 acres in corn this year with an indicated crop of 2,762,000 bushels. Goodness gracious! A few years more and the Iowa Corn Song will be adopted as the Oregon anthem.

Some Oregon papers urge a pay-as-you-go policy for highway construction in the future. Yet Oregon would be famed for terrible roads instead of wonderful roads if she had followed that policy from the first. If it was good business to build roads with bond money, within reason, in the first place, it's good business to complete the system the same way. "Paying as you go" sounds fine but American business would be in chaos if it established that policy. There are times when credit is soundest economy. The difference between traveling over good roads and over bad roads, according to engineering tests, will more than pay the interest and principal for construction. "Pay as you go" when applied to the road program is a silly, political slogan that has no economical justification.

## EUGENE PAGEANT PAYS A PROFIT

Speaking of what community faith and enthusiasm will do toward building and prospering that community, the report from the manager of the Eugene "End of the Trail Pageant" and celebration shows a cash profit of over five thousand dollars and property on hand worth over two thousand. That's a mark for any city to shoot at when undertaking some civic event of spectacular character.

Ordinarily community pageants manage to produce a nice big deficit that serves to discourage all future effort in that direction. Once in a while there is an exception and one is moved to inquire what qualities make the exception possible. The Observer knows of three community pageants that proved financially successful, a dozen or more that were distinct flops.

In the case of each success it is recorded that the entire community was thoroughly enthused over the event and took part from the beginning to the end with tireless energy. In each case the utmost care was taken to see that the production had both a reason and an appeal—that it wasn't the pet of some promoter who was more interested in a commission than in a pleased public. The failures are found where only half of the community has been sold on the idea and where inadequate preparations and financial benefit destroy what little merit the production may have.

At Eugene the recent pageant and celebration was the most important event in many years. Everybody put a shoulder to the wheel. All organizations were enthusiastically active. Many prominent citizens took part. Because it was of pioneer character they wanted to make it thoroughly realistic and grew beards and long hair—at least the male characters did—to provide appropriate scenery.

The sole idea was to do something of artistic and historic importance and to advertise the city of Eugene to the rest of the world. They didn't expect to make a profit, rather expected the opposite. But they could not produce a historic event of such artistic excellence without making thousands of people glad to pay a fair admission price. So the profit was a natural result. And now the city has an encouraging nest egg for the next pageant three or five years from now. And it has provided an example by which other communities of the state can profit in the future.

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## Health Talks

BY ROBERT STERLING FELMER, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

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