

## GREATLY IMPROVED GAS APPLIANCES ON DISPLAY HERE

T. E. BARTLETT



Mr. Bartlett is merchandise manager of Natural Gas Appliances, Inc., holding company for Natural Gas Corporation of Oregon, which company has just opened a store in this city.

"There have been many, many improvements made in gas appliances during the past few years," states T. E. Bartlett, merchandise manager for Natural Gas Appliances, Inc., holding company for Natural Gas Corporation of Oregon, which company has just opened a store in this city.

"In fact, gas equipment may now be considered not only as a household necessity but as an aid to beautifying the home as well," continued Bartlett, in displaying the modern appliances now to be found for both household and commercial uses.

The modern gas range may be secured in color combinations to suit almost any decorative scheme, and in addition to presenting a very attractive appearance will be found most efficient and economical to use.

It will be found easy to keep clean, practical in its labor saving space and fully expressive of today's trend, beauty in the kitchen.

And then the oven heat control allows you to set the regulator at the current temperature desired for cooking any dish, to have the assurance that at the appointed time your gas range will have its work done exactly as if you had stayed to watch it. And so it leaves more time for other things you want to do.

Then the insulated oven saves waste of heat and lowers the running cost, and there are many other advantages as well.

The new gas fired water heater has also been materially improved, and it may be placed in either the kitchen or basement. The connections are few and simple, and once installed you will find it reliable over many years of service. Anywhere in the house you may then have an instant supply of hot water, instantly!

Gas is also the most satisfactory fuel for heating—either in the home or in store and office. It is abundant, clean, there is no supply to be purchased in advance, and much time and labor is saved in this way.

Either a central gas fired heating system may be installed in the basement, or where this is not practical, floor furnaces may be installed and will satisfactorily heat several rooms.

Then, too, gas is excellent for auxiliary heating and radiant fires or

## Let Contract On Elgin Planer, To Be Rebuilt Soon

By Mrs. L. F. Hill  
(Observer Correspondent)

ELGIN, Ore. (Special)—Laurance Blumenschein and Ralph Hallgarth have taken a contract to furnish gravel to be used in construction work for the new planer building.

The building will not begin until the weather is more agreeable, but such things as can be done before that are being carried on.

On Monday evening at the Knights of Pythias hall members of the Order of Eastern Star and the Masonic order and their families gathered for a 6:30 dinner.

At 8 o'clock the installation of Eastern Star officers took place, the retiring worthy matron, Josephine Harris, acting as installing officer.

Associate matron, Zellie Reed, associate patron, Carl Cantrell, secretary, U. F. Weiss, treasurer, Jessie Brown, conductress, Helen Reed, assistant conductress, Margaret Williams, chaplain, Theodosia Weiss, marshal, Ida Hallgarth, organist, Elva Allen, Adah, Fern Westenskow, Ruth, Bonnie Westenskow, Esther, Mollie Allen, Martha, Violet Huoy, Electa, Wendel Arant, warder, Edith Masten, sentinel, J. W. Brown.

Following these ceremonies, the worthy matron in brief well chosen addresses presented suitable gifts to the retiring worthy matron, Josephine Harris and the retiring worthy patron, W. Brown.

Mrs. Nancy Marritt and Mrs. Max Smith spent Friday with Mrs. U. F. Weiss. They attended the meeting of the Methodist church in the afternoon, as well as revival services in the evening.

Mrs. Mary Wickens and daughter, Mrs. B. Clark and two children and John Wickens spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson. The Wickens home is at Cricket Flat.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cope and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Elgin, this week. They plan to live here, they will make their home on their farm east of Elgin on the Wallowa Lake road.

William Moore, manager of the Pendleton Pine Lumber company here, is in Portland at this time on business. He expects to be gone but a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Odus Bales have moved to La Grande. Mr. Bales has been employed in the local Safeway store for several months and made many friends here during that time.

Rose Marie Haven came home last Saturday from Pendleton. She submitted to a surgical operation in a hospital there several days before and came home in an ambulance from La Grande. Her condition is very satisfactory at this time.

Mrs. Harold Blanchard, who has been gravely ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary Wickens, is very much improved and is able to be up for several hours at a time.

Wilfred Otto, of Wallowa, is now working in the Elgin sawmill store.

## Beet Sugar Production In United States May Be Greatly Increased

By Frank J. Weller  
(Associated Press Farm Editor)

WASHINGTON (AP)—The world of economics shortly will behold in the Chadbourn sugar beet the newest and probably the most spectacular of a series of stupendous efforts to regulate the world supply of a great commodity.

German sugar interests, the last to agree to the plan sponsored for six months by Thomas L. Chadbourn of the Cuban-American commission, have accepted diminished export quotas along with the Cubans, Peruvians, Javanese, Belgians, Hungarians, Poles, Czechoslovakians and others.

The Cubans have a surplus of 1,500,000 tons; the Germans, 812,000 tons; the Javanese, 500,000 tons and the other parties to the pact varying degrees of surplus.

All have agreed to stipulated reductions in annual exports in the hope that less pressure on the market will stimulate prices.

Unlike schemes that have gone before, notably for the control of coffee and rubber, the Chadbourn plan seeks to bottle up possible competition from the deficit-producing countries in the event of price increases.

Conferences are to be held with representatives of the industry from France, Italy, Spain, Russia and other nations for an agreement whereby they will stay out of the export field.

Seek Better Prices. Better world prices would make possible vast expansion of the sugar beet industry in this country. The Chadbourn plan, economists say, has a better chance of success than any of the efforts that have gone before—provided it does not stimulate production or put new exporters into the business.

It is the second international attempt to organize the world sugar market. The first, led by Cuba, failed when Java refused to sacrifice the tremendous trade she had developed in the Orient and a number of the European countries remained hesitant.

For years Cuba has been trying to control her own output, alternating between presidential decree of the amount of sugar to be produced in any one like a embargo when consumer markets were flooded.

Always Cuba ran into the same difficulty experienced by the British when they tried to control their exportation of rubber—expanded production in competing countries.

When the British government, under the Stevenson plan, imposed a graduated export tax on rubber, British interests represented the bulk of rubber production on the Malay peninsula.

For a time it worked. Then Dutch, Chinese and native producers in the East Indies began underselling the British.

Eventually the British discovered they merely had created a fine market for their competitors while their own interests suffered. When they came back into the market prices dropped like a plummet.

Brazil, under the "coffee valorization" plan, has had similar experience. When the government instituted an export tax and set up machinery for the physical control of exports, Brazil had practically the entire world business in coffee.

By clearing all exports through Sao Paulo and allowing only a stipulated amount to reach the port of Santos, the Brazilians were able to feed the market just the quantity it would absorb and prices were greatly advanced.

Immediately coffee plantations sprang up all over the back hill country and stocks piled up until Brazil still has between 10,000,000 and 25,000,000 bags of coffee she can't sell.

Other countries suitable to coffee culture started producing to such an extent that Brazil now controls only about two-thirds of the world industry.

Coffee prices have tumbled and Brazil is in a maze of credit difficulties. A loan recently was obtained in this country. In coffee.

It faces the possible break-up of a typical commodity control system and no one seems to know what is going to happen.

The Australians tried a little different system when the country got so full of butter it had very little value. The government paid an export bounty and put Australian exports in position to undersell those of other countries.

Crowding Markets. Soon Australian butter was crowding the Canadian, New Zealand and European markets and some of it came to the United States. Against their sister dominion, Canada and New Zealand raised a tariff wall that the Australians could not scale.

There have been several less important attempts to control other commodities, such as the Greek plan to stabilize the current industry and the Yucatan attempt to control sisal.

The American colonial tobacco industry ran the gamut of commodity control measures. Ten years after Virginia started planting tobacco in 1620 there was a surplus tobacco became legal tender and the very life of the colony depended on it.

Try Every Plan. Economists say that in the 100 years following during which tobacco production and surplus difficulties spread to other colonies, the early Americans tried every plan now in use the world over and some that are still contemplated to protect tobacco values.

Closer to the moment, the North American continent has seen the efforts of the United States and Canadian governments to control wheat surplus.

The Canadians dammed up their great flood of wheat in 1929 in anticipation of better prices which never came. While they held some 200,000,000 bushels off the market to ease the pressure, Argentina shipped wheat until she had exported more grain than the official estimates figured the total crop yield to reach.

The next year the United States started a wheat-holding program in Russia, which had exported 6,000,000 bushels the year before, came into the market with close to 80,000,000 bushels and foreign importing countries boosted tariff rates so high that Russians were forced to consume native grains.

Both countries are hopeful of untangling the situation—the United States by the reduction of acreage.

and a return to domestic consumption basis—but at present their holding programs has resulted in the Canadian wheat pool facing bankruptcy and the American government coming to the rescue of its plan with some \$118,000,000 in emergency stabilization funds.

WARSAW CROWD APPLAUDS CLOWN'S FINALE—HIS DEATH

WARSAW (AP)—Ribo was a clown and there was something clownish even in his death.

Rightly his name was Richard Mantabach, born 64 years ago in Belgium.

For 40 years Ribo had smiled his painted smile and taken the falls. So he was doing in Warsaw with his pet goat.

On the last night the goat butted him unexpectedly. Ribo fell with a peculiar cry so comic that the audience stored its applause. His son, sensing a misfortune, swiftly carried his father to the circus doctor.

Out front the goat trotted about the stage while the audience called for Ribo.

But Ribo had taken his last blow. He was dead.

Will Preserve Battlefield

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. (AP)—After a lapse of almost 70 years work to preserve the trenches, gun pits and breastworks erected in the battle of Stones River has begun. The 55th congress authorized a 3100 acre national military park where 80,000 men fought during Christmas week of 1862.

Cast Thrice in Mexico

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—Mexico has more than twice as many species of cacti as the United States, says a report of the desert laboratory here of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Mexico, number 642 against 207 in the United States.

Skeletons Unearthed in Nevada

PASADENA, Cal. (AP)—Skeletons of small bones, of mountain sheep larger than those now living, and of both little and big camels are found in Gypsum cave, Nevada, the latest discovered American deposit of prehistoric remains.

Eighty per cent of the 10,100 couple married divorce decrees in Chicago last year were childless.

## MAXVILLE TO MAKE BID FOR COUNTY TITLE

By Mrs. M. F. Raymond  
(Observer Correspondent)

MAXVILLE, Ore. (Special)—The pupils of the fifth, sixth and seventh grades are studying spelling at every opportunity in preparation for the annual Wallowa county spelling contest which is to take place soon.

The seventh grade of this school won the championship in 1927. There are several pupils whose grade has been A in spelling during the last semester, hence many look forward to Maxville making a good showing whether the pennant is won or not.

Robert Huffman, a first grade student, is the only one in school who had perfect attendance for the first half of the term. There are eleven pupils in school now.

Mrs. Ira Gordon, teacher, went to La Grande Saturday morning on business returning Sunday evening. Hermin Jones, Everett Heese and M. F. Raymond were in camp over Sunday. They are skidding logs on Dry Creek near Wallowa.

Baran Huffman went to Wallowa Sunday where he has employment.

Miss Elizabeth Huffman returned to Wallowa Sunday evening after spending the weekend here with her parents. Miss Huffman is a freshman in the Wallowa High school.

A warm rain fell for 30 minutes Sunday evening. The weather has been pleasant this week with several bright days.

Automobiles are still being driven over the road to Wallowa but the warm weather of the last few days has caused it to break through in a few places.

New Railway for Tennessee

JAMESTOWN, Tenn. (AP)—Service on a new railroad, a branch of the Onondaga and Western, has been started at Jamestown, home of the Alvin C. York Memorial institute. Cost of the extension from East Jamestown to Jamestown was \$30,000 which was raised by merchants here and mountain folk.

J. H. Williams, engineer on the first train that reached Des Moines, Iowa, in 1867, still is in business in Iowa.

## Priest Will Live In Crater To Study Alaskan Volcano

CHICAGO (AP)—Father Bernard H. Hubbard, a Jesuit geology teacher, will live for two months in the crater of an active Alaskan volcano to compile a record of volcanic action and formation.

Father Hubbard visited Loyola university here on route from Washington to Alaska. In the capital he conferred with government officials regarding the expedition.

The priest and his three companions will travel by dog-sled once, miles of the Yukon trail, stopping at 12 Jesuit missions along the way. Mount Aniakchak and the Alaskan peninsula will be their destination.

"I've celebrated mass in many strange places," said Father Hubbard, "on battlefields, in the palace of an exiled emperor, but never with a more picturesque setting than when I used a slab of Mt. Katmai pumice for an altar stone. Far in the background two smoking volcanoes augmented the candles."

Father Hubbard became a mountain-climbing enthusiast while studying at the University of Innsbruck in the Swiss Alps.

He teaches geology at Santa Clara university, Santa Clara, Cal., and has made three trips to Alaska before.

## Radio Adapter Shows Aviator Route to Port

WASHINGTON (AP)—A radio expert who became indebted to aircraft for aid in test work has paid in kind to the aviation world.

He developed a homing device for lost airmen and envisions other uses for the direction finder in guiding watercraft to port, and war-time functions of spotting enemy ships at great distances by their radio broadcasts.

The expert is G. G. Kruess, of Western Air Express. Aircraft have come to his rescue when, as an employee of a commercial radio company, he worked on developing directive beam transmitters.

He was unable to test the invisible beams on the ground, so upended them to the sky and employed planes with special equipment that flashed light when beams were intercepted.

His taste of flying led to aviation radio work, supplemented with lessons in piloting. The homing device was worked out in three months under the direction of Herbert Hoover Jr.

The finder connects to any radio receiver so that an airmen using a broadcast set may be guided to his destination by the broadcast of a station sending entertainment. The pilot who has a short-wave receiver is led to the radio beams.

Connecting by a set of three wires the device consists of a loop antenna, an adapter containing tubes and coils, and a dial with a needle.

The equipment weighs 10 pounds, though Kruess expects to cut the weight in half. It has a probable range, he said, of 120-150 miles when tuned to a program broadcast from a station or 125 miles with a federal radio beam.

Its chief purpose, Kruess said, will lie in guiding itinerant aviators who fly between points not on regular Airways and pilots on scheduled routes who are forced by storm or wind from the "path" defined by radio beam broadcasts.

## Over Night News

(By The Associated Press)

Domestic  
Washington—Hoover appoints Calvin Coolidge and Alfred E. Smith as heads of committee to raise \$10,000,000 Red Cross fund.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Mass of rock falls away from American Niagara making great change in its contour.

Chicago—Police raid Capone hotel headquarters, seizing records implicating officials.

Shreveport, La.—Wounded negro dies in hospital as mob swarms in after him.

Washington—Lindbergh gets legion of honor cross from Ambassador Claudel.

Atlanta—Filipino butler, employed by Asa Carter, Jr., shoots astrographer and self with revolver in car parked on estate.

Foreign  
Istanbul, Turkey—Fourteen killed and ten girls hurt when fire destroys office building.

## Chiang Kai-Shek Making War On Bandit Troops

By Morris J. Harris

NANKING (AP)—A grimly optimistic Chiang Kai-Shek, fresh from victories in the 1930 civil war, has left here for the field again.

This time he is on wiping out bandits and communist bands that have been torturing central China.

Showing clearly in his clenched jaw and lined face the effects of the campaign against Marshal Peng Yu-Hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan in the north, the nationalist government leader, was confident he could wipe out the robber bands and the red terror in three months.

He expected to spend the winter in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi provinces. There he intended to organize a mob hunt on a large scale, with 300,000 troops, 30 airplanes and 20 gunboats.

The planes were expected to play an important part in the chase, especially in the mountainous regions of Hunan which are reported to be full of brigands. The outlaws have no planes.

The machines were used with success in the north and the pilots will have the advantage of experience there.

The gunboats will operate mainly along the Yangtze river and in conjunction with the American Japanese and British warcraft that have been patrolling that stream.

But the most the boats can do is to keep the reeds and other rafts off the banks. The job of sinking them down in the hills must fall to planes and infantry units.

In one respect the new campaign differs widely from previous bandit-suppressing attempts. Hitherto outlaws who faced extermination have saved their necks by enlisting with the forces of law and order, to become later menaces to discipline and loyalty within the government ranks.

Marshal Chiang has ordered his subordinates to show no mercy in this campaign. He also has put a ban on the old custom of quartering troops upon the countryside and levying tribute from towns for the ostensible purpose of paying soldiers engaged in protecting the population from robbers.

The nationalist leader has issued stringent orders that the troops employed in this winter's campaign are to be paid only by the central government, and has planned to restore property and homes to victims of bandits and communist outrages.

On the Stock Exchange  
They say that if you look a bear straight in the eye he will turn and nuzzle off, but let those who say this meet a bear and try it.

Political Note  
There is no lack of honesty in America. The problem is to get it distributed evenly.—Buffalo News.

Old Invention  
A mirror for looking into the retina of a patient's eye was devised by Hippolyte in 1831.

Altogether Bad  
Satan, as a master, is bad; his work much worse; and his wages worst of all.—Fuller.

## Hide the Prince Is New Game At His University

By W. W. Chaplin

LOUVAIN, Belgium (AP)—There's a new game at the University of Louvain and it might be called "hide the prince."

Both students and faculty take part, and newspaper reporters are expected to join. Its cause is this:

Ever since Archduke Otto attained his majority and so became head of the House of Hapsburg and pretender to Hungary's empty throne he has been playing hide-and-seek with reporters.

And he has been having the time of his life. For though legally he has reached man's estate, he still is an 18-year-old youth, with all of that age's delight in pranks.

This is the way the new sport at the Institute of Philosophy, University of Louvain, is played:

A reporter comes through the arch from the Rue St. Michel into a cobbled court of the dim, cold building where the aspirant to Hungary's throne studies.

He makes inquiries and a fellow student beckons surreptitiously to Otto who joins the group with a twinkling smile hidden in his blue eyes.

"I know Otto," he volunteers. "Can I tell you anything about him?"

The reporter explains he realizes Otto and his mother, the former Empress Zita, are allowed in Belgium on conditions that they refrain from political action or speech.

All the reporter wants, he says, is some "human interest stuff"—how Otto acts, how other students treat him, what games he plays.

And Otto answers gravely, drawing a slightly facetious picture of himself. This Otto, he lets it be known, is not a bad sort of fellow, though scarcely the sort of article you could turn in as first payment on a really good car.

"Could you point him out to me?" the reporter asks, and Otto looks around carefully.

"I can't see his face," he replies solemnly and some one in the back of the circle laughs.

The reporter, suppressing an inclination to join the merriment, goes into the little office and asks the thick-lipped, flat-topped professor if he may speak to Otto. Thus must one play the game to the finish.

The preceptor glides to the door, sees that the coast is clear, and turns to the reporter. His secret face lighted with the smile of a naughty child.

"You have been speaking to Otto for the past 20 minutes," he says. "And Otto on his bicycle already is dodging down the cobbled street among old flower women in wooden shoes and dog-drawn carts."

He is off to the medieval castle at Steenkerke, five miles away, his home in exile.

Inspiring Orator  
No man can make a speech alone. It is the great human power that strikes upon a thousand minds that acts upon him, and makes the speech.—James A. Garfield.

Famous Roman Roadway  
The Appian way, the most famous of all Roman roads, was about 350 miles in length, its chief terminals were Rome and Brindisi in southern Italy. The average width of the roadway was from 14 to 18 feet.

French Dialects  
There are seven dialects in the north of France and six in the south. These dialects have distinct divisions, amounting in all to 70 or 80.

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