

LaGrande Evening Observer

(Incorporated)
An Independent Newspaper

E. H. WILSON Editor and Publisher
HAROLD H. WILSON Business Manager

Published evenings, except Sunday, at 1710 Sixth street La Grande, Oregon.
Entered at the Postoffice of La Grande, Oregon, as Second Class Mail Matter under act of March 3, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF UNION COUNTY AND THE CITY OF LA GRANDE.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited if published in this paper. All rights of reproduction or special privileges in this paper and also the local news herein also are reserved.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE
M. C. ACKERMAN CO., INC.
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Chicago, Detroit, New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Carrier
Daily, two weeks in advance \$5.00
Daily, six months in advance \$25.00
Daily, single copy 10c

By Mail
Daily, two weeks in advance \$5.00
Daily, six months in advance \$25.00
Daily, per year in advance \$50.00

ADVERTISING RATES
Display, foreign, per column inch \$4.00
Display, local, per column inch \$3.00
Time contract prices on application

NEWS of the CHURCHES

Walk To Speak Of Gandhi, India Sunday Morning

Annual Missionary Sermon to be Given at the Presbyterian Church This Weekend.

"Gandhi" or "India's Challenge to Christianity" is the subject of the annual missionary sermon by the minister, George W. Smith, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. Smith believes in Gandhi and his cause, in India and her 320,000,000 people, in Great Britain and her empire of 400,000,000 people, in Christianity and her Christ to successfully meet the challenge. On Sunday following, February 2, Mr. Smith will speak on "His-Story's Contribution to America and Christianity" at the Presbyterian church.

We are always proud and happy to announce the ministry of "Auntie" at our services, the pastor states. Mrs. Hattie Richardson, organist, the Ladies' Guild choir, Mrs. Alfred J. Richardson, director, who will present at the morning service the beautiful anthem by Luther-Hoyer, "Thou Heavenly Love Abiding" and Mrs. Floyd Harwood, who will sing the offertory, soprano solo. We welcome back to the personnel of the choir, Mrs. George Richardson, a charter member of the organization, who has been away for some months. Also Gladys Miller, organist, with Miss Lindsay, violinist, will be in charge of the music at the 7:30 o'clock service. The minister will bring the message.

Mrs. E. B. Morgan, accompanist and director, announces the Sunday school activities will play the important number "Majestic Overture" by Zaniscek for the opening of the school at 9:45 a. m.

Christian Endeavorers will meet at 8:15 for a Golden Jubilee rally in observance of the founding of that organization fifty years ago on February 2, 1881. Members of the High and La Grande organizations are joining in this celebration beginning at 8 o'clock and continuing through the evening meeting at 8:30, each society having some definite part in the program.

WALK TO SPEAK OF GANDHI, INDIA SUNDAY MORNING

Annual Missionary Sermon to be Given at the Presbyterian Church This Weekend.

The Church of the Nazarene, Corner 3 and Birch.

The Nazarene church is putting forth every effort toward what we believe to be the most important and successful revival yet held in the history of La Grande, Idaho and Rev. Hugh Jordan, of Gerfords, Wash. This series of meetings will begin Sunday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m., Sunday school, 9:45. Salvation 7:30, under the leadership of Miss Jessie C. Garza and Lieutenant Martin C. Stegman.

HOUSE VOTES AGAINST DRY REFERENDUM
(Continued from Page One)

Prohibition has been injected into Oregon's campaign for the first time in its history by the introduction of the Amending prohibition resolution several days ago, and after a public hearing and a five to two defeat within the committee, the question was brought out upon the floor on the minority report. The vote resulted in the adoption of the majority recommendation that the resolution be not passed.

Constant pointing of the official gavel and a threat by speaker Frank J. Longenecker that further demonstration would result in the public being excluded from the galleries, were required to maintain order and a notable degree of quiet during arguments by proponents and opponents of the referendum provision. The house chamber was crowded with visitors from over the entire state.

Supporters of the resolution, led by the author of the move, argued that a vote on this issue was not a "yes" or "no" vote, but only one which would state whether the people would give an opportunity to express themselves on the important question. Proponents stated a vote would mean Oregon as "turning down prohibition after being one of the first to adopt the dry law, and the inference would be broadcast to the world.

The vote on the prohibition referendum was as follows:
Ayes—Representatives: Amerson, Brough, Brown, Eddy, Deard, Keeley, Gouley, Hamilton, James, Manning, McArthur, Mett, Neal, Proctor, Mr. Smith, Temple.
Nays—Representatives: Anderson, Arnold, Chalmers, Chisholm, Day, Egan, Gill, Glass, Gordon, Heilberg, Howarth, Keenan, Lawrence, Lee, Lewis, Richardson, McMillan, McEwen, McCreary, McPhillips, Nichols, Norton, Oxman, Peters, Schupp, James H. J. Scott, Joseph N. Scott, Smith, Smith, Henry, Blockman, Smith, Taylor, Thornburgh, Combs, Westerman, Wells, Winslow, Zetter, Longenecker.
Absent—Bill Knapp, Johnson.

See District Courts
Minutes of the fee system and relief of circuit courts of minor cases is proposed by the judicial committee in its report. The judges will seek the creation of district courts in counties having more than six hundred and less than a hundred thousand population. Counties affected by the ruling would be De-

WALK TO SPEAK OF GANDHI, INDIA SUNDAY MORNING

Annual Missionary Sermon to be Given at the Presbyterian Church This Weekend.

The Church of the Nazarene, Corner 3 and Birch.

The Nazarene church is putting forth every effort toward what we believe to be the most important and successful revival yet held in the history of La Grande, Idaho and Rev. Hugh Jordan, of Gerfords, Wash. This series of meetings will begin Sunday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m., Sunday school, 9:45. Salvation 7:30, under the leadership of Miss Jessie C. Garza and Lieutenant Martin C. Stegman.

HOUSE VOTES AGAINST DRY REFERENDUM
(Continued from Page One)

Prohibition has been injected into Oregon's campaign for the first time in its history by the introduction of the Amending prohibition resolution several days ago, and after a public hearing and a five to two defeat within the committee, the question was brought out upon the floor on the minority report. The vote resulted in the adoption of the majority recommendation that the resolution be not passed.

Constant pointing of the official gavel and a threat by speaker Frank J. Longenecker that further demonstration would result in the public being excluded from the galleries, were required to maintain order and a notable degree of quiet during arguments by proponents and opponents of the referendum provision. The house chamber was crowded with visitors from over the entire state.

Supporters of the resolution, led by the author of the move, argued that a vote on this issue was not a "yes" or "no" vote, but only one which would state whether the people would give an opportunity to express themselves on the important question. Proponents stated a vote would mean Oregon as "turning down prohibition after being one of the first to adopt the dry law, and the inference would be broadcast to the world.

The vote on the prohibition referendum was as follows:
Ayes—Representatives: Amerson, Brough, Brown, Eddy, Deard, Keeley, Gouley, Hamilton, James, Manning, McArthur, Mett, Neal, Proctor, Mr. Smith, Temple.
Nays—Representatives: Anderson, Arnold, Chalmers, Chisholm, Day, Egan, Gill, Glass, Gordon, Heilberg, Howarth, Keenan, Lawrence, Lee, Lewis, Richardson, McMillan, McEwen, McCreary, McPhillips, Nichols, Norton, Oxman, Peters, Schupp, James H. J. Scott, Joseph N. Scott, Smith, Smith, Henry, Blockman, Smith, Taylor, Thornburgh, Combs, Westerman, Wells, Winslow, Zetter, Longenecker.
Absent—Bill Knapp, Johnson.

See District Courts
Minutes of the fee system and relief of circuit courts of minor cases is proposed by the judicial committee in its report. The judges will seek the creation of district courts in counties having more than six hundred and less than a hundred thousand population. Counties affected by the ruling would be De-

Food Loan Officer



U. H. Lynch, district officer for the Oregon Food Loan Commission.

U. H. Lynch, district officer for the Oregon Food Loan Commission, is shown in a photograph. He is a man with dark hair, wearing a suit and tie, looking directly at the camera.

and hundreds of inmates of the institutions.

At the Salem institution Temple said that butter was served only once a week, and he thought the same was true at Bendleton. Some members of the committee thought Temple's statements were erroneous.

Representative L. E. Allen, of Dixon and Wallowa counties, member of a sub-committee that visited the Bendleton hospital for the insane, said the inmates were fed at a cost of only 10 cents a day each in outside expenditure, but that the hospital farm was so productive that well-balanced meals were served. Vegetable diet was plentiful, the said, and each inmate received a quart of milk daily. The monthly per capita cost of maintenance was given at \$16.25.

The committee tentatively approved the following requested appropriations: State mental board, \$30,000; for deaf students in institutions of higher learning, \$15,000; Grand Army of the Republic, \$12,000; United States War veterans, \$8,000; World War veterans, \$1,120,000; the latter however, raised by mileage and not by direct appropriation. The requested appropriation of \$1,642,000 for the state training school was tentatively reduced to \$1,622,000.

Important Stenographers

If an army of young people suddenly forgot stenography, there would be a paralysis of business—American Magazine.

Natural Gas Stored
Storage of natural gas in abandoned wells waiting demands to move home, says the bureau of mines.

FALK'S La Grande Store



Five-Piece CURTAINS \$1.25 Pair

Five quality cream voile trimmed with rose, gold and green.

DORMANT ENERGY

When the federal water-power act was passed in 1920 and development of 85 per cent of the potential water power became subject to governmental control, there was every reason to believe that streams which did no more than gladden the eye would be rationally utilized for the generation of cheap electric energy. In the decade that has since elapsed only a fraction of that potential power has been utilized. Why is the rest allowed to go to waste?

The answer is to be found not in the government's policy, but rather in the economic barriers that hedge the hydroelectric industry, and in the remarkable efficiency of the newer steam-electric plants.

The statement that falling water costs nothing is deceptive. Dam back the stream, form a reservoir, build a generating station—nothing seems simpler. But the engineer knows that the initial cost of the hydroelectric plant, with its upturnness, is greater than that of a steam-electric station of equivalent output.

There must be a market for the output of a power plant. The steam-electric plant can be established in the heart of that market if fuel is readily available. Nature has ordained that man must go to the water power in order to develop it—go usually to the mountains far from his market. It took years to make the discovery that unless a market is immediately available the hazard of building a hydroelectric plant is large. The first Niagara development paid no dividend for 20 years.

Superpower will aid in the adequate utilization of our waterfalls and streams. By banking or pooling electric energy, distribution can be extended without a large expenditure in new plants, and oversupplies and undersupplies will equalize each other without waste.

WALKING

Everyone believes in the adage, "Every man should stand on his own feet," but when it comes to walking on them, many and varied are the excuses given. To those who are blessed with feet, instead of cursed with them, an afternoon or a morning walk can indeed be a pleasure. For countless centuries walking was the only mode of transportation. With the advance of artificial and more rapid means of travel, many able-bodied persons of our generation have never learned the art of placing one foot before another sufficient times to reach a given objective, should it be more than half a mile away.

A great number of famous men have been devotees of the open road. Macaulay, Coleridge, Dickens, and Thoreau were very fond of walking. Medical authorities agree on the great benefits of walking. But if taken as a medicine, walking loses its charm. If each block or each mile put behind means just that much less to be done, then one might as well spend the time walking back and forth in a room with the windows open. Much of the benefit of walking depends upon the mental attitude.

An eye specialist says green has the most sedative effect on the nerves. But the yellow on \$20 bills is also a balm.

The railroads have one thing to be grateful for. "They will not be taxed to keep up a roadbed for express planes."

DORMANT ENERGY

When the federal water-power act was passed in 1920 and development of 85 per cent of the potential water power became subject to governmental control, there was every reason to believe that streams which did no more than gladden the eye would be rationally utilized for the generation of cheap electric energy. In the decade that has since elapsed only a fraction of that potential power has been utilized. Why is the rest allowed to go to waste?

The answer is to be found not in the government's policy, but rather in the economic barriers that hedge the hydroelectric industry, and in the remarkable efficiency of the newer steam-electric plants.

The statement that falling water costs nothing is deceptive. Dam back the stream, form a reservoir, build a generating station—nothing seems simpler. But the engineer knows that the initial cost of the hydroelectric plant, with its upturnness, is greater than that of a steam-electric station of equivalent output.

There must be a market for the output of a power plant. The steam-electric plant can be established in the heart of that market if fuel is readily available. Nature has ordained that man must go to the water power in order to develop it—go usually to the mountains far from his market. It took years to make the discovery that unless a market is immediately available the hazard of building a hydroelectric plant is large. The first Niagara development paid no dividend for 20 years.

Superpower will aid in the adequate utilization of our waterfalls and streams. By banking or pooling electric energy, distribution can be extended without a large expenditure in new plants, and oversupplies and undersupplies will equalize each other without waste.

WALKING

Everyone believes in the adage, "Every man should stand on his own feet," but when it comes to walking on them, many and varied are the excuses given. To those who are blessed with feet, instead of cursed with them, an afternoon or a morning walk can indeed be a pleasure. For countless centuries walking was the only mode of transportation. With the advance of artificial and more rapid means of travel, many able-bodied persons of our generation have never learned the art of placing one foot before another sufficient times to reach a given objective, should it be more than half a mile away.

A great number of famous men have been devotees of the open road. Macaulay, Coleridge, Dickens, and Thoreau were very fond of walking. Medical authorities agree on the great benefits of walking. But if taken as a medicine, walking loses its charm. If each block or each mile put behind means just that much less to be done, then one might as well spend the time walking back and forth in a room with the windows open. Much of the benefit of walking depends upon the mental attitude.

An eye specialist says green has the most sedative effect on the nerves. But the yellow on \$20 bills is also a balm.

The railroads have one thing to be grateful for. "They will not be taxed to keep up a roadbed for express planes."

DORMANT ENERGY

When the federal water-power act was passed in 1920 and development of 85 per cent of the potential water power became subject to governmental control, there was every reason to believe that streams which did no more than gladden the eye would be rationally utilized for the generation of cheap electric energy. In the decade that has since elapsed only a fraction of that potential power has been utilized. Why is the rest allowed to go to waste?

The answer is to be found not in the government's policy, but rather in the economic barriers that hedge the hydroelectric industry, and in the remarkable efficiency of the newer steam-electric plants.

The statement that falling water costs nothing is deceptive. Dam back the stream, form a reservoir, build a generating station—nothing seems simpler. But the engineer knows that the initial cost of the hydroelectric plant, with its upturnness, is greater than that of a steam-electric station of equivalent output.

There must be a market for the output of a power plant. The steam-electric plant can be established in the heart of that market if fuel is readily available. Nature has ordained that man must go to the water power in order to develop it—go usually to the mountains far from his market. It took years to make the discovery that unless a market is immediately available the hazard of building a hydroelectric plant is large. The first Niagara development paid no dividend for 20 years.

Superpower will aid in the adequate utilization of our waterfalls and streams. By banking or pooling electric energy, distribution can be extended without a large expenditure in new plants, and oversupplies and undersupplies will equalize each other without waste.

WALKING

Everyone believes in the adage, "Every man should stand on his own feet," but when it comes to walking on them, many and varied are the excuses given. To those who are blessed with feet, instead of cursed with them, an afternoon or a morning walk can indeed be a pleasure. For countless centuries walking was the only mode of transportation. With the advance of artificial and more rapid means of travel, many able-bodied persons of our generation have never learned the art of placing one foot before another sufficient times to reach a given objective, should it be more than half a mile away.

A great number of famous men have been devotees of the open road. Macaulay, Coleridge, Dickens, and Thoreau were very fond of walking. Medical authorities agree on the great benefits of walking. But if taken as a medicine, walking loses its charm. If each block or each mile put behind means just that much less to be done, then one might as well spend the time walking back and forth in a room with the windows open. Much of the benefit of walking depends upon the mental attitude.

An eye specialist says green has the most sedative effect on the nerves. But the yellow on \$20 bills is also a balm.

The railroads have one thing to be grateful for. "They will not be taxed to keep up a roadbed for express planes."

DORMANT ENERGY

When the federal water-power act was passed in 1920 and development of 85 per cent of the potential water power became subject to governmental control, there was every reason to believe that streams which did no more than gladden the eye would be rationally utilized for the generation of cheap electric energy. In the decade that has since elapsed only a fraction of that potential power has been utilized. Why is the rest allowed to go to waste?

The answer is to be found not in the government's policy, but rather in the economic barriers that hedge the hydroelectric industry, and in the remarkable efficiency of the newer steam-electric plants.

The statement that falling water costs nothing is deceptive. Dam back the stream, form a reservoir, build a generating station—nothing seems simpler. But the engineer knows that the initial cost of the hydroelectric plant, with its upturnness, is greater than that of a steam-electric station of equivalent output.

There must be a market for the output of a power plant. The steam-electric plant can be established in the heart of that market if fuel is readily available. Nature has ordained that man must go to the water power in order to develop it—go usually to the mountains far from his market. It took years to make the discovery that unless a market is immediately available the hazard of building a hydroelectric plant is large. The first Niagara development paid no dividend for 20 years.

Superpower will aid in the adequate utilization of our waterfalls and streams. By banking or pooling electric energy, distribution can be extended without a large expenditure in new plants, and oversupplies and undersupplies will equalize each other without waste.

WALKING

Everyone believes in the adage, "Every man should stand on his own feet," but when it comes to walking on them, many and varied are the excuses given. To those who are blessed with feet, instead of cursed with them, an afternoon or a morning walk can indeed be a pleasure. For countless centuries walking was the only mode of transportation. With the advance of artificial and more rapid means of travel, many able-bodied persons of our generation have never learned the art of placing one foot before another sufficient times to reach a given objective, should it be more than half a mile away.

A great number of famous men have been devotees of the open road. Macaulay, Coleridge, Dickens, and Thoreau were very fond of walking. Medical authorities agree on the great benefits of walking. But if taken as a medicine, walking loses its charm. If each block or each mile put behind means just that much less to be done, then one might as well spend the time walking back and forth in a room with the windows open. Much of the benefit of walking depends upon the mental attitude.

An eye specialist says green has the most sedative effect on the nerves. But the yellow on \$20 bills is also a balm.

The railroads have one thing to be grateful for. "They will not be taxed to keep up a roadbed for express planes."

DORMANT ENERGY

When the federal water-power act was passed in 1920 and development of 85 per cent of the potential water power became subject to governmental control, there was every reason to believe that streams which did no more than gladden the eye would be rationally utilized for the generation of cheap electric energy. In the decade that has since elapsed only a fraction of that potential power has been utilized. Why is the rest allowed to go to waste?

The answer is to be found not in the government's policy, but rather in the economic barriers that hedge the hydroelectric industry, and in the remarkable efficiency of the newer steam-electric plants.

The statement that falling water costs nothing is deceptive. Dam back the stream, form a reservoir, build a generating station—nothing seems simpler. But the engineer knows that the initial cost of the hydroelectric plant, with its upturnness, is greater than that of a steam-electric station of equivalent output.

There must be a market for the output of a power plant. The steam-electric plant can be established in the heart of that market if fuel is readily available. Nature has ordained that man must go to the water power in order to develop it—go usually to the mountains far from his market. It took years to make the discovery that unless a market is immediately available the hazard of building a hydroelectric plant is large. The first Niagara development paid no dividend for 20 years.

Superpower will aid in the adequate utilization of our waterfalls and streams. By banking or pooling electric energy, distribution can be extended without a large expenditure in new plants, and oversupplies and undersupplies will equalize each other without waste.

WALKING

Everyone believes in the adage, "Every man should stand on his own feet," but when it comes to walking on them, many and varied are the excuses given. To those who are blessed with feet, instead of cursed with them, an afternoon or a morning walk can indeed be a pleasure. For countless centuries walking was the only mode of transportation. With the advance of artificial and more rapid means of travel, many able-bodied persons of our generation have never learned the art of placing one foot before another sufficient times to reach a given objective, should it be more than half a mile away.

A great number of famous men have been devotees of the open road. Macaulay, Coleridge, Dickens, and Thoreau were very fond of walking. Medical authorities agree on the great benefits of walking. But if taken as a medicine, walking loses its charm. If each block or each mile put behind means just that much less to be done, then one might as well spend the time walking back and forth in a room with the windows open. Much of the benefit of walking depends upon the mental attitude.

An eye specialist says green has the most sedative effect on the nerves. But the yellow on \$20 bills is also a balm.

The railroads have one thing to be grateful for. "They will not be taxed to keep up a roadbed for express planes."

STABILIZATION IN 1931 UNDECIDED

The government's stabilizing program by reducing acreage to the farmers, only may out.

Legge said the United States must act out of the export market, as "Russia and other producing countries were flooding the market with wheat."

He said the board might not settle part of the 1931 crop until the year ago but that "in no event will wheat be shipped on the market. It will be returned in a judicious manner."

At times, he said, other farm products may need government protection of prices.

Too Much Pitting
There is a vast difference between "love and admiration" and "heinous misunderstanding"—Country Home.

At Drop Inn
"The University's right, every thing's relative" said the married man as another batch of "low-costers" to support.

It Simply Isn't Done
"You'll notice that disappointed possessor never had an urge to wear the little dress the groom's past."

Life Is Like That
A man may be generous to a friend, but he usually has over a friend's friend.

STABILIZATION IN 1931 UNDECIDED

The government's stabilizing program by reducing acreage to the farmers, only may out.

Legge said the United States must act out of the export market, as "Russia and other producing countries were flooding the market with wheat."

He said the board might not settle part of the 1931 crop until the year ago but that "in no event will wheat be shipped on the market. It will be returned in a judicious manner."

At times, he said, other farm products may need government protection of prices.

Too Much Pitting
There is a vast difference between "love and admiration" and "heinous misunderstanding"—Country Home.

At Drop Inn
"The University's right, every thing's relative" said the married man as another batch of "low-costers" to support.

It Simply Isn't Done
"You'll notice that disappointed possessor never had an urge to wear the little dress the groom's past."

Life Is Like That
A man may be generous to a friend, but he usually has over a friend's friend.

STABILIZATION IN 1931 UNDECIDED

The government's stabilizing program by reducing acreage to the farmers, only may out.

Legge said the United States must act out of the export market, as "Russia and other producing countries were flooding the market with wheat."

He said the board might not settle part of the 1931 crop until the year ago but that "in no event will wheat be shipped on the market. It will be returned in a judicious manner."

At times, he said, other farm products may need government protection of prices.

Too Much Pitting
There is a vast difference between "love and admiration" and "heinous misunderstanding"—Country Home.

At Drop Inn
"The University's right, every thing's relative" said the married man as another batch of "low-costers" to support.

It Simply Isn't Done
"You'll notice that disappointed possessor never had an urge to wear the little dress the groom's past."

Life Is Like That
A man may be generous to a friend, but he usually has over a friend's friend.

STABILIZATION IN 1931 UNDECIDED

The government's stabilizing program by reducing acreage to the farmers, only may out.

Legge said the United States must act out of the export market, as "Russia and other producing countries were flooding the market with wheat."

He said the board might not settle part of the 1931 crop until the year ago but that "in no event will wheat be shipped on the market. It will be returned in a judicious manner."

At times, he said, other farm products may need government protection of prices.

Too Much Pitting
There is a vast difference between "love and admiration" and "heinous misunderstanding"—Country Home.

At Drop Inn
"The University's right, every thing's relative" said the married man as another batch of "low-costers" to support.

It Simply Isn't Done
"You'll notice that disappointed possessor never had an urge to wear the little dress the groom's past."

Life Is Like That
A man may be generous to a friend, but he usually has over a friend's friend.

STABILIZATION IN 1931 UNDECIDED

The government's stabilizing program by reducing acreage to the farmers, only may out.

Legge said the United States must act out of the export market, as "Russia and other producing countries were flooding the market with wheat."

He said the board might not settle part of the 1931 crop until the year ago but that "in no event will wheat be shipped on the market. It will be returned in a judicious manner."

At times, he said, other farm products may need government protection of prices.

Too Much Pitting
There is a vast difference between "love and admiration" and "heinous misunderstanding"—Country Home.

At Drop Inn
"The University's right, every thing's relative" said the married man as another batch of "low-costers" to support.

It Simply Isn't Done
"You'll notice that disappointed possessor never had an urge to wear the little dress the groom's past."

Life Is Like That
A man may be generous to a friend, but he usually has over a friend's friend.

STABILIZATION IN 1931 UNDECIDED

The government's stabilizing program by reducing acreage to the farmers, only may out.

Legge said the United States must act out of the export market, as "Russia and other producing countries were flooding the market with wheat."

He said the board might not settle part of the 1931 crop until the year ago but that "in no event will wheat be shipped on the market. It will be returned in a judicious manner."

At times, he said, other farm products may need government protection of prices.

Too Much Pitting
There is a vast difference between "love and admiration" and "heinous misunderstanding"—Country Home.

At Drop Inn
"The University's right, every thing's relative" said the married man as another batch of "low-costers" to support.

It Simply Isn't Done
"You'll notice that disappointed possessor never had an urge to wear the little dress the groom's past."

Life Is Like That
A man may be generous to a friend, but he usually has over a friend's friend.

DORA VIT'S SMART SHOP

North, East, South, West — SMART WOMEN ARE DEMANDING BUYING, WEARING

Prints AND THE SMART SHOP

has loads of new silk frocks at

\$9.95 AND \$15.00

Last Call for COATS ALL FUR TRIMMED BLACK - BROWN - BLUE - GREEN GENUINE BARGAINS

\$59.50 Coats, now . . . \$25.00
\$49.50 Coats, now . . . \$19.95
\$39.50 Coats, now . . . \$16.95

GIRLS' COATS Mothers—Buy your girl a coat now.

11 Coats left — Values to \$11.95 **\$5**

LaGrande Hotel

Dora Vit's Smart Shop

Tea in vacuum just like your coffee

It is just as necessary for tea as it is for coffee. It has been urged by a U. S. Government Tea Examiner, and Schilling has discovered how to do it. Every tea importer and every Government Tea Examiner knows that the most delightful flavor of tea has always evaporated long before it could reach you in an ordinary tin or cardboard box. There was no way to prevent it. Then Schilling discovered how—discovered how to keep tea fresh in vacuum just like your coffee. It comes to you as fresh as it left the Oriental tea gardens. As fresh as the Government Tea Examiner said it would be. Lost flavors re-found—fragrant flavors you never before tasted in tea.

Fresh Schilling Tea

COFFEE • BAKING POWDER • SPICES • EXTRACTS

Try Our Dining Room Service

And let us demonstrate the delight of having delicious food served to you in an appetizing manner.

Bring the Whole Family

LaGrande Hotel

STABILIZATION IN 1931 UNDECIDED

Legge Says Farm Board Plan Not Yet Decided on Plans For This Year

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—The federal farm board Chairman Alexander Legge said yesterday he had not yet decided whether to attempt to stabilize the price of the 1931 wheat crop as it has done with the 1930 yield.

Legge, attending the Illinois agricultural association meeting here, denied a report that formal action would be taken on continued production of the domestic price "until we know better what to expect from the 1931 crop."

He warned United States wheat growers to reduce the acreage of their 1931 crop 30 per cent in order to prevent a repetition of the 1929 surplus and thus avoid continuation of efforts to stabilize the price.

"Producers should realize they should not count on wheat as an export crop," he said. "A 30 per cent crop reduction will be necessary to put wheat on a domestic market basis, where it belongs. Consenting with