

# LaGrande Evening Observer

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Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us; and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. — John 3:16.

### TOMORROW

Scientists are giving support to the admonition of the Sermon on the Mount to mortals against being over-anxious for the morrow. They, too, offer assurance that "the morrow will take thought for the things of itself."

Is there anxiety lest the sun burn itself out in a few million years and grow cold? Scientists arise to dispel that anxiety by informing the world authoritatively that the sun will continue to give the earth its light and heat for 150 billion years. This contingency is so remote as not to divert thought from the problems requiring immediate attention.

Is there worry over the constant growth of populations within immovable national boundaries and over the problem as to how these increasing multitudes are to be fed and as to wherewith they are to be clothed? The chemist promptly promises more abundant crops from soils artificially enriched and warmed, and supplements these with synthetic foods. Is there fear lest the oil supply will not be continuously replenished, but will some early day be exhausted and man's movement restricted? Again the resourceful chemist has his substitutes ready or in prospect.

But if worse comes to worst, if the oil should be exhausted and the beds of coal be emptied of their stores, still man would not need to be anxious for the remote morrow, for, as was recently announced by an experienced engineer, the earth has a subcellar furnace whose heat is 30,000,000 times greater than that of the entire available coal supply. To be sure, it is so hot that no living person could approach the outer door, a few miles below the earth's surface, but man's ingenuity will penetrate to great depths with the aid of electricity and other forces, and bring up the heat necessary for any requirements.

### TAX DOLLARS

What can be more disagreeable than to read about taxes? Nothing, unless it be paying them. That probably explains why the average taxpayer knows so little about the fiscal affairs of his national, state, county and municipal governments and why he votes so unintelligently on matters relating to them. If the majority of the voting taxpayers merely knew the obligations and treasury prospects of their government, there would likely be fewer bankrupt administrations and there would also be lower taxes.

When the statistics of taxes and appropriations are translated into their concrete effects they become glowing and almost fascinating to minds gifted with imagination. To say that the income and profit taxes supply nearly half of all federal revenue may appear a cold and lifeless statement. But let it take the vivid shape of sacrifices made, of family expenses curtailed, of business profits reduced, of anxiety in meeting obligations, and the tax begins to show itself as something very much like a live reality. And not less live and real is the other side of the account which reveals the useful channels into which these tax dollars are pouring for the benefit of the taxpayer.

It is the duty of every taxpayer to study budget details. Only in this way can he hope to get an intelligent grasp of the country's public business and to contribute his bit by word and vote to its better conduct.

The flivver age has advantages, but it offers nothing to replace the horse shoe nail as an emergency pants button.

### PROHIBITION REFERENDUM HOLDS STAGE

(Continued from Page One)

floor leader of delegations from 12 of Oregon's 36 counties. He stated moves of this kind were "manufactured by liquor men and the wet press." He called up Mr. Veary, Portland attorney to define the Volstead act and compare it to the present Oregon dry law.

"Such a move is a step backward," Veary said. "It doesn't move one step closer to a solution of the problem of enforcement than the law we now have." Provisions in the Volstead and the Oregon law are identical, he declared, except the state law takes away the locker and club room drinking privileges, and would eliminate provisions for a special prosecutor.

Mrs. David T. Honeyman and Mrs. Henry G. Reid, of Portland, representing the nation league of women for the reform of prohibition, an organization they stated, with a membership of 250,000 women, supported the Upton measure on the basis that the people of the state had a right to express themselves. Mrs. Eidon J. Steele, also representing the organization, charged that opponents were afraid to put the matter to a popular vote. "Our law not being enforced," she declared.

Women speakers against the measure included Mrs. G. L. Bullard, of Portland, who said the people of Oregon had spoken in 1914 and had spoken overwhelmingly for prohibition. She said the people of Oregon would again vote dry. "I would rather be speaking for the children of Oregon than the women in this plea that the laws are not changed, a taste of alcohol will create a taste for more liquor."

Represents Churches  
"This is the day of modern living and no time for a step backward," declared R. A. Bennett, representing organizations of the Portland Methodist churches. Defeat of this measure, he argued, would mean that the citizenry will prevail. He argued Earl Mott, Yamhill county prosecutor, declared it was not the purpose of the supporters for better enforcement, but the measure was a substitute.

The hop growers were represented by Louis Lohmeyer, Salem, who referred to the decision of General Martin to congress from Multnomah county on a wet platform as an indication the people demand a right to vote on the issue. He cited the Wickersham committee report as being unsatisfactory to the dry administration after spending a half million dollars in a survey on prohibition. "Why not let the opponents preach temperance in drinking, temperance in all things, rather than express fear of the people's vote?" He added there never was a law enforced which did not have popular support.

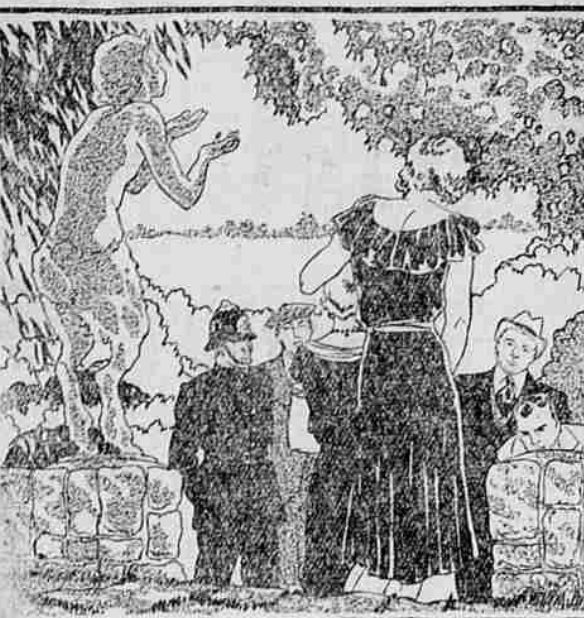
## THE CRIME IN THE DUTCH GARDEN

By HERBERT ADAMS

**SYNOPSIS:** Trapped in a rural English estate, the master, Annabelle, is murdered by the estate's butler, Donald. The crime is solved by the estate's butler, Donald, who is found guilty of the murder of the master, Annabelle. The crime is solved by the estate's butler, Donald, who is found guilty of the murder of the master, Annabelle.

**Chapter 3**  
**THE DUTCH GARDEN**

"I WON'T go so far as to admit," Ben repeated with his broad Yorkshire accent. "They set us, as they call em; more like devils to ma'inkin. No but devils couldn't fall o' 'em. Asides there weren't no wild last night. Someone pushed—saw a poor mistress underneath."



The satyr grinned above the garden where Miss Querding died.

"That's it, sir. Her favorite seat was a war, and every night when it was fine she sat out there and watched 'er sun set. I've seen her scores o' times."

"You say the satyr, one of the figures, fell on her?"

"Ay, but it never fell o' itself. It couldn't. It was pushed, I tell ee."

"Surely not," said Donald incredulously. "That would be horrible. Let us go to the house. What a ghastly thing for Evelyn and Marjorie!"

As Donald and Jimmie approached the house, a small group of people emerged.

"Looks like the 'olice!" Donald muttered.

Two men were in front. One was in uniform, and the other bore the impress of the police officer of higher rank. Close behind came two girls and a third man, Jimmie recognized one of the girls as Evelyn Blake. The other he guessed must be her sister Marjorie. The man was Evelyn's lover, Duckworth.

Donald ran forward and the little party stood still.

"I am terribly sorry," he said to the girls, as he shook their hands. "Surely it was an accident—a ghastly accident."

The girls made no answer. The police officer replied for them.

"That is what we have to decide," he said grimly.

He was Superintendent Richmond, head of the district police. Donald knew him and introduced his cousin.

"This is Mr. Haswell. He may be able to assist you. He helped Inspector Sprules of Scotland Yard in the Hell's Bells affair and the Queen's Gate mystery."

Superintendent Richmond, a hard, shrewd man with grizzled hair and a cynical curl to his lips, had the policeman's usual contempt for the interfering amateur, but he was informed on all official matters and it was known to the force that Inspector Sprules, one of the Big Five at the Yard, owed

to the referendum banner in support of the Upton bill. He charged that if some of the opponents "had their way about it, no one else would have their way about anything—they would stop everybody and force them into their way of thinking." He was addressing his remarks to class of the anti-saloon league. He said no one is paying any attention to President Wilson urged the 18th prohibition, and he corrected a previous statement by opponents that amendment. Wilson vetoed the act, he declared. Charles Freeman of Portland also spoke for the bill.

Additional speakers using the defeat of the anti-saloon league. He said "people in favor of liquor are not in favor of law enforcement." "Have you ever heard of a wet being satisfied," was the statement made by Mrs. E. B. Andrews of Clackamas county, who stated she had always worked for the dry cause and would give her life for prohibition.

### CONFERENCE OPENS HERE THIS MORNING

(Continued from Page One)

dion solos during the meeting. The conference proper was opened with a fairly large representation of residents of Union county present. The matter of attendance was a question in the minds of many of those responsible for the conference inasmuch as the series of community meetings held last week at different centers were largely attended and gave much to those attending in the way of pointing out the various problems, etc. The attendance this morning, however, was very good. In the absence of Dr. W. T. Fry, general chairman, the morning session was presided over by C. W. Bond of the Hot Lake district.

The county agricultural agent, Harry G. Avery, was introduced as the first speaker and he gave something of the purpose of the conference. Mr. Avery pointed out that the first conference was held eight years ago at a time when wheat and grain prices were at their lowest, and the problem was one of readjustment, an effort to ascertain how the farmer could secure better prices for his labor. He gave out a number of statements in regard to the present farm crops situation and elaborated on each of them. His first statement was to the effect that the average yield of grain is declining. He related that at the time of the first conference grain crops constituted 50 per cent of the farm income including livestock.

His second statement was that the present grain price was below the cost of production. The third, "the hay price is above the cost of production," and he showed by referring to the recent three-year survey conducted by the state college that in Union and Baker counties the cost of producing a ton of hay was between \$2 and \$3. At the present selling price it was evident that hay was selling at a price out of proportion, he stated. Fourth, livestock must be provided to eat any hay increase. Fifth, there must be a substitution of pasture crops, hay, seed crops, flax root crops, potatoes, peas, grain, etc.

These were but illustrations given by Mr. Avery of what the conference is facing, and its sole purpose is to find out, if possible what can be done for the various lines of the agricultural industry.

H. E. Inlow, president of the Eastern Oregon Normal school was introduced as the second speaker, his subject being "The present economic situation." Mr. Inlow presented four factors which effected the present situation: (1) the matter of natural resources, climate, location, etc.; (2) effectiveness of production and marketing; (3) problem of national and world economic conditions and markets and (4) the problem of cost of public undertaking which must be met by taxation.

The program the remainder of the morning was changed to address the women, Miss Lucy A. Case, nutrition expert of the extension staff of the Oregon State college addressed the entire conference on the subject, "The Big Four in Feeding Your Family." These four things were fruits, meats, greens, eggs and milk. Miss Case has come to be very popular in this county coming, as she has, for several years giving her demonstrations along nutrition lines. Her friends regret that her visits here are not to be made in the future since her help is given in those sections which have home demonstration agents.

The conference continues through tomorrow and Thursday with strong programs both morning and afternoon. Prof. A. Grace Johnson who comes to address the women's section will be here only during the afternoons of the two days, concluding her address with the one Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on "Why I Am Glad I Am an American Citizen." Based, it is said, on observations made during her trip abroad.

### EX-TREASURER BEGINS SECOND WEEK IN PRISON

(Continued from Page One)

prior right to such attachments, it is reported.

Auditor Makes Trip  
Conda J. Ham, who has been auditing the city books for several days, left for Portland last night but will return within a few days to complete the audit.

Mr. Cherry this morning issued a statement in order to clarify matters in the public mind, to the effect that the city's part in the prosecution of Mrs. Fowler ended with the issuance of the warrant at Pendleton a week ago, and that the prosecution is entirely in the hands of the state. "The city's part at present," Mr. Cherry said, "is merely that of a witness."

### Bills

(By The Associated Press)

Introduced in house:  
HB 277—By Gouley. Advancing opening of state fair to third Monday in September.  
Passed by house:  
HB 133—By McCormack. Recording of chattel mortgages on livestock, wool and mohair.  
HB 146—By Hamilton and Senator Upton. Closing certain portions of Deschutes river to fishing from boats.  
HB 150—By Schupp. To secure deposits of public funds.  
HB 196—By Schupp. Prohibiting sale, possession or transportation of baits injurious to fish life.  
HB 211—By Weathersford. To simplify the pleading and proof of laws of other states and foreign countries.  
SB 9—By Kiddie. Providing for refund on gasoline not used upon public highways.  
SB 93—By Dunne. Authorizing secretary of state to destroy certain old records pertaining to motor vehicles.  
Deferred by house:  
HB 240—By Angell, Anderson, Andrews, Wells, McCourt, Bynon, Lee and Senators Bailey, Dunning, Mosier.  
HB 240—By Angell, Anderson, Andrews, Wells, McCourt, Bynon, Lee and Senators Bailey, Dunning, Mosier. Commissioners in counties having population over 200,000 to assist in maintenance and support of association of art and to assess levy and collect and report on expenses of those purposes.  
Vote, 34 for, 34 against.  
Introduced in senate:  
SB 205—By Schullerich. Providing for temporary motor vehicle permits of local officers to cover expense of issuing.  
SB 206—By Bennett and Representative Manning. Defining chain stores and providing for license fee.  
Passed by senate:  
SB 5—By Woodward. Relating to appeal from municipal courts.  
SB 67—By Woodward. Relieving cities of the necessity of applying to the federal power commission for a right of way license on federal land

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when they apply to a state for authority to appropriate water for power purposes.

SB 123—By Casner. Amendment clarifying act relating to election to determine upon tax levy to raise funds for advertising purposes.

SB 127—By Casner. Amendment relating to petitions for tax levy for bounty on jackrabbits.

SB 119—By Schullerich. Legalizing bank transactions made on Saturday afternoon.

"See Fred and Be Ahead" BODY AND FENDER WORK  
Auto Tops, Glass, Curtains Welding  
Fred's Body & Fender Shop  
211 Greenwood

"I wish they were all like you!" says the school doctor. What he really means is, "I wish all boys had mothers like yours!" Stout heart, lusty lungs and sturdy frame all spring from a single source: food! And that, of course, is Mother's job. Wise, indeed, is the mother who has learned there is more to keeping children fit than keeping them "filled." For, says Science, it is essential not only to have foods that nourish but foods that protect. For instance—Carnation Wheat! Here is food-protection in creamy, flaky form! Delicious whole wheat hearts that not only yield quick energy for study and play but are rich in priceless vitamins... The Vitalizing Cereal!

## The Vitalizing Cereal... hot

Plump, golden, sun-filled grains... steamed and rolled into creamy, wafer-thin flakes... Carnation Wheat brings to your breakfast bowl all the health-heart of the wheat with its precious vitamins; bran, the regulator; carbohydrates and fats for quick-to-use energy; proteins for bone and muscle; minerals for rosy cheeks and robust bodies!

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