LaGrande Evening Observer

(Incorporated)
An Independent Newspaper

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A GLORIOUS VISITATION—And the Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the Lord.—Isa. 59:20.

Now that the world series has been won the country can settle down to more or less serious consideration of the presidential campaign.

It begins to look like Hickman will really pay for his crime. If it had been committed in England or Canada, he'd have hung months ago. Even in Honolulu they seem to be able to deliver justice with reasonable rapidity. But here justice isn't the important thing. It's the LAW that counts. Contrary to its purpose, it is used to retard justice in America, not to promote it.

Strange things happen. For example, in New York City the other day a horse and wagon were stolen from a fruit dealer and sold to a livery stable for $40. The three thieves have been arrested and are held in $1,000 bail each on charge of grand larceny. Most newspaper readers think of horse stealing—if they think of it at all—as something that happened only in the remote past. Thrilling tales of adventure have been written around that theme. But horse stealing, livery stables, or even horses themselves in the metropolis are plainly anachronisms. Some reporter is kidding us.

It used to be that a road over which you could drive thirty miles an hour was a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Now we have a portion over the Blue Mountains under construction that is characterized as "terrible" because it prevents going fifty instead of thirty. But the highway commission is building a real road. The oiled macadam of today is far different from the oiled macadam of the first experimental year. It's superior to black tar and more attractive to some drivers than concrete. When the new road over the hill is finished, it will be of that variety. Other roads will be brought up to the same standard. The state will continue to go ahead with better, smoother, more economical highways. But it will be possible only if the Dunne bill on the November ballot is defeated and road revenue is protected.

HELP FOR THE AGED

Away back in 1840, says Dr. Louis I. Dublin, an insurance statistician, the expectation of life of a man 50 years old was 70 years. That is, the man who arrived at 50 had an even chance of living 20 years longer. Today, after nearly 90 years of medical progress, he can expect only one year more.

Reduction of mortality among the young has made great gains and increased the average length of life of people collectively. But there has been hardly any gain for people over 50. The young have a far better chance; the middle-aged die as usual.

Can anything be done about it? Dr. Dublin thinks so. In fact, something is being done already. The improvement in mortality rate among children is due largely to avoiding communicable diseases—diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. Old people today are often enfeebled as the ultimate result of such diseases in their childhood. As fewer children undergo these diseases, more people grow up without carrying with them any weaknesses derived therefrom. Thus, saving the young finally helps the old.

Another help is the war against the "degenerative diseases" of middle and old age. "Personal hygiene," says Dr. Dublin, "guided by the increasing interest of the medical profession, will stay the processes which lead to organic decay."

Much effort is now directed along this line. Patients can do their part by taking periodic examinations and following medical advice when it is given. How effective this procedure is may be seen from the record of 6,000 elderly but sensible patients who, in nine years of proper medical attention and sensible living, showed a mortality rate 18 per cent less than the expected rate for their group.

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The
W. K. GILBERT CO.
---First

ABE MARTIN

Our telephone company 'll hold a meetin' t'night t' try t' decide whether t' creosote its poles t' scare off th' woodpeckers, or whitewash 'em t' save 'em from pickled drivers. Th' radio is a great contraption fer th' dry candidate that's been out with th' boys.

COVE PERSONALS

COVE, Ore. (Special)—The cooperative growers of Cove finished packing prunes Saturday. Seventeen car loads were shipped in all. T. C. Conklin was the largest shipper at the co-operative plant. Several tons of Hungarian prunes were shipped at a loss.

Roy Lay and John Mitchell left Sunday morning for a hunting trip on the Salmon river in Idaho. This is the third season those hunters have made the trip. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart French accompanied the men for a visit with Mr. French's uncle, Herman Tripeer, whose ranch near Lucile is headquarters for the hunters.

Dr. Downs, of Portland, with his wife and family, is visiting relatives and friends at Cove. At present they are at the home of Mrs. M. Sentner, who will accompany them to Portland for a week's stay. The party leaves Monday evening.

Mrs. Earl Stream, of Baker, spent the weekend with her aunts, Mrs. Julia Wilson and Mrs. Eva Duncan.

Ray Duncan is excavating for a basement to be constructed of rock and cement. The basement is to be 25x28 feet.

A meeting of the Daughters of the King is called for Tuesday evening, at the rectory. All members are urged to attend.

Frank Roberts is driving a new Chevrolet sedan.

Mrs. Carl Brown and daughter, of Imbler, were Sunday visitors at the Taize home. Mrs. Brown is a friend of Mrs. Lillian Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paige.

SAND-GRAVEL GAINS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased paving, road building and railroad track ballasting operations lifted the American sand and gravel business to the level of a $115,529,788 industry last year, the department of commerce reports. Nearly 200,000,000 tons were produced, representing a gain of 8 per cent in quantity and of 4 per cent in value over 1926, their record year.

RESEARCH FOR SUGAR

NEW YORK (AP)—The sugar institute has appointed a committee to consider a plan for chemical research as applied to the refining of raw sugar under direction of an experienced chemist. Reduction of costs chiefly is sought, but efforts will be made to find another means of increasing the yield and substitutes for costly materials now used in the refining process.

Hoover and Smith Records Given From Birth To The Present Time

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 10—The average thinking voter, whether he is a democrat or a republican, need but read one article that has been published during the presidential campaign to convince him that Herbert Hoover is the man who should be chosen president, according to Phil Metschan, chairman of the Republican State Central committee. The article referred to by the state chairman was written by Samuel G. Blyth in the September 15 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, and in part is as follows:

Therefore, let us regard these men in that light. Let us look them over and examine into them with a view to setting forth their abilities and capabilities, and especially their education and experience along the lines that should be considered—must be considered—by the average American voter if he is to vote for what is most important to him—his country's prosperity and his own.

First, what about Smith. What is his experience and his education in affairs such as must be dealt with by a president who needs a business and economic equipment in order to do his great share in maintaining this country at its present high point of prosperity and to assure the continuance of this prosperity? Alfred E. Smith was born in New York, was a poor boy in New York and has been elected governor of New York four times. He was educated in a parochial school; and, after various jobs in various capacities in and about New York, went naturally and efficiently into the democratic politics of that city and presently became a clerk in the office of the commissioner of jurors. This was when he was in his twenties.

He was a member of the Assembly of New York from 1903 to 1915, became democratic leader there in 1911 and was speaker in 1912. He was a delegate to the New York state constitutional convention in 1915 and was elected sheriff of New York in that year. He served as sheriff until 1917, when he became president of the Board of Aldermen of Greater New York. He was first elected governor in 1918, and with the exception of two years, when he was defeated by Miller, has been governor since that time. During the two years Governor Smith was out of office as governor he was in the trucking business in New York City.

Those two years in the trucking business comprise the entire business experience of Governor Smith, except that attained in his casual jobs as a boy and young man before he went into politics.

He is an able political administrator and has made an excellent record as governor of New York. He is a man of courage, attractive personality and large political attainments. He is an active member of Tammany Hall. His rise from a poor boy on the East Side of New York is remarkable even in this country, where so many poor boys have progressed to high place. He has a large and loyal following in New York, where his life has been lived. He has not traveled much, either at home or abroad.

Smith's competitor, Herbert Hoover, is a graduate of Stanford university, of California, and has honorary degrees from twenty-nine other universities, including five degrees from European universities. His training and life work have been along business lines rather than in politics. He is a mining engineer and has engaged in professional work in mines, railways and metallurgic works in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Australia, Italy, Great Britain, South Africa, India, China and Russia. He first stepped out of his profession and became a world figure when, at the beginning of the war in 1914, he became chairman of the American Relief committee at London. He then became chairman of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, and when we went into the war in 1917, was made American food administrator by President Wilson.

He was a member of the War Trade council, the United States grain corporation, the sugar equalization board, the interallied food council, the supreme economic council and the European coal council, and chairman of several of these bodies. He directed the organization of food supplies for many of the European countries during and after the armistice and was chairman of the American relief administration engaged in children's relief in Europe. He was a member and vice-chairman of President Wilson's second industrial conference and chairman of the European relief council.

He entered President Harding's cabinet as secretary of commerce, which position he held under President Coolidge and relinquished only after he was nominated for president. As secretary of commerce he has been in close touch with all business and economic conditions and developments in this country since 1921, and has expanded the department of commerce into what is the most efficient governmental organization of its kind in the world.

These eight years in Washington as a cabinet member have given him insight into and experience with all governmental processes, especially in their relations to business and economics, and he is credited to have a wider, more accurate and more varied knowledge of the necessities of business and trade in all their branches as related to the government, and the necessities and opportunities of government as related to business and trade, than any man of our present or our past. He is fifty-four years old. Hoover is not a politician. His life interests and work have been in business, in production and distribution, and for the past eight years he has been at the root of all our business and economic conditions.

These, without embroidery, are the records of the two leading candidates for the presidency, viewed in the light of the paramount presidential and executive need of the United States at this time and for the four forthcoming years. The average American voter, having his own best interests and his country's highest interests at heart, desiring the continuance of prosperity and the maintenance of our supremacy, should study them carefully.

These records and the men behind them are the brass tacks of this campaign. Platforms, speeches, publicity, propaganda, radio, movies and all the rest of the ballyhoo are inconsequential. This is the vital stuff.

SHEEP FOR RUSSIA

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Dispatches received here from Russia say an experimental shipment of Uruguayan sheep reached Odessa in perfect condition after a voyage of 35 days. It is expected exports to Russia hereafter may reach 100,000 sheep yearly.

WELLINGTON (AP)—New Zealand imported less lumber during the first half of 1928, but imports from America showed a gain of 11 per cent. Softwoods for building purposes and container manufacture largely were in demand.

Charter No. 3655 Reserve District No. 12

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

LA GRANDE NATIONAL BANK

of La Grande, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on October 3rd, 1928

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$1,348,630.71
Overdrafts	267.93
United States Government securities owned	210,300.00
Other bonds, stocks, and securities owned	126,254.49
Banking house, $81,574.12; furniture and fixtures, $22,772.09	104,346.21
Real estate owned other than banking house	18,423.86
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	78,813.92
Cash and due from banks	127,113.01
Outside checks and other cash items	281.71
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00
TOTAL	$2,015,541.23

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	50,225.05
Undivided profits—net	11,327.21
Reserves for dividends, contingencies, etc.	7,883.68
Circulating notes outstanding	198,550.00
Due to banks	1,477.23
Demand deposits	729,384.78
Time deposits	527,883.18
United States deposits	5,704.09
TOTAL	$2,015,541.25

State of Oregon, County of Union—ss.

I, H. E. Coolidge, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. E. COOLIDGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1928.

EVELYN FALCONER, Notary Public.

My commission expires October 31, 1931.

Correct—Attest:
J. C. SNODGRASS,
W. G. SAWYER
J. J. CONLEY,
Directors.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER!

New Kimona Corduroy
Colors of tan, green, rose, blue, and Lavendar
85c and $1.00
N. K. West & Co., Inc.
La Grande's Leading Store for Over 30 Years

Oregon Knights Of Pythias Pick New Officials

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 10—(AP)—Stanton Rogell, of Grants Pass, was elected grand chancellor of the Oregon Knights of Pythias and William S. Levens, of Salem, was elected grand vice chancellor at the grand lodge session here yesterday. For the 25th consecutive time J. W. Maloney, of Pendleton, was elected master of the exchequer. Walter B. Gleason, of Portland, for the 14th time was elected grand keeper of records and seal.

Guy Jordan, of Corvallis, was elected grand prelate, L. F. Clark, of Portland, master-at-arms, William Pomeroy, of Portland, inner guard and A. W. Meyer, of Cascade Locks, outer guard.

Prizes were awarded last night to winners in a ritualistic contest. The judges were Chief Justice John L. Rand and Justice Harry M. Belt of the state supreme court and supreme representative Council, of Portland. Roy Clark, of Baker, George Ross, of Marshfield, and John L. Knight, of McMinnville, were the winners, each being awarded a fountain pen.

The state temple of the Pythian Sisters, also in session here, elevated Carrie Knight, of Albany, to the post of grand chief. Helen Stranahan, of Hood River, was chosen grand senior, Nettie Hardesty, of Seaside, grand junior, and Eva Marks of Roseburg, grand manager.

Ward off that Early Fall Cold!
Use
Nyal's Laxacold Tablets
Fully guaranteed.
Price ..... 25 cents.
RED CROSS DRUG STORE

Infants Rubber Pants	15¢
Infants Bibs	15¢ & 25¢
Rubber Sheets	65¢ & 85¢
Hot Water Bottles	98¢
Knit Bath Sets	98¢
Crib Blankets	65¢ to $1.98

NORTON'S KIDDY SHOP
Better Merchandise --- Lower Prices

A Contrast in Principles and Parties

Republican

FOR the protection of labor, industry, agriculture and citizenship the Republican party started the protective tariff. The Paine-Aldrich bill which was wiped out by democratic leadership in 1913, and the Fordney-McCumber bill which went into effect in 1922, closed America's doors to the free entry of European manufactured goods, produced by cheap labor, and the livestock and agricultural products of South America, New Zealand and Australia. Under these a duty of 42 cents a bushel was placed on wheat; 15 cents a bushel on corn; 1½ to 2 cents a pound on cattle; 50 cents per hundred pounds on potatoes; $2 a head on sheep and 31 cents per pound on scoured wool.

Democratic

THE Democratic party has always opposed a high protective tariff. It stands for "tariff for revenue only" or a "competitive tariff." When the Underwood law went into effect there followed in its wake a near panic that was only averted by the World War in Europe. Wheat, corn, cattle, sheep, wool, potatoes and other products were placed on the free list. The farmer suffered from foreign competition, and scores of factories closed down and brought on unemployment and bread lines. Revenue for government expenses became so low that the Stamp Act of October 22, 1914, went into effect and a tax was required on all notes, deeds and mortgages and perfumes and other sundries.

THE tariff is the safe-guard of American industry, agriculture and commerce. If changes are to be made in existing tariff laws they can best be entrusted to friends in the tariff party—the Republican party. Protection against foreign competition means prosperity. If you would have a continuation of prosperity—

Vote For

Herbert Hoover
for
President

Charles Curtis
for
Vice-President

Support a Republican President by voting for Judge R. R. Butler For Congress

Paid adv. by Republican State Central Committee
1202 Imperial Hotel, Portland
Phil Metschan, chairman
Floyd J. Cook, secretary.