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When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.—Isaiah 43:2.

THE SMALL COLLEGE

Announcement that Haverford College is preparing to celebrate its centenary by drawing up a model program for small American colleges reminds one that the nation's debt to its small colleges is generally underestimated.

Ordinarily, when the "American college" is mentioned, one thinks of the large, famous, and wealthy institutions. There are many of these, and they have done fine work. Such great eastern schools as Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth; the huge state universities of the middle west, like Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; the great metropolitan institutions like Columbia and Chicago; the west coast giants, like Leland, Stanford and California — these are the places that come to mind.

But the big ones are not the only ones; back of them lies scores of colleges, such as Haverford, small in plant and enrollment, sometimes rather pinched for money, sharing none of the headlines, and offering none of the glorified country-club attributes that some of the socially impeccable universities hold out to the sons of rich men — but doing an excellent job, year in and year out, in the training of future American leaders. Indeed, the small college often seems the most hopeful feature of the whole field of higher education.

The small college seldom has any famous names on its faculty roster. Its degrees do not carry the prestige of degrees from Harvard and Princeton. Sometimes it is not even heard of outside of its own state. But human institutions are judged chiefly by the fruits they produce; and the small college, judged in this way, deserves a high rating.

All over the country you will find its graduates. Some of them occupy high positions; some of them are struggling along in modest circumstances, never expecting either riches or fame, trying their best to do the job at hand in an acceptable manner.

But no matter what their circumstances, these men and women are making a distinct and important contribution to American culture. They represent a steadily growing class that is interested in something beyond the needs of the moment and the demands of the office or shop. They are the mainstays, in many localities, of the widening audience for good books, good music, and intelligent discussion of current issues.

For these people went to college primarily to get education. Perhaps they are not, on the average, as urbane and polished as graduates of the bigger universities. Often they are not as prosperous. But their colleges gave them something besides the ability to feel at ease in evening dress.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION

Because of the let-George-do-it attitude taken by all of the conferees, the international wheat conferences at Paris and Rome accomplished practically nothing. And for the same reason it is expected that little benefit will result from the London conference to be held soon.

All of the wheat-growing countries agree as to the cause and the cure (over-production, and curtailment of acreage) but each wants the other to do the curtailing. Finding the medicine not to their taste; they would have the others take the full dose but divide the cure with them.

Endland, France, and Italy take the position that since their output is inadequate for domestic demands and they export no wheat, they should not be called upon to reduce their acreage. Russia refuses to revoke her policy of forcing her wheat surplus upon unwilling markets regardless of price. The United States has been unable to persuade its wheat growers to measure their output by the world's needs, while Argentina and India have persisted in a policy of increasing their acreage as rapidly as possible.

The position of the countries having no surplus wheat is well taken. That of Russia is unwarranted, and the individual growers in the surplus countries have the option of producing less or producing at a loss.

Judge Flays Jury Because of Verdict Returned in Eugene

EUGENE, Ore., April 25 (AP)—Judge Fred W. Wilson of The Dalles, presiding in circuit court here, Friday flayed members of a jury in a morals case for returning a verdict of acquittal. Carl McKenney, accused of criminal assault, was freed, and the case of John W. Briggs, facing the same charge, was dismissed.

The jury returned a verdict of acquittal and then asked Judge Wilson to reprimand the defendant.

"What for," the judge asked sharply. "By your own verdict you say he did nothing."

Never in his 14 years on the bench, he declared, had he witnessed a comparable scene.

District Attorney Alta King, after talking to members of the jury, said he believed only three had done their duty.

"I denounce the jurors," he said, "as traitors to their cause."

BARTER REPLACES MONEY

ANGOLA, Portuguese West Africa (AP)—Money is so scarce in this colony that some towns have turned back to the old system of barter and merchants mark their goods in terms of so many bags of corn or coffee beans.

THE OPEN COURT

CORRESPONDENTS MUST SUBMIT THEIR NAMES TO THE EDITOR IF THEY DESIRE LETTERS PRINTED.

How to Break the Impasse

Without or with a Silver Lining

Judging by the opinions invariably expressed by all our leading writers on economics and business and by a thousand editors, by the actions and expressions in congress and by the administration, the almost universal conclusion is that the only way out of our economic crisis is to adjust ourselves to prevailing conditions the best we can, without any special effort toward anything reconstructive in any direction, leaving it as if definitely granted that practically nothing can be done in the way of a directed or scientific nature to create a greater and wider market and consuming ability, either at home or abroad; that we must sit down and wait for the "cycle" to gradually swing to an upward move.

While such opinions are not in keeping with our scientific age of the 20th century, we will accept it as a premise for a solution, and suggest the only possible way to break the impasse, accordingly.

It must be taken for granted that the reader is familiar with the fact that our thirty million farm population is in such impoverished condition that it will be conservative to state that they do not now possess one-half of their normal buying power, and that their purchases are limited, therefor, to mere necessities. Other conditions in general being as they are, the only way in which they can buy more goods would obviously be by getting more goods for the same money. For illustration: if the general level of merchandise were lowered one-third in price, that much additional would be consumed and thus permit a relative increase in production and employment; thus again, the additionally employed would increase consumption, adding still more to employment and probably creating a greater demand for farm products, which should improve the farmer's income to some extent; this should react again to the cities, continuing to improve conditions.

However, the above presupposes first: that all manufacturers reduce their capital charge to the bone; second, to sell their goods very near cost in order to get on a par with the farmers, who are not receiving cost for theirs; further, that hours must be shortened in order to obtain general employment, maintaining the current wage per hour as nearly as possible, so as not to reduce the aggregate buying power of the industrial and commercial employees, but that such be gradually increased as the consumption increases and a set of reactions are in force.

It should be superfluous here to set up a lot of figures and data to prove that merchandise, on the average, is selling away out of line with half of the population's ability to consume, and it follows that the two must meet in order to make movement possible. We know of numerous commodities still carrying enormous profits to the manufacturers, which must come down or be deadwalls preventing the difficult matter of breaking the commercial impasse.

The above is based on the premise that we must accept the status quo as concerns our foreign markets, and that we are therefor compelled to adjust industries accordingly. There can be no other way out of our dilemma, as equilibrium must be attained in some way as to producers and consumers in all classes. This brings us back to the fact that first of all, in importance, is to lift the farm population to a par with the aggregate, so that all will balance, otherwise it will be hopeless.

Of course there is another way, based on entirely different economic policies that may come into full force if the above program is not carried out throughout our entire industrial fabric. We already have it, in a small degree, but we would have to increase it and make it a permanent policy for the future.

Let capital and industry take their profits, deplete the masses of our population as at present, but have the government collect enough back in income taxes to enable it to provide employment for all the idle in some line of public improvement, not only spending a billion dollars, as provided this year, but ten times as much if need be.

We should remember that capital earnings alone on the enormous sum of all kinds of bonds and mortgages amounts to well over ten billion dollars per annum; next take the profits on about 90 billion dollars of annual products at a 10 per cent average, making another-nine billion; then we have all the insurance companies that drain the country of 3½ billion more annually than they pay out to the policy holders. A total of 22½ billion. The question arises; how can this enormous drain from the producing masses of the population be counteracted? Next, another question is forced on our attention, namely: have we not built up too great a structure of indebtedness and profit-earning capital to live under? The next question is: how long can it endure without any change of policy? Here we leave it for capital to answer, facing the question squarely.

We now ask if there are any counter forces that can be brought into play so that we, at least for a generation or more, may maintain our present regime of political economy without again suffering from it as we do today, for that period? To this we answer: Yes. There is such a force available, if we grasp it in a sane and intelligent way and make the most of it. Babson, Forbes, Coolidge, Hoover, et al, should have seen it many years ago.

After the committee appointed by President Hoover to investigate the causes of the world-wide depression last fall, it is incredible to believe that the Babsons, Forbes, Scroggs, and Chases should be utterly ignorant of their findings, and it is therefor inexplicable why these "accepted authorities" failed to blazen it to the world in a hundred periodicals and the whole press in general.

The outstanding conclusion was, that the unprecedented centralization of gold and the great loss in the value of silver were mostly responsible. It therefore follows that to attain the opposite would be the remedy; decentralize the gold and enhance the value of silver. In regard to the former, there is no feasible solution, as gold is entirely too inadequate to serve one-fourth of the world's population, and just now the United States and France together possess 7 out of the total 11 billion dollars worth of gold in existence, so that even the Bank of England could not function properly, except for having 1½ billion of accomodation deposits from France. All the greatest financial experts in the world have failed to find a solution for the dilemma of gold, to make it answer one-half the demand for it as a world money.

Therefore, the question is how to enhance the value of silver and stabilize it, to which the answer is simple and easy. We, the great Creditor Nation of the world, preeminent in commerce and financial power, alone can reinstate silver to its age-long position as a basic money for the world. It would be unpardonable to call for international conferences before taking action. Remember, England and Germany did not consult us when they demonetized and destroyed silver as a basic money of the world in 1872. For the best of business and scientific reasons we should remonetize silver on the same basis used by Isaac Newton in 1813, viz: on the relative quantity of gold and silver in existence available for money at the time, which then was found to be 15½ to 1, while now according to all available data, would be about 10 to 1.

We should bear in mind that about 70 per cent of all the silver in the world is now in Asia, of which China is variously estimated to have from 3 to 4 billion ounces. India still has an equal amount, mostly in the form of ornaments and trinkets. There is very little silver left in Europe. In the United States and Canada there are about one billion ounces, and a considerable amount is in Mexico, South America and parts of Africa. As a material factor in our consideration, we must remember that most of the future production of silver will be from North America.

Let us go West, across the Pacific to China, with her 450 million people, her four million square miles of territory. She lacks railroads, highways, canals, dikes, irrigation works, schools and, incidentally, the surplus of everything we produce. Her approximate 3½ billion ounces of silver are now worth only about one billion dollars. "With the stroke of a pen" and without any cost to us, we can instantly make her silver worth 7 billion dollars, thus increasing her metal money wealth over six billion, and her purchasing power of our goods nearly seven times.

The act of remonetizing silver as a basic money at a ratio with gold as suggested above, and commensurate with the great objective, would, in effect, sweep the whole world, and lift it out of the economic depression, political unrest, revolutions, and despair, as if by magic, and restore prosperity, peace, and happiness.

In connection with the political method suggested, our relative position among the nations of the world leaves us the indisputable master of the whole situation. Consequently, all we have to do is to declare that we, the United States of America, enact and remonetize silver as a basic money interchangeable with gold at the ratio of ten to one. Cable this message to every nation and they will embrace our action with open arms, concur, accept and ratify promptly, making bi-metalism again a fact in the world; the two metals supplementing one another, creating a fair sufficiency and a far greater stability than the single standard ever achieved.

Remonetization consumated, the immediate direct results, coupled with the psychological, would be universal and would not only help us to a seven times better market in China, but to greatly improve markets everywhere, particularly in Mexico and South America where a gesture such as this is needed to restore the waning friendship of those peoples. The stimulation to our mining industry alone would be very great.

Supplementing all the above, we should make the Chinese government liberal loans; appoint a commission of real men to go to China to give friendly co-operation, and advise in carrying out a great constructive program for the great republic; the money to be spent at the approval of the commission. This, in order to assist her to a speedy dehabilitation and advancement, so that in ten years time, China may have increased her standard of living for the masses of her population a thousand per cent. That they will be able to purchase great quantities of our radios, automobiles and all manufactured goods, and furnish real farm relief by buying the farmer's wheat, with the possibility of their purchases reaching five billion dollars worth of our products annually. Thus our problem of full time and general employment with machine-mass production would be largely solved for a long time into the future, as would the football of politicians, the farm problem, and many others.

Thus we see the "SILVER LINING" in a new and happy era for humanity.

KARL J. STACKLAND.

DRUG IMPERILS 12 MILLION IN ONE CHINESE PROVINCE

PEIPING (AP) — The 12,000,000 inhabitants of Shansi province are threatened with extinction inside of 20 years because of drug habits, says a report by Chinese social welfare workers.

"Pai-mien," a mixture of heroin with other opiates, is consumed there to the extent of $15,000,000 annually.

Sinchuang village, near the Shansi-Honan border is named as the center of the traffic. Women and children operate "white powder" factories and the men smuggle the product to addicts.

Fortified approaches have rendered the village impregnable to police, munitions having been collected by disarming stragglers from last year's civil war armies.

You can't always tell a cool-headed man, observes the office sage, by the amount of hair on his head.

The News Used To Be:

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(From Observer, Wed., Apr. 25, 1906)

Born near Summerville on Thursday, April 19 1906 to Mr. and Mrs. Wade Brooks, a daughter.

There was a large representation at the meeting of the Republican county central committee meeting last night. Chas. E. Cochran, of Union, was re-elected county chairman; U. G. Couch, of Island City, was elected secretary, Geo. Mapes, of Elgin, assistant secretary, W. J. Church, of La Grande, state committee and Dwight Barnes, of Elgin, congressional committee.

TEN YEARS AGO
(From Observer, Mon., April 25, 1921)

The work of the Oregon Grain Growers' association in Union county is well under way and this morning a total of 135,000 bushels of wheat were reported signed up by Edgar L. Ludwick.

J. J. Vandevanter, one of the substantial men of the Medical Springs country, was in La Grande Saturday transacting business preparatory to leaving on May 12 for Peru.

What promises to be a lively and a very interesting skirmish was recently started when petitions circulated by Medical Springs and North Powder people made their appearance asking that the south part of Union county be annexed to Baker county.

ONE YEAR AGO
(From Observer, Fri., April 25, 1930)

A new garage building for the Larison Chevrolet company which will join the present garage will be erected on Adams avenue between Fir and Greenwood by Julius Roesch.

Positive assurance that one of the largest cooperative creameries in the intermountain district will be established in Union county immediately was made late yesterday afternoon by James A. Kesgard.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—It was like Burton Kendall Wheeler, that fiery and aggressive junior senator from Montana to declare openly in Chicago the other day that "the people and not the leaders will determine whether there will be a third party."

For this Montana Democrat, still under 50 and serving his second term in the senate, is first, last and always direct in what he says and does.

It is no uncommon sight on the floor of the senate to see Wheeler in an emphatic mood. At such times he fairly thunders his words, his tall form becomes as straight as an arrow, his eyes flash.

It is Wheeler the fighter then. And his whole record proves it.

EASTERN WESTERNER

Standing well over six feet, with a massive head, he reminds one much of the late William McKinley in appearance. There is a real gentleness about him easily discernible when you meet him.

He was born in the east. His career has been made in the west.

Never at a loss for words, he springs to the defense of himself or his cause with lightning rapidity. Quick at repartee, he is adept at carcasm, and not many of his colleagues in the senate relish a verbal encounter with him.

His first political venture was that of a delegate to a county convention. That taste of politics whetted his appetite for more, and he has been in or on the fringe of public life ever since.

He ran for attorney-general of Montana and was defeated by a slender margin. The use of money was an issue with him as far back as that. He has always fought the use of "huge slush funds" in elections. Then he went to the state legislature, and for two years he fought the copper interests.

He has been "insurging" from the very start.

ONCE A BOLTER

In 1920 Wheeler ran for governor of Montana and was given a severe drubbing. But two years later he made a bid for the senate and snowed under his opponent.

In the senate his record is well known. He made a national reputation as prosecutor of Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general in the Harding administration. In 1924, although a life-long Democrat, he bolted and ran for vice-president with the late Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, because he believed:

"The two old parties have outlived their usefulness."

He was one of the five signers of the call for the recent progressive conference. And, although the others have disclaimed third party plans, Wheeler says flatly that there will be a third party if Republicans and Democrats "do not courageously and honestly offer and apply remedies to meet the deplorable economic situation which exists in the country today."

Pro and Con of Newspaper-Radio Question Debated At Conference

PRINCETON, N. J., April 25 (AP) — The pro and con of the newspaper-radio question was debate Friday at the Princeton university conference on the press.

M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting company, appeared as the first public spokesman for radio in the current discussion as to whether newspapers should carry air programs free and funish news bulletins for broadcasting.

He declared that if newspapers discontinue "their present program and radio news service to the people," a new medium will be created for disseminating that information. Broadcasting companies, he said, might be forced "to enter the publishing business."

Supplementary

W. G. Gilmore, managing editor of the Detroit News, told the conference he considered radio and newspapers as supplementary rather than competitive.

Elzey Roberts, publisher of the St. Louis Star, declared that if radio "is to be permitted to develop unregulated, unrestrained, nurtured by the press, assisted with free publicity, then it will probably compete with newspapers in about the way that buses and trucks are now competing with railroads."

In his defense of radio, Mr. Aylesworth cited three complaints made against it by newspapers.

The first, he said, was the radio news bulletins took circulation away from the newspapers. He pointed out that the radio receives only the bulletins which editors think should be broadcast, and said it was his belief that the bulletin whets the appetite of the reader so that he wants details.

Helps Advertiser

He said the second complaint was that printing of radio programs helps the advertiser. His answer was that the radio page has the most readers outside the front page and sports pages. Even though printing the programs does help the advertiser, he said, the programs are news the public wants.

The third complaint he listed was that radio advertising reduces the advertising in the newspapers. He said this complaint might be founded on figures, but not on facts. Although in 1930 newspaper advertising dropped from 10 to 15 per cent and radio advertising increased 45 per cent, he pointed out $31,000,000 was spent to advertise radio products in the newspapers.

Radio, magazine, newsreel, and the newspapers are the four means of getting news to the public, Mr. Aylesworth said, and the newspaper is the backbone of the structure, combining speed with thoroughness. The four should not be competitors, he thought, although their services may at times overlap.

Karl Bickel, president of the United Press association, asserted the radio and press cannot afford to become entangled in a "death struggle."

Radio and the press, he said, ultimately will work out their problems on a friendly and cooperative basis. This view, he said, was supported by the closes alliance of the two.

Radio news distribution, in his opinion, is not now vitally affecting press associations. He said the United Press has never received "a nickel from radio" and its only interest in radio was its effect upon newspapers in general.

The Garden

FRESH BERRIES WITH CREAM

On one thing all experienced gardeners seem to agree, and that is that berries achieve that elusive perfection only when grown in the home garden and served fresh.

In the planning of the smallest kitchen barden, the desirability of the small fruits—currants, raspberries, strawberries, etc., is often overlooked. As it is the function of the home garden to provide fresh and nourishing food, a moderate space should, of course, be allotted to growing such highly important articles as fresh fruits.

The requirements of the cane and bush fruits are not exacting. Any fairly sunny, well drained soil which is known to produce a good vegetable crop will be suitable. Such necessary care as mulching, pruning, spraying, etc., is easily given and amounts to very little compared to that which is demanded by the vegetable garden.

As soon as the ground is dry enough to crumble is time to plant. Before deciding what to plant look the ground over carefully and decide exactly how much space will be available. In doing this, keep the following planting distances in mind:

Set strawberry plants 15 inches apart each way with a pathway every third row. Raspberries ought to be planted 3 or 4 feet apart in the row; blackberriees and dewberries, 5 feet apart; currants, 4 feet; gooseberries, 5 feet. If only a single row is to be planted, perhaps at the edge of the garden or along a fence, these figures will suffice. If, however, there are to be two or more rows, these rows should be about 5 feet apart to allow you to move about comfortably while attending to the cultivation, picking, etc.

All the good nurseries supply small fruits in a number of varieties and the merits of each variety are usually clearly set forth in their literature. By planting some of each kind the fresh berry season can be extended over quite a long period.

For those who have never grown their own berries there is a treat in store if plants are set out this spring. Home-grown fruits have a fineness, freshness and a delicious quality not obtainable in the fruit bought from the market.

PICKLE PLANT DESTROYED

PORTLAND, Ore., Apr. 25 (AP) — The main plant of the Columbia Canning & Pickle works here was destroyed by fire today. The owners estimated their loss at $35,000.

The fire, origin of which was not immediately determined, broke out in the center of the structure.

Imitation Precious Stone

Lechnite is a trade name for an imitation diamond.

at FALK'S

Behind The Scenes

HAVE you often wondered what goes on behind the scenes in a store? You might sometimes be astonished at these little dramas in our store. For "Behind the scenes" before merchandise is ever offered for sale, many a heated discussion takes place. Will this please our customers? Will it serve them to good advantage? Is the price right? Are the colors new for the season? Is the texture proper? All debatable questions, and all asked with the interests of the customers foremost in mind. Is it any wonder that our goods, when it is finally offered to you, has a style and quality feature which our customers appreciate.

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