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Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—Philippians 4:8.

LIMITING CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Every voter can agree with the general principle that political campaign expenditures should be limited and those limits rigidly enforced without giving blanket approval to the limits proposed by Senator Nye's special senate campaign funds investigating committee.

The committee's recommendations bear the Nye stamp and were manifestly dictated by his personal experiences. While these recommendations may be just the thing for the thinly populated state of North Dakota, it is possible that other specifications may be necessary for larger and more densely populated states.

Limits of \$250,000 for presidential nominations and of \$5,000,000 for presidential elections seem adequate enough, although the reported expenditures for the previous election were considerably above that figure.

Provisions of the Nye proposal which are likely to draw most fire are those limiting senatorial candidates to \$50,000 and candidates to the house of congress to \$10,000 for both nomination and election. And further limitation to allow for the difference in population between the states and districts would forbid spending more than two cents a vote for every vote cast for all candidates in a senatorial campaign and four cents by a candidate for the house of representatives. Neither of these would pay the cost of one mail distribution of campaign literature among the qualified electors.

Senators do well to discourage excessive campaign expenditures, which always suggest offices bought and paid for, but any reform in this direction must come from the parties and candidates and those who contribute to their war chests.

NEAR EAST HARMONY

Good things come in small packages and from unexpected places. For example, there is that lesson in international peace and good will the world is now getting in the little Balkan states.

While in some of the larger eastern countries there are conflicts and frictions, in that little corner of the world known as the Near East there is concord of nations, neighborliness and peace on earth, good will toward men. This is indeed a welcome and promising turn of events. Centuries of fighting and mutual distrust and hatred among the Balkans, the fact that they produced the match that touched off the World war, and their geographic location had nearly convinced the world that they would be the last to enjoy the blessings of permanent peace.

What a picture of international confidence and good will is presented by the Balkans today! The prime minister of Bulgaria is a welcome and honored guest at Ankara, the Turkish capital. The foreign minister of Turkey recently visited Athens and was received with acclaim. Greece and Bulgaria have linked hands in friendship. Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia are co-operating in settling the Macedonian question. Albania is treated as an ally on terms of parity and honor, and Roumania is entering into inter-Balkan conferences.

Much of the credit must go to Premier Venizelos, the grand old man of Greece, and Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the president of the Republic of Turkey.

It is not the easiest thing to understand why the members of the proud white race use the most paint on their faces.

Health

TULAREMIA

The winter months are open seasons for wild rabbits, and in consequence too the season for tularemia. Tularemia is a disease primarily affecting wild rabbits, ground squirrels and other rodents. But it may also affect man, who usually contracts it by handling diseased animals. Hunters, market men, and cooks are particularly prone to become infected. The disease is caused by a germ present in the blood of the affected animal. Man may contract the disease by coming in contact with the blood or tissues of the infected animal. Breaks in the skin appear to enhance the chances of becoming infected. But there are many cases on record where the disease developed in an individual whose skin was apparently intact. Tularemia may develop in from two to five days after exposure. Its development is sudden. The patient suffers headache, chills, body pains, vomiting and fever. There commonly develops at the place of infection a hard, painful, pimple-like swelling, which soon softens and breaks down, leaving a punched-out ulcer. The lymph glands in the region of the infection become swollen and painful. Fever may last two or three weeks. The patient is weak, and recovery takes place slowly. The disease is practically never fatal, and appears to leave no permanent after effects. One attack appears to render the sufferer immune to the disease for life. There is no specific way of preventing the disease. Hunters, cooks and market men should protect themselves by wear-

ing rubber gloves when dressing rabbits. The jackrabbit, cottontail and snowshoe rabbits, as well as woodchucks and opossums may become infected with tularemia.

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In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—While the rest of the country has had its attention centered on war debts, attacks on President Hoover and the like in congress, residents of the capital find themselves concerned with a problem of their own.

And this particular problem is causing more racket in the confines of the District of Columbia, perhaps, than all the rest of the doings put together.

A move is under way in the house to impose new taxes on the residents of Washington.

For a long time a special committee of members of congress, headed by the tall and bald Mapes of Michigan, has been studying the fiscal relations between the federal government and the city of Washington. The committee made its report soon after the opening of congress.

Briefly, it recommended that the budget be reduced and that new taxes affecting incomes and automobiles, among other things, be imposed.

A WALL STARTS

Loud was the wall that went up that congress was trying "to soak" the District. And since Washington is voteless, the old cry of "taxation without representation" was heard on all sides.

The people of Washington contend that a comparison between the city and other capitals is impossible. They argue that Washington's position is unique; that it exists only because the government decided to build here the world's most magnificent capital.

They point out further that Washington has no independent existence, that its resources are largely devoted to supplying the needs of the government.

DEBATE IS HOT

On the other hand, congress insists that the government is and has been most liberal with the residents of Washington—some say too liberal.

Congressmen are loud in their statements that nothing should be done to delay or mar the progress of the capital, but at the same time they think the people of Washington should share more in civic expenses.

The newspapers lead the fight for the District. Members of congress reply in open forum in the house. The Congressional Record is filled with language fully as colorful and bristling as that found in the daily press.

Chats With Parents

BREAKS IN ROUTINE

By Alice Judson Penle
Regularity of routine is necessary for the child's health and peace of mind.

But breaks in routine are important. They give opportunities for learning and for adjustment.

Life, except in an institution, is never wholly routine in character, and the child is not preparing for life in an institution.

He needs to learn to accept changes with poise and serenity. He needs these variations, too, lest he become bored and mentally inactive through the eternal sameness of his days.

He needs them to give him a sense of occasional festivity and holiday, to accent the years of his growing up with memories of special joys.

An afternoon spent visiting, a trip to the merry-go-round in the park, an occasional party—all these should happen in the normal course of events.

But they should be judiciously arranged. They should not all happen the same week, or immediately after an illness or when, for some reason or other, home has been upset.

Children vary much in the amount of excitement they can stand, even of the happiest sort. Watch your child carefully after there has been some departure from his regular schedule. Notice whether or not it has made him cross, belligerent, or tired.

Such observation will indicate how much your child can stand, and how far it is wise to deviate from his schedule.

Care should be taken, however, not to make breaks in routine the rule even with the youngster who seems to stand them quite well.

For this makes him difficult to manage and gives rise to unhappy disciplinary situations which may otherwise be avoided.

BRITISH JOURNALIST DIES

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The world of British journalism mourned today the death of C. P. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian, because during 57 years he showed the heights to which journalism based on idealism and humanitarianism can attain. Mr. Scott was 85 years old.

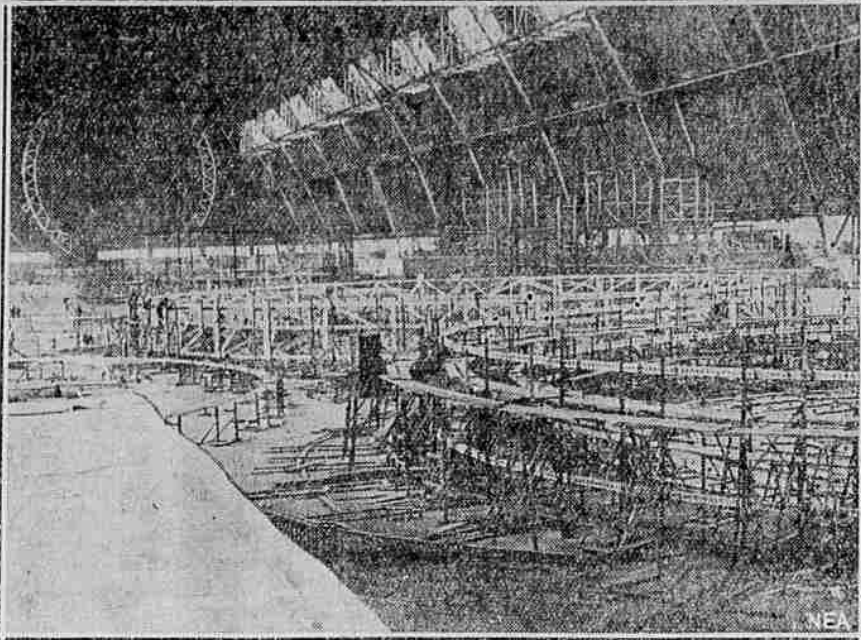
He took the Guardian, then a little provincial newspaper, and made it into a great editorial medium whose voice reached daily around the world. From Scott and his paper the saying grew up: "What Manchester does today, England will think tomorrow."

CANADIAN STORM SEVERE

TORONTO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Struggling in the slush and ice-strewn path of a \$300,000 sheet storm, repair gangs sought today to patch up western Ontario's incapacitated communications system.

A furious gale yesterday levelled more than 1,000 telephone and telegraph poles. Automobiles skidded on slippery roads causing scores of accidents.

Fabricating the Skeleton of Akron's Sister Ship



Here's the beginning of another sky queen the size of the U. S. S. Akron. In the huge dock of the Goodyear-Zeppelin company at Akron, O., the first main ring of the new dirigible ZRS-5 has been raised into position and is visible at the left. In the foreground are two other main rings now nearing completion. Girders for nearly half the ship also have been fabricated.

Oregon Has 278 Standard 4-Year Schools, Report

By C. A. Howard
(Superintendent of Public Instruction. Written for the Associated Press.)

SALEM, Ore. (AP)—Oregon has 278 standard four-year high schools attended by 49,000 students and taught by 2,000 teachers. One hundred fifty-eight of these high schools are small institutions with 75 students or less. Since the effective and economical administration of these small schools calls for a different type of organization from that usually found in the larger schools, the state department of education prepared and published a manual for officers and principals of small high schools in the spring of 1930.

The manual pointed out that while some of the small schools were effectively handled, many of them on the other hand, were carrying unbalanced courses and were being operated at a per pupil cost that could not be justified on the basis of the educational service rendered.

It was shown that whereas high schools of 200 students and over were being operated at a cost of approximately \$140 per student, half the high schools of 75 students or less were costing over \$195 per pupil. Twenty of them were actually costing over \$300 per pupil.

In the manual, for small high schools, the state department set up a limited but vital course of study and presented sample programs for handling this course in schools in which the classes are small. Correspondence of the department with these small schools is definitely related to the proposals in the manual, and the publication itself is now used by the colleges and universities training new high school teachers. Reports for the school year closing in June, 1931, the first full year in which the manual has been in use, show a very definite improvement in the organization of the programs of the small high schools, and visits to nearly 100 of them show that a better type of teaching is being done.

On the financial side the reports are no less encouraging. Of the 153 schools falling in the classification for which the manual was designed, 106, or almost two-thirds, show a decrease in per pupil cost of operation. Among the 106, the average decrease as compared with the preceding year was \$42 per pupil.

The state department of education will continue to work on this particular problem in the belief that through helpful counsel and supervision, the cost of operating many of these schools can be further reduced, and the educational service improved at the same time.

FIRST TASTE OF GRAND OPERA WEATHERFORD, Okla. (AP)—The first grand opera to be presented in Western Oklahoma was sponsored recently by Southwestern State Teachers college here.

Utilities Fare Better Than Other Industries During Year of 1931

How Incomes Compare Since 1927

The following table compares estimated net incomes of American industrial concerns, railroads and utilities for the years 1927 to 1931. The income is shown both in dollars and in percentages, the 1929 total being used as 100 per cent.

Year	ESTIMATED NET INCOME			RELATIVES		
	Dollars	Baills	U. S. U. I.	1929=100	26	24
1927	\$2,362,000,000	\$998,000,000	\$266,000,000	68	77	67
1928	2,913,000,000	1,137,000,000	336,000,000	65	84	85
1929	3,458,000,000	1,417,000,000	397,000,000	100	100	100
1930	1,872,000,000	414,000,000	407,000,000	54	64	103
1931	1,918,000,000	148,200,000	392,000,000	29	23	69

By Laurence H. Sloan
(Vice President, Standard Statistics Co., Inc.)

NEW YORK (AP)—When the income reports have all been made out and it becomes possible to draw up a composite account, it will be found that corporation profits were lower in 1931 than in any recent year perhaps lower than in any year since 1921.

In view of the grave unsettlement of the economic scene at the present moment, it does not appear that any public purpose would be served by an attempt to estimate, thus far in advance, the trend of 1932 earnings. So attention will be given here mainly to the probable 1931 results.

One thing can be said, however: it is difficult to conceive how the 1932 situation can be worse than that of 1931, and bases for the expectation that some betterment may occur, especially in the latter half of the year, are not entirely lacking.

But before any validity whatsoever can be given to such an expectation, we must await developments of the next half year.

Broadly estimated, we compute that the net income (after fixed charges) of leading industrial concerns will amount, in 1931, to around 55 per cent of the 1929 total and to some 30 per cent of the 1929 total.

That 1931 net of leading railroads will amount to 35 to 40 per cent of the 1929 total, and about 25 per cent of the 1929 total, and.

That 1931 net of leading utilities will run much better, comparatively—say fully 95 per cent of 1929, and almost equal to 1929 results.

Comparative data for a large group of concerns the securities of which are actively traded in are shown in the accompanying table.

Although adequate long term data are not available, it seems to me a reasonable surmise that, excepting only the 1920-21 down swing, the collapse which has occurred in industrial and railroad profits during the last two years is the most violent in the current century.

So far as 1932 is concerned, there are many doubts. But upon one particular point there need be no doubt whatsoever. That is: Before business profits can be

stabilized at even the current low level, commodity prices will have to stabilize and the banks cease deflating, before profits can begin to climb upward again, commodity prices must begin traveling in the same direction, and bank credit must again begin to expand.

FUNERAL FOR MR. HELMS IS HELD TODAY

(Continued From Page One)

warning and without provocation by two young outlaws October 18.

"Since that time he has been fighting for his life in a La Grande hospital. At first it seemed that he would recover. He stood the initial operation well and seemed to be improving, but relapse followed, weakening his system beyond the possibility of repair. So he died yesterday afternoon, as true a martyr to the cause of law and order as any man who ever faced the guns of the public enemy at home or the foreign enemy in war.

"After the reverent tribute that will be paid by a sorrowing public one duty remains. It is to put the two murderers on trial at once for first degree murder, secure a conviction (which presents no difficulty since the district attorney holds their signed confessions) and then hang them with as little delay as possible.

"Since the murder was committed in cold blood by armed men who were already fugitives from justice there can be no justification for withholding the most severe penalty the law provides."

Full bearers at the funeral were Captain H. Lee Noe Sergeants J. A. Robertson and Cecil Lieualen, all of the state police, and Lieutenant Walter Lausting, from state police headquarters in Salem. Honorary pall bearers were Sergeant Houston and Officers Tubbs, Anderson, Martin and Walker, Sheriff Jesse Breabears and Joe Zimmerman, federal prohibition agent.

The real name of Ed Krause, Notre Dame's star sophomore tackle, is Kruczynski. It was shortened by his prep coach in Chicago.

VATICAN LIBRARY COLLAPSE!



The above picture shows Pope Pius XI (in center) with other church dignitaries during a recent inspection of the Vatican library. The collapse of a section of the library Dec. 25 buried five men in the debris.

at FALK'S

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Be Here Monday!

Award of Nobel Prize to Lewis Feature of Year

By Ware Torrey
NEW YORK (AP)—Decorations of the 1931 literary year reached highest distinction in this country with the award of the Nobel Prize to Sinclair Lewis.

Whatever Americans may argue for and con, European opinion pronounces Lewis as a responsible commentator on American life.

Ranking books of the year show a tendency toward the writing of calm and thorough commentaries on people and their affairs, rather than the splashing out of mannered or modernistic pictures in book form.

Surveying the year, the leading books fall into this category of restraint and measured power. Galsworthy and Walpole illustrate it markedly.

The first novel John Galsworthy has written in four years, "Maid in Waiting," again estimates and analyzes England, and adds a shrewd comparison with America. Scenes and people are described with Galsworthy's usual leisurely conviction.

"Judith Paris" by Hugh Walpole is the second of a projected series of four novels dealing with an English family through two centuries. Characters are very well-rounded, scenes are thoroughly staged, and as with Galsworthy, we have a definite recognition of the influences, motives and characteristics that underlie the action.

In lighter vein, Margaret Ayer Barnes, winner of the last Pulitzer Prize, gives substance and significance to the situations of her new book, "Westward Passage."

Arthur Schnitzler, who died shortly before the publication of "Flight into Darkness," handled the intense theme of a man's gradual descent into insanity in so natural a manner that case history became drama.

Willa Cather deepens her individual channel of writing in "Shadows on the Rock," with her quiet strength and finished writing, as Virginia Woolfe in vastly different technique develops her analytical approach in "The Waves."

Other novels offering the balanced point of view characteristic of the year include Edna Ferber's "American Beauty," A. J. Cronin's "Father's Castle," Henry Fauconner's "Malaise" and "A White Bird Flying" by Bess Streeter Aldrich.

Outside the field of novels we find less experimentation and more assurance in this year's output of short stories.

The O. Henry memorial award volume contains work of such polished writers as Wilbur Daniel Steele.

Somerset Maugham has published a collection, "First Person Singular," that is representative of his knowledge of human nature.

Biographies More Conservative
Biography has turned still further from the extremes of ballyhoo and ridicule to more conservative estimates.

Ray Stannard Baker's "Woodrow Wilson," Emanuel Hertz's "Abraham Lincoln" and Clennell Wilkinson's "Nelson" serve to illustrate this trend. An unbiased view of the times and the personalities involved is found in the correspondence of Ellen Terry and Bernard Shaw.

H. G. Wells has tried to give us a fresh consideration of old facts in "The Science of Life," which he wrote with Julian S. Huxley and his son, and in "The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind."

\$6,607,058 Are Available For Fire Prevention

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2 (Special)—Funds aggregating \$6,607,058 for preventing and suppressing forest fires have been made available for the fiscal year 1932 for the 38 states and territories co-operating with the U. S. forest service under the Clarke-McNary law, Regional Forester C. J. Buck has announced. State, federal, and private funds make up the total, which shows a gain of \$412,878 over the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1931.

Of this amount, the federal allotment for Oregon is \$98,392 and for Washington it is \$105,503, while state and private owners' funds for fire prevention and fire suppression are \$315,576 for Oregon, and \$389,702 for Washington.

The larger share of the state and private funds budgeted is for forest-fire prevention. The grand total of state and private funds for both prevention and suppression for the year is set by the state forester's budgets at \$5,034,520, against \$5,063,813 for the last year. State forest fire prevention budgets amount to \$3,000,960, and state suppression budgets to \$789,941. Funds from private sources total \$972,862 for prevention and \$271,037 for suppression. The co-operative federal allotment to the states amounts in all to \$1,572,538, which is \$46,988 more than last year.

A large part of federal, state, and private funds budgeted have already been spent since the beginning of the current fiscal year. Part of the money is used in the winter months in construction of firebreaks, forest trails, lookout towers, and telephone lines.

California's co-operative budget for forest fire protection is largest, with \$784,940 in combined state, federal, and private funds available. Other states with more than \$500,000 available from all sources are Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Idaho, and Pennsylvania. Nevada and Hawaii joined the list of co-operators in fire protection for the first time this year.

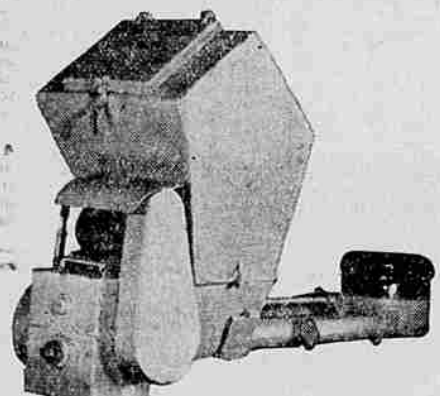
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