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As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God.—Psalm 42: 1, 2.

THE RADIO REVOLT

For two years there has been muttering in the ranks. More and more owners of radio receiving sets have become irritated and disgusted with the increasing volume of sales talks squeezed in the hands of a small group of interrelated corporations which are responsible for the offerings, the endless repetitions of the same old croonings, warblings, blues and jazz interspersed with ardent descriptions of all kinds of commodities annoyed and angered even more listeners as the months rolled by. Warnings against this excessive commercialization of radio came from many quarters: members of the Federal Radio Commission, the radio trade press, artists, ministers, educators raised their voices in protest, but without avail.

In radio broadcasting the rights of the listener should be paramount. In transmitting apparatus and studio equipment the 550 commercial broadcasting stations have an investment, at the average rate of \$50,000 per station, of less than thirty millions; at an average cost of \$60 the 13,000,000 receiving sets represent an investment of \$780,000,000, almost twenty times the cost of the transmitting equipment, yet the owners of the transmitters have acted, are now acting as though their end of the business were the important one and the only part worthy of consideration.

Now the revolt of the listeners has found voice in Congress. Senator James Couzens of Michigan, a straight thinker whose actions are based solely on his conception of the public welfare, has introduced a resolution asking the Federal Radio Commission for a survey and report on the commercialization of radio programs, the possibility of limiting or eliminating direct advertising from the air and on the feasibility of government ownership of radio.

In the House Representative Horr is asking for an investigation of the tendency toward a broadcasting monopoly and of the acts and policies of the Federal Radio Commission.

Both resolutions deserve the support of congress. They will get it if radio listeners will let their representatives in congress know that they are heartily in favor of all efforts to improve broadcasting conditions and prevent radio monopoly.

Ventura, (Cal.) Free Press

It is claimed that America spends 3 per cent of its income for medical care. Imagine what it would amount to if all the people paid their doctors.

We may as well be frank and admit that the jolly old songs inspired by liquor sounded pretty idiotic.

It is suspected that some women distrust their intuition when they consider the husbands they picked.

Union Personals

By Mrs. L. Z. Terrill (Observer-Contributor)

UNION (Special)—Folks and papers, this week, are announcing the transfer of Floyd Maxwell, managing director of the Paramount theatre in Portland, to Spokane, where he will be manager of the new Fox theatre that was opened there last fall. This beautiful white structure covering a city block is said to be the finest Fox theatre west of the Mississippi. Floyd, son of W. A. Maxwell, of Union, is very popular in Portland and his transfer will leave vacant a place on the motion picture censor board, the chairmanship of the entertainment committee for the national American Legion convention in Portland in September, and a place on the executive council of post No. 1 of the Portland American Legion.

Nearly 30 attended the meeting of the Ladies Aid held at the home of Mrs. Louisa Burwell Wednesday afternoon. The business session was devoted chiefly to discussing ways and means of making some money and they decided on one project—the serving of a cafeteria supper at the church to the delegates of the League Institute next week. A special hour was spent and a lunch served by Mrs. G. F. Hall, Mrs. Will Kiehl and Mrs. Burwell.

Mrs. Howard Wilson, who has been visiting for nearly two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, returned to Lewiston Wednesday.

Prof. E. L. Potter and Prof. Nelson, of O. S. C., visited the experiment farm Wednesday and checked up on the cattle and sheep departments, preparatory to the change in management. They attended the commercial club luncheon at noon and Prof. Potter paid a fine tribute to the late Robert Withycombe. He also spoke very favorably of Dale Richards, who is to become the new superintendent of the farm. Prof. Nelson spoke of the future of the sheep industry. Rex Baxter, recently returned missionary, spoke of the rather credit conditions in the farming sections of the southern states.

Mrs. Grace Powers, of Medical Springs, was a Union visitor Wednesday. Roads were blocked so that she had to come by way of Baker.

A partial list of the books that are being read by members of the reading club is given below. These books are all to be found in the library and many other good books not listed are to be found and can be used for book reviews. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. L. Z. Terrill on Tuesday evening.

"Son of Man," Emil Ludwig.
"American Beauty," Edna Ferber.
"The Six Mrs. Greenes," Lorenz Hart.
"The Almond Tree," Grace Zaring Stone.
"The White Bird Flying," Beas Streeter Aldrich.
"The Lantern in Her Hand," Beas Streeter Aldrich.
"The Story of San Michele," Axel Munthe.
"The Windmill on the Dune," Mary Waller.
"The Ten Commandments," Warwick Deering.
"The Ring of the Lowenskölds," Selma Lagerlof.
"Bellemere," Kathleen Norris.
"Rachel Moon," Lorenz Hart.
"Fair Tomorrow," Emile Loring.
"Forgotten Gods," F. A. Harper.
"Shadows on the Rock," Willa Cather.
"This Believing World," Lewis Brown.
"Burning Beauty," Temple Bailey.
"We Must March," Honore Willes Morrow.
"A Daughter of a Princess," Marie Grand Duchess of Russia.
"Before the Covered Wagon," Philip Parrish.
"The Daughter of the Samurai," E. I. Sugiimoto.
"Waters Under the Earth," Martha Ostenso.
"Blowing Clear," Joseph C. Lincoln.
"Good Earth," Pearl Buck.
"Laughing Boy," Oliver LaFarge.
The members of the J. J. club were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Ellis Fees Wednesday afternoon and a shower for Mrs. Cecil Griggs was a special feature of the afternoon's entertainment. The usual brain tease contest was won by Mrs. Roy Cooper, with Mrs.

MOTOR LAWS FOR OREGON CHANGED

Hal E. Hoss, Secretary of State, Discusses New Code Passed in 1931

By Hal E. Hoss (Secretary of State, written for The Associated Press)

SALEM, Ore. (AP)—The year just past has seen a number of important changes in the scope of the work of the department of state, principally because of new legislation affecting motor vehicles. The new speed law which did away with the previous 15-mile limit, has been generally applauded and records show that by substituting the basic rule of prudent and careful operation of a car for the fixed maximum law, no material increase in accidents can be charged to excessive speeds.

My opinion of the new law is that it merely legalizes and gives sanction to the practice of traveling over 35 miles an hour, indulged in by almost every motorist in the state. Other changes in the rules of the road made vision legible, made the law valuable from the standpoint of providing uniformity in our regulations with other states.

Discusses Exam Law

Perhaps the most far-reaching of the new laws was the one providing for an examination of persons applying for drivers' licenses. Heretofore it was possible for any person certifying that he was 16 years old and capable of driving a car to obtain a license, but since the first of last July we have been giving applicants an examination designed to show whether or not they are qualified drivers. This examination tests their vision, legible knowledge of traffic signs and signals, gives them a brief but thorough quiz on the motor vehicle laws and rules of the road, and makes them demonstrate their ability to actually operate a car in traffic.

From the records we keep our department is convinced that a great deal of good has been accomplished in keeping incompetent people from trying to drive, while those who pass the tests are better qualified than they would normally be. Virtually every one taking the tests has signed.

Gas Tax Turnover Is Quarter Million

SALEM, Jan. 23 (AP)—A quarter of a million dollars' worth of gas tax in the state highway fund was collected in the monthly transfer of collections from the gasoline tax, made by the secretary of state's office.

The total monthly revenue for the highway fund was \$264,524.78, Hal E. Hoss said. While the receipts from motor license fees are allotted to the highway fund, the gas tax is collected once every three months, the motor fuels tax is transferred monthly.

Valuable "Bunny"

A snub-nosed rabbit fur, valued at \$5,000, was shown at an international show in London.

BILL PETROLLE STOPS ED RAN IN THE SIXTH

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—One more ambitious contender for the title of Ed Ran of Poland, has fallen foul of the dynamite in the fists of Billy Petrolle, grim-visaged veteran of 150 fights.

Ran, one of the hardest punchers in the division, went down and out from one punch in the sixth round of his ten round bout with Petrolle in Madison Square Garden in a tight near-capacity crowd of 17,000 persons watched a thrilling slugfest duel in which Ran, recovering from a terrific drubbing in the first round, rocked Petrolle repeatedly with hard rights in the next four rounds only to fall victim to one bone-crushing right cross in the sixth round.

The sixth round had gone one minute and 58 seconds when Petrolle suddenly brought up a right from his heels and landed flush on Ran's jaw. The blow went down half Petrolle, half lying against one of the ropes and was counted out.

Petrolle weighed 140½ pounds; Ran 145.

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HOW TO CHOOSE A DOCTOR

Medicine may be defined as the art of preventing and relieving suffering through means attributed to science. It is almost as old as mankind, crude attempts at it being found among the most primitive peoples and references to it among the writings and inscriptions of most ancient civilizations.

It must have begun as an art, for in these early times and among those primitive peoples there was, strictly speaking, no science. As knowledge expanded into science, medicine evolved, reaching its greatest efficiency among those peoples most proficient in the sciences.

To those who lived before the dawn of science, to those now living in civilizations into which science has not penetrated and to those who now live in ignorance in enlightened countries, medicine was and is a kind of magic, and the doctor a kind of magician. But to the educated and enlightened man of the present, medicine is but a department of science, and the doctor but a fellow man whose special education enables him to bring practical advice and comfort to the sufferer.

Why Quacks Abound

"Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward" but where superstition, ignorance, and corruption prevail his troubles increase where enlightenment and virtue prevail they diminish. Our complex civilization is not an enlightenment and virtue but a superstition and corruption. African savagery, Oriental mysticism, southeastern European superstition, and the quackery of the present are the result of man's inability to understand his own mind and his own nature.

To one ignorant of finance a bucket-shop may appear preferable to a reputable brokerage firm, because the latter is hightower; to one ignorant of law, a pettifogger may appear more interested and active than a reputable attorney; to one ignorant of science a quack may make a stronger appeal than a reputable doctor because of the influence of his statements and his guarantee of cure. But in all of these cases ignorance is likely to be rewarded by the loss of money, property or health.

A Difficult Procedure

But how shall one select his doctor? To whom shall he go for capable medical advice and cure? These questions are so difficult to answer that a great medical teacher of a generation ago used to tell his classes that "it requires a medical education to enable a man to choose a good doctor."

If one does not inherit his doctor from his parents, which is common, but chooses him for himself, he is usually influenced by friends that

The difficulty is that such vague symptoms sometimes mark the beginning of some serious illness—typhoid fever, for example; sometimes they are merely ephemeral disturbances lasting so short a time that it is impossible to study them seriously. Hence the doctor cannot tell at the stage at which the patient consults him what the matter is but must await the outcome. In the meantime he prescribes some simple, harmless and usually beneficial treatment, such as the correction of the diet, the opening of the bowels and the avoidance of fatigue. By the time the patient has carried out these first directions, he usually feels himself so much improved that he needs no further advice. But, on the other hand, the next day may find him worse and the following day so much worse that a doctor, who must now visit him, knows that his patient has typhoid fever, which was in its development stages when first he sought advice.

How fortunate that you came to see me this morning! Why, man, you are bordering on typhoid fever! I hope to stop it before it has become serious. There is no danger of typhoid fever than he was of hydrophobia, but he will always believe that he was "bordering on typhoid fever" and that Dr. Doe stopped him.

When Quack Is Most Dangerous

Of an anxious mother comes to the doctor with a little child whose throat is sore and who has a fever. Nothing of importance but the careful doctor makes a bacteriological culture and administers the mother a course of antibiotics. He tells her again or to send for him the next morning in case there is no improvement, in order that, should diptheria be coming, he might have time to be lost in checking up.

There is an even chance that the child will be well in the morning.

Why a Doctor May Be Noncommittal

But a mother comes with a child who asks the question by the patient: "What is the matter with me, doctor?"

A few lines in Sydney Grundy's "The Doctor" are apropos of this. Here they are:

Patient: "Well, doctor, I can't tell what is the matter with me. I feel like I'm dying."

Doctor: "What's that got to do with you?"

Patient: "A great deal, unhappily."

Doctor: "Vulgar fallacy. A patient's complaint concerns nobody but his doctor."

The doctor is right: What possible difference can it make to the patient what is the matter with him? It is his own body, his own life, his own soul and always letting him know about himself is not the best thing. If he conceives his trouble to be trivial, he may let himself, seriously, and he may ruin himself.

Second comes the invariable demand for medicine. The patient may be agreeably surprised when told that he need not take any medicine, but he may be pleased to learn that he will soon be well, but he will rarely be either pleased or satisfied if told he need no medicine. For the last few years men have been demanding of their doctors, a fetish, an amulet, a talisman, a potion, a draught, a magic, a charm, a spell, a charm, a something magical about medicine, is not yet outlived, and the demand for them is such that millions of dollars are wasted every year on medicines that never do us any good, but simply because the ridiculously extravagant claims made for them are believed by credulous people still ignorant of the science of medicine.

In many ways it is unfortunate that medical work is so largely confidential, and is a personal matter between a doctor and his patient. It is hard to check on a doctor. The clergy conduct their services in public, and whether one agrees with their particular system or not makes little difference for everybody knows or can find out what the system is and with what sincerity it is practiced. Attorneys plead before judges and juries, and if incompetent they may lose their cases; if they are notoriously unscrupulous, they are reprimanded by the judge or even disbarred. But a doctor, if he is permitted to set up in practice, there is no way of checking his work or his methods unless some grave crisis occurs, and even then there must be some one to investigate and to bring suit for malpractice instituted before justice may be obtained and punishment inflicted.

This is the imperative necessity of making sure of a doctor's qualifications before he begins. Of his moral character no one can be sure, but of his intellectual attainments and medical knowledge it is easy to be reasonably sure through examinations that he should be compelled to pass in order to qualify for the right to practice.

Let any one should say to himself that it is chiefly on those who are not so ill as they think themselves and who would get well anyway that the irregular practitioners fatten, and that those really and dangerously ill are likely to receive treatment at the hands of good doctors, so that the whole matter may be permitted to take care of itself, it is necessary to add a word of caution. The quack does not know how to cure the disease, but he knows which he are caused, or how to recognize them. Under the misapprehension that the quack is some one who sometimes lets them go until it is too late to save the patient; under the misapprehension that his own money invested in the method of treatment, he sometimes does irreparable harm.

Dangers in Postponing Treatment

Who has not heard of the danger that may result from the postponement of the operation for appendicitis? The tremendous reduction of the chances of recovery in diphtheria with every day of delay in beginning the treatment, and the same with typhoid. The medical journals report many cases in which the ignorance of quacks has resulted in great suffering or preventable death and also many cases of infectious diseases that have not been recognized until the illness had spread too widely to be helped.

At the present time physicians and surgeons are intensely interested in combating cancer, and are confiding to the public their inability to treat this cancer except in its earliest stages. Every one with a suspicious sore or lump is implored to consult a competent practitioner in order that should it prove to be a malignant tumor, it may be treated while very small and easy to eradicate. Any one can appreciate that it is much easier to cut away a tiny morbid growth than a large one, and that the operation will be far less dangerous, destructive and disfiguring. Yet everywhere there are quacks claiming to cure the disease with the knife and so preventing its removal until it may be too late to help.

The quacks who treat cancer with poultices purposely exaggerate the ill of operation until their poor patients are willing to suffer anything rather than submit to it. They they begin

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an antiquated system, long ago abandoned as worthless by the medical profession, of local applications that are extremely painful, locally large ulcers, and often productive of no wise does this treatment stay the ravages of the disease. After the quack has done his best—or rather his worst—and the money is in his pocket, the patient finds his way to the surgical clinic, to which he should have gone first, but with diminished hope of cure. Or some simple sore is cured and the patient is made to believe that it was a cancer. To be certain that a sore or lump is cancer often requires expert microscopic examination such as no quack can perform.

Medical science has no underlying principle or theory of practice. It is based on such facts as general science has discovered and on such theories as it employs in the absence of actually discovered facts. Like general science, it expands through added discovery and constantly changes so that what is thought good practice today may, as the result of some new discovery, be replaced by a new practice tomorrow.

"But," some one will say, "medicine has such facts." That is inevitable and is the unavoidable consequence of the important additions it is always receiving from general science, the possible uses and limitations of each of which must be clearly determined. If it proves useful to the sick, having done so, it may be regarded as safe and be permitted to practice any system, ism or cult he wishes.

No irregular will be willing to do it. What he desires is a short cut to the legal right to practice that on account of its simplicity and cheapness will give him an unfair advantage in competing with those that spend the best years of their lives in preparation for a responsibility that he does not know and cannot feel. He will then be among those making the loudest outcry against irregularity.

It may be wise, in closing, to offer some suggestions by means of which one may avoid falling into unworthy hands when seeking the recovery of his health:

Never employ or consult any doctor who guarantees a cure, for no doctor can guarantee anything, and no good doctor does. Especially avoid him who will take no money until a cure is brought about—it is a trap to catch the unwary.

Above all things never have anything to do with the pretender who guarantees to cure a chronic disease but requires the fee in advance. He is usually an unmitigated rascal well knowing that his only hope of getting the money at all is to have it in his pocket before his patient finds him out.

When a wise man has hard-earned savings to invest, experience teaches him to put them into the hands of some reputable banker or broker. How much more important than his money is his health! Is it carelessly to be entrusted to some ignorant pretender? No, let careful inquiry precede the selection of a medical adviser, and the best choice will be one in whom the medical profession itself has confidence. Choose a doctor of whom doctors think highly, and you will rarely make a serious mistake. (Sponsored by Union County Medical Society.)

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