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Come, and hear, all ye that fear God, And I will declare what he hath done for my soul.—Psalm 66: 16.

THE LIVESTOCK SHOW

Last evening in Union, a group of 30 men met and took decided steps to save for Union, and for Union county and for Eastern Oregon, one of our most important institutions, the Eastern Oregon Livestock Show. Facing a deficit of about \$1350 from last year's show, and conditions which are not entirely encouraging, the men displayed the same sort of faith and spirit, which have made preceding shows real achievements in the past, and commenced practical planning for the coming 24th annual livestock show.

It is a well known fact that Union county excels in the character of the livestock produced here. Evidence of this is seen in the long list of prizes earned each year at the state fair, at the Pacific International, and is shown, also, in the demand throughout the northwest for animals from local livestock breeders.

It is also a well-known fact, that the character of stock found in this county, and the desire on the part of livestock men to continually improve and enlarge in this very important industry is largely traceable to the livestock show. The effort has always been, not only to encourage those who were endeavoring to improve the type of stock, but also instill in others the desire to leave off following the line of least resistance and to adopt those more difficult lines of procedure which would, eventually, put this industry on a business basis.

Even greater than this has been the effect on the work of the 4-H clubs, always pointed to as the real hope of agriculture today. Union county, under the direction of the county agent, Harry G. Avery, and with the livestock show as a real incentive, has made great strides along the line of club work. Union county boys and girls have gone out to win state honors, honors in the great northwest, and national honors as well, and we have all been proud as fair after fair, exposition after exposition, has given to the Union county boys and girls, a larger percentage of premiums, scholarships, and ribbons, than any other county. Without the Union livestock show, there would have been no opportunity for the majority of them to exhibit, and consequently no real incentive to engage in club work.

In more recent years, the Future Farmers of America, the organized classes in Smith-Hughes departments, have also been prominently included in the programs and they responded with a zeal equal to that of the members of 4-H clubs.

The state of Oregon has recognized the importance of this, as well as the fact that ours is the only fair in Eastern Oregon, and has made an appropriation which amounts to \$5,000 this year, and which MUST be used as prize money. Union county, through its county court has also included a sum in the annual budget for this enterprise.

Within the past few years, the scope of the organization has been enlarged and the name changed to the "Eastern Oregon Livestock Show Association" and the counties of Eastern Oregon contiguous to Union county have been included. Consequently the benefits mentioned above were offered also to the youth of other counties and they have been very quick to take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded them.

Now, there remains but one thing to be done, as we see it. Every bit of possible help should be given to the men of Union who have shouldered the responsibility of this year's show, and this should not be in theory—in a passive assent to plans as arranged—but in a real and practical sense. La Grande business men have been very generous, we think, in years past, in the list of special premiums which they have made possible. It is hoped that they will do as well, or better this year. Officials are hoping that the custom which obtained for several years—that of closing on La Grande day and making it a real "LA GRANDE DAY"—at Union, may be revived.

Then again, in years past, when deficits have occurred the amount has been made up by the citizens of Union—in fact, so loyal have they been to this project that many times, the amount of the deficit has not even been published. While it is true that, in a sense, Union benefits most from the stock show, it is only "in a sense." Union county benefits tremendously as it does by every other project which makes its name known to the state, to the northwest, to the nation. Eastern Oregon benefits. The brunt of the burden should be born by all who benefit, proportionately, of course. While

the show went in the red over \$1300 last year, as stated above, there was a surplus of \$700 the year before, leaving the actual deficit now a little above \$600.

The 1932 show — the 24th — is less than four months away. It can be made to go over big. It WILL go over big if all who are interested in the growth of one of our largest industries, the livestock industry, will begin now to work, together, for the success of the approaching season's exhibition.

E. O. N. DEBATERS

We should like to say a word for the young men and young women who are representing the Eastern Oregon Normal school this year, and therefore La Grande and Eastern Oregon, in the field of debate—a field which is appreciated less, perhaps, than some others.

Three young men accompanied by their coach recently returned from a tour of Western Oregon, during which they participated in 13 debates, six of which they won; five they lost, and two were no-decision contests. The girls' team has just opened its season.

The tremendous amount of time and study required of a debating team, in assembling material, in informal discussions, in writing, re-writing, and re-writing again their formal speeches, and in polishing up and mastering the delivery—all this will be rewarded not during the trip, nor yet during the school year, but throughout life.

One of those new autos which turn corners at sixty miles an hour ought to be harnessed to Business at the corner just around which prosperity lies.

THE OPEN COURT

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

To the Editor:

Why can't the farmer get relief in the way of small loans to tide them over these times? If folks would rather give than trust, well then, let them donate to our cause. La Grande's have been giving, giving, giving all winter to help the unemployed, but we are not unemployed. We are very much employed. But we need a little money. We have tried the banks and loaning agencies, and every private person we could hear of who might be in a position to make us a loan. We have advertised. We have always been able to borrow in other times when we needed it. But we can't now. We have to buy hay to feed our cattle or the mortgage company will take them from us. If we lose them, we will lose our ranch. Then we will be unemployed, and you can give to us if we can't find work. Legislation has been passed to help us—but when and how will it get to us? And we must have help at once. Would you rather give to us or loan to us, even though loaning to the farmer may be a risk at the present time?

A FARMER.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer
WASHINGTON — Word drifts up from Columbia, S. C., that "Coley" Blease, that picturesque and colorful former United States senator, is acting in an unusual sort of a way for a man who apparently has hopes of staging a political comeback.
"Coley is making no speeches and no campaigning as far as I can see," writes a friend. "If it is possible to believe such a thing, he is doing nothing but planting flowers, sprinkling his lawn and quietly going about his business."
"That's something entirely new for Blease."
Last August he started the politically-minded thinking when he made a speech at a picnic down in South Carolina, saying that he would attempt to enter the senate again.
"Next year," he said, "I will appear before you in a dual role of 'Coley' your friend and 'Coley,' candidate for the United States senate."

Veteran Holds Post Now

That announcement potentially pitted him against that senate veteran, Ellison DuRant Smith, who has held his seat for 24 years and comes up for reelection this year.
Smith has gotten to be pretty much a habit with the people of South Carolina. Primarily South Carolina is an agricultural state. And Smith is a farmer—a real dirt farmer.
He raises cotton. As a matter of fact his connection with cotton got him into politics. He trooped around over the state for years as a field agent and general organizer for the Southern Cotton association. Contacts that he made then were cashed in on later.
Since coming to the senate, Smith has become one of that body's recognized authorities on cotton. There has been little cotton legislation by congress in the last 20 years or so that does not bear traces of his handiwork somewhere.

Smith Not Out Yet

Smith's health has not been the best in recent years. He is all right now but illness a few years ago forced him to be absent a great deal from the senate.
There was some speculation when Blease made his announcement last summer that he perhaps contemplated Smith's retirement from the senate this year.
But Smith is only 64, the age when many senators embark on their legislative careers. And with his health improved, he has no idea of stepping out at the present.
Perhaps "Coley" realizes that and has decided to fool around with his flowers. Colorful as he is, he might think twice before attempting to out one apparently so firmly entrenched as Smith.

Chief Justice Bean Seeks Re-election

SALEM, Feb. 18 (AP) — Chief Justice Henry J. Bean of the Oregon supreme court yesterday filed his candidacy for election as justice of the supreme court to succeed himself. His official notice placed with the secretary of state gave his address as Unasalla county.
Judge James T. Brand, of Marshfield, recently filed his candidacy on the non-partisan ticket for position number two on the supreme court to succeed Bean.

Advice on Conduct

Don't be wicked, says a modern moralist, but on the other hand don't be too good—be normal.—American Magazine.

OUT OUR WAY



Other Papers Say:

THE NEW SUPREME COURT APPOINTEE

Benjamin N. Cardozo of New York, appointed to the vacant supreme court justiceship by President Hoover, is one of the least known of the group considered by the White House, but there is good reason to believe he is one of the best qualified, hence his confirmation seems to be a foregone conclusion.
Mr. Cardozo has been for many years on the New York bench, lately as chief of the court of appeals. He is a bachelor, a Democrat and a Jew. He will be the fourth Democrat on the bench, McReynolds and Brandeis, appointed by Wilson, and Butler, appointed by Harding, being the other three. He will be the second Jew, Brandeis being the first.
Justice Cardozo is known as a jurist of liberal principles, which accounts for his appointment as the president sought a man who would insofar as any man could, replace the great Justice Holmes. He was supported by both Democratic senators from New York and by Senator Borah. When under discussion he drew favorable comments from many liberal sources. As the senate and the country desire a man of this type there is likely to be little objection to his confirmation.

President Hoover, it should be noted, has made a graceful overture to the Democrats for seldom has any president named a member of the opposing party to this exalted place except when his party was overwhelmingly in control. Should a Democrat be elected president this year and appoint a Democratic justice when the next vacancy occurs the court will have a Democratic majority for the first time since the Civil war.

This is interesting but not important. What is important is the division of the court on fundamental issues involving human and property rights when they come in conflict. It will be about evenly balanced between liberals and conservatives as in our opinion it should be. In the liberal bloc will be Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo, frequently supported (and when so supported a majority) by Hughes and Roberts. In the die-hard conservative group on nearly every close question are Butler, McReynolds, Van Devanter and Sutherland. Hughes and Roberts hold the balance of power. Their view usually becomes the majority view.

In geographical location the northeastern corner of the country predominates. Three justices, Hughes, Stone and Cardozo, are from New York. Brandeis is from Massachusetts, Roberts from Pennsylvania. Only one, McReynolds, is from the south, Tennessee. The middle west has one member in Butler of Minnesota while the far west has two in Vandevanter of Wyoming, and Sutherland of Utah.

This however has no bearing on their principles for it so happens that all five representatives of the conservative east are rated as liberals while the four who represent the more liberal south, middle west and far west are conservatives. Obviously these are strong men, not dominated by the environment of the communities in which they have lived. It is a very able court, representative not only of the various sections of the country but of the various schools of thought which together shape the nation from veering too far either to the reactionary right or to the radical left. — Baker Democrat-Bureau.

BRUCE BARTON: ECONOMIC FOOLS

Writing under the caption "The Rise and Fall of Fools," Bruce Barton, America's economic sage, makes many pertinent remarks on the subject of finance and financial independence. We always enjoy reading, and have a real respect for the remarks of Bruce Barton. He is a student and a thinker. His opinions on finance are widely read, and his advice is followed by many wealthy men of the nation. We are glad to quote him as follows:
"Our stock-on-hand of prophets is too large. Charts and analysis dark-

en the face of the sun. Predictions cover the earth as the waters cover the sea; economists are as common as boll-weevils.

"Amid all this babel and confusion I hear one clear voice. My friend William Feather of Cleveland has invented a sure method of predicting the ebb and flow of prosperity. 'Hereafter I shall pay no attention to car-loadings, bank-clearings, crops or commodity prices,' he says. 'I shall concentrate on just one indicator—the rise and fall of fools. When I look about me and see young men, half my age, driving high-priced cars, leaving their offices at three o'clock in the afternoon, boasting that they made twenty-five thousand dollars last year, and exchanging tips good for a thousand dollars over the weekend; boys whom I wouldn't hire to wash the rollers in my printing plant—when that day comes around again, I shall rush to my bank and sell every share of stock I own.'"
"Because," he continued, "God never intended that fools should make a better living than honest workers. Whenever a situation arises in which they do, I know that it is contrary to the fundamental laws of the universe and cannot last."

"When the market cracked in 1929, I happened to be in a small city in the middle west. A business friend told me that at least a dozen young men in that town, college graduates of 1927 and '28, had never gone to work at all. Sitting in brokers' offices, they had 'made' twenty-five or forty thousand dollars a year, and looked pityingly at people who were still old-fashioned enough to work."
"A few weeks previous, a man had come to my office to ask us to handle the advertising of an 'investment trust.' I wouldn't have trusted him with a nickel; yet he was proposing to invite the American people to turn over half a billion dollars of their savings to his care."
"Verily, fools were in their glory in 1929."

"As I write this, it appears to me that they are now pretty well deflated. It must be about time to begin to buy stocks." — Coos Bay Times.

GERMAN DISARM PLAN SUBMITTED

(Continued From Page One)

tion of police forces, gendarmes or similar organizations for military purposes.

2. Prohibition of the use of heavy artillery outside of fortresses and limitation of the calibre of big guns in fortresses; prohibition of tanks and ban on the erection of fortresses where, owing to their proximity to a frontier, they would constitute a direct menace to a neighboring country.

3. Limitation of fighting ships to a maximum size of 10,000 tons with a maximum gun calibre of 280 millimeters; prohibition of aircraft carriers and submarines, limitation of non-floating material, recruiting of naval personnel only by voluntary enlistment with a definite percentage fixed for the number of officers and warrant officers; maintenance of coast defense fortifications but prohibition of all fortifications controlling natural waterways.

4. Prohibition of all air armaments with the destruction of all air force material in commission or in reserve; cessation of participation by members of military forces in civil aviation; cessation of construction of armored aircraft or aircraft supplied with devices for warlike purposes, and prohibition of all relations between military administrations and civil aviation.

5. Prohibition of poison gases and bacteriological warfare, as well as preparation of these arms; prohibition of export and import of warlike armaments and other war materials, with exceptions for countries having no armament industry; state regulation of private manufacture of war materials.

6. Budgetary reduction of armaments to be rejected and its place taken by frank and open interchange of information on armament expenditures.

Terrier Dogs

The American Kennel club does not recognize any breed of dog by the name of Black and Tan terriers, which, however, is sometimes applied to the Manchester terrier frequently called "rat terrier." There is a recognized breed called Toy Black and Tan.

Eggs Numbered

Danish eggs are now numbered by a special system whereby each can be traced to the farm from which it originated.

Egyptian Sacred Bulls

Sacred bulls of ancient Egypt were mummified and buried with elaborate ceremonies in costly tombs.

SPECIALS

SHORTENING
4 Pounds 25c

PICNICS
Sugar Cured
Pound 9c

CUBE STEAKS
Enough for a
Generous Serving
Each 10c

Grande Ronde
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MEMBER BANKS BLAMED FOR ILLS

Senator Glass Says They Have "Ceased to Function Through Fear."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP) — The nation's banking ills were blamed yesterday by Senator Glass (D. Va.), not upon the federal reserve, but upon its member banks, which, he told the senate "have ceased to function through cowardice."

Calling for enactment of the pending bill to liberate redemptory provisions of the federal reserve system, the Virginian said the member banks of the system have \$8,900,000,000 of eligible paper in their vaults and have discounted only \$465,000,000.

He said foreign countries "notably France," had threatened America's gold supply by raids upon it and that the real purpose of the bill was "to put foreign nations on notice that if they, in conjunction with their business men, want to raid our gold supply, we will be prepared."

Bill Passed by House
The bill, which already has been passed by the house, provides for the use of direct government obligations as collateral for new federal reserve note issues.

Glass gave figures for the banks in the various federal reserve districts to show the extent to which he said they had failed to discount their eligible assets.

"The trouble is," Glass shouted, pounding the desk, "the banking communities are frightened. The banks have ceased to function. The federal reserve system was intended for a situation like this. These banks don't even seem to realize that they can get this additional credit for our people. It is not the function of congress to compel the banks to do this."

"The chief psychological advantage of this legislation is that it gives assurance to these frightened and timid bankers. If only they would help in relieving themselves and the country. Now we can assure them that if they exhaust their eligible assets, then, and only then, they can make use of their ineligible assets."

Glass said he had been convinced after consultation with those responsible for the country's banking system that such a measure as this is necessary to make the bankers of the country "realize their obligations to the nation and stop hoarding their eligible assets."

France Withdrawing Gold
Glass said France has had \$600,000,000 of "earmarked" gold in this country and has been gradually withdrawing it. He said \$107,000,000 was withdrawn in January.

In addition, he said, other European institutions and individuals have about \$250,000,000 subject to withdrawal.

Senator Borah (R, Idaho) said if all this was withdrawn the United States would still have more than half the gold in the world.

"I think I can frankly say," Glass replied, "that while I am willing to provide against any contingency, this country may have no fear of what any foreign country may do."

"RED" STRADER TO COACH

MORAGA, Cal., Feb. 18 (AP)—Appointment of Norman "Red" Strader, fullback star of St. Mary's college from 1922 to 1925, as assistant coach at St. Mary's was announced yesterday by Edward "Slip" Madigan, head coach. Strader has been director of athletics at Regis college since 1928.



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