La Grande Evening Observer

(Incorporated)
An Independent Newspaper
Phone Main 600

1932 Oregon State Editorial Association

HAROLD M. FINLAY ..... Business Manager

Published evenings, except Sunday, at 1710 Sixth street, La Grande, Oregon.

Entered at the Postoffice of La Grande, Oregon, as Second Class Mail Matter under act of March 3, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF UNION COUNTY AND THE CITY OF LA GRANDE

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news herein also are reserved.

National Advertising Representative
M. C. MOGENSEN CO., Inc.
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Chicago, Detroit, New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Carrier

Daily, one month in advance	75c
Daily, six months in advance	$4.50
Daily, single copy	5c

By Mail

Daily, per month in advance	50c
Daily, per six months in advance	$2.50
Daily, per year in advance	$5.00

ADVERTISING RATES

Display, foreign, per column inch	40c
Display, local, per column inch	25c

Time contract prices on application

For the Lord God is a sun and a shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly. — Psalm 84:11.

FIGHTING BACK

The public spirited citizens of La Grande are naturally concerned about the future of the railroad, for the railroad is bound to be a dominant factor in the future of our city. From a financial standpoint the past year has been the worst in the history of the railroads of our nation, and some people have wondered if the railroads can come back.

An editorial in the current issue of the Railway Age quotes some interesting figures. "Total railway earnings in 1931 were less by $2,123,000,000 than in 1929; total operating expenses were less by $1,295,000,000; the net operating income of $531,100,000 was 58.3 per cent less than that earned in 1929, and the smallest since 1961."

"The figures do not make a pretty picture, but they ought to produce a profound impression upon all who are responsible for the present railway situation, and especially upon all — and that includes everybody — who can do anything to improve it. It is principally due to the depression; but it is far from being entirely due to the depression.

"It is largely due to the fact that agricultural leaders, business leaders, and politicians have united in binding railway managements hand and foot with red tape and bureaucratic regulation, and then joined in 'cussing' railway managements because, in spite of such regulation, they have not run the railroads better and beaten off various kinds of subsidized and unregulated competition."

But, though they are in a tight place, the railroads are not ready to give up the ghost and resign in favor of trucks, busses, and airplanes. They are even now preparing to fight their way back to their rightful place in the national system of transportation.

Successful trials with the light, pneumatic-tired railway car are indicative of this new spirit. Chemists, metallurgists, and mechanical wizards are collaborating to make travel by rail faster, safer, and infinitely more comfortable. We may look for almost revolutionary developments in the next decade, for if money, invention, initiative, and expert management can do it, the railroad by that time will have made secure against its newer competitors its fundamental position in our national life.

STARTING EDUCATION

Between two prominent educators there has come to open controversy that persistent difference of opinion as to the ideal age at which the child should begin systematic schooling. This learned debate will decide nothing except emphasize the best arguments of both sides.

A New York professor, Dr. David Snedden, is of the opinion that a child of good antecedents and environments may be as well off at home as in school until the age of nine or 10. Miss Julia Wade Abbot, director of kindergarten education in Philadelphia, takes the opposite view that children cannot be sent to school too soon, if for nothing more than the early social training involved.

Generalities do not hold in such a discussion. What is best for one child, product of one kind of a home, may be the worst possible thing that could happen to another child, the product of a different sort of home. Under certain conditions, where parental responsibilities are not shirked and a salutary environment is maintained, the welfare of the child might better be served by delaying its school entrance three or four years. But under a different set of conditions the child cannot be sent to school too soon.

One factor apparently overlooked by the kindergarten is that of affection. It exerts an influence in molding character which cannot be ignored by those who place all their faith in the efficiency of organized training by the state.

Perhaps Japan thought she was merely obliging some autograph hunters when she signed all those treaties.

Health

LIGHTENING THE BURDEN

Man and medicine are faced with the problem of softening and to slowing down the drive which civilization imposes upon the human body without relinquishing that very quality which has elevated man so far above animals.

Mental hygiene is teaching us to master and guide our emotional reactions. Science is lengthening our perspectives on life. Education is slowly eliminating our many errors.

The process is gradual, its steps laboriously achieved, but definite advances have been made.

The surgeon, too, is contributing his bit to the mastering of the diseases of civilization.

The brain, as Tilney has so aptly put it, is the master of destiny. It dominates the workings of the human machine.

The drive of the brain is transmitted through definite channels. These channels spread throughout the body and connect the vital organs, including the glands of internal secretion.

If it is not possible to reduce the tension of stimuli to which man is subjected, it is at least possible to cut the channels of communication.

This is done surgically by an actual cutting of certain of the nerves going to the glands of internal secretion and particularly to the suprarenals.

This operation may be compared to the action of the telegrapher who, weary of the clicking of his instrument, throws the switch breaking the electrical circuit.

In performing such operations, the surgeon does not labor under the illusion that he is improving upon nature. He grants that his procedure attempts to cure a greater evil with a lesser one.

But he will argue, when an afflicted individual pleads for help, there is ample justification for radical surgical intervention.

This is but another illustration of the wisdom of the Greeks who insisted that ultimately the good physician must become a philosopher, and the philosopher a physician.

Other Papers Say:

THE OPEN DOOR

Secretary Stimson has made a clear and definite statement respecting the policy of this government towards developments in the Orient. Briefly this country continues to hold the position announced so positively over a quarter century ago by John Hay, secretary of state. It is the policy of the "open door" for China and recognition of her administrative integrity. Secretary Stimson boldly announces that the obligations of the treaties which were supposedly the solemn engagements of the nations have been violated. Had the treaties and pacts of recent years been observed there would have been no martial outbreak. Secretary Stimson in effect calls on other nations to join the United States in announcing they will not recognize legality of gains which Japan may force upon China. In the face of the united opposition of nations of the world Japan will hardly dare withstand the pressure of world opinion.

This declaration of the government seems to us as far as our country should go. Embargo is a dangerous weapon—dangerous to our own commerce as well as the commerce of the country being punished. More than that it gravely endangers world peace. Embargo also we must remember would fall most severely on the working people of both lands, particularly of Japan where the margin of subsistence is narrow. A major step like an embargo also puts this country in the position of judge. Experience in the world war should drive home the danger of premature judgment in international affairs. We may say now that Japan has erred and should be spanked. Later information may conceivably change that view. But the country can do this as Secretary Stimson declines to be bound by the results of violation of treaties and international pacts. This defers, until the war blood cools and tempers are less irritated, the settlement of vexatious questions.

The way to end the war in the far east is most assuredly not to enlarge it by committing acts that would in themselves probably lead to war. For this reason the protest by Newton D. Baker and a group of college profs, urging to get the governments to declare an economic boycott, is dangerous and unwise. — Oregon Statesman.

Definite announcement that the Union Pacific has disposed of its tie creating plant to a private firm, which will operate it on a full-time basis starting early in March, is the best spring tonic this community could take to remove some of the depression "poisons" accumulated in our system this winter.

It is expected that approximately 30 men will be employed. This will cut a big hole in the list of jobless, which will be decreased still further by the opening of spring work of all kinds. If we get a box factory, as now seems probable, still more jobs will be available.

Prosperity may not be "just around the corner" for us but there is no denying things are beginning to look brighter in The Dalles. Our wheat, fruit and vegetable crops have good prospects and given any kind of a "break" in other lines, 1932 should see a material improvement of conditions here. — The Dalles Chronicle.

To date the U. S. Forest Service has planted over 30,962,000 young forest trees on denuded land within the 14 national forest of Oregon. — The Portland Commerce.

The American citizen has the privilege of changing his mind, but if booze comes back he'll probably have trouble minding his change.—Weston Leader.

THE WALLULA CUTOFF

Washington cities are, we think, unduly exercised about the possibility of the failure of Oregon to complete the share of the Wallula cut-off road. Their fear is based on the fact that the new commission postponed action till it could ascertain certain engineering facts in reference to elevations that will be necessary in case the government goes ahead and builds the Umatilla dam. An additional reason for fear on the part of the Washington cities is the fact that Ed Aldrich is on the highway commission and he has always fought the cut-off because it would mean a saving of about 70 miles, as we remember, from The Dalles to Spokane, over the distance now travel via Ed's town of Pendleton. We do not believe Mr. Aldrich would consider that it was perfectly proper for him to try to divert traffic to Pendleton while he was editor of the town's daily paper, but, as highway commissioner, he is commissioner for the whole state and, unless we greatly misjudge him, he would rise above any such selfish view of the situation. Anyway, we advise Spokane to keep its shirt on till it is certain Oregon is going to fail in its duty, not only to its neighbor state but to its own citizens in this matter. If it jumps onto Ed unnecessarily, Oregon may side in with him. — Corvallis Gazette-Times.

COMMITS SUICIDE

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 29 (AP) — Police said Zoto L. Burress, 47, Corvallis business man, shot himself fatally with a 30-30 caliber rifle last night. They said his wife told them Burress came into the kitchen where she was working, grabbed some cartridges and hurried from the room. She heard a shot and upon entering the bedroom found him dead. Police could assign no motive to the deed.

Harmonica Production

More than two-thirds of the harmonicas made in the world are produced in Germany.

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams

Books Touching On Problems Of Today Available

Books in the field of economics and public problems have been in great demand recently, and Miss Harriet C. Long, state librarian, has announced a list of books which have been published recently and which are available from the state library. A number of the books are also to be found in the La Grande library on economic problems and the present situation in Russia.

"Hard Times," by Fly, and "Onward Industry," by Mooney, may be procured from the La Grande public library. Those which are to be found both in La Grande and in the state library are "The Epic of America," by James T. Adams, the story of the abandonment by a rich and powerful people of the ideals of their hard pressed and high minded ancestors; "New Russian Primer," by H. G. Marshak, a complex plan made simple and dramatic.

Miss Long announces the books which may be secured at the state library and Miss Mabel Cory, local librarian, states that the books may be sent for through the La Grande public library. "America Weighs Her Gold," James H. Rogers, is a popular interpretation of the international gold situation and the economic forces and policies responsible for it; "America's Way Out," by Norman M. Thomas is a "program for democracy"; "Business Adrift," by Wallace B. Donham, includes a "plan to anchor it." "The Economics of Money, Credit and Banking," by F. Cyril James, is included. "Fields of Work for Women," by Miriam S. Leuck, shows the professional and occupational opportunities for high school girls and college women; "How To Spend Your Money," by Ernest McCullough, gives sensible advice on apportionment of income and on investments; "Major Forces in World Business Depression," by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Making Farms Pay; a Way Out for Owner and Tenant," by Cornelius J. Claassen, is the first book treating group management of farms; "The Menace of Overproduction, Its Cause, Extent and Cure," edited by Seaville Hamlin, deals with overproduction with its resultant unemployment, which is an evil, but he presents the varying remedies proposed by 27 industrialists and economists who differ. "Middletown, a study in contemporary American Culture," by Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd, describes civilization in America as portrayed by the dissection of a typical small city. "My Life Work," by Robert L. Cooley and others, is in four volumes dealing with trades, occupations, and industries. "New Roads to Prosperity; the Crisis and Some Ways Out," by Paul M. Mazur, in which he says that "the day of opportunity is still at its dawn, but the days of opportunism must be ended."

"Our Mysterious Panics, 1830-1930, a Story of Events and Men Involved," by Charles A. Collman, shows how human human beings are; "Out of the Depression — and After," is a prophecy by Stuart Chase; "Plattorika; Russia's Five-Year Plan," is presented clearly and succinctly and illustrated with camera studies by Michael S. Farbman. "The Problems of Unemployment," are handled by Paul H. Douglass and Aaron Director in a book in which they discuss extent and costs, varieties, the development of employment offices and unemployment insurance systems. "Reducing Seasonal Unemployment; the Experience of American Manufacturing Concerns," by Edward E. Smith, relates that many cases show how regularization of sales and production have promoted economies and steadied employment.

"The Rise of American Civilization," by Charles and Mary Beard; and "Some Folks Won't Work," by Clinch Calkins, are procurable at both the State and local libraries, while others listed at the state library only are: "Taxation in the Modern State," by Alzada P. Comstock, viewing changes in tax systems and developments in tax administration since the war; "Unemployment as a World Problem," edited by Quincy Wright, which includes nine distinguished lectures, by an Englishman, an Irishman, and a German; "Vocational Self-guidance; Planning Your Life Work," by Douglas Fryer and others, a discussion of 21 of the "business professions," each by a man of experience in his field. The introduction is intended as a guide to self- and job-analysis and furnishes tests; "The Way Out of Depression," by Hermann F. Arendtz, a good presentation of the case for international bimetallism; "The Way to Recover," by Sir George Paish, showing the way out of the depression as seen by a great English economist; "Your Job and Your Pay; a Picture of the World in Which We Work," by Katherine H. Pollak, intended to stimulate workers' interest in labor problems.

Books on Russia available at the public library in La Grande are: Chamberlin, "Soviet Russia"; Eddy, "Challenge of Russia"; Freeman, "Voices of October"; Gruzko, "The Five Year Plan"; Hindus, "Humanity Uprooted", Hindus, "Red Bread"; Hoover, "Economic Life of Soviet Russia"; Lavine, "Stalin"; Marcu, Lenin;" Petrova, "Twice Born in Russia"; Rachlet-Kellman, "Anastasia"; Strong, "Soviets Conquer Wheat"; Vassilyev, "The Ochrana"; Verradsky, "History of Russia"; Viroubia, "Memories of the Russian Court"; Wallace-wski, "History of Russian Literature."

HONOLULU IS EXCITED AT NEW ASSAULT

(Continued From Page One)

glimpse of her assailant's face when his mask slipped off.

Police arrested Edward Wong, 23, Chinese, when she picked his photograph from a police gallery, but released their search for the criminal when she was unable to positively identify Wong and said she believed her attacker to be a Japanese.

The attack resulted in renewal of charges that local authorities could not cope with the situation and a plea that the federal government intervene.

The charges were made by Mrs. Harry Kluegel, president of the Citizen's Organization for Good Government, who termed the series of reform bills passed by the recent special legislative session "a sop to an aroused public."

Recall Criticism

They recalled widespread criticism of local law enforcement which followed the assault last September upon Mrs. Thomas N. Massie, wife of a naval officer—the first of a series of crimes which culminated in the lynching of one of her alleged attackers, the calling of the special legislative session, congressional committee investigations, and a department of justice investigation now under way.

The attack on Mrs. Hope came scarcely ten days before the scheduled trial of Lieut. Massie, Mrs. Granville Fortescue, mother of Mrs. Massie, and two naval enlisted men accused of second degree murder of the lynching of Joseph Kahahawai, young Hawaiian and suspected attacker of Mrs. Massie. Four others of mixed races await re-trial for that assault.

First Demanded Money

Mrs. Hope's assailant, she related, entered her home near the famed Waikiki Beach playground and demanded money. Obtaining $4.50 from the little woman, who suffers a slight limp from infantile paralysis, he ordered her to sit in a chair for half an hour.

Immediately he went to the adjoining home of Mrs. D. W. Curry, wife of another enlisted man on submarine duty. When he heard Mrs. Hope calling for help he returned, shouting that she was making too much noise.

At pistol point he drove her into the bedroom. He tore off her clothing, bound her to the bed, gagged and blindfolded her and assaulted her.

After he left Mrs. Curry came over, but the two terrified women waited for hours before they dared to venture out and report the crime to police. Neither has a telephone in her home.

Doctors Confirm Story

Doctors at the hospital where Mrs. Hope was taken said she had been assaulted.

The naval shore patrol, under direction of Commander E. W. Bates, immediately joined police in an effort to track down the criminal.

No comment was made by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commandant of the 14th naval district, other than that he would not curtail shore leaves of enlisted men because of the increased tension in the city unless such action was requested by police. Captain of Detectives John N. McIntosh said no such proposal was contemplated.

Chats With Parents

PARENTS WHO 'GET EVEN'

By Alice Judson Peale

Among people who make no pretense of lofty ideals one not infrequently hears such remarks as, "I had to work hard when I was young, so I don't see why my son shouldn't do the same," or "I was never allowed to spend my time in pleasure, so I don't see why my children should be."

The feeling of parents toward their children in such instances is obviously a desire to make them pay for the hardships and disappointments they themselves had to suffer at the hands of their own parents.

Nor is this attitude confined to parents clearly lacking in a high ethical code. The motive is present to some extent in most parents. For most adults suffered or, at least believe they suffered all sorts of unjust treatment as children.

It is human to seek a scapegoat and to get an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Since, however, this motive is painful to admit openly, its operation usually appears in a disguised form. A good deal of excessive severity in discipline of limitation of children's pleasures called "fear of spoiling" are traceable to this.

It is never amiss to examine one's own behavior in the light of this possible motivation.

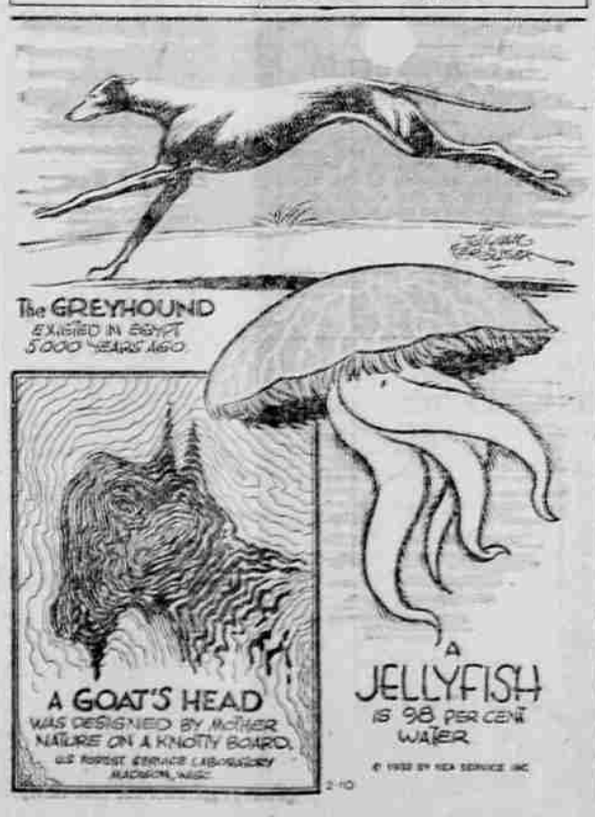
It does no harm to ask ourselves whether this or that prohibition is really necessary to the child's proper upbringing — whether a given punishment was not more severe than necessary.

Indeed it is well to ask ourselves always whether gentler measures with a culprit would not have been equally effective.

Behind the Bars

Frequently the man who is out for what he can get finds himself eventually in for what he's got.—Boston Transcript.

— THIS CURIOUS WORLD —



O. S. C. Professor Aiding At Union Experiment Farm

By Mrs. L. Z. Terrall
(Observer Correspondent)

UNION (Special)—Prof. E. L. Potter, head of the animal husbandry department of O. S. C., has been here the past few days assisting Dale Richards in getting the work at the experiment station lined up. No radical changes will be made in the regime at the farm but Professor Potter states that some substantial reductions in expenditures will be necessary to carry on the work. Professor Potter and Mr. Richards will leave Sunday for Corvallis where they will spend several days working on plans for the work at the station. Professor Potter has been on a two years leave of absence, studying at Stanford and will return to California, after the conference in Corvallis. Mrs. Richards and two children are living at the hotel until the work of remodeling the house at the station is completed.

Cards have been received in Union this week announcing the birth of a baby daughter, Dorothy Lee, on Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. James Rosewall, of Enterprise. They are at the Enterprise hospital and Mrs. Rosewall's mother, Mrs. Cushman, of Eugene, is caring for them.

Mrs. C. E. Lindley came from Portland on Wednesday to visit her mother, Mrs. J. K. Gipson, who is ill at Hot Lake.

The girls' basketball team went to Cove Wednesday afternoon to wind up their season and secured a victory of 16-4 over the Cove girls. All interest is now centered on the subtournament at La Grande and the big district tourney to be held here next week. A large crowd of Union people attended the game Friday evening.

Mrs. Ellis Hess has been at Hot Lake this week following a minor operation.

The benefit card party given by the Business Women's club at the Union hotel Thursday was a decided success. Twenty tables were required to keep the crowd amused and the games consisted of bridge, pinochle and parchesi. Washington patriotic score cards were used and cherry trees in full bloom served as reminders of the Washington celebration. Twelve guests at a time were served in the dining room until all had been served.

Miss Helen Schaper, of the High school faculty, has been suffering this week from a sinus infection that has necessitated several trips to La Grande.

The Union M. I. A. team emerged as the champion team in the M. I. A. tournament when it played off the tie with Imbler at the Sacramental hall in La Grande Thursday evening. Three teams, Imbler, Union and the First Ward of La Grande, were in the final race for the championship. Imbler eliminated the First Ward Wednesday evening in a 38 to 30 score. The final game Thursday night was close and exciting throughout. Once in the last quarter, Imbler gained a six-point lead but the Union team came back strong and by the time the final whistle blew, they had secured enough points to make a 9-point lead, leaving the final score 38 to 29. The Union champions will be presented a cup and a basketball on Sunday. After the games the officials selected two groups of high point winners as follows: forwards, Royal Wilde, Union; Floyd Fisk, Mt. Glen; Kenneth Webb of La Grande; and Gene Parry of Imbler; centers, Vergil Wilde, Union; W. Westenskow, Imbler; and guards, C. Conrad, Imbler; M. Westenskow, Imbler; Allen Zaugg, Union and Wilford Stitz of La Grande. Answering to Ray Baum, manager of the tournament, the sportsmanship was very good and the attendance fair. Adrian Goodfried, of Union, refereed the last two games.

The Knights of Pythias are planning for an open meetings next Tuesday at the K. P. hall, when they will have a program celebrating the bi-centennial anniversary of Washington. Speakers for the evening will be Rev. R. C. Lee, of the Methodist church, and T. D. Smith.

Because of the first games of the tournaments starting on Thursday of next week the regular meeting of the Women's club will be held a day earlier. Mrs. Edith Fry and her mother, Mrs. Bell Wright, will have charge of the program.

Instead of the regular meeting day the Women's Home Missionary society will meet Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. Z. Terrall.

Mrs. Homer Cheney, who has been nursing in Moscow, Ida., returned to her home Friday.

Mrs. Ray Baum and small son, Frank, were visiting a couple of days in La Grande the last of this week.

After spending two weeks with her daughter, Elida, in Seattle, Mrs. S. E. Miller is expected home Sunday. Elida is recovering from a serious attack of flu.

A very enjoyable no-hostess party was held at the Union hotel Thursday. Following a one o'clock luncheon, the members of the Carnation club spent the afternoon at bridge. Each member brought a daintily wrapped package and at the close of the games the one with the highest score took her choice of the assembled prizes, the second high the next choice and so on until the last took what was left.

Good and Bad Cycles

A constantly recurring ebb and flow of prosperity and adversity, expansion and stagnation, rise and decline, is seen in the history of all nations.

GARBO
NOVARRO
Mata Hari

Enkay
IS QUALITY

SPECIAL
JOHNSON'S WAX FLOOR DUSTER
The Mop With the Gold Stripe
Regular $1.25
Special
95c
One Week Only
BOHNENKAMP'S

You Can Save Money
and make your tasks lighter by burning Liberty, the better Utah Coal. Burns with long even heat.
Gaither & Waller
Exclusive Dealer in La Grande
Phone Main 528 Jefferson at Elm

YOU CAN BANK ON THIS

Constructive Discontent

Americans are never satisfied with present performance. They are continually striving to improve methods and products. The result — American business leads the world.

This bank is proud of its responsibility to serve business to the limit of its capacity.

La Grande National Bank
Safe — Because it's Sound