

LaGrande Evening Observer

(Incorporated)
An Independent Newspaper
Phone Main 600



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 2, 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. MOENSEN 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 42c
Display, local, per column inch 45c
Time contract prices on application

customs agents are combining their efforts with those of the state police.

Congress itself is forgetting politics for the present, and several senators and representatives have voiced wrathful condemnations of the kidnapers, and introduced new bills to increase the severity of punishment for kidnaping. It is possible that kidnaping across state lines may be made a crime punishable by death.

In this democratic country one might call attention to the apparent inconsistency of enlisting federal aid in the protection of the child of famous parents when an obscure family would receive no such consideration.

But kidnaping a baby is one of "the most horrible of crimes," as Senator Barbour exclaimed this morning. Such a crime is infinitely worse than extorting the money from one of the parents by physical torture. The agony of heartache is the most harrowing experience of life.

And in this case, where the mother and father are known and admired by every man, woman, boy and girl in the country, no one would object if even the army and navy were called out to capture and punish the criminals.

The hearts of the entire nation sympathize with Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, and long to do something to relieve the almost insufferable burden they are bearing.

Other Papers Say:

CLEARING THE WAY

The average citizen, who knows practically nothing of the intricacies of high finance and who counts himself wealthy whenever his bank account gets as high as \$200, probably finds it hard to get excited about the congressional bill to expand federal reserve credit facilities.

He is willing to take it on faith that this is an important measure. But he can't see just how it is going to help him, and now and then he probably feels that the government might well worry more about his individual plight and less about the plight of the banks, which, he thinks, are swollen plutocratic institutions anyhow.

An examination of the things this bill will do, however, might give him a new point of view. In the end it is more likely to put money in his pocket than any other single congressional enactment.

To begin with, the bill would create new credit by making many kinds of commercial paper eligible for rediscount at federal reserve banks. Even more important is the fact that it would permit government securities to be used as a basis for the issuance of new currency.

Under present laws, only gold or commercial paper can be used for that purpose. The depression, by contracting the flow of commercial paper, has operated in a very direct way to cut down the emission of new currency. Under the new law, it will be possible to put around \$1,000,000,000 in new money into circulation — which, in turn, will provide facilities for credit to the extent of at least \$10,000,000,000.

It will mean, in short a change from a period of "tight money," as the homely old expression has it, to a period of "easy money." Banks that today are on the verge of bankruptcy will be able to stay open. Industrialists who are postponing expensive projects will be able to get the money for them. The small business man who has been unable to borrow the money he needs will be able to get it. New orders, new business, new jobs will be the result.

Will this mean an immediate return to prosperity? Perhaps not, but it will clear the way for such a return. It will provide a possible basis on which such a return can be made. — Eugene Register-Guard.

A MARK OF PROGRESS

This nation has made remarkable progress in the production of labor-saving machinery. It has gone far in removing the preventable causes of disease, vice and crime, in methods of transportation, including aviation, in safety devices for the protection of workers. The United States has strengthened its financial system and made consistent efforts to improve the national standard of living.

All of this, it is pointed out in an address at Spokane today, by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national vice president of the W. C. T. U. represents progress. The enactment of prohibition also was in line with this program of progress and, in fact, prohibition has made much of the other progress possible.

Such economists as Irving Fisher of Yale, Edmund Crowley and Professor Carter, unite in saying that prohibition has made a big contribution to the financial interests of our country. Certainly we would never have amassed the savings we have had in recent years, had the liquor traffic not been definitely curbed.

Conditions in the United States have not improved, financially, morally or any other way, by letting down the bars to liquor. From time immemorial, alcoholic beverages, used for intoxicants, have had a deleterious effect upon people.

The time is not ripe for any change. In fact the battle is to have waged in the future. People want it enforced. Was complain of the cost of prohibition enforcement, yet in the past year it was only slightly more than 4 cents net per capita. Income tax laws, traffic laws and many others, Mrs. Smith showed, are not successfully enforced, yet no one is calling for their repeal because they are expensive or because they can't be enforced 100 per cent effectively. — Walla Walla Bulletin.

Contrari-wise, during the same period, depressions have always come quickly after the buying power of the dollar had reached the 50 cent mark. The moral of the whole thing is: "Buy now while the buying is good." — Albany Democrat-Herald.

All of the European wars fought in the 19th century, and there were plenty of them, cost a total of \$14,500,000,000. This included most of Napoleon's campaigns and other sundry wars. The World war cost a total of \$180,000,000,000, or twelve times more than all of the wars of the previous 100 years. Another mighty good reason, why the world should make every possible effort to prevent future wars. — Roseburg News-Review.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer
WASHINGTON — Democratic leaders in the house, in their eagerness to keep their forces working in harmony and amenable to party discipline, seem to overlook nothing these days.

Let the sturdiest suspicion of defection rear its head, and they get to work.
There is, for example the case of the venerable Edgar Howard of Nebraska, who likes to refer to himself sometimes as a "free Democrat." Howard sought for several days to address the house on what he termed "harsh" methods.

Democratic leaders knew that Howard's purpose was to chide them, so they objected. For almost a week he was kept off the floor. Finally he was given an opportunity to speak his mind.
Whatever else they have learned this session, democratic leaders have been taught the value of diplomacy in keeping their aim majority in line. And they have used it as it has seldom been used on the hill before.

Diplomacy's Thing
Diplomacy was brought into play from the very start with the selection of the key men. It was a very diplomatic thing for the southern Democrats to relinquish their claims to the position of floor leader and permit a man from the west—Henry Hatney—to take over the job.

With the addition of so many new Democrats this session, all anxious to make a showing for themselves, the old timers have been put to it to keep them in line and happy.
Here's an example. For obvious reasons the names will be withheld.

A new member, who rode in to this congress on the crest of a big majority and many promises, had been showing a tendency to get off the Democratic reservation. Some of the leaders, fearing that if he continued to stray he might cause serious trouble, decided to try to set him right.

They went to see him and inferred that as a new member he was talking too much; that he must pipe down in the future and go along with the rest of them.

The "erring" gentleman took offense. He said in effect that he was a representative of the people and that as long as he continued so he

OUT OUR WAY



Japan's Troops — Their Location



The map above shows the location of the 17 divisions of the Japanese army.

(By the Associated Press)
Military observers in the orient believe Japan reduced the military defenses at home to a minimum in sending two additional divisions to Shanghai as reinforcements.

Before the dispatch of reinforcements, Japan had two divisions — about 25,000 men — in service in the Shanghai area, against an active Chinese force estimated at 35,000 men.

The reinforcements give Japan a force of about 50,000 men in the Shanghai region, to face a Chinese force which may have been increased by the arrival of new troops. In addition rumors were heard in Shanghai that Japan was mobilizing three more divisions.

Japan's peace-time army is divided into 17 divisions of about 12,500 men each.

The information of observers in the orient indicates that five of these 17 divisions are now in service in Manchuria, three more on duty in Korea, another in the Tientsin area and one in Formosa.

With four divisions at Shanghai, the homeland would be left, unless reserves have been called into service secretly, with but three divisions, and one of these is a unit permanently assigned as a guard to the imperial household.

The average daily strength of the Japanese army was reported to the League of Nations last September to be 259,204 men and 17,343 officers, with an air force in addition of 6,944 men.

What would do and say as he pleased.

TRUCE PLAN FAILS, YEN SAYS TODAY

(Continued From Page One)

He falls into line
Realizing that it was no need to argue with him further, the party reported back to headquarters. Another of the leaders requested that he be allowed to talk to him.

"You are a new man," he said, "but already the attention of the leaders has been directed to you. They appreciate your efforts. I think I can say that the speaker himself is thankful.

The "erring" gentleman's chest began to expand.
"We need your help," the diplomat continued, "in bringing some of the disgruntled elements into line. Will you agree to help us?"

Would he?
"That particular gentleman at the moment is one of the staunchest regulars in the ranks of Democracy."

Small Nations Disatisfied

In the small countries there have been expressions of dissatisfaction with the procedure of the great powers acting through the league council in the Sino-Japanese negotiation. Some of them are represented as feeling that if the council could not take a firm hand in this situation, then the small powers cannot rely upon the league implicitly for the protection of their own interests.

It was expected that the small states might demand application of the sanctions provided for in the covenant, but it seemed unlikely that the great powers would be inclined to participate in anything in the nature of an economic boycott.

Members of the American delegation to the world disarmament conference sat as spectators in the assembly hall as the meeting convened.

Old Runo Stone

Sweden's tallest rune stone and one of the most imposing in entire Europe is at Laveen. It is 18.4 feet high and dates from early in the Twelfth century. The inscription, in the runic language, reads, "Hlaf erected this stone in memory of his sons, Var and Thorut."

A new type of strawberry known as the McClintock has been developed by the University of Tennessee experiment station.

Jay in Nearing Home

One of the chief benefits of travel is the joy of returning. The old familiar landmarks greet you joyously. You feel as you do when a parent of yore carries you back to the days of youth. Old and familiar as the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," they bring a softening of the heart and a tear to the eye in spite of the trappings of those from whom all sentiment has vanished.—Indianapolis News.

By J. R. Williams

at **FALK'S**
Starting Tomorrow (FRIDAY)
WHITE ELEPHANT DAYS

THE entire stock of Putman's ready-to-wear store has been purchased at a ridiculously low price and we are passing the savings on to you in three thrilling days Friday, Saturday and Monday, providing the merchandise lasts that long.

MONEY GIVEN AWAY!
One dollar in cash will be given to each of the first five ladies reaching Falk's Basement Friday morning — All entrances must be made through the door on the Ladies' side which will open at 8 o'clock sharp.

EXTRA SALES PEOPLE WILL BE HERE TO ASSIST YOU — DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THIS BIG EVENT IN THE BASEMENT

LULL OCCURS IN SHANGHAI BATTLE ZONE

(Continued From Page One)

Those in authority said they were awaiting word from Nanking before committing themselves to any armistice terms.
Nevertheless, headquarters announced the Chinese commander in the field has ordered all his forces to cease hostilities against the Japanese unless attacked.

LAST OF FAMOUS BODY

Robert Smith of Maryland, who died in 1812, was the last survivor of the electoral college of 1789 which elected George Washington first President of the United States under the Constitution. Smith served as secretary of the United States and attorney general under Jefferson and as secretary of state under Madison.

Precious Relics

Several copies of the Magna Carta were made at the time it was signed, and four of these "originals" are still in existence, two of them in the British museum and two in cathedrals. The copy in Lincoln cathedral is regarded as the most accurate.

Smallest Known Animal

The United States National museum says that the pigmy shrew (Microsorex hoyi winnemani), that weighs 2.9 grams, is the smallest animal.

SPECIAL

HAMS
Sugar Cured
Pound 17c

PICNICS
Sugar Cured
Pound 9c

BACON
Pound 15c

BACON SQUARES
Pound 12c

Grande Ronde Meat Co.

Autogart
By
Holeproof

The SOCKS that STAY UP Without Garters

Trotter's
QUALITY CLOTHING SHOP
The Street Face Every Day