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Other Papers Say:

HER BIG OUTDOORS

Tradition says that many years ago a Frenchman, travel-worn and tired stood on a towering pinnacle of the Blue mountains and gazed with rapture at which he gazed. "La grande" as colorful as a Mediterranean sunset. Tepee fires, winding rivers, bounding antelope, meadow larks in a mighty evening concert, hoary peaks on the jagged horizon, rolling billows of emerald grass profusely tinged with camas blue, were in the picture as which he gazed. "La grande Grande ronde!" These were the weary Frenchman's exclamations.

In the French language, his words painted the picture on which he gazed. Such is the legend of how La Grande and Grande Ronde valley were named.

Eastern Oregon in the vicinity of La Grande is a beautiful picture of the big open spaces. La Grande, for instance, is next-door neighbor to a vast abundance of recreational facilities. Hereabout are a great variety of mountain and pastoral settings, liberally sprinkled with thrills for the mountain hiker, fisherman, hunter and camper.

Out there the big outdoors offers fascination that the closely crowded and thickly settled districts of much of the United States are wholly without. The broad acres and vacant spaces rear childhood into a robust and powerful manhood that has given rise to the familiar saying, "Out West, where men are men."

Above all, it is a region in which abounds all manner of opportunity for fishing, hunting and incursions into high mountain fastnesses. Within easy automobile drives from La Grande are more than 1000 miles of tempestuous fishing streams that alternately tumble down mountain sides or glide through quiet meadows and verdant valleys. Lake fishing in Union and Walla counties has no superior field of opportunity in the West. The Walla mountains alone offer the fisherman over 20 lakes, all stocked with trout and other fish. In season, ducks and China pheasants provide attractive sport for the game bird hunter.

The Blue mountains are a favorite resort for big game hunters. The blacktail deer and the mule deer of Eastern Oregon are almost twice as large as the Columbian blacktail deer of the coastal districts. The mountains are a habitat of bears, while the sight of bands of elk, roaming the mountain wild affords thrills to hunters who stray their way.

Eastern Oregon has sunshine, soil and productive power equal to, and has many other advantages superior to, those of California. In the mildness of her winters only can California claim superiority. Some day the wonderful landscape that the tired Frenchman saw will become a picture for millions to see, and then the Grande Ronde and the rest of Eastern Oregon will come into their own. — Oregon Journal.

DEATH PENALTY IS URGED

That the death penalty, if imposed upon any one, should be the lot of kidnapers, such as those who snatched the baby Lindbergh from his crib, is advanced quite generally by the press and will meet the approval of many readers.

The crime of kidnaping, which has a long history, has become so general in recent times that no one will question the necessity of taking drastic steps to wipe it out and to rid the country of such vermin. The United Press, in a summary printed in this newspaper, reports that in the last two years more than 100 men and women have been kidnaped by organized rings in the Middle West, and in most cases the victims paid ransom for their release.

Before congress at this time is a bill which would make abduction across state lines punishable by

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



UPPISH

death. The Lindbergh case undoubtedly will stimulate support for the bill. Stern measures to punish kidnapers are in order — they are, in fact, late in coming. The Sacramento Bee, aroused by the Lindbergh case, has this to say of the kidnapers: "Hanging is too good for such rattlebrains. For their ilk, the citizenry will regret that the old torture chambers of the middle ages no longer are in operation."

Although there has been widespread practice of kidnaping, it took the Lindbergh case to arouse the country. The decline of the kidnaping racket will probably follow. — Klamath Falls Evening Herald.

DRUNKEN DRIVING

"One pedestrian killed, four others were injured, three automobile operators were arrested for driving while drunk and police were seeking two hit-and-run motorists, one of whom was responsible for the fatality, here last night."

This paragraph taken from a news story in the Portland Oregonian indicates that Portland is an unsafe place for pedestrians and motorists alike. It shows that Portland law enforcement officers have a tremendous job on their hands.

We do not know what things are coming to, when drunken drivers can create so much havoc. Much more stringent penalties must be enforced than are being meted out. And when we have the repeal of all of our prohibition laws, as so many persons desire, what sort of conditions will prevail in our public thoroughfares? Sometimes we wonder if human beings are responsible creatures. — Albany Democrat-Herald.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—Democrats in the house of representatives — small though their majority may be — thus far have caused the leaders little concern as to whether they can be counted on to be on deck in times of emergency.

Mention the subject to McDuffie of Alabama, the Democratic whip,

charged with the responsibility of seeing that a sufficient number is on the floor at crucial moments, and he'll fairly beam at you.

"I've had no trouble at all," he says. "I haven't had to seriously crack my whip once this session."

But Speaker Garner, Rainey, the Democratic floor leader, and McDuffie are taking no chances. The strong arm of discipline is never far distant. The "whip" always is held in readiness to crack whenever it is necessary.

Thus when the Democrats decided the other day to jam through their proposal to create a special economy committee to recommend reduction in government activities, this trio was ready.

DEMOCRATS ALL SET

As it developed, opposition to the measure didn't amount to a great deal. But the Democratic chiefs were all set if it had.

McDuffie at Rainey's bidding had put 218 Democrats on notice: "It is highly important that you be on the floor and you are respectively urged to be present."

And they were there, too. If this so-called "truce" between the two parties is over, as has been indicated then a stricter vigilance than ever before must be kept by Whip McDuffie. The Democrats have two less votes at the present as the result of the two deaths.

NO LOAFING

Floor Leader Rainey has been driving the house at full speed during the major part of this session. Whenever there was business to attend to he has held the representatives in session.

Thus when the moratorium was being debated he issued orders one morning: "We'll vote on this legislation today if we have to remain in session all night."

On Washington's birthday, some felt that after the president addressed the joint session in the morning there should be an adjournment for the remainder of the day. Rainey felt differently.

"We'll meet again at 2:30 in the afternoon. I think Washington himself would approve."

And at 2:30 they met. Democrats

as well as Republicans may not like it every time — But the Democrats are there.

EAST SIDE MARKET

PORTLAND, Mar. 8 (AP) — While the demand for carrots continued keen and active, the price did not reach the extreme height today on the east side farmers' wholesale market. Sales were generally 55¢ @ 56¢ lug; the latter being an extreme.

Parsnips continued in call at late prices with only nominal offerings. Cabbage held unchanged with a fair tone.

Sprouts were a trifle easier with little business above 75¢ box. There was no change in the apple situation; offerings being liberal. Green onions held well at 30¢ @ 35¢ dozen bunches.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

CHICAGO, Mar. 8 (AP) — (U. S. D. A.) — Hogs 15,000; active 10 @ 20 cents higher; 170-210 lbs. \$4.75 @ \$4.85; 140-160 lbs. \$4.00 @ \$4.80.

Cattle 5,000; bulls 15 cents higher; vealers 50¢ higher; top fed weight steers \$3.25, best around \$3.75. Vealers \$7.00 @ \$8.00.

Sheep 13,000; steady; fed lambs \$6.50 @ \$8.75 to packers; choice kinds \$7.00 @ \$7.25 and above; woolled throwouts \$5.00 @ \$5.50; fat ewes \$3.00 @ \$4.00.

OMAHA SHEEP

OMAHA, Mar. 8 (AP) — (U. S. D. A.) — Sheep 17,000; steady. Fed woolled lambs \$6.15 @ \$6.50; feeding lambs \$5.00 @ \$5.25; mixed fat and feeding lambs up to \$5.75.

SILVER UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, Mar. 8 (AP) — Bar silver quiet and unchanged at 30 1/4¢.

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NEW PLAN WOULD KEEP FRESH FROM CHAPTER HOUSES

(Continued from Page One)

ernities will not find it possible to weather the storm financially. On the other hand it might be well if some of them should close altogether or should at least co-operate in dining rooms."

Heavy Indebtedness
The college and university, because of the lack of dormitory space on the campus, encouraged the chapter houses to build until now there is at Eugene, the committee reported, an indebtedness in chapter houses of \$616,328, and at Corvallis, \$728,597, a total of \$1,344,925 for the two institutions.

The committee struck at obligatory subscription to student athletic activities and deplored the situation forcing every student to aid in defraying expenses of intercollegiate athletics whether or not the student could afford this money.

"It is certainly not right that students should feel all this financial pressure for athletics which do not interest them," the committee said. "There has been great over-emphasis in all institutions and the costs are too high. This period of economic strain should result in some readjustment of athletic programs in all institutions as it has done throughout the country."

May Forbid Cars on Campus
If the committee's recommendations are carried out, automobiles will be forbidden for use of students on the campus.

Action on this report will be taken at the next meeting of the board of higher education, March 16. The report is expected to draw the fire of chapter houses, for the recommendation that freshmen live in dormitories strikes at the heart of chapter house income.

The committee further urged that all solicitation of funds from students for any purpose be discontinued as students sometimes are pledged to such an extent they are in debt when they leave school and for many years.

Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.—1 John 2: 15.

EDUCATIONAL CONSOLIDATION

The state board of higher education, at a session in Portland yesterday afternoon, definitely decided to unify Oregon's university, college, and normal schools into one coordinated system of higher education. The move, although undoubtedly long regarded by many as an ideal one, was largely the result of a decline in revenues.

The consolidation will, in effect, create one vast educational system with five branches but only one head and one purpose—that of educating the youths of Oregon with the utmost efficiency and a minimum of duplication and expense.

Locally the move is looked upon with mixed feelings. As this is the home of the Eastern Oregon Normal school, the only one of the five institutions east of the Cascade mountains, La Grande and its neighboring communities are vitally interested in learning how it will be effected by the new move.

The Associated Press informs us that the three normal schools will be under a "Director of elementary teacher training" who will also serve as dean of the Oregon Normal school at Monmouth. The normal schools here and at Ashland will each have a dean in charge, but under the authority of the director at Monmouth, who in turn will serve as a "lieutenant" of the five-fold president of the consolidated system.

There is no indication or hint that the new plan, which will actually go into effect next fall, will in any way affect the continued operation of any of the five institutions, although in both the University and State college some courses will be discontinued, and the schools of journalism and the school of mines are to be dropped entirely.

In keeping with the purpose of the movement, the state board expects to receive the resignations of the heads of the five schools within the next few months—a natural course of a co-operative nature which will permit the board to proceed with its plans without embarrassment.

Undoubtedly there will be criticism, particularly because of the dropping of the journalistic and mining courses, which some predict will mean a general exodus of students interested in those courses to schools in neighboring states. But future developments may alter the situation greatly.

Of course it is yet too soon to judge the action of the board; but it is our hope that the new plan may eventually work out in a satisfactory manner, and really succeed in giving us a more efficient system for less money.

Oregon in the past has served at various times as a proving ground for new ideas of a political nature, and it may be that now the state is giving birth to an exceptionally meritorious scheme in the realm of education.

The least we can do, as loyal Oregonians, is to withhold criticism, bear with the board, and support the plan in every possible way, until we are certain that it is a failure—or a success.

ARE WE LAZY?

After subscribing to the hypothesis that Germany became a great industrial and scientific nation because her people got up an hour earlier in the morning and worked an hour later, and after attributing America's present leadership in industry, commerce and science to similar reasons, a Dutch university professor sees in the United States a disposition to sleep a little later, to take longer holidays and to see how much easier a definite task may be accomplished, and finds this disposition not to be for the good of the nation in the long run.

It is true that we cannot safely rest on our oars at this stage of our national development. There can be no standing still. Either we move forward or slip back. But it is just as true that we have worked for world leadership in these things to make it the means to an end, not the end itself. The ultimate objective has always been a little more surcease from the labor that enslaves both mind and body.

Perhaps the Dutch professor misunderstands us and our system. He does not know that when an American factory cuts two hours off its working day it knows that the shorter day, because it will increase the efficiency of its labor, will not curtail its output. And it is very likely that he is judging American labor by his slow-moving European worker.

At any rate, American workers take exceptions to his veiled insinuation that the present movement for shorter working days and weeks is due to national indolence or to loss of that enterprise and energy for which we as a people are noted.

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