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I have preached righteousness in the great congregation; lo, I have not refrained my lips, O Lord, thou knowest. — Psalm 40: 9.

FEDERAL GAS TAX

After 13 years the tax on gasoline has grown from a small levy of 1c a gallon in Oregon, the mother state of the tax, to the astounding sum of \$500,000,000 collected yearly on the gasoline used in 48 states of the union and the District of Columbia.

If the suggestion of the secretary of the treasury is realized, the already overburdened consumer of gasoline will bear the brunt of the national government's attempt to reduce the deficit in the treasury.

The wisdom of the state tax of 4c per gallon in Oregon is unquestioned, since it adds \$1,701,690 for highway construction and maintenance, and is furnished by the automobile owners who use the roads.

Under present conditions it is an expensive enterprise for a citizen to buy an automobile, since over a period of a very few years the original price of the vehicle is doubled in licenses and taxes of various sorts.

The United States, heretofore, has never attempted to lay a tax upon gasoline for the production of federal revenue. Senator Steiwer believes that the proposal of the secretary of the treasury is novel in that it involves the invasion of a tax field heretofore occupied exclusively by the states.

Senator Steiwer adds: "The matter is of special interest now because there is before the senate a proposal by the junior senator from Arizona (Mr. Hayden), which, I understand, he will offer as an amendment to the agricultural supply bill; by that proposal there would be appropriated approximately \$135,000,000 to be employed in the construction of highways without the necessity of contribution or matching by the various states.

"It is almost ironical that the agencies of the federal government should consider the invasion of a tax field now enjoyed by the states upon a basis that would produce \$165,000,000, and at the same time contemplate the appropriation of about \$135,000,000 to the state under the guise of relief for unemployment. It means merely that we take money from a state source and then give it back to the states, and perhaps then claim that we have made a generous contribution by so doing."

We agree with Senator Steiwer! Such an addition to the gasoline tax would increase the evasion evil; would hasten the breakdown of the state gas-tax structure; would jeopardize hundreds of millions of dollars in road work bonds issued by the various states, and which are contingent on future gasoline-tax collections by the state; and, lastly, it would inaugurate a serious battle between the states and the federal government in their respective spheres of taxation, and inevitably lead to the retaliation in other state taxes.

Other Papers Say:

GUARANTEES

The proposal has been revived for a general government guarantee of bank deposits, using a portion of the earnings of the federal reserve banks as the base of such a guar-

tee fund. It is pointed out that the actual losses in liquidation of banks that have been members of the federal reserve system have not been large in the past. The virtue of the guarantee scheme would be that it would make the funds of depositors almost immediately available rather than dependent on slow liquidation of assets.

Yes, the government might work out some such guarantee for bank deposits. Likewise we have those who want the government to guarantee certain earnings to railroads

and to farmers, and employment to workers. The resources of governments are not inexhaustible. When such a vast industrial enterprise as Kreuger & Toll which has financed governments itself comes to the brink of disaster, it is apparent that size is not guarantee of success nor of invulnerability from the vicissitudes of fortune.

It may be possible to work out some such guarantee system through the operation of the well known principle of insurance. Likewise something may be done to provide employment insurance and such like. But we doubt if any scheme could be provided by which the government could successfully make blanket guarantees for diverse interests. When the hurricane of business adversity blows even governments tremble in the blast.

Ultimately there is no guarantee about the future. For what guaran-

tees the guarantor? The endorsement of a note guarantees it. But does that make it always good at maturity? Not at all.

The business of the world is done on credit; and credit which involves repayment in the future always involves risk. We may temper these risks through insurance or guaranty schemes. But no one can foretell the trends of the times — wars, great disasters, new inventions, revolutions of one kind or another. There are so many factors which enter into the problems of demand and of business that no man can foretell what will occur within a decade, with positive assurance that his prophecy will be correct.

The world now is learning one lesson which it will promptly forget in the next period of expansion, to "fall close to the shore." Economic readjustments may have their effects softened through such policies as guarantees of bank deposits; but

these easy formulas will not end the recurrence of seasons of depression following periods of boom and expansion. — Oregon Statesman.

THE GERMAN ELECTION

German people have answered effectively the questioning of the world. They have renounced communism and they gave Hitlerism only a mild support. The present president of Germany, Paul von Hindenburg, will be re-elected. He would have been elected at this election under our system but failed to poll the majority required in Germany.

A part of the financial unrest of the world has been due to the possibility of radicalism gaining the upper hand in Germany. Many people believe that not only would German credit and finance have been upset, and reparations payment repudiated, if Hitler had secured a majority, but actual war between France and Germany might have been precipitated.

Von Hindenburg is known to be conservative. German people believe that he is honest and they have faith in his integrity. This fact, it is believed, caused avowed socialists and fascists to vote for him which meant, in fact, that they were voting against their own political philosophy.

The American people are quite evidently dissatisfied with prohibition, but whatever else they get they'll soon be wanting something different. — Weston Leader.

Manners and Man

"Manners maketh man" is a statement ascribed to William Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England (1324-1404). The motto is inscribed on buildings founded by him at Oxford and Winchester.

Time of Toil

Leisure was so rare in old New England, according to Marion Nichol Rawson in "When Antiques Were Young," that constant toil became a virtue through necessity. Even the little children were compelled to work long hours at various chores.

"Ear-Marked" Gold

In international trade gold must be shipped when the merchants of one country owe a large difference to those of another country; that is, when the trade account does not balance. It is dangerous to ship gold, because ships sink sometimes. Instead of making actual shipments, especially when the balance is expected to swing back again before long, gold is ear marked. That means, although it is not actually shipped, it is placed in a vault and marked as belonging to certain owners abroad.

Rhodes Scholarships

John Cecil Rhodes was a South African financier and statesman. He bequeathed the bulk of his great fortune for the endowment of a large number of scholarships at Oxford university, with the intention of bringing about the complete union of the English-speaking races for the peace, enlightenment and uplift of mankind. He died in March, 1902.

Growth of Trees

The bureau of plant industry says that growth in trees depends on assimilation of elaborated plant food, which in turn depends on the action of the foliage. There can therefore be no growth during the dormant season, when the foliage is absent.

Two of Revere's Bells

Paul Revere and his son, Joseph W. Revere, made a great many bells. Among them may be mentioned the bell of St. Paul's church, Newburyport, Mass., and the one in the First church, Lancaster, Mass.

Those Old-Time Winters

A weather expert says that when grown people reminisce tell of the old-fashioned winters that were so snowy and stormy, they are thinking in childhood perspective; snowdrifts waist deep to a child are only knee-deep to an adult.

Too Much Specialism?

Excessive specialism in every branch of human activity is becoming the fatal characteristic of modern civilization. — Dr. Felix Adler.

Foot Coverings

The scandal, the earliest and simplest shoe, was known by the most primitive race and was certainly worn by the ancient Egyptians. The Hittites wore shoes, often with caters above to protect the ankle and calf of the leg.

Prized Volume

The American Institute of Accountants has on exhibition in New York an original copy of the first book ever published on the subject of double-entry bookkeeping. It was printed in Italy in 1494 by Fra Luca Pacciolo.

Quite Convenient, Though

Says a Kentucky paper: "It would be nice if a man could only date his checks as far ahead as the publishers do their magazines." Yeah, but it mightn't be so safe! — Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.

German Voters Heeded This Poster



Mammoth campaign posters like the one pictured here, alongside a Berlin building, helped to carry President Paul von Hindenburg to victory over his opponents in the bitterly contested German Presidential election. The slogan, "With Him," appears on the posters. Though failing to gain the majority necessary to re-election on the first ballot, the president's success in the second election on April 10 was believed to be assured.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—It is not a matter of record that any committee of the house or senate has ever come on the floor of congress sponsoring a bill having behind them a motto— "Mistah Ch'lie" Crisp of Georgia and his brethren on the ways and means committee brought their billion dollar tax bill to the floor of the house with an attitude that might well be expressed in epigrammatic fashion:

"We aim to please."

Not so long ago a veteran Democrat in the house took it upon himself to chide the leadership for depriving the members of the right to speak their minds on certain bills. Crisp and his colleagues on ways and means probably have forgotten all about that speech, but the fact remains that when they brought out the tax bill they tumbled over each other in their efforts to assure the house that it could have as much time as it wanted to discuss it.

"GLAD TO YIELD"

"I tell you," Crisp as acting chairman of the committee to explain the terms of the bill. As a rule, the man appointed to this task is spared in-

terruptions until he has at least completed the major part of his statement.

Generally speaking, the house wanted this done for Crisp. But this particular bill is so revolutionary and it strikes so close to home that the boys just couldn't keep still. They began asking questions.

At each interruption, gracefully granted by the Georgian, there were cries from the floor directed toward the questioner of "Sit down!" "Let him get through," and "Down! down!"

Finally Crisp, with the gallantry of a Georgian gentleman, said:

"Now gentlemen, please—let the interruptions come. I am glad to yield. I am happy to yield."

GENEROUS ABOUT DEBATE

In the matter of fixing time for debate, he was as generous. "We'll discuss it today, we'll discuss it tomorrow, we'll discuss it Saturday," he said. "And if we are not through Saturday, gentlemen—then there's all of next week. I want everybody to have a chance."

"Aim to please" Crisp some have already dubbed him.

Of the Deer Tribe

The elk is a member of the deer family.

The Nervous Child

By Parke J. White

WHEN THE NERVOUS CHILD IS SICK

We have seen that overexcitability may easily be produced in children by disease so mild that it can readily be overlooked. We have seen that any or many of the symptoms of nervousness may result from apparently minor errors in the management of well children. What of the effect of actual, severe sickness on the nervous child?

A child's nervous reaction to disease is determined largely by his behavior before its onset. The placid, genial, gentle disposition that seems almost to sanctify some children stands them and every one with them in good stead when sickness comes.

The restless, finicky, fidgety, perhaps brilliant child, is likely to take sickness as hard as he takes health. His temperature soars to 105 in an illness of only moderate severity. He is prone to become delirious. He vomits his medicine. He shrieks at the arrival of the gentlest doctor. He demands 24-hour duty from his anxious mother, and will allow no one else to come near him. The whole house revolves about his sickness.

When the telephone rings, he listens to all his symptoms being discussed. He is every inch a king. He makes convalescence a period of miserable peevishness that only courts relapse.

Contrast this picture with that of the same sort of child in the hospital. There, compliance is the rule. Nurses and doctors alike expect obedience and nearly always get it, without the use of many words. The child, instead of being the "whole show," is merely a part of the impressive machinery of getting well. The only time that tears and trouble may confidently be expected is during the hour when children may be visited by the parents.

Now certainly no one, least of all a doctor, would urge hospital treatment for any children except those who absolutely need it. The majority are and should be treated at home. But most doctors have seen children who wet themselves, refuse to eat, or have habit spasms of all sorts referred as it by magic after a short period of hospital care, and have seen sick children resist all home treatment, only to obey the doctors and nurses in the hospital as if hypnotized.

Sam An excellent, though rather unusual, example of how readily a child's nervous reaction to sickness may be controlled is afforded by little Sam's whooping cough. Sam was two and a half. Coughing, whooping and vomiting were now part of Sam's routine, and he vented both carelessly and thoroughly. Everything that I had ever done, heard of, or read of, that might prevent vomiting, I had done to Sam.

One day I had the good fortune to be on the premises when one of Sam's paroxysms got under way. His mother, whose nerves, as she said

herself, were on edge, at once began to flutter wildly about, screaming, "Where's a basin? Get a rag!"—both of which essentials arrived too late. When the mother was persuaded to take a rest, and a very high type of grandmother came to take charge, basins and rags were stationed about the house. Sam's coughing started no excitement, the basins remained empty, and Sam gained weight.

The problem of nervousness in older children must not be overlooked if this discussion is to approach completeness. Three factors now assume major importance: school, friends, and sex.

How often the teacher is blamed for nervousness in a school child. Here at last is some one with whom the mother can divide responsibility. Whether the child has been nervous previously or not, if for any reason his irritability increases on going to school, what is easier or more natural than to blame the school?

(To Be Continued)

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