La Grande Evening Observer

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OREGON STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION 1932

HAROLD M. FINLAY ..... Business Manager

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So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. — Psalm 90: 12.

LENDING A HAND

The spring quarter of the Eastern Oregon Normal school opened this week with an enrollment slightly smaller than that of the previous term (as is usually the case) but considerably in excess of the spring quarter of last year. The school is showing a healthy growth.

Townspeople have been interested as to the type of students that are attracted to this institution, and have come to realize that they are a decided asset to this city. The faculty of the school will readily attest to the fine earnestness and seriousness of purpose on the part of the young men and women who come here.

It is apparent that the students have come to work, for a two-year normal training course is no snap, and young people who have the idea that "to be college-bred means a four-year loaf" will be careful to steer clear of this place.

Their earnestness is evidenced by the fact that the majority of the students are facing and conquering serious financial problems in carrying on their education. A good many of them have been able to secure assistance through the various scholarship loan funds. Others have obtained regular employment in homes, offices, and stores as well as in various other lines of endeavor.

There are many others who have been unable to find any means of regular income with which to augment their savings, and therefore are eager to find irregular employment during their none too plentiful spare time. We have wondered whether or not the people of La Grande realize that there is a fairly large group of young people available for doing various odd jobs — such as those which come with spring cleaning, in or out of doors — or helping you serve at your parties or clean up after the party is over — or taking care of your children on afternoons or evenings when you wish to go out.

Let's remember that any small job — an hour's work or even less — is most acceptable to a young person who is working his or her way through school. By co-operating in this practical way, both students and citizens will benefit, and we will be doing much to continue to attract a desirable type of young people to Eastern Oregon Normal.

SPOTLIGHT ON LOBBIES

Congressmen estimate that between 300 and 400 organizations are represented by lobbyists in Washington. The national capital swarms with them, as it has since before the Civil war. As early as the reconstruction period the lobby presented a problem troublesome to congress.

Possibly 200 bodies of various kinds maintain national offices in Washington for lobbying purposes only. There are labor lobbies, farm lobbies, women's lobbies, church lobbies, reform lobbies, anti-reform lobbies, pacifist lobbies, militarist lobbies, veterans' lobbies, business lobbies, industrial lobbies, high tariff lobbies and low tariff lobbies, prohibition lobbies and anti-prohibition lobbies. Their name is legion. Bankers, manufacturers, business and professional men keep their outposts within the shadow of the capitol.

Most lobbyists are petty grafters, soft-money men, sleek, silent and suave gentry who live upon the contributions of the misled and deluded and who have less influence on congress than the most obscure voter. They support obscure and absurd movements for the dollars they can extract from gullible fanatics.

All this, or least a part of it, is to be investigated by one of those well-known senate investigating committees. The probe may even touch that brilliant, subtle and perfumed influence known as the "social lobby." As the batting average of senate snoopers is not high the lobby is in no immediate danger. The public may get a little better acquainted with lobbyist tactics, and become a little more convinced that the malefactor is not the lobbyist who seeks to influence legisation but the legislator who permits himself to be influenced by the lobbyist.

SUCCESS

Young fellows disposed to be gloomy about their own futures and who tell themselves that times have changed until success depends upon wealth and pull were given a much needed tonic by the promotion of William A. Irvin to the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation. Let them read the story of his life and take new hope. Times have not changed, although people have.

Irvin wasn't born with a silver spoon in his mouth. His success was not built upon family connections, wealth or pull. What he has he worked for.

The new president of U. S. Steel got his start in the '80s as a telegrapher. He was 15 years old when he got his first job. His first promotion was to shipping clerk, an occupation which like that of telegrapher has prepared a number of famous Americans for later successes. From there, following the beaten path of opportunity as it is pretty clearly marked in our country, this young man progressed from one post to another until one of the largest corporations in the world placed its affairs in his hands during one of the most trying periods of its history.

Nor is the career of William A. Irvin unparalleled in modern times. There is Melvin A. Traylor, president of one of the country's largest banks, possible Democratic nominee for president and one of the world's leading financiers, who was born in a Kentucky mountaineer's shack.

Horatio Alger stories are being lived in every community all the time, but not by young men and women who think Opportunity has lost the knack of knocking at doors.

American Economists Form League For Independent Political Action

Some time ago a large group of prominent American economists, educators, social welfare workers, agricultural experts, editors, and political and labor leaders organized themselves into a League for Independent Political Action, with the purpose of educating the voters of this country to the point of forming a united third party committed to the principle of increased social planning and control.

The league recently made public a document, entitled "A Four-Year Presidential Plan, 1932-36," which is the work of more than a hundred economists and experts divided into committees, each committee having confined its efforts to a single subject. The plan consists of seven sections containing the recommendations of the league in regard to unemployment, taxation and the tariff, power and public utilities, agriculture, money and banking, social legislation and civil liberties, and international relations.

It is, of course, impossible to organize a third party in time to elect an administration on the new platform in 1932; and the Observer cannot approve all of the measures included in this platform; but our readers will doubtless be interested, in studying the measures proposed, since they have a direct bearing upon the present chaotic condition of the nation and the rest of the world, and their sponsors are men and women whose ability and sincerity cannot be doubted.

John Dewey, famous psychologist and philosopher of Columbia university, is the chairman of the League for Independent Political Action. Paul H. Douglas, professor of industrial relations at the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull are the vice-chairmen. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation," is treasurer. The executive committee includes such men as Devere Allen, Sherwood Eddy, Nathan Fine, Jesse H. Holmes, James H. Maurer, Henry Neumann, Kirby Page, and Mercedes M. Randall.

Following is the introduction and the first section of the four-year plan, and the Observer will publish the remainder of the plan in succeeding issues.

"To the people of the United States: The League for the Independent Political Action presents herewith a plan for the nation which could be realized if there were in control of congress a united third party based not upon haphazard use of power but upon social control. We are in the midst of a tragic breakdown of industry, employment, and finance, with all the attendant human suffering. The Republican and Democratic parties cannot meet the emergency because they are the tools and servants of the forces and the men who have promoted the very policies which have in large measure brought about the crisis. Only a new party can restore the agencies of government to the service of the people. Such a party will take the first steps in a far-sighted plan to build a new social order with stability of work, stability of income, and a higher standard of living for all wage and salary earners through increased purchasing power. This party will restore reality to Democracy by attacking the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, and by preventing the insecurity, disproportionate risk, fear, and loss of civil liberties which are the lot of the many.

"We have at present no real party government or responsibility because both old parties do the bidding of that invisible government created by the few to serve the interests of the few. Political parties are useful and justifiable only in so far as they are agencies that stand for definite policies in government. A party platform should consist of something more than a series of vague and ambiguous statements. A party platform should leave no room for doubt as to the position of that party on major issues of the day. Otherwise the voter can exercise no genuine choice. When the citizen has an opportunity to make an honest choice on real issues, he will feel a new sense of power and responsibility and the political apathy and cynicism now so widespread will largely disappear.

"The bankruptcy of the old parties is a challenge to the courage and intelligence of every American citizen who has not lost faith in democracy and who desires public and not private ownership of the government. There is, therefore, an urgent need for a new political line-up that will face realistically the problems of our nation and the world. This third party will recruit its strength from the ranks of workers, farmers, professional people, small merchants and those numerous other progressives who believe in a socially planned economy. Acting on this belief, the League for Independent Political Action assisted by over one hundred economists and experts, submits this four-year presidential plan.

I. Unemployment

The forces which control employment are national and international, not local. Federal policies—foreign and domestic — in restricting commerce and in favoring the propertied class at the expense of the workers who form the great mass of consumers, have by collusion and commission been large factors in producing the present crisis. Every social system must care for the human wreckage it creates. The dole of private charity has proved inadequate and demoralizing, as well as injurious to welfare and character-building agencies. State, county and city appropriations for providing work and relieving distress have proved inadequate since the federal government alone has the power to levy adequate income and inheritance taxes which are not passed on to the consumer.

Every person who is willing to work must be guaranteed security of income and the purchasing power of the people must be increased.

We propose the following plan of action:

FEDERAL RELIEF. Prompt federal appropriation of not less than $250,000,000 a year, during the emergency, for relief of those who are without work, the fund to be distributed through welfare agencies and labor unions, without imposing a pauper test.

PUBLIC WORKS. A federal appropriation of from three to five billions of dollars to be expended for carrying on useful public works, such as housing to eliminate the slums in which so many families of workers still live, bridge and highway construction, especially farm-to-market roads, abolition of grade-crossings, recreation facilities and public parks, grain elevators, reforestation, rural school buildings, etc. The sums are to come from bonds to be amortized by higher income and inheritance taxes on wealth in the higher brackets.

FREE LABOR EXCHANGES. The establishment of a federal system of free labor exchanges to co-ordinate state agencies; a system of continuous collection and distribution of information regarding employment and unemployment; and the preparation in co-operation with other governmental agencies, of long range planning for future public works to take up the slack in industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Federal subvention of unemployment insurance, combined with a dismissal wage, to those states adopting public, uniform and compulsory systems which come up to standards determined by congress.

REORGANIZE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. The transformation of the federal department of labor from a bureau of propaganda and deportation into a public agency serving the interests of labor, as completely as do some special branches already, through the establishment of labor exchanges and fact-finding agencies already mentioned and through active, voluntary co-operation with industry and organized labor in dealing with such problems as seasonal unemployment, styling, technological changes, extension of plants, vocational re-training, etc., with the aim not merely of saving motion, materials, and money, but human life and well-being.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT. The complete abolition of labor by child wage-earners.

OLD AGE PENSIONS. The pensioning of all needy persons sixty-five years of age and over by state action supported by federal aid. We condemn the inhuman practice of elimination without provision for the future, of the middle-aged workers on the ground merely of age, and we demand legislation for protection of this increasing group. We also urge the extension of mothers' pensions by state action with federal aid.

FEDERAL COMPENSATION. Federal compensation acts for all workers engaged in interstate commerce and more efficient machinery for administration of existing laws through state funds rather than private casualty companies.

SIX HOUR DAY. The six hour day, without reduction in weekly wage, for federal employes with a view to the rapid extension of these hours throughout all industry.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION. The signing by our government in conjunction with other governments of the Washington eight hour day convention.

Other Papers Say:

ALL EVEN AT THE HALF

For the new unified setup in higher education, the state board elects nine deans from the Oregon State faculty and eight from the University of Oregon faculty. Last week the board divided all higher education into 12 major departments, six for each campus, but the University got a bonus, which was overlooked in some calculations, through being made the seat of professional education and high school teacher training. The University got an enrollment "break" in commerce.

Possibly the mathematicaly inclined will see the division of deanships as a balance. Through Stanford's alertness in grabbing Dean Paville an opening is made for Hoyt, of Corvallis, to head the important consolidation in commerce. The selection of Jewell to head up education will cause some questioning despite Dean Sheldon's expressed preference for lighter work, but there is nothing alarming in the choice.

The other appointments are all in line with logic and merit. We get two deans from Corvallis but Corvallis gets at least one dean from Eugene, Dr. Packard. His appointment to direct all work in pure science is well deserved. Viewing the situation as a whole with an eye to balance, we are inclined to feel that a "punctillious ratio between necessity and desire" has been established.

The rather timid suggestion of the board that the chancellor, when he comes should make his headquarters on the Corvallis campus because of its "more central" location will be challenged by those who know railroad maps, and it may indicate "a leaning", but it is well safeguarded by the express provision that the chancellor will be allowed to make his own choice.

So, in the parlance of the sports writers, we are inclined to estimate that it is "all even at the half." There will be some lively doings when it comes to the actual allocation of courses to be taught on each campus, but there are indications that the board is not going to stand for efforts to evade its major rulings regarding elimination of duplication and division work.

The board decides not to reduce the schools to mere branches, but to permit each one to retain its distinctive name and its own campus president. This decision will be welcomed by all who have feared a standardization which would destroy tradition and spirit, though it will raise anew the question as to just how a super-executive can be added without adding to expense.

A more human and sympathetic attitude toward student problems is indicated in the decisions to hold hearings on military affairs and fraternity pledging. Mr. Burch hits a much needed keynote in his warning that the board must not be like "a bunch of reformers working from the top." The board is beginning to appreciate the dangers of meddling with administrative details which require the professional touch.

Whether a great system of education for Oregon can ever be developed on the lines laid down remains to be seen. Certainly there is need to get a strong man for chancellor and get him "quick." The board is in a maze where it must have reliable advice. Shall it save radio at the expense of educational functions? Can it solve involved problems of management and curricula without expert advice?

In Eugene we should view the future with calm and confidence. Although our school and all schools will suffer in prestige from the experiments, we stand to make actual gains in enrollments. We have lost nothing which cannot quickly and easily be replaced. The one big gain is that after all these years of bickering it has been laid down that there shall be a university at Eugene, a technical school at Corvallis.

The future will start from this point. — Eugene Register-Guard.

MANY STILL TRY TO EMULATE BIRD

A recent dispatch from Washington points out that although airplanes are being brought nearer to perfection each year, men are still trying to invent devices that will enable them to strap on wings and fly away under their own power by flapping their arms.

Only last November such a device was patented, although it is not known yet whether its inventor has actually been able to fly with it.

This return to the earliest principles of attempted flight looks odd, in view of the great advances that have been made in aeronautics; but, really, it probably represents a form of aviation that would interest the average man, if it could be perfected, infinitely more than any other.

To be able to fly up in the air like a bird, just for the fun of it, without depending on a motor — that comes closest to those old, wistful dreams of flying. If such a scheme ever is made practical, it ought to be enormously popular. — Klamath Falls Evening Herald.

In England the rate of auto fatalities is 1 for each 118 cars registered; in the United States the rate is 1 for each 1121 cars registered. In other words, the auto death rate per car in England as compared with the United States, is more than 9 to 1. —Troy (Pa.) Gazette-Register.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—Politically speaking, there's at least one very significant thing about this billion dollar tax bill now pending before congress—

A campaign slogan for 1932 perhaps is in the making.

If the bill is passed and succeeds in doing the one thing that it was drafted for, namely balance the budget, then write it down that the Democrats likely will make political capital of it in the coming presidential campaign.

"We balanced the budget!" may be the Democratic battle cry.

At present no one is particularly anxious to take credit for raising taxes. The day the measure came to the floor of the house, Democratic leaders were quick to point out that it was not a Democratic bill, it was not a Republican bill, but a government bill.

But the fact remains, and all admit it, that one of the biggest jobs in the country at the moment is to balance the budget. And the party that succeeds in doing it may be counted on to crow about it later.

TROUBLE EXPECTED

Of course inclusion of the sales tax as one of the means of raising revenue was expected to cause trouble. A thing so revolutionary in the American system of taxation naturally would.

But if not a sales tax, then what else? This is the question that is raised.

In all probability the gentlemen on the ways and means committee realized that the sales tax afforded the quickest and most ready way to raise the necessary money, because it is more or less a concealed tax.

On the eve of a presidential campaign it was perhaps fraught with less political danger to all concerned than the group of direct excise taxes contained in the treasury's proposal.

Special excise taxes would have been an open invitation for a terrific struggle with industries. The chance of such a battle with the sales tax proposal was not so great.

COINCIDENCE?

It might have been a coincidence but it is nevertheless interesting that on the day the tax bill came out on the floor of the house for start of general debate the treasury saw fit to announce that the $900,000,000 in certificates offered for sale had been oversubscribed four times.

Does the treasury think that this means the buyers of these certificates are convinced that the budget will be balanced? And by this tax bill?

Certainly the implication seems to be that the people still have faith in Uncle Sam's credit.

The appeal then that "we are the boys who balanced the budget" may be a strong one in the months that lie ahead.

Movable Music Notes

The study of music is made more interesting for small children in the class room by the use of movable notes which are cut out of metal or wood and hung on wires representing the musical staff. In this manner the children are encouraged to make modest compositions of their own.

FIND IT HERE

Copy for this Column must be in by 9 a. m.

GARDEN TOOLS SPECIAL
We are closing out all our garden tools, rakes, hoes, spades, etc., at below cost prices. Save money by buying these at Melville's. 3-24-3 t.

MANLEY M. ARANT
Accountant and auditor, income tax advisor, G. R. Apt. 303. Ph. 206 W. 3-10-1 m.

LA GRANDE GROWN
Easter Lilies of quality. Priced right at Clarks Florists. 3-24-1 t.

COOKED FOOD SALE
By American Legion Auxiliary Sat., Mar. 26 at Wagner Hdwe. 3-23-3 t.

Old time dance Eagles hall Saturday night. Admission 50c. 3-24-3 t.

FOR LADIES ONLY
Now is the time to have your old hat refinished like new, in any color or shade, and with lacquer which will not fade or stiffen the straw or braid. Take your last year's hat to Richardson's Art and Gift Shop and save the expense of a new one. 3-22-t f.

Hemstitching, pleating, button holes, etc. Norton's Kiddy Shop. —Adv.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
In the Matter of CHARLEY HIBBERT and EUDELLE G. HIBBERT, husband and wife, Bankrupts.
To the Creditors of Charles Hibbert and Eudelle G. Hibbert, of La Grande, Union County, in the State and District aforesaid, bankrupt.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Charley Hibbert and Eudelle G. Hibbert were duly adjudicated bankrupts by the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon on March 22nd, 1932, and the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the office of H. E. Dixon, Referee in Bankruptcy, La Grande, Oregon, on Saturday, April 9th, 1932, at 10 a. m., at which time said creditors may attend prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
H. E. DIXON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
(All claims must be sworn to on bankruptcy blanks before filing.)
3-24-1 t.

BUSTED
When you have a broken side glass or wind shield to be refitted, you will save both time and money by taking your car to Richardson "The Art Man" at Richardson's Art and Gift Shop. 3-22-t f.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT
In the Matter of the Estate of Louis Iverson, Deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Louis Iverson, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Union County, her final account as administratrix of said estate, and that Monday, the 18th day of April, 1932 at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the County Court room in the court house of said county, has been fixed by the said court as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof.
PEARL IVERSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of Louis Iverson, Deceased.
E. R. Ringo, Attorney for Administratrix.
Mar. 17, 24, 31 and April 7t

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—ATTENTION!
There will be a potluck dinner served in our asylum, Masonic hall, at 1:30 p. m. Easter day. We are having an informal gathering with the usual Easter exercises and all within the hall and not go outside for any thing. By order of the Eminant Commander.
L. H. RUSSELL, Recorder.
3-24-2 t.

NOTICE
ADMINISTRATOR'S FINAL ACCOUNT
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF UNION COUNTY, OREGON. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHANNA HERR, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the Estate of Johanna Herr, deceased, and the County Court of Union County, Oregon, has set Wednesday, March 30, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. at its court room at the Court House in La Grande, Union County, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to the allowance of said final account, approval of same and settlement of said estate.
Dated at La Grande, February 24th, 1932.
GEORGE B. HERR, Administrator, Estate Johanna Herr, Deceased.
R. J. KITCHEN, Attorney for Administrator.
Feb. 25. Mar. 3, 10, 17, 24.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Notice is by this given that the undersigned Dora Bonnette has been appointed by the County Court of Union County, Oregon, administrator of the estate of Jasper C. Bonnette, deceased, and has qualified as such; that all persons having claims against said estate should present them, duly verified, to the undersigned at her home at Summerville, Union county, Oregon, or at the law office of J. S. Hodgin, La Grande, said county and state, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, which is on the 3rd day of March, 1932.
DORA BONNETTE, Administrator, Summerville, Oregon.
Mar. 3-10-17-24.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT
In the Matter of the Estate of MOTIER ELLEDGE, Deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Motier Elledge, deceased, has filed in the county court of the state of Oregon for Union county, her final account as administratrix of said estate, and that Monday the 11th day of April, 1932, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the County Court room in the court house of said county, has been fixed by the said court as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof.
MIRIAM ELLEDGE, Administratrix of the Estate of Motier Elledge, Deceased.
E. R. RINGO, Attorney for Administratrix. Mar. 10-17-24-31.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT
In the Matter of the Estate of FRED SMITH, Deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Fred Smith, deceased, has filed in the County court of the state of Oregon for Union county, his final account as administrator of said estate, and that Monday the 11th day of April, 1932, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the County Court room in the court house of said county, has been fixed by the said court as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof.
C. A. SMITH, Administrator of the Estate of Fred Smith, Deceased.
E. R. RINGO, Attorney for Administrator. Mar. 10-17-24-31.

"FALK'S

SWEATERS

New mesh knit sweaters with short puff sleeves — Crew necks, V necks, round necks — Others with collars like the one pictured above — priced at

$1.95 and $2.95

NEW
BETTY BAXLEY
HOUSE FROCKS

They arrived today — made from finest Peter Pan Prints and gay colored linens — sleeveless and little cap sleeves — smartest new details — priced at

$1.95 and $2.95

NO. 13602
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Office of Comptroller of the Currency
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1932.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

"The First National Bank of La Grande" in the city of La Grande in the County of Union and State of Oregon has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

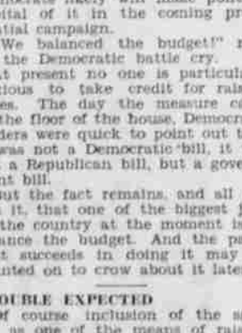
Now therefore I, J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The First National Bank of La Grande" in the City of La Grande in the County of Union and State of Oregon is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this seventh day of March, 1932.

J. W. POLE, Comptroller of the Currency. 3-24-60 t

Oh! Sister

Look A



Good Used Piano for Only $69.00

now at

Adler's CLOSING OUT SALE

Note: The steel-cut "grind" of Golden West Coffee is the result of exhaustive tests . . you'll find it perfect for "drip" and other methods of making coffee.

90% of all coffee troubles occur in the making. This is why coffee experts say, "Drip your coffee." REAL ECONOMY . . . a most delicious uniform result.

Here's How . . Measure Golden West into the maker. Pour in jumping, boiling water. Then let it "drip". No boiling, no percolation, no fuss. Your grocer features both Golden West, and the Golden West makes at economical prices.