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A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour rather than silver and gold.—Proverbs 22:1.

WILL YOU VOTE?

It has been said that one out of every eleven persons in the United States is in the service of the municipal, county, state, or national governments.

It is probably true that more men are running for office this year than ever before, and we are inclined to believe that there are more great questions to be decided than ever before.

Americans have fallen into comparative indifference during prosperous times, and it takes something like a depression to jar them out of it and make them realize that they must study modern problems and assume the responsibility of guiding their country, through their vote.

We have all heard of men who would miss no opportunity to criticize governmental policies and the men who are supposed to administer them, but who would not go around the corner to vote because "it wouldn't do any good; what's one vote in a million?"

Too many of us think of voting only as a duty; it is the greatest duty of every citizen, but it is also a precious privilege. Those who never fulfill their duty of voting would be flagrantly indignant if the privilege were denied them.

Many citizens lose their right to vote because they fail to register. So allow us to remind you right now that you must register before April 19 if you are not already registered in the precinct in which you now live.

Every American-born or naturalized citizen over 21 years of age who is of sound mind, has never been confined in a penitentiary, is able to read and write the English language, and has been a resident of the state for six months is eligible to register.

ON WRITING A BOOK

The young man who sets out to write a book usually fails entirely to realize that he is entering one of the most sharply competitive fields there is.

Offhand, it seems as if the man with a good yarn in his system ought not to have much trouble getting it printed. Lots of books get published every year, and some of them are, to put it mildly, middling poor.

A typical example is the case of E. P. Dutton and Co., a representative publishing house.

This spring Dutton is publishing 42 books. These were chosen from more than 10,000 manuscripts that were submitted. Of the 10,000, approximately 1500 were held worthy of serious consideration, not only by the editorial department but by the sales, advertising, publicity and trade promotion departments.

"It is generally estimated," says John Macrae Jr., vice president of the firm, "that most large publishing houses receive about 10 times as many manuscripts as they can give serious consideration to. The others are obviously so poor that they have to be refused without this careful consideration, in order not to clog up the editorial offices and because of the expense involved—the actual reading of a manuscript costs about \$10."

Nor is that the worst of it. Of the 42 books this firm is publishing this spring, only 10 are first books by new authors. The other 32 are all by writers who are well known to the public and to the publishing trade.

What, then, is the aspiring young author up against when he blithely wraps up that distillation of dreams and desires which constitutes his manuscript and consigns it to the mails? He has just about one chance in a thousand.

Do you hope to become a writer? Think twice about it—think more than twice, in fact, and accept the fact that the odds are all against you, and consider the added fact that

even if it gets published your book probably won't make you any money. Then, if you still feel you must write—go to it, and good luck.

Be careful what you try to do — you might succeed!

Other Papers Say:

RUSSIAN TROUBLES

The fantastic mirage of a perfectly coordinated economic system, with visions of plenty and happiness ever receding before the wistful eyes of a simple peasantry, promises to disappear altogether from their view, according to stories coming out of Russia and neighboring countries.

That forty million peasants are going to need food relief and that famine looms in some districts in soviet Russia is as interesting as it is regrettable, in view of the great success we were asked to credit to collectivized farming.

Several elements contribute to the anxiety felt in Moscow. Crops were a failure in many parts of Russia last fall; a combination of shortage of grain and the necessity of supplying the peasants in the affected regions; slow movement of transporting facilities retarding delivery of seed for spring sowing; seed rotting and going to waste; large numbers of tractors out of repair; reluctance of some districts to relinquish grain to the government.

Even the soviet-controlled newspapers admit that the government faces chaotic conditions in the collectivized farms. The communist party organ itself, Pravda, is authority for the news that "in certain collective farms of the Yakimovsky region the seed prepared for the sowing campaign rotted and went to waste."

The Paris paper is probably correct. Instead of conserving an ample food supply for her own people, the Russian government has rationed the population to the point of starvation in order to obtain money to carry on an idiotic attempt to put into operation in a few short years a "planned economic order" so vast, that if ever accomplished, it will be the slow work of generations. Only the misguided ambitions of fanatics to set the world aflame with a great coup d'etat could account for the feverish five-year plan designed to raise up, figuratively, over night, a nation of millions composed in most part of child-like people, from a state of comparative crudity to world eminence in industry, agriculture and the science of government.

Satisfactory governments are not created overnight out of tyranny. Workable social systems are achieved step by step through decades and centuries. There is no excuse for the foolish haste in Russia and if she comes to famine and chaos the blame will attach to the bigoted Stalin and his followers.

There should be no satisfaction in the prospect of a people's distress, and there will be none in America, but it brings thoughtful consideration of the challenge of communism to our representative system. In this connection are the words of James Bryce: "However grave the indictment that may be brought against democracy, its friends can answer, 'What better alternative do you offer?'"—Oregon City Enterprise.

THE NEW WEST MOVEMENT

Ex-Governor Oswald West is announcing the formation of a highway protective association. His advertisement on the subject and inviting membership without cost appeared in this and other newspapers on Wednesday.

Although the display line of the advertisements and the first portion of its text referred to the menace of the drunken driver the real purpose behind the undertaking seems to have to do with the regulation of truck traffic. Thus, in a statement sent out by Mr. West appears the following:

"A thorough study will be made of the cost of constant reconstructing and maintaining our highway system; its past and future life; what traffic is imposing the greatest burden and whether such traffic is contributing its just share of the cost of upkeep and reconstruction. The abuses and accidents growing out of the use of heavy commercial trucks will also be watched and such legislation will be proposed as will best protect the public interest."

The two purposes—the elimination of the hazard of the drunken driver and the regulation of highway trucking—have almost nothing in common. Also, it is to nobody's particular financial interest that such drivers be driven off the road. Large financial interests are involved in the trucking business. That is why we are guessing that the real purpose back of the association has to do with the truck and its use of the highways.

Whether our guess is right or wrong we anticipate a picturesque and colorful campaign so long as the ex-governor is at the head of the movement. He is original in his thinking and in his writing. He will think nothing of seizing a truck by the tail and putting the kibosh on it or knocking it for a row of beach cottages.

Here's wishing him a lot of fun and much success in throwing the light into the dark places.—Bend Bulletin.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—That white-haired, robust veteran of congressional wars—Henry Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader of the house—has been studying the question of taxes for the past quarter of a century.

He probably knows more about the subject than any other man in congress. In fact, he says himself that he knows all about the subject. The science of levying taxes, he says, is simple. To an harassed house trying to raise enough money to balance the budget, Rainey advised: "The science of levying and collecting taxes, gentlemen, is merely the science of getting the most feathers with the least squawking of the goose. That is all there is to it."

Rainey at the time had taken the floor to talk straight from the shoulder to his colleagues about the tax bill—more particularly the sales tax.

A Change of Heart

No one perhaps feels more strongly about the sales tax than does Rainey. During the almost 25 years he has been in congress, he has repeatedly raised his voice in opposition to any such method of taxation.

But the necessity, he feels, in balancing the budget has caused him to have a change of heart.

Talking in moderate, almost soft tones, for more than an hour and a half Rainey put the proposition up to the house and told them all in unmistakable language just what had to be done.

"We have got to talk plainly," he said. "If we do not balance the budget or come as near doing it as we can, we are going to have here in the United States in the immediate future, and it may occur this summer, the biggest panic any nation ever had in all the history of the world."

House Listens to Him

They listened to him. Despite the fact that he talked for more than an hour, there were few interruptions. So impressed was the house that when he concluded, to a man they arose to their feet and cheered him. Few can compete with him in situations like this.

COURT HEARS NEW EVIDENCE IN BANK CASE

(Continued From Page One)

and Cecil Childers. Seroy's testimony was the identification of the Williamson, Draper and Rucker notes, and in tracing the handling of these notes in the records of the State bank. Margaret Bieth testified that Marvin was the agent of the bank, and its loan agent. She also testified that the entries in the different books on May 22, 1930, which recorded the \$1697.70 transaction were in Marvin's handwriting.

The testimony of Cecil Childers in regard to the directors' meeting, held prior to the trip to Portland, was in accordance with previous testimony of two directors. Childers testified that the Williamson, Draper and Rucker notes amounting to \$8,302.30 were paid out of the \$10,000 fund and the balance of \$1697.70 was placed in a time certificate of deposit. He testified that at this time Marvin stated that if the notes would have to be replaced after the bank examiners had been there in the fall, he further testified that upon Marvin's cashing the "C. D." he made the statement that he was going to use this money although he didn't know if he were acting with authority or not.

Childers' testimony the Draper note which was for the amount of \$3417.72 was taken out of the bank's assets on Apr. 21, 1930 and placed as dead assets still property of the bank, and remained there until September, 1930, when Childers put it back in the assets of the bank and handled it as a live asset. Childers testified that he made this transaction under Marvin's directions. The \$3417.72 of the proceeds of the Draper note was traced. From this sum Childers paid the Thelma Childers note of \$1300, which was a liability of his wife's. He also converted some of this for his own use, he testified. The balance of the \$3417.72 was placed in a "C. D." issued by Childers under Marvin's directions, he said. The payment of the Thelma Childers note was made with Marvin's knowledge. Sometime later the "C. D." was placed in a checking account minus the sum of \$1000 they had been carrying in notes. This was known as the Edgar Marvin trust account, which in reality was a personal checking account although sometimes used to make small loans, it was said. At the time the bank went into liquidation there was a balance of \$603 in this account and Marvin instructed the deputy in charge of the bank to apply this on his personal indebtedness.

Introduce Minutes

The state introduced minutes of the directors' meeting to show that they had not authorized Marvin to cash the "C. D." of \$1697.70. Childers testified that there was a note found in the bank which had been found by Marvin for \$1697.70 and payable to the directors, this note was marked "Marvin." After the bank closed Marvin instructed Childers to obtain this note for him and Childers did so. And according to his testimony, Marvin said he intended to destroy it. Later, however, Marvin gave Childers instructions to obtain a blank note from the Joseph State bank so that he might fill it out for the amount of the "C. D." and give it to the directors, the witness said. Childers testified that Marvin made out the note in his presence but had forgotten the date of the transaction and told Childers to go to the bank and fill in the date. Childers said he met Mr. Paul and in his name presented the note without the date but Paul would not accept it. Childers testified that Marvin told him to go to the bank

(after if closed) and get the Williamson, Draper and Rucker notes, as well as the Marvin note and any additional ones that would make up the \$10,000 so they could be turned over to the directors. By doing this Marvin told Childers they would not have to pay back the money they had withdrawn, testimony revealed.

Before H. L. Orem came Marvin asked Childers if he had taken any of the charged off notes, charged to the undivided profits enough to cover the \$10,000. Childers told the court he had turned this list over to Seroy and Marvin himself went to Seroy and asked for some of the loans. After Orem came Marvin was in the bank and Childers told him Orem was coming and Marvin said he didn't want to see him. At a meeting held by Orem, the three directors and Childers, Marvin was asked to come. Childers came after him, but Marvin refused to go and said for Childers to tell Orem that he was in Baker. Childers did so, he said. Marvin refused again to meet these men.

In the cross-examination the defense brought out that the Draper note was placed back in the bank's assets with security and became a "better" note. Childers testified that he intended to offer the Thelma Childers note of \$1300 to the directors but after the Marvin note had been rejected he was afraid to offer it. Childers testified that he was not sure whether Marvin had ordered the balance of the Draper note put in the Edgar Marvin guardian account. The \$1090 amount accounted was made up of notes carried as cash items, and some other small notes which had been collected, he testified. At the time the bank closed there was a sum of \$600 left in this account.

The customer's ledger sheet of this account was left in the bank, and asked why the checks were taken out of this account let in, Childers said he didn't know. These checks the defense brought out were in the hands of the district attorney all this time.

HOUSE AGAIN GIVES SALES TAX 'THE AIR'

(Continued From Page One)

because of the appropriations for the next fiscal year could not be trimmed \$243,000,000 as the committee had estimated.

Garner, in a conference with newspapermen said that "if Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mills would co-operate we could reduce expenses \$250,000,000 without the least trouble."

"Instead of having that co-operation, every cabinet member is going over to the senate and yelling that we are ruining their departments," he said. "How are you going to get anywhere when that happens?"

"These same cabinet officers and Mr. Hoover could save that \$250,000,000 themselves if they wanted to. They refuse to do it. It could be done, but they don't want to do it."

Garner said Mills was following a practice established by former Secretary Mellon of estimating "what the treasury wants to show."

"Anytime the treasury wants to have its way, it can do it," he said. "The estimates for many years have been low, when it wanted them that way and high when it wanted them that way."

"I think the country knows I have outgassed them in many instances. He expressed belief the increased rates on individual income taxes would bring in \$20,000,000 more than the treasury estimated, and that the net loss reported provisions would net \$100,000,000 instead of \$70,000,000 as the treasury figured."

"They simply don't want the net loss changed," he said. "When the treasury and the administration don't want a thing, they simply say it won't bring in what other people say it will."

"I think it is quite unfair for the treasury to reduce by 30 or 40 per cent the very estimates it gave to us a couple of months ago."

"They can't be doing that on any basis but the belief that the country is going to be much worse off. The treasury ought at least to figure the country is going to hold its own. That's one reason for trying to balance the budget."

"To say we can't reduce expenses but \$125,000,000 is simply to say the administration won't reduce them any more than that."

INTEREST GROWS IN EAST OREGON MUSIC TOURNEY

(Continued From Page One)

school, and was won by Milton-Freewater last year. The music has been sent to the various schools in the event in which each plans to enter and a high quality of music is expected this year, since the high schools will have an opportunity to profit by the decisions reached in the first tournament held last year, it is believed.

National Park Holdings

Yellowstone and Hot Springs were set aside as government reservations before any private claims were made on the land. Practically all other national parks contain some private land. This land is being acquired by the government when satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Pampered Snails

Edible snails are taken from France into London in numbers of more than 2,000,000 each year. These French snails are specially bred for restaurant trade on vine leaves and lettuce.

ENTERPRISE PERSONALS

ENTERPRISE (Special)—J. S. Jenkins was called to Baker last week

at FALK'S NEW SPORT HATS From 65c to \$2.95 Delightfully inexpensive Sport Hats in the prettiest pastel hues—Come with jaunty little brims—straws and straw combinations, cellophanes and rayons—You'll find an exceptionally large assortment to choose from amongst this low price range. OTHER HATS PRICED FROM \$1.95 TO \$11.75

day by the former proprietor, Vern Payne. The room has been redecorated and additional booths installed. Born Thursday, Mar. 24, 1932, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Elliott, who live south of Enterprise. The boy has been named James Oscar. Two more prospective officers have announced their intentions to enter the race for county sheriff, both on the Republican ticket. Fred Rinehart, who has served two terms as sheriff in former years, and S. C. Himelwright are the two office seekers. This brings the total number of candidates for this office up to ten. W. H. Kirkman has entered the field for assessor on the Democratic ticket.

GRANDE RONDE MEAT COMPANY, INC. PACKERS OF M'EMILY BRAND SUGAR CURED HAMS, BACON, LARD. La Grande, Oregon. Pork prices are lower this week. We have again reduced our prices. Let us help you reduce your family budget. Pork Roast 2 Pounds 25c, Pork Loin 1 1/2c, Pork Steak 2 Pounds 25c, Pork Shoulders 1 Pound 9c, Bacon 1 Pound 12c, Ham Hocks 3 Pounds 25c, Pork Sausage 2 Pounds 25c, Picnics 1 Pound 9c, Pork Hocks 3 Pounds 25c, Hamburger 2 Pounds 25c, Fat Bacon 3 Pounds 25c, Ham Butts 1 Pound 14c, Sliced Ham 1 Pound 19c. GROCERY DEPARTMENT. Our vegetables are kept under refrigeration at all times, fresh and crisp as when gathered from the garden. Asparagus 2 Pounds 23c, Head Lettuce 6c, Bananas 4 Pounds 19c, Pineapple 3 Cans 49c, Butter 2 lbs. 49c, Flour 49-lb. Bag \$1.19, Crackers 2-lb. Carton 29c, Rice 5-lb. Bag 29c, Tea 1-lb. Tin 59c, Fresh Ranch Eggs—Two Dozen for 25c.