

LaGrande Evening Observer

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF UNION COUNTY AND THE CITY OF LA GRANDE

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Better is a little with righteousness, than great revenues without right.—Proverbs 15:2.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

The stockholders of the nation were the first to feel the effects of the depression. They lost thousands of dollars in the great crash that came toward the end of 1929.

But evidently the people have not lost confidence in our major industries, for during the past twelve months there has been a marked increase in the number of stockholders.

The annual reports of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad, United States Steel, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and the Borden Company all show a considerably wider distribution of their securities than at the end of the previous year.

This fact must be interpreted as proof of returning confidence in industry on the part of the general public. But the significance of the growing army of stockholders does not lie in that direction alone.

It is good for the public morale to know that the absorption of stocks thrown on the market since the crash has not been entirely the work of the "big fellows." There has been much said about the depression resulting in the extreme concentration of wealth, and that when times return to normal the rich men will have more wealth and the common people will have less. But that is not true.

The enormous increase in the size and number of savings accounts is another factor which strengthens the evidence against any such prophecy of gloom. When the stock market soars again there will be millions of little stockholders on the "in" from the very first.

Such a condition will be healthy, too, for the majority of the little fellows are interested in stocks primarily from an investment standpoint, thus having a stabilizing effect on the nation. Conditions must be improving when the people demonstrate their confidence by investing their hard-earned money in the nation's big industries.

SCHEDULED OCEAN FLIGHTS

Transatlantic air commerce is a fact. The Graf Zeppelin has inaugurated a regularly scheduled service between Germany and Brazil, which are separated by 4,750 miles of air and water.

Four round trips have been scheduled and six more are planned before the end of the 1932 flying season. Here is what the world has been looking for; not experimental flights by planes and dirigibles to prove that they can cover long distances easily and safely, such as the round-the-world journey of the Graf Zeppelin but scheduled sailings with definite inaugural schedule of the giant German airship heretofore.

This inaugural schedule of the giant German airship heralds the time when passengers will board ship for an aerial journey with no more misgivings or trepidation than travelers now embark upon journeys by water and land.

The Graf Zeppelin has crossed the Atlantic 14 times, circled the globe and made 222 air voyages without serious accident. That seems to be recommendation enough as to her fitness for her new job.

Whether there are enough passengers, mail and freight to make a transoceanic air line profitable remains to be seen, but the art of aerial navigation is approaching the stage when the dirigible will become an accepted mode of transportation between continents.

Apparently the present congressional consideration of transoceanic airmail subsidies is not premature.

More family troubles are caused by indifference than by difference.

Other Papers Say:

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT An organization has been formed by a group of public spirited men of the state under the title "Citizens' Fight" devoted to the "prevention of distribution due to involuntary unemployment in Oregon." The movement is sponsored by O. D. Adams, director of vocational education; James Mott, corporation commissioner; Ernest Howard, state representative; Max Gehlar, director of agriculture; J. M. Devers, assistant at-

torney general, W. A. DeWitt and others. The plan is to create a department of public employment and to have authority of the state, which would take over the unemployment problem with a view to its "permanent cure" by the utilization of the public lands and the purchase of such additional lands as the department shall deem necessary. While acknowledging the necessity for the expenditure of between five and seven millions of dollars from the public purse for charity and relief in Oregon during the current relief season the criticism is made that the total result toward permanent reduction of the problem is exactly nothing. Which is very true. It is estimated that Oregon has over 150,000 acres of idle land, im-

posed and unimproved, now in control of the several counties and of the tax rolls, and there are thousands of acres of stump lands and other lands available at low prices. To use these lands in connection with the employment for the production of the necessities of life, such work public assistance and supervision as may be necessary, is the object in view. "Thus," we are told, "many worthy but unfortunate citizens be employed, fed, clothed and sheltered, taught how to dig a living from the soil, recommended with private industry, given positions as workers and employed for the production of the necessities of life, such work public assistance and supervision as may be necessary, is the object in view."

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The "Citizens' Fight" plan proposed is commendable as to motive, but it is the work of years. Every right thinking citizen would rejoice and sacrifice for the solution of the distress of the fellowman, yet so is doubtful if they would look with favor upon the creation of another department of state with a discretionary empowered to set up a salaried organization for the administration of public relief. Departments have the habit of expanding and this would be one where there would be no end to the increase. It is doubtful if any private charity would be so generous as to support the work of years. Every right thinking citizen would rejoice and sacrifice for the solution of the distress of the fellowman, yet so is doubtful if they would look with favor upon the creation of another department of state with a discretionary empowered to set up a salaried organization for the administration of public relief.

HOOVER ASKS FOR ECONOMY COMMITTEE

(Continued From Page One)

Granting economy that this additional \$250,000,000 could be accomplished. Such a sum could be obtained, however, by a definite national legislative program of economy which will authorize the consolidation of governmental bureaus, the closing of unprofitable establishments and beyond that, which will permit the removal of long established methods which need to be replaced by the more efficient and less costly methods, and the suspension of activities and commitments of the government not essential to the public interest in these times.

"These objects cannot be accomplished without far-reaching amendments to the laws. The executive is bound to recommend appropriate legislation to provide for the functions and activities of the government as now established by law.

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"A clear indication that the limit of executive authority has about been reached," he continued, "is shown by the fact that the total expenditure of the federal government for 1931-32 (including post office deficit after deduction of receipts) presented to the congress, except for increased payments to veterans and expenditures on construction work in aid of employment, was the lowest in over five years."

"Hardly had reading of the message and report of the senate before Senator Robinson, the Democratic leader, condemned the president for 'shirking his own responsibility.' He asked 'Why does not the president now suggest how reductions may be made?'

"Why does he shirk the responsibility upon himself? It may be necessary to create a commission but ordinarily commissions are a mere way of postponing decisive action. This is an exceptional suggestion by the executive authority. It is the duty of the executive to prepare and suggest the budget. It is the duty of the congress to approve or reject the budget. It is the duty of the executive to make suggestions for raising the revenue to meet the burden of the budget."

"I think the president when it was discovered that the budget was in error, that estimates were as far as to the extent of \$500,000,000 should have withdrawn the budget and submitted a revised budget and estimates," Robinson continued. "This proposition is to convert congress into a budget-making committee and to shift from the executive the responsibility that fairly falls there. Instead of making the recommendations necessary, he asks congress to perform the duties that are his."

TOM JOHNSON IN RACE FOR COMMISSION

(Continued From Page One)

value of property, remembering that 60 per cent of the potential foreign trade of the United States is with countries not having the single gold standard. He insisted that better national nor personal debts incurred during property secured a larger portion of gold in trade can be paid on the credit basis. He insisted that some readjustment before settlements are possible. The only source of money to pay debts and taxes are the profits from products and labor. There is no profit, no payments are possible.

IS SECRET INDICTMENTS FIDELITYLAND April 3—Eighteen secret indictments were returned by the Multnomah county grand jury in a final report in circuit court here today. The journal said "unusual secrecy attended the writs and no hint of the names or of the cases involved was obtainable. The names will be made public only when the warrants are served by the sheriff's office. The jury's chief investigations the past few weeks have been in city and public market affairs and in savings and loan institution operations."

Teaching Children to Like Wholesome Foods

By Lolla J. Roberts

It is a comparatively easy matter to explain to a group of mothers how a child should be fed in order to insure normal growth and development. The dietary can be outlined entirely in terms of foods to be included—the amount of milk, vegetables, fruits, cereals, and other foods—and the directions for carrying it out can be so simple that a ten year old child should be able to follow them.

Moreover, it is not a difficult matter to convince mothers that these foods are needed, not to arouse in them an interest and a desire to have their children living on such an adequate diet. Any one experienced in such matters knows that this can all be accomplished in an hour's time. But he also knows that having done so, he is not the end of making the mother generally question to feed her child correctly—he is not by any means assured that the child will be so fed. He comes suddenly up against the stone wall of the children's likes and dislikes and the mother's inability to alter them.

"Does my child 'not like milk'?" "No, he doesn't," "I can't make him eat spinach," "My mother says 'how do you get a child to eat vegetables?'" These with many variations are the protests and questions with which any speaker who has presented the subject knows he will be greeted the moment he concludes. He finds in fact, that he has covered the easier part.

Many of the mothers already know what the child should be fed, but their all-absorbing question is, how can I get him to eat it? And that, one realizes, is another story and a long and important one, involving the whole problem of child psychology and habit formation.

Because of the universality of the plea for an answer to this problem, the article proposed to begin where most articles on children's feeding leave off, and will attempt to answer at least in part the question, "How can a child be taught to eat and to like the foods he ought?"

How Likes and Dislikes Originate Before coming specifically to the practical problem of how to train children in correct habits of eating, a brief consideration of how people in general form their food habits and grow highly suggestive of modes of attack.

Why, we may ask ourselves at the outset, do we all like some foods and dislike others, and why do my likes and dislikes differ from yours? Evidently we both have the same taste organs and are not, therefore, the same sensation is produced in the brain of each of us. And yet to you that sensation of taste may be pleasant, to me positively disagreeable. How can it be?

It is evident that the difference lies not in the food, nor in the organs of taste, but in the mind's reaction to the stimulus of taste. The whole question of how such varying mental attitudes toward the same food may develop in different individuals can be fully explained only by the psychologist. Nevertheless, certain methods by which our tastes are developed may easily be discovered by any observing person.

It is evident first of all that we like, in general, foods to which we have been accustomed from our earliest years.

Why do the Chinese like rice, the Italians the Irish potatoes, and the Scotch oatmeal? Because of an inborn preference in each for that particular form of starch? Not in the least. An Italian child brought up from birth in a Chinese home would share the typical Chinese liking for rice rather than for the Italian macaroni, and a Scotch child in an Irish home would choose to eat a food of potatoes as any Irish child. Each of these nationalities, in short, likes his own diet largely because it is the one to which his palate has been educated through a long period of years.

Southerners like hot breads and foods cooked in fat; Mexicans, chile con carne and all very highly seasoned foods. New Englanders, beans and brown bread, and other national groups have their own special preferences for the same reason—because they are used to them.

"The Kind That Mother Used to Make" This prejudice in favor of foods with which we are familiar may be noted not only in the likings of nationalities and racial groups but in individuals as well. How one explains a grown man's preference for his mother's pie, or bread, or cabbage when, to an unprejudiced observer, the pie is tough, the bread sour and heavy, and the cabbage disagreeable in color and vile in flavor from bad cooking.

An elderly woman who for 40 or 50 years had been drinking tea "steeped" for five or ten minutes listened politely while her daughter explained that steeping brings out the tannin, the objectionable acid property of tea, drank the cup the daughter prepared for her by the proper method, and then summed up her verdict in the word "tasteful," adding with a twinkle in her eye, "Apparently it's the tannin that I like. And undoubtedly it was for a lifetime daily training will usually result in the liking of almost any flavor, however disagreeable or undesirable the food may be in itself. What a hint for parents!

Food Habits Acquired by Imitation We not only like foods to which by long experience we have grown accustomed, but we readily acquire likes or dislikes by imitation, conscious or unconscious, of those about us, especially of those we admire. So common is it indeed, for a child to duplicate exactly the tastes of an admired parent—the father perhaps in particular—that parents commonly assume such tastes to be hereditary.

"But aren't there children who can't eat certain foods because they have inherited an idiosyncrasy against them?" inquired mother. "How I just can't drink milk. The thought of it nauseates me. And John has always been just like me." Of course the correct answer to this question was that such idiosyncrasies for foods do exist. A few questions however, clearly revealed the fact that in this instance—as in the large majority of such cases—John's dislike for milk was not an idiosyncrasy, but was acquired by unconscious imitation of a parent who not only set the wrong example but talked about it continually. Had the mother but known she might by the same method have developed a liking in her child for that same food.

"Father and I don't like tomatoes, but we do like carrots, and mother and John like tomatoes, and we don't like carrots. Isn't it queer?" Such is the familiar formula by which children, and often their mothers, call attention to this interesting resemblance. There is at a matter of fact, nothing queer about it. It is merely an illustration of the well known axiom that we imitate what we admire, as a food habit as well as in other matters.

Who, even of us adults, has not acquired a liking for something to which we were naturally averse—those strikes, lemon in tea—in imitation of people whom we admired or because correct social usage seemed to demand it? Make it really popular—the style, if you please—to use any food, and its liking by the large majority is already assured.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE Kelvinator Cooking School FRIDAY APRIL 8TH 2 to 4 p. m. and 8 to 9:30 p. m. ON OUR MAIN FLOOR

This is a cordial invitation to attend the Kelvinator Cooking School conducted by a nationally known Home Economist from the famous Kelvin Kitchen.

Be sure to attend and learn many interesting and instructive things about "Cooking with Cold" together with valuable pointers on Home Economics. Refreshments will be served and dishes prepared during the demonstration will be given away. Don't miss it. Everybody is invited, come and bring your friends. It's Free.

CARR'S

will save both time and money by taking your car to Richardson "The Art Man" at Richardson's Art and at the front entrance of the County City Shop. 3-22-1 f. Court House in La Grande, Union County, Oregon, sell at public auction (subject to redemption) to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title, and interest, which the within named defendants, W. A. Knauff and Effie Knauff, his wife; Blanche Jones and Harlan Jones, her husband; and L. W. Drumsmith and Julie Doh Drumsmith, his wife, and each of them and all of them, had on the 12th day of August, 1916, the date of the mortgage herein foreclosed, or since those dates had in and to the above described property, and to the above described property, execution, judgment, order, and costs, interest, costs and accruing costs.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE Equity No. 1382 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF UNION JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. W. A. KNAUFF, Effie KNAUFF, his wife; Blanche JONES and Harlan JONES, her husband; L. W. DRUMSMITH and Julie Doh DRUMSMITH, his wife, and each of them, Defendants. Dated this 3rd day of March, 1932, JESSE BRESHEARS, Sheriff of Union County, Oregon. Mar. 7-14-21-28, Apr. 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Union County, as the administrator of the estate of Ernest Thorsen, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby directed to present them to the undersigned with proper vouchers therefor to the undersigned at 1508 Fourth St., La Grande, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. L. L. SNODGRASS, Administrator of the estate of Ernest Thorsen, deceased. Dated March 14th, 1932. H. E. DIXON, Attorney for Administrator, La Grande, Oregon. Mar. 14-21-28, Apr. 4-11.

FOR LADIES ONLY Now is the time to have your old hat refashioned like new, in any color or shade, and with lacquer which will not fade or stiffen the straw or brim. Take your last year's hat to Richardson's Art and Gift Shop and save the expense of a new one. 3-22-1 f.

MANLEY M. ARANT Accountant and auditor, income tax advisor, C. R. Apt. 308. Ph. 299-W. 3-10-1 m.

NO. 13662 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. Pote, 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. POTE, Comptroller of the Currency. 3-24-32 t

Lot Four (4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4), South west Quarter (SW 1/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) and North Half (N 1/2) of Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section Two (2), Township Four (4), South, Range Thirty-eight (38), East of the Willamette Meridian, (Excepting a strip of land 20 feet wide off East end of said North Half (N 1/2) of Southwest Quarter), and all the Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of said Section Two (2), Township Four (4), South, Range Thirty-eight (38), East of the Willamette Meridian, lying South of the middle of the County Road, except a strip 20 feet wide off the east side thereof, containing 200 acres of land, more or less, included in that certain mortgage dated the 10th day of August, 1916, recorded at page 64 in Book 31 of the Record of Mortgages of said County and State. NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of said execution, judgment, order, decree and order of sale, and in compliance with the commands of said

BOYS! Spaulding Athletic Equipment BASEBALLS GLOVES — BATS PLAYGROUND BALLS TENNIS RACKETS TENNIS BALLS BOHNENKAMP'S

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LA GRANDE Conservative CAPITAL & SURPLUS — \$150,000.00

Members of the Union County Medical Society. La Grande G. L. Buggers, M. D. Lee B. Bouvy, M. D. J. J. D. Haun, M. D. W. K. Ross, M. D. Lewa Wilkes Ager, M. D. A. L. Richardson, M. D. F. L. Ralston, M. D. C. L. Gilstrap, M. D. C. S. Moore, M. D. C. E. Branner, M. D. Elgin Ross C. B. Thornton, M. D. Hot Lay Mark T. Pky, M. D. W. G. Bishop, M. D. George Lee, M. D.