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Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold the kingdom of God is within you.—Luke 17:21.

"CIVILIZATION"

A large group of prominent Oregonians have recently organized themselves into a society called "Civilization"—devoted to the prevention of destitution due to involuntary unemployment in our state.

In the group are such men as O. D. Adams, state director of vocational education; C. H. Gram, labor commissioner; James W. Mott, corporation commissioner; Max Gelhar, director of agriculture; Emmett Howard, state representative; and J. M. Meyers, assistant attorney general.

Their scheme is to create a new state department of public employment and instruction which would take over all public lands and acquire such additional land as might be necessary, and put the unemployed to work on this land in raising the necessities of life. The workers would be paid in certificates redeemable only in the necessities of life produced under this department.

The program would not only provide worthy but unfortunate citizens with food, clothing, and shelter, but such persons would be instructed in the methods of gaining a living from the soil, assisted and developed to a status of self-support, or reconnected with private industry where possible.

Undoubtedly the principle is sound. It is a fine thing to help a man, but it is always better to help him help himself. This method of self-supporting relief is materially and morally superior to any form of outright charity.

But, of course, there has been considerable criticism of the scheme, and especially that portion of it which would give the new department power to purchase additional lands, to make improvements thereon, and to purchase or acquire such machinery, equipment, implements, and tools as in its judgment would be required.

The "Oregon City Enterprise" says, "Departments have the habit of expanding, and this would be one where there would be no end to the irresistible demand, for all private charity would practically cease as soon as the relief of unemployment officially became the duty of the state."

Another objection is this: The lands of the department would have to be concentrated into six or eight groups in the various sections of the state in order to be used efficiently and avoid excessive duplication of equipment. This would mean that the unfortunate citizens would have to leave their homes, and the state would have to provide living quarters for them on or near the state-owned lands, which would involve great expense.

Many other flaws can be detected. But the sponsors of the plan readily admit that their scheme is not perfect, and they invite criticisms and suggestions. It is certain that our present methods are not satisfactory. The expenditure of more than five million dollars for relief in Oregon during the past year has accomplished not one thing toward permanent solution of the problem.

Sometimes we shall have to take steps for permanent measures of relief, and it will be easier to accomplish something now than after the return of prosperity has dulled our sympathies again. Instead of condemning the "Civilization" plan, let's help iron out the wrinkles and see if we can evolve a dependable, permanent cure for unemployment in Oregon.

THE CULT OF DESPAIR

From the lips of that oracle of business, Roger W. Babson, never came truer or more pertinent words than these spoken a few days ago:

People now look on the man who has a job as an exception. As a matter of fact, eight out of every 10 men are employed today, and in most cases their wages and salaries will buy more goods at present low prices than they did two years ago."

The undue stress placed upon unemployment has given the impression that nobody is working, a dangerous misconception which is responsible for business not showing its wanted energy in seizing the opportunities present.

It is time business shifts its thinking to meet the changed conditions; time that it focus its vision that it may clearly see the possibilities that are undoubtedly present even now. Business must quit moping over the two lost customers and let itself be galvanized into action by the thought of the eight that can still buy.

The noted statistician's advice to the manufacturer, merchant and salesman is to find the eight out of 10 who still have work and income and show them how it is their advantage

to buy now. This cure for sick business involves some initiative, energy and ingenuity on the part of the business man.

Other Papers Say:

WHY CAN'T THE TRUTH BE TOLD?

George Putnam — the New York not the Salem George — is going to publish a true photographic history of the World war, entitled "The horror of it."

Higher-ups in the war department do not favor such action. They maintain such pictures showing the horrors of war would destroy the pleasant memories of gold star mothers and in case of future hostilities would retard recruiting.

Says General Carr of the army signal corps: "Only those photographs which show the pleasant features of war can be released."

We agree with Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick that the admission is the strongest argument against war ever presented.

When high army officers who know what war is, admit the truth about it can't be told, the rank and file who must do the fighting are going to ask why.

And when they secure the answer to that question, they are going to have the answer to the question, why those who know the most about the war, from actual participation in it, are most strongly opposed to having another one.

As we have always maintained, professional pacifists are never going to end war. Too much of a stigma is attached to that term, the suspicion is too deeply grounded, that the "pacifist" is merely a polite euphemism for the thin-blooded idealist who is "too proud to fight."

Wars will only end when those who fought in them, and know what war really means, join in the fight against all war, as a barbarous madness, which is not only morally, but economically, out of date.

In his admission that from the standpoint of the professional soldier the "truth about war can't be told" General Carr has unconsciously opened the way to an anti-war campaign, along these very lines.

The publication of "The horror of it" may well mark the beginning of the end, as far as wars on a large scale are concerned. — Medford Mail Tribune.

MOTOR WAR AND PROSPERITY

On the financial horizon one of the most interesting signs is the reported "war" between Mr. Ford, Mr. Chrysler and General Motors over the low-priced car market. It is rather a characteristic Americanism that this "war" should be hailed as a harbinger of prosperity.

Business rivalry often takes on the aspect of war. The processes of financial extermination can be just as ruthless as those of the battlefield. We doubt if it is "war" the great motor makers are contemplating because if it were little long-run good would come of it because war in any of its more aggravated forms is waste in men and materials.

What has happened in the motor industry probably is something much more significant. The motor industry apparently has tired of waiting for prosperity to turn the corner and has turned the corner itself. Possibly the motor magnates have been reading back in the book which their cousin Mr. Harvey Firestone wrote shortly after the 1921 "crisis."

Returning from a long vacation, Mr. Firestone found his tire business in terrible shape. High powered executives were wringing their hands and hoping "something would turn up." Mr. Firestone turned up and in two or three days evolved these interesting ideas:

1. Cut out two-thirds of the organization red tape (he said anybody evolving a form, blank, questionnaire or inter-office report without his personal consent would be fired on sight).

2. Cut down production and selling costs.

3. Cut prices to fit the public pocketbook.

That apparently is what the motor industry has decided to do in the present crisis. This is not necessarily war. It's common sense. Actual war in the great motor industry would be a disaster. Determination to get business is something else. It will put millions to work in the industrial region, and as they go back to work they will be able to buy our lumber and our canned goods and visit our mountains and spend money with us.

Railroads and other industries which have been counting on credit subsidies and price stabilizing dogmatters to keep them in the style to which they have been accustomed might take the tip. — Eugene Register-Guard.

When some one stops advertising Some one stops buying. When some one stops buying Some one stops selling. When some one stops selling Some one stops making. When some one stops making Some one stops earning. When some one stops earning Everybody stops buying. Keep going. — Western Druggist.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer WASHINGTON — Democrats in the house — especially those gentlemen on the leadership and those holding chairmanships of committees — are looking to their sartorial appearance more these days than they have in a long while.

Not that they were careless in their dress before they came to power. But now they add the little "fixins" that before they gave little thought to.

Speaker Garner, for example, back when he was merely the Democratic leader of the house, he never took the time nor the pains to see about things like that. Now, he comes to

the capitol rather frequently wearing a wing collar—a concession to sartorial elegance indeed for "Speakeasy" Jack.

Thus far he has failed to show up in the frock coat that gossip has Mrs. Garner made him buy when he was elected speaker. Not even the day he was sworn in did he wear it, nor has the persistent talk about his being a possible presidential candidate had any effect.

The cring collar is as far as he will go.

RAINEY STRIKING FIGURE

There's Rainey, the floor leader, and McDuffie, the whip. The former, has added to his familiar black, flowing Windsor tie, a var-colored assortment of shirts. One seems to be the favorite, and with his shock of snow-white hair he presents a striking appearance.

McDuffie carries a stick most of the time now. He, too, one of the most physically commanding men in the house, has a fondness for shirts—preferably green of a light shade.

The prolonged fight on the sales tax, drawing as it did to the galleries thousands of people each day, seemed to have had an effect on Doughton of North Carolina, an outstanding opponent of such a levy.

His black-gray suit, perfectly tailored, was so in keeping with his general appearance that he looked much like a well-groomed bishop.

BEAU BRUMMELS

Of course the Democrats have had always their Beau Brummels. These have changed little in appearance since their accession to power.

Shrovet of New York, foe of dramatic critics, remains perhaps their candidate for one of the best groomed members of congress. His red boutonniere, a daily fixture of dress, his pin-neck affixed to a black ribbon, and tailored blue suits put him almost by himself.

For sheer sartorial splendor in the house, however, the two delegates from the Philippines—Guevara and Ocas—put all to rout. No one can compete with their elegance — especially Ocas.

STRIKE CAUSES DISORDER TODAY AT COLUMBIA U.

(Continued From Page One)

"That refusal to reinstate Reed Harris or to allow a student investigation of John Jay dining room means the only course left to the students is a real strike. This is the only way to guarantee full academic freedom."

Harris was ordered expelled last week by Dean Hawkes. He first attracted attention last autumn with his editorials denouncing the university's football team as being "professionalized." Recently he waged an editorial campaign against food served in the John Jay dining room.

408 FILE FOR NOMINATION IN PRIMARIES

(Continued From Page One)

Eight Candidates For Senate Five candidates for United States senator on the Republican ballot and three on the Democratic were entered before five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Robert N. Stanfield, former senator, and Kenneth Huxton, Portland, were added to the names of Senator Frederick Steiwer, Alfred E. Clark and Robert Gordon Duncan for Republican nomination. Elton Watkins of Portland filed in the final minutes to compete against Marshall N. Dana and Walter Gleason. All senatorial aspirants are from Portland.

In his filed statements Stanfield said that he favors repeal of the 18th amendment, and amendment of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture and sale of four per cent beer under supervision and control of the federal government.

Martin Unopposed in Primaries In the race for congressional seats, Charles H. Martin, of the third district, is the only one, without competition, in the primaries. He is alone on the Democratic ballot. Four Republicans, including Congressman W. C. Hawley, and two Democrats are listed from the first district; Robert R. Butler has competition for nomination and election in the second district, while four seek the Republican honors in the third to attempt to wrest the position from Martin.

Among the late filings was that of J. W. Maloney, Democrat of Pendleton, who will compete in the general election for state treasurer. Rufus C. Holman and Milton Scherping are in the contest for the Republican nomination. Hal E. Hoes, secretary of state, competes against George A. Palmiter for nomination, while Ray H. Wisecarver, of McMinnville, is alone on the Democratic ballot for that office.

Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle has a young Portland attorney to battle for nomination which in this case will be election, since no Democrat filed for that office. Earl C. Bronaugh Jr., entered his name against the veteran official late yesterday.

All judicial candidates are on the non-partisan ballot, with two to be named for each position in the primaries. The two will compete in the general election. Those receiving the highest votes will be left in the race. Seven candidates were named for the two places to be available on the Oregon supreme court, those now held by Chief Justice Henry J. Bean and George M. Brown. Both are candidates to succeed themselves. John W. McCulloch, Portland; James T. Brand, Marshfield and Roy R. Hewitt seek Bean's position while Loyal M. Graham, Forest Grove and J. O. Bailey, Portland, are after Brown's.

One Judge Unopposed Judge Arlie G. Walker, of the judicial district representing Polk and Yamhill counties, is the only candidate for circuit judge without opposition. All other eight available circuit judge positions will be contested.

Of this group only four will have contests in the primary election, departments 4, 6 and 8 in Multnomah county and that of Lake county.

Outside of Multnomah county, only five Democrats are seeking seats in the state senate against Republican contenders. These are in the joint districts of Benton and Polk counties, Washington county, Hood River and Wasco counties, Douglas county and Union and Wallowa counties. Republican candidates in Marion county, Josephine county, Coos and Curry counties, Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath and Lake counties, and Union and Wallowa counties are without opposition. Seventeen Republicans and six Democrats are after the five senate seats from Multnomah county to be filled this year.

No Opposition to Eckley The largest filings for legislative positions were from Multnomah county for the 13 seats in the house of representatives. Forty-eight Republicans and 21 Democrats filed for those places. The only Republican vacancy on the state ballot is that of representative from Union county.

KITTY FREW by JANE ABBOTT

SYNOPSIS: Kitty Frew runs away from her husband, Gar, because she thinks a rich man's son doesn't need to work. Her mother sends her money to help her because of Kitty's lack of social position and says Kitty's absence is dangerous to her reputation. While she cultivates Marge Crosby while Kitty works.

Chapter 19 "DON'T BE ALARMED"

"That's exactly what's been the trouble, mother," Gar said. "Kitty hasn't gotten on to our way of living. She thinks leisure is loafing, and in Bridgewater loafing's a sin. But she'll learn."

"Of course, dear. She must learn. Your father has spent the best part of his life in building up a fortune and an honorable place in our community. Those will be yours some day. And we want you to use both for the advancement of culture and good citizenship. Kitty must see that such occupation is worthy a man's time. I had hoped you would marry some girl who had been reared to the responsibility of wealth, some girl like Margery Crosby, but as your choice—a hasty choice you must let me repeat, Gar—fell on Kitty, we must make the best of it."

"You're wonderful," Gar repeated warmly. "Now run away, dear. I've a very busy day ahead of me."

"I'll hunt up Ponnid. Maybe Kitty left some message with him for me."

"I'm sorry, Gar. I have had to dismiss Ponnid. I discovered that he was shockingly dishonest."

"Ponnid?" Gar stared at her. Old Ponnid— "It distressed me to send him away. But to have kept him on would have undermined the whole service in the house."

"You must have hated to fire him! How long—fourteen years, isn't it? He came that fall I was getting over the measles. And he's been putting it over you all that time, has he? The old devil!"

"I'd rather not talk about it, Gar. I do feel very badly over it."

Gar left his mother's room and went to his own to dress. Half-dressed he called Marge on the telephone. She'd wanted him to come in for tea. Somerset and Di had some of the others were coming, and they were going to talk over the casting of the first play. He'd told her he didn't think he could make it; he'd thought of Kitty, that he'd been leaving her alone too much. Well, now, Kitty had left him.

He informed Marge, when he stopped for her, that Kitty had gone to visit her family. She might be there a week or more. Her mother wasn't very well. He remembered, conveniently, that Kitty had said that her mother wasn't well.

"Good!" Marge cried. Then she laughed. "I mean it, Gar—I need you so much just now. I'm sure whenever I think of building over that barn. And you know so much more than I do."

He spent the greater part of each day that followed with Marge and Decker, the architect. He lunched with Marge, going over with her the plans and plumbers' and painters' estimates which Decker sent in. Somerset usually met them at tea-time and then later the others for dinner somewhere. Because his room seemed lonesome without Kitty he spent only enough time in it to dress and undress and sleep.

Every morning going down earlier than was his custom he asked Jones, the new butler, if there'd been a telegram for him or a letter.

Every morning he stopped in his mother's room to talk to her. He told her what the Players were doing.

"You won't believe your eyes, mother, when you see that old barn—Marge sure is an artist. She knows what she wants too. We hunted all over the city yesterday for some old lanterns—big ones. She's going to have them bronzed. The porcelain arch's going to be mauve and bronze. Decker couldn't get it at first, but Marge stuck to it. Of course when it comes to the plumbing and that sort of detail she depends on me."

"Of course!"

But after a little shutting himself out of his room, rushing here and there with Marge and the others could not crowd down his hunger for Kitty. His mother guessed it, noted his growing restlessness.

He sought her out early one morning. Cora had not yet begun her operations, and he found his mother reclining on her chaise-longue, the newspaper spread before her. She knew what he was going to say before he spoke.

"Mother, I can't stand it any longer—not hearing or anything. I'm going to Bridgewater. We'll talk things out."

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Advertisement for FALK'S shoes. Text: "at FALK'S Because It's Better At Falk's — It's Cheaper". Image of a woman's foot in a shoe. Text: "A COMPLETE LINE OF WHITE FOOTWEAR FOR EARLY SPRING AND SUMMER". Price range: \$4.95 TO \$6.50. Slogan: "SEE THEM IN THE WINDOW"

BOOKS CLOSE; CANDIDATES IN COUNTY 35

(Continued From Page One)

Iowa county judgeship, but in all probability their names will not appear on the primary ticket. Under the new law, when three or more names appear they are printed on the primary ticket and the two winners fight it out in November, unless one man gets a majority—in that case he is virtually elected, as his name will appear on the November ballot. That was the interpretation of the law here today, pending the certification of the ballots by the secretary of state.

The lineup on both tickets shows no Democratic candidates for the positions of county coroner and La Grande constable; no Republican candidates for state representative. Otherwise the ballots are full.

Several Republican Contests The leading contests in the primary elections appear slated in the Republican party ranks for district attorney, sheriff, treasurer, school superintendent, assessor, coroner and county commissioner. In the Democratic party the only contest is for sheriff.

A number of spirited contests loom for November, however, with both parties preparing already for intensive campaigns.

Primary Lineups The primary lineup for Union county and the Union-Wallowa district on the Republican ticket follows:

For state senator (Union and Wallowa): Colon R. Eberhard, incumbent, La Grande.

For district attorney (Union county): Carl Helm, incumbent; Rodney Kitchen, and Orval Millard, all of La Grande.

For county judge: U. G. Couch, incumbent, Island City; A. H. Perryman, La Grande.

For county commissioner: W. W. Stevens, incumbent, and Merton Davis, Union; J. E. Mills, Cove; J. J. Murchison, near Summerville.

For sheriff: Jesse Breshears, incumbent; L. H. Bramwell, Both of La Grande.

For county clerk: C. K. McCormick, incumbent, La Grande, unopposed.

For county treasurer: Mrs. Florence Bacon, incumbent; J. E. Reynolds, La Grande.

For county assessor: D. H. Proctor, incumbent, La Grande; H. H. Hug, Elgin.

For county coroner: F. L. Ralston, incumbent, La Grande; James J. D. Haun, La Grande.

For county school superintendent: J. H. Blunt, La Grande; Bennie Hicks, Island City.

For constable: James Nelson, La Grande, incumbent.

The Democratic party lineup follows:

For state senator (Union and Wallowa): Henry Hess, La Grande.

For state representative (Union): Victor Eckley, incumbent, La Grande (unopposed in either party).

For district attorney: J. D. Slater, La Grande.

For county judge: L. E. Evans, La Grande.

For county commissioner: Tom Johnson, Lower Cove.

For sheriff: A. C. "Clint" Haynes, La Grande; Guy Glenn, near La Grande.

For county clerk: S. L. Thompson, La Grande.

For county school superintendent: E. A. Sayre, incumbent, La Grande.

For county treasurer: Mrs. Lettie McGoldrick, Imbler.

For county assessor: Paul Sadler, Elgin.

Maxwell Files at Union At Union W. A. Maxwell, incumbent, filed for the Democratic nomination for justice of peace. No Republican filed for this nomination. State attention has been attracted to some of the district filings in this section. In the Oregon Voter of Apr. 2 there was a paragraph quoted as follows: Judge J. W. Knowles, who has served on the circuit bench with distinction in the Northeastern Oregon district, is a candidate for re-election.

In yesterday's issue of the Observer, a regrettable error occurred, when several lines of the game commission meeting story were mixed into the political story, jumbling up the statement made by Ernest B. Ringo, non-partisan candidate for circuit judge, in order to correct the error, the Observer gladly reprints Mr. Ringo's statement: "The constitution of this state provides: "No court shall be secret, but justice shall be administered openly and without delay, and every man shall have remedy by due course of law for injury done him in his person, property, or reputation. "That provision of the constitu-

Advertisement for Kc BAKING POWDER. Text: "Kc BAKING POWDER SAME PRICE for over 40 years". Price: 25c per ounce. Slogan: "It's double acting".

Advertisement for SPECIALS. Text: "Beefsteak No. 7, Per lb. 15c", "Pork Shoulders Pound 9c", "Shortening 4 Pounds 25c", "Pork Loins Per Pound 10c", "Grande Ronde Meat Co."

Advertisement for All In One Paint Cleaner. Text: "All In One Paint Cleaner Takes the Dirt and leaves the Gloss. Cleans your carpets right at home. Free Samples at Noah's Paint Store"