

# LaGrande Evening Observer

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Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The PRINCE OF PEACE.—Isaiah 9:6.

## RAILROAD PROGRESS

There are in these days many people who boldly assert that the railroads themselves are to blame for the plight in which they now find themselves, that they have not been sufficiently progressive in the improvement of service, and that they have thus left themselves open to the competition of truck, bus, air, and water transportation.

But the critics should be reminded that the railroads have been regulated and controlled by the government until it is a wonder that they have made any progress at all. They have been forbidden to make more than six per cent on their investment in any one year, regardless of the fact that in some years earnings fall far short of that figure.

Any good business man will tell you that a surplus should be accumulated in prosperous years in order to make up for the losses of slack years, and for the purposes of replacing obsolete equipment and expanding facilities for service. But the arbitrary control of railroad finances by the government fails to take that into consideration.

It is encouraging, therefore, to note the decision of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to report favorably a bill to repeal the recapture clause of the transportation act, and thus surrender the government's claim to several hundred millions of dollars that railroads have earned in alleged excess of six per cent during the past ten years.

It is almost certain that congress will also consider legislation for the regulation of other carriers this year, so that all shall be treated alike. Such action is shamefully belated; how can the government justify its present policy of donating millions of dollars for the improvement of rivers and harbors, for the building of highways, and for subsidizing air lines, and at the same time burdening the railroads with excessive political interference and the confiscation of all profits in excess of six per cent?

If congress now sees the situation in a new light and is willing to alter its traditional attitude toward the railroads, the next ten years may reveal startling progress in railway transportation.

American railroads are already the safest in the world. Only four passengers were fatally injured in 1931 in this country, establishing a new low record of one death to every 150,093,000 passengers carried, as compared with the previous record of one death to every 101,141,000 passengers in 1930.

Great improvements in speed, comfort, quietness, and cleanliness are likely to revolutionize railway service in the next few years if congress will only pass legislation which will allow the railroads an even break in competition with other systems of transportation.

## THE AMERICAN INFLUENCE

Motion pictures from Hollywood, mail-order catalogues from Chicago, and magazines from New York have made South Americans familiar with North American fashions in clothes and cars, food and drink, work and play. What the Latin-Americans like or admire of all this they have adapted to themselves in their own land.

There is a tradition that native foods never taste well away from home. Watermelons must be eaten in the South, beans in Boston, lobsters in Gloucester, oysters in Baltimore, and pretzels in Pennsylvania. So it is a question if a hot dog would be so savory away from Coney Island, where the tang of the sea air gives the proper appetite. Nevertheless, the latest importation to be enthusiastically received south of the Rio Grande is the hot dog.

In Rio de Janeiro frankfurters are becoming extraordinarily popular. They are advertised under the Portuguese equivalent for "hot dog" and in English also. Like the North American variety, the Rio brand flourishes in the neighborhood of amusement places. One shop in the theatrical district of the Brazilian city does a land office business, particularly around midnight. This stand sports a sign with a fox terrier and a yellow dog to give a graphic translation of the American name.

Here is another contribution to the rapidly growing accumulation of proof that America is "civilizing" the world.

## Other Papers Say:

### NO TARIFF, NO WORK

The lumber and pulp industries of the Pacific northwest are facing a nearly impossible situation unless through immediate action congress comes to their rescue. Tariff walls have been raised around most of the lumber markets of the world outside of the United States. Against this situation we find very slight tariff protection here against such lumber producing countries as Russia and Sweden. The natural result is that the United States is becoming the dumping ground for cheap lumber, lumber said to be produced largely by convict labor in Russia.

The tragedy of the situation lies in the fact that while this same cheap lumber is being shipped into the United States only 35,000 men are finding employment in the lumber industry in the northwest while two years ago 150,000 heads of families were being supported. Hundreds of mills have been forced to close down entirely while most of the others are operating with a shadow crew at wages that will permit the workers to have nothing more than the bare necessities of life.

The first congressional district of Oregon is represented in the lower house by Congressman W. C. Hawley, who has done a great deal for this section of the state in many ways. Now we find Mr. Hawley dealing in his own way with the tariff on lumber. He represents a suffering from lack of protection against foreign competition. Early in February he introduced a resolution which if adopted would equalize the exchange with our competitors, and would place the local operators on a basis that would insure thousands of men employment and permit the mill owners a reasonable return on their investment.

Since the introduction of the resolution more than two months ago it has done nothing to help in any way its adoption. In reply to dozens of telegrams and letters that have been showered upon the sponsor of the measure he replies that a hearing will be had before the ways and means committee sometime after April 23.

Senator Charles L. McNary, senior senator from Oregon, a man who should be thoroughly conversant with conditions in the lumber producing sections of the northwest, like Congressman Hawley, is seemingly doing nothing to bring immediate aid for his constituents.

Senator Frederick Steiwer, junior member of the delegation representing this area, in contrast to his colleagues is exerting every effort to push through congress a tariff measure which would bring immediate relief to all lumber and lumber product producing areas. He is likewise co-operating to the fullest extent with the Senate of Washington in urging the adoption of a 47 tariff on unbleached sulphite.

This writer feels as do most residents of this section of the state that Congressman Hawley could, if he would, force immediate action on his proposed resolution. We likewise feel that Senator McNary could do much more than he is now doing to aid his constituents in the lumber industry.

What is being asked for by those interested in lumber is but a pittance as compared to what has already been granted to the steel and allied interests. The demands are not unreasonable. They ask for nothing except an even break on competition in United States markets.—Coos Bay Times.

DEBT CANCELLATION  
Great Britain is so confident that the United States will make debt cancellation agreements this year that she is including no provisions for debt payments to this country in the current budget, according to reports from London.

Senator Borah of Idaho, on reading press dispatches yesterday to this effect, immediately launched into a forceful attack on debt cancellation proposals. Although unable to agree with Borah on many issues, we find ourselves heartily concurring with him in his present stand. For Borah's program of debt cancellation has but one objective—shifting of the entire burden on the shoulders of American taxpayers.

With our budget already a billion dollars "in the red," and drastic tax measures necessary to obtain a balance, it is obvious that increased payments would prove the traditional "last straw."

Money actually lent for construction of the railroads has been written off in debt funding settlements made with the various powers.  
Europe took the billions that it borrowed after the Armistice and used them as it pleased. France lent large amounts to various Balkan nations to increase its prestige there. Some even went for further armaments.  
Now that the time has come to pay however, Europe is making a deliberate attempt to evade her just obligations by use of propaganda and other subterfuges, at the same time spending far more than the amount of her payments to the United States for further armaments.

Uncle Sam is no Shylock, but neither is he a fool. It is admitted that Europe may default on her payments, but that is no reason we should cancel. Europe 10 years from now may be situated entirely different. Place the burden of these billions irrevocably on American taxpayers and there can be no hope of ever clearing the present century.—The Dalles Chronicle.

## In Washington

By Herbert Plummer  
WASHINGTON—When Ed Crump, member of congress from Memphis, Tenn., introduced a bill in the house for special public health service studies it was a matter of news.  
Not that the bill itself was of such great importance. Rather it was that Crump had introduced it—the first time he ever had done such a thing. One-time mayor of Memphis, a country trustee and boss of a political organization famed in Tennessee as "Little Tammany" for years he has been one of the most picturesque figures in southern politics.

He is holding at present his first public office outside Shelby county and that by chance. A dispute in his own organization as to who should get the job was settled by Crump saying he would take it himself.

NO SPEECHMAKER  
He has been a member of the house only since last December, but Speaker Garner himself is perhaps the only man in the house who has more of his colleagues by their first name than any man in congress.

He is proud that he never forgets a person once he has met him. There is a card in his notebook in his pocket. In it he jots down the names of those he meets during the day, then memorizes the list when he gets back to his office.

On the floor he continually is circulating among the members. He'll sit and chat with one for a few moments, then move on. He can tell you days before a pending piece of legislation is voted on what chances it has of being passed or defeated.  
He is tall, slender and sandy-haired and is likely to make speeches. He estimates that during his entire time in politics he has made fewer than a half dozen.

It's behind the scenes that he does his work.

HE LIKES HIS MILK  
His political campaigns have a flavor of their own. He has been accused of almost everything by its enemies, but Crump personally never has been charged with anything.

Neither smokes nor drinks anything stronger than milk. The latter is his favorite beverage. Several times during the day he slips down to the house restaurant and buys a glass.

## Pendleton Track Team Wins From Mac-Hi Runners

MILTON-FREEWATER, Apr. 25 (Special)—Pendleton won the Class A event of the county track and field meet on its home field Saturday afternoon. The Mac-Hi runners, 67½ to 62½. The Buckaroos scored a clean sweep in the broad jump, where Mac-Hi had been doped for a second, to take the meet. Had the doped gone, Mac-Hi would have won by a point.

Athens led the Class B teams with 61 points, while Helix was second with 50. Other schools trailing with only a few each.

Field Events Close  
Two of the "A" field events saw close margins. Leslie of Pendleton, nosing out Hufford of Mac-Hi, by one-fourth of an inch in the shot, and all three javelin tossers being within two feet of each other.

Hufford took first in the 50, 100 and 200-yard dashes and was on the winning relay team for 19 1-4 points for high individual honors. Gilchrist, Pendleton, was a close second with 18 gained on first in the discus, javelin and broad jump and a second in the 50-yard dash.

Summary  
50-yard dash: won by Hufford (M), Gilchrist (P), and Burgin (P), time, 6 seconds.  
100-yard dash: won by Hufford (M), Gilchrist (P), and Burgin (P), time, 12.2 seconds.  
200-yard dash: won by Hufford (M), Gilchrist (P), and Burgin (P), time, 24.4 seconds.

Pole vault: won by Langley (M), Mahoney (P), and Barnes (M), height, 10 ft.  
Shot: won by Hoover (M), Cole (M), and Bowman (M), time, 5:20.  
High jump: Langley (M) and Burgin (P), tied for first; Barnes (M) and Mahoney (P), tied for third; height, 5 ft. 6 in.  
100-yard dash: won by Hufford (M), Scribner (P), and Buskirk (P), time, 10.8 sec.  
Discus: won by Gilchrist (P), Leslie (P), McConnell (M), distance, 97 ft. 10 in.  
120-yard high hurdles: won by Langley (M), Scribner (P), Lehman (P), time, 18 sec.  
Shot: won by Leslie (P), Hufford (M), McConnell (M), distance, 35 ft. 10 in.  
440-yard dash: won by Warren (P), Vickery (M), Dornbach (P), time, 55.  
Javelin: won by Gilchrist (P), Leslie (P), McConnell (M), distance, 143 ft. 9 in.  
Broad jump: won by Gilchrist (P), Galloway (P), Burgin (P), distance, 14 ft. 9 in.  
Broad jump: won by Gilchrist (P), Galloway (P), Burgin (P), distance, 19 ft. 7½ in.  
120-yard low hurdles: won by Langley (M), Galloway (P), Burgin (P), time, 29 sec.  
880-yard run: won by Warren (P), Mansfield (M), Cole (M), time, 2:09.4.  
Relay: won by Mac-Hi, time, 1:41.

## HOSPITALITY AT THE DOOR



The old colonial brick walk and double hung windows, with a balcony above the entrance door, give a new arrangement of motives to use in a style which is the most worked over of any.

One cannot deny that he would like to walk up the wide path to the gracious entrance, and call this house his own.  
The plan is made to meet the modern need of the average family and the old colonial plan of the stairway as the center with living room on one side and dining room and kitchen on the other has been disregarded. The kitchen is exceptionally well placed in relation to the rear entrance hall, maid's wash room and front entrance.

The square hall is not too large for a house of 28,000 cubic feet. The large arched window on the stairs brings light to the hall up and down stairs. There is a little sleeping porch off the two bedrooms which looks over the garden.

Size of the lot should be better, 7x100 feet. A large one would be better. The estimated cost would run between \$8,900 and \$10,000 depending upon the locality.

## Future Danish King to Visit U. S. As Trade Emissary for His Nation

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Prince Frederik, heir to the Danish throne, expects to cross the Atlantic sometime this year for a visit to the United States.

Two years ago he toured the orient to stimulate trade with Siam, China, and Japan.

Now Danish-American trade needs a stimulant. Denmark buys from the United States about 55 times the amount which American importers take from Denmark, and unless this is changed America may lose a profitable market.

Prince Frederik, who is 33 and a bachelor, is a fullblown captain in the Danish navy, and has gone through all the grades from cadet in the usual routine way.

Had he been born a commoner he probably would have chosen music for his career. He plays the violin well, is a composer of note and musicians deem him an able conductor.

And somewhat shy, the prince is well liked by his naval comrades. There is, however, nothing democratic about him; he holds the view that democracy and royalty are opposite poles, and that a democratic prince of Denmark would be a nonsensical as a royal president of the United States.

Like his fellow bachelor the Prince of Wales, Frederik has had his name coupled with those of various European princesses. There are, however, few young royal ladies eligible for his hand. Most European princesses who rank with him are married or betrothed already.

The Danish constitution prevents the prince from taking his bride from outside the pale of royalty. Should he choose her from among the nobility or the bourgeoisie, he could do so only by resigning his rights to the Danish throne.

His father, King Christian X, is a devoted monarch. He has accepted to become an interior decorator.

That their boy's choice of a vocation must be determined in part by his natural aptitudes and in part by the ideal according to which it has been possible for him to pattern himself is something which they do not realize.

A father who has withheld from his son affection and companionship should not be surprised when his boy chooses a line as remote as possible from his own.

The luxury of being disappointed in his children is one not rightly accorded to the present day parent. Modern psychology has deprived him of the justification for this indulgence, among others long considered the prerogatives of parenthood.

Our children can not surprise us if we know ourselves. They become what we make them.  
And by far the largest part of our influence upon them we exercise unconsciously, faithfully molding their characters with the impress of all our own faults and shortcomings.  
Surely it is just a little inconsistent of us, then, even to speak of being disappointed in our children.  
They turn out as they do because of the endowment they have inherited from us and because of the treatment and education to which we have subjected them.  
During their most impressionable years they are quite at the mercy of the influences to which we wisely or unwisely subject them.  
The fact that later on they are not able entirely to remedy the faults of the nursery is something for which they cannot be blamed.

## OREGON FOURTH IN U. S. BUILDING

State's Total of \$2,405,671 For March Gives it High Rating.

Six of the 25 cities which led the country in building construction during March 1932 recorded gains over the same month of 1931, according to official reports made to S. W. Strauss & Co. These five are: Portland, Ore.; Austin, Texas; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Antonio, Texas; Atlanta, Ga.; Fresno, Cal. Of these six, Portland, Austin and Fresno recorded gains last month over February 1932.

Reports for last month, made by 889 cities and towns of the United States, showed building permits to a total of \$43,806,666. This was 2.1 per cent decline from February 1932 when the volume was \$44,745,747.

Ten cities that were not in the top 25 last February jumped into that class during March. These cities are: Portland, Ore., with building permits of \$2,319,615; San Antonio, \$501,824; Atlanta, \$462,740; Fresno, \$380,539; Indianapolis, \$376,915; Newark, N. J., \$336,775; Buffalo, \$333,692; Pittsburgh, \$290,447; Minneapolis, \$298,090; Rochester, \$293,325.

The 25 leading cities as a group showed an increase during March over February 1932 of 4.5 per cent; a decline of 73.6 per cent from March 1931 and a decline of 72.1 per cent from March 1930.

The 12 leading states in the volume of building permits issued are:

1. New York	\$9,140,691
2. California	7,546,559
3. Texas	3,511,134
4. Oregon	2,405,671
5. Pennsylvania	2,105,650
6. Ohio	1,960,468
7. Massachusetts	1,806,238
8. New Jersey	1,759,741
9. Indiana	1,451,747
10. District of Columbia	1,258,330
11. Connecticut	1,007,275
12. Illinois	953,793

The 5 leading cities are:

1. New York	\$6,838,211
2. Los Angeles, Cal.	3,454,480
3. Portland, Ore.	2,319,615
4. Austin, Texas	1,786,785
5. Washington, D. C.	1,268,330

Colombia In Hunt For New Revenue To Finance Debts  
BOGOTA (AP)—Colombia's financial circumstances are such that President Olaya Herrera probably will call a special session of congress in June. The legislators will be asked to find methods of financing the foreign debts of the nation.

Commercial interests have already protested that present national taxation is too burdensome, so it is likely that President Olaya will have to suggest to congress some new sources of revenue.

The total Colombian foreign debt, including federal, provincial and municipal obligations, is approximately \$212,000,000. Annual payments of principal and interest amount to about \$19,500,000, or more than half the 1932 national budget of \$34,000,000, although deductions of provincial and municipal costs make the federal debt figures considerably less.

There has been much agitation for declaration of a moratorium, but President Olaya has consistently op-

## Three Building Permits Issued During the Week

Three more building permits were issued at the city office last week, two for repair jobs and the third for a new garage.

The permits follow:  
April 18—Edward Ebell, to alter and repair a home on Pennsylvania between Sixth and Seventh, work to cost \$50.  
April 19—E. F. Walden, to alter and repair a home on Cedar street between Jefferson, work to cost \$50.  
April 20—Rev. Father C. Nooy, of the Catholic church, to erect a garage on Fourth street between K and L avenues, to cost \$150.

posed that step. He argues that it would hurt Colombia's credit for many years to come.  
The fact remains, however, that provincial and municipal governments are not meeting their obligations to foreign creditors. Some of them are servicing the debts, but the payments are not leaving the country because of the federal embargo on gold exports.

Caterpillar's Appetite  
A caterpillar may eat six or eight times its weight in leaves in a day.

## Now!

Just Announced  
4-Year Guarantee  
General Electric Refrigerators  
4-Year Guarantee  
And Sealed in Steel  
W. H. Bohnenkamp Co.

## Chats With Parents

NO SURPRISES  
By Alice Judson Peale  
Ellie's parents are disappointed in him. Instead of choosing to follow his stern father's brilliant career in law he has elected to become an interior decorator.

That their boy's choice of a vocation must be determined in part by his natural aptitudes and in part by the ideal according to which it has been possible for him to pattern himself is something which they do not realize.

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## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LA GRANDE

Sound  
CAPITAL & SURPLUS — \$150,000.00

## S-P-L-I-N-T-E-R-S

Official Publication of THE VAN PETTEN LUMBER CO.  
Pat's left eye was badly discolored, his wife asked who did it.  
Pat: Mike Murphy.  
Wife: What do you mean to let a little shrimp like Mickie Murphy black your eye?  
Pat: Martha, don't speak disrespectfully of the dead.  
G. M. Richey is remodeling his home on East Adams. He is laying a new roof of SPEEDLAY shingles, and the work is being done by H. A. Teutsch.  
If somebody else is doing your thinking you're doing somebody else's work.  
Mrs. S.: I want to give my husband a surprise for his birthday.  
Mrs. P.: Why not show him your birth certificate?  
Lay that new hardwood floor you have been wanting. Hardwood is at the lowest price right now.  
Eve may have induced Adam to eat, but drinking was his own idea.  
We sell to sell again.

## OUT OUR WAY



## By J. R. Williams

## Health

PRE-NATAL INFLUENCES  
To what degree do prenatal influences affect the unborn child?  
To this very large question fancy and superstition have given many answers. But science remains reluctant to commit itself to detailed statements.  
Many believe that the child in its pre-natal state can be affected for either good or bad by the mother's mental and emotional condition.  
Fear, the craving for odd foods or objects, intensely felt wishes, fright, and the like are said to be likely to injure the child, whereas sweet thoughts, poetry and music are held beneficial.  
Nothing ever has been produced to substantiate these beliefs, while on the basis of all that is known about the physiology of pregnancy, they must be rejected as incorrect.  
Emotional states or mental attitudes may influence the unborn child, but only indirectly, that is, only to the extent that the mother's body and physiology are affected.  
Before its birth, the child is a parasite, living on, as well as within the body of the mother.  
It draws its oxygen supply from the mother's circulatory system, and upon the mother's body is imposed the burden of eliminating its waste products.  
Naturally then any condition disturbing the mother's physiology is likely to affect the growing child, though it must be noted that nature appears to give the preference to the larger.  
It has been found possible to reduce the size of guinea pigs at birth, by as much as 25 per cent through starving the mother.  
Among humans overwork and underfeeding of mothers reduce the size of offspring at birth, and materially increase the probability of death in the first few months of life.