

# La Grande Evening Observer

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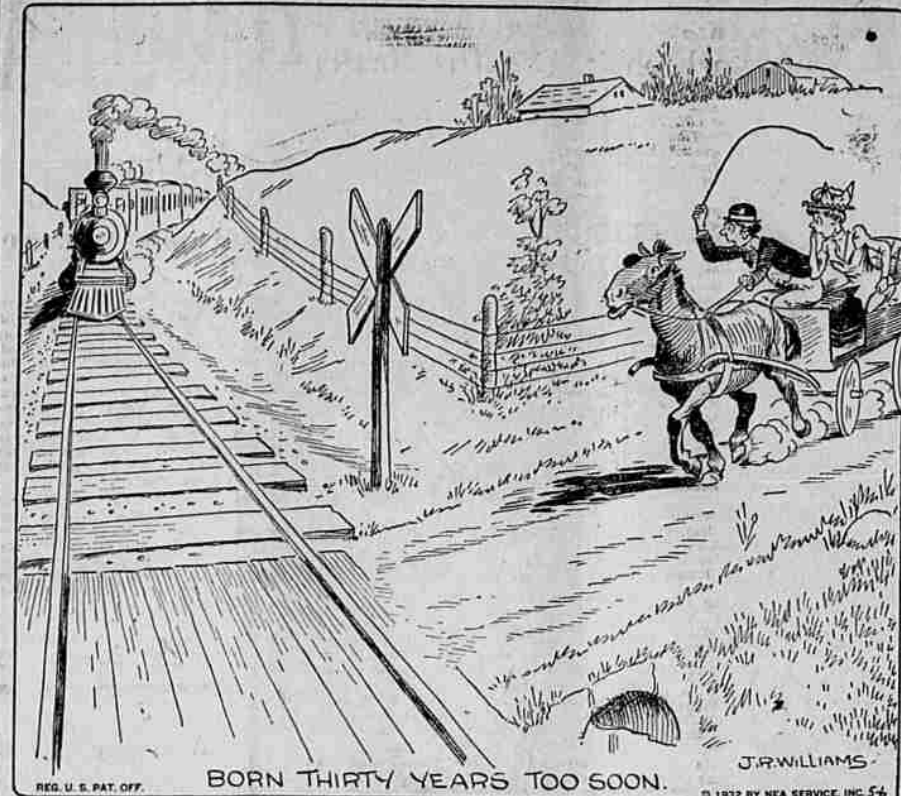
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## OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



BORN THIRTY YEARS TOO SOON.

Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good word maketh it glad. — Proverbs 12: 25.

### CORRECTIONS

Many opponents of the prohibition amendment have made public statements which they know are not supported by facts, but which were nevertheless made in the hopes that no one would take the trouble to refute them. It is for the best interests of everyone — wets and drys alike — that those statements be corrected.

Mrs. Charles H. Sabin and other wets have said that the prohibition law has deprived our government of millions of dollars of needed revenue. As a matter of fact the government is collecting more revenue than ever before; it is merely collecting it from different sources.

"But enforcement of prohibition," they say, "is costing the taxpayers millions of dollars." It is not. Col. Woodcock, the U. S. prohibition commissioner, says that the total cost of enforcement from 1920 to 1931 was \$284,156,524 while the collections from fines, penalties, revenues, and taxes on lawfully distilled and fermented liquors amounted to \$548,588,884, making a net balance of \$264,432,260 in favor of the government.

Other wets say that prohibition has caused an enormous economic loss and brought on the hard times of the past two years. Another lie! The National Industrial Conference board reported the total national wealth in 1914 as \$192,000,000,000 and in 1931 as \$329,700,000,000. And any thinker knows that the depression has been caused by the same factors which led to the great panics of 1873, 1893, and 1907, before prohibition.

Wets have claimed that repeal of prohibition would put a million men to work; but previous to prohibition there were never more than 100,000 men employed in making liquor. Increased employment in the brewery industry now would mean a corresponding decrease in the ice cream, candy, and soft drink industries, and there would be practically no net gain. Moreover, the people have only so much money to spend, and repeal would mean that the liquor trade would get more, and useful industries less, of their money. Uncle Sam would be taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another — with a hole in it.

Wets charge that prohibition is corrupting our young people, implying that none but adults drank liquor before prohibition. The Literary Digest, whose statements are credited with "uncanny accuracy," not long ago sent a questionnaire to the heads of 213 colleges, and from the replies drew the following significant conclusion: "There are actually fewer drinkers in the colleges now than in the days when there were only one-third the present number of students." And high school principals throughout the country, responding to a survey made by the National Education Association, state overwhelmingly that drinking among high school students has decreased decidedly since prohibition.

Let's get the facts before we make up our minds to vote for the wringing wet politician who is so profuse with his glorious promises and prophecies.

### PRACTICAL FARM AIDS

Aside from a few fellows who think they know how to do everything, the best brains of the United States have thus far been unable to solve the problems connected with farm surpluses and financing. They are difficult matters to dispose of in the right way, as most of us have come to believe.

It is gratifying, therefore, that an Oregon Senator, Frederick Steiwer, has been able to accomplish some practical aid to the farmer in relation to bettering his condition. The record reveals that Senator Steiwer, as a member of the committee on banking and currency, co-operated in framing and passing the bill to give the farmers extensions on their loans from federal land banks. Twenty-five million dollars were made available for such purposes. Steiwer's amendment to the federal farm act was practical legislation, resulting from experience in congress. A novice in the senate would not have known how to get it through.

The record of Senator Steiwer is clearly convincing of his purpose to better farming conditions in Oregon, so far as federal aid can be effective. The cold pack laboratory at Seattle, the study of bee culture in this state, the new irrigation experiment station at Hermiston, pest studies and their eradication, the bulb embargo, his bill to prevent the importation of products produced by convict or forced labor, and his

bill to study price fluctuations are regarded as outstanding helpfulness.

The record of the junior senator for Oregon is remarkably fine for a first term. There is no sense to the plan for swapping senators just now.

## Other Papers Say:

### ANOTHER CHERRY TARIFF FIGHT

Western cherry growers face still another fight for the protection of their industry in the hearing set for May 24 at Washington on tariff rates now existing for glaze, crystallized and candied cherries. Little is known of the latest hearing except that it has been scheduled, but growers here look upon it as the opening wedge in another attempt to lower tariff bars against the importation of foreign fruit.

The persistence of cherry tariff opponents is becoming exasperating, to say the least. No sooner do the growers repulse an assault than another arises. Opponents of the tariff, consisting of eastern processors and Italian and French growers, apparently have decided on a war of attrition. They are seeking to wear down the resistance of western cherry producers until they finally throw up their hands in despair and quit. Eastern manufacturers have the advantage in that they are located close to Washington, where the tariff hearings are held. Western growers must go to great expense in sending representatives to the national capital to combat these attacks.

The growers recently petitioned Pacific coast congressional delegations to use their influence in obtaining a respite from repeated cherry tariff hearings. Solons were asked to prevail upon the tariff commission, if possible, to reject hearing applications until the present rates have been given a fair trial. It is contended that 1932 will be the first year in which the rates will have had a chance to function, as huge stocks of French and Italian cherries were imported prior to passage of the tariff act, and only now are nearing exhaustion.

The purpose of the latest hearing is believed to be cleverly disguised. It is directed against rates on glaze fruits. If a reduction should be allowed, local growers deduct that importers next would advance the claim that high rates on raw materials are not justified, in view of low rates on the finished product. This argument would be hard to combat; hence, the decision of cherry growers to keep up the fight.

Certainly there is no justification for reducing tariff rates on cherries and cherry products, in view of increasing production in the United States. Eastern manufacturers are entirely selfish in their fight for it has been proved that the west can supply the entire wants of the American market, both in regard to quality and quantity. Eastern processors desire cheap foreign fruit, however, to the detriment of American growers, and they are waging a determined campaign to get it.

Also, there is no reason why the tariff commission should be partial to France and Italy in the cherry controversy. Both of these nations ban importation of many American products, including fruit and other farm crops. France, in particular limits its market by placing restrictions and high duties on American apples, prunes, and other commodities. A quota basis curtails other imports, including wheat.

Neither France nor Italy has a valid right to protect a tariff by the United States on cherries. They limit American imports as they see fit, and they must concede our right to do likewise. Some means must be found of relieving American growers from the expense of constant tariff hearings, however. Victory has come to mean but little more than the necessity of preparing another defense. If members of congress from the Pacific coast are unable to prevail upon the tariff commission to call a halt, steps should be taken to carry the issue to a higher authority, possibly to congress or even to the president himself. There must be some way in which Pacific coast cherry growers can enjoy the benefits of justified protection, and it is up to our congressmen to find it.

Otherwise an industry that has expanded so rapidly in recent years that a surplus would prevail, were it not for the maraschino and by-products market, will face demoralization. The Dallas Chronicle.

**DEMOCRATS IN CRITICAL TIMES**  
(Continued from Page One)  
Unquestionably California was a joint to the Roosevelt cause. It means there will be nothing cut and dried about the tariff commission. It does not mean, however, that the Roosevelt drive has stopped.

Roosevelt Total 313  
While California was giving Garner its 44, and thus making him a real factor in the convention with an assurance of nearly 100 votes, South Dakota and Alabama were presenting Roosevelt with another 84 bringing his total to 313, exclusive of the big disputed delegations from New York and Pennsylvania.

This total the Roosevelt people hope to double within the next month. It is an impressive figure, even as it stands, for this season of the year. The forecast is for very unsettled and trying weather when the convention meets late in June.

The Republican returns from California caused almost as much surprise in Washington as the Democrat. Hoover was unopposed in the primary, yet he polled well over half a million, and more than Roosevelt, Garner and Smith combined.

The party managers had urged that voters turn out and give their fellow-Californian a vote of confidence, but it hardly was expected the response would be so great. Considered along with the Maryland vote of the preceding day, in which Hoover swamped Dr. Joseph I. France, and the Hoover victory in South Dakota, it attested up Republican backbones considerably.

The party managers had been very hesitant and jumpy about direct primary contests, knowing what an outburst of criticism had been loosed at the White House on the score of the depression, and recalling what happened at the 1930 congressional elections. Now they feel better.

### REAPPOINT O'CONNOR

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—President Hoover today reappointed T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the shipping board, for a new term as a member of that board.

## WORK PROMOTION PLEDGES MOUNT

(Continued From Page One)

unemployment situation in La Grande to some extent but full benefit cannot be derived from the plan until all those who pledged their support start building, remodeling or improving the property in keeping with their pledges.

Householders who have odd jobs about their homes or business men who have jobs are urged to get in touch with County Judge U. G. Couch or with the chamber of commerce where La Grande's many unemployed are registered.

Suggestions which have been made by the La Grande Promotion Plan are:

- Cement work.
- Lawn work.
- Overhauling heating plant.
- Installing or repair plumbing facilities.
- Inspection or overhauling electrical wiring.
- Refinishing additional buildings.
- Installation of additional electrical outlets.
- Fruit shelves or cupboards.
- Installing additional windows, doors or closets.
- Tree trimming and planting.
- Install additional kitchen cupboard units, remodel.
- Put in hardwood floors.
- Plastering.
- Tiling or retiling bathroom.
- Repair stairs.
- Build or finishing additional room.
- New curtains and shades.
- Install new woodwork.
- Are you contemplating a new home or additional buildings?
- Automotive repairs.
- Domestic help.
- Garden work.
- Window washing.
- Build or repair walk or driveway.
- Replacing window panes.
- Waterproofing basement.
- Weatherproofing or weather stripping.
- Guttering and flashing.
- Roofs and downspouts.
- Porches and steps.
- Repair or build fences and trellises.
- Insulate outside walls and roof.
- Garage repairs and improvement, new garage.
- House cleaning.
- Lawns and shrubbery.
- Painting and decorating.
- Chimney and fire place repairs.
- Build in fireplace.
- Waterproofing basement.
- Put garden tools in order.

## CONDITION OF EXECUTIVE IS VERY GRAVE

(Continued From Page One)

Farrer sprang forward. The assassin's pistol was still smoking in his hand.

He raised it and fired twice. Farrer stopped with a bullet in the arm but lunged forward again and grappled with the man.

Paul Guichard, director of the Paris police, ran forward. The assassin fired again. The bullet struck Guichard in the arm.

Police Surround Man  
A dozen police surrounded the man and a crowd gathered.

At last they got him away. At police headquarters they identified him as Paul Gouglouff, a Russian physician.

Some one heard him shout as he fired: "Die for the fatherland!" The police, hammering at Gouglouff,

loft, learned that he had come here from Monaco Wednesday night, especially to commit this crime.

He was born a Cossack, he told them, and two years ago formed what he called the Society of Russian Fascists.

**Sought Revenge**  
He shot President Doumer, he confessed, because he wanted revenge for the French refusal to intervene in Russia against the Bolsheviks.

Meanwhile, back in the exhibition room, Farrer and others bent over the president.

He already was nearly unconscious, but he mumbled a few incoherent words as they lifted him, placed him on a stretcher and carried him to the Beaujon hospital.

The doctors there performed an operation and there was a blood transfusion.

One of those who were first to reach the president's side said he had heard M. Doumer whisper: "As possible, in English it would be: 'This seems impossible.'"

From police headquarters came word that when they searched the assassin they found in his pocket a base again today to make some further effort to complete negotiations for the return of the stolen Lindbergh baby.

The Leijer dispatch said today it had learned that next Monday has been set as the deadline for the consummation of the Norfolk negotiations for the return of the Lindbergh baby unless there is something more tangible developed than has so far come to light.

Notice to that effect, the paper added, has been served on the government for transmission to the principals in the kidnaping. The paper said the alternative will be to throw the full police power of the federal government and various states into the breach.

The Very Rev. H. Dobson-Peacock, one of the Norfolk intermediaries, said today he knew of no such notice being served.

"It may be so," he said, "but I don't know."

## SIX MEN IN CHICAGO HIT BY BULLETS

(Continued From Page One)

Melrose Park officers had encountered trouble with alleged communists on May day when a parade of demonstrators attempted to storm the police station.

**NOTED EDITOR DIES**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6 (AP)—Colonel Norris Colpin Osborn, 74, editor-in-chief of the New Haven Journal-Courier and a newspaper man for 50 years, died today.

Colonel Osborn's work placed him foremost among the ranks of Connecticut newspapermen and his editorials in the Journal-Courier which he has directed since 1907, have been widely quoted.

Duke baseball teams, since 1927, have lost but one game to the University of North Carolina nine.

## BONUS PLAN REJECTED BY COMMITTEE

(Continued From Page One)

This action creates a parliamentary situation which will delay any effort

# FALK'S

HAND TAILORED SUITS BY M. WILE (CLUB) \$22.50 Additional Pants \$5. Extra

The last word in styling and fit — Natural shoulders, notch lapels — good looking tweeds and flannels with patch pockets — some of these suits have an extra pair of long pants, others have an extra pair of knickers — a wide selection to meet the requirements of men of all ages and occupations.

SELECT YOUR SPRING SUIT TODAY!

## Norfolk Yacht Puts Out Again Seeking Child

NORFOLK, Va., May 6 (AP)—John Hughes Curtis, Norfolk negotiator and his associates sailed from the naval base again today to make some further effort to complete negotiations for the return of the stolen Lindbergh baby.

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PLAIN BROADCLOTHS  
10 Beautiful Shades.  
Regular 35c. Now 15c

SHOES  
We have them for all the family. Big in quality. Low in price. See the Ladies' Sport Oxfords for \$1.68

PIECE GOODS  
Some of these were formerly 90c per yard. Now this is not a misprint — just one of our bargains. Per yd. — 9c

SUN SOX  
Some say Half Sox — others say Anklets. Call them what you please, we have all kinds at very low prices. 10c to 23c

The Spotlight of Saving is on the

# Bankrupt Sale

OF THE CORNER STORE

SHOE GREASE  
Hubbard's. Formerly 50c and \$1. Now, per can, only 25c and 50c

WHITE DUCK PANTS  
Were \$1.95. Just a few pairs left at this low price. 95c

LEATHER BELTS  
All leather. Stamped "La Grande High." A real bargain at 10c

SUSPENDERS  
The long kind and the strong kind. And priced at only 42c

LADIES' HATS  
Only a few of these hats are left. Now selling at \$1.00

SWEATERS  
Sleeveless. All wool. New colors. For the small sum of \$1.00

DRESSES  
Entirely new patterns and stock. Colors guaranteed. 59c

SHEETING  
Nine quarter sheeting. A genuine 35c value. Now only, per yd.— 17c

The Bankrupt Sale of The Corner Store

## Saturday SPECIALS

LARD COMPOUND 4 Pounds	25c
VEAL ROAST Pound	10c
VEAL STEAK Pound	12½c
HAMS Pound	16c

Grande Ronde Meat Co.

## GOLDEN WEST COFFEE

FLAVOR Sealed in Vacuum

NOTE: Tests show the steat cut grind of Golden West to be perfect for "drip", and other methods of making coffee

The GOLDEN WEST "drip" method... A simple way to Grand coffee FLAVOR! Your grocer features both Golden West Coffee and the maker. Economical, too!

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All standard make, including such new features as automatic heat control, insulation, closed top, new designs and color combinations.

EXAMPLE — \$78.00 ranges now \$58.50, 10% down and usual easy terms on balance.

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75c down, 12 mos. to pay. 10% allowance on present heater.

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