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Behold, at evening tide trouble; and before the morning he is not. This is the portion of them that spoil us, and the lot of them that rob us.—Isaiah 17: 14.

OUR PRIVILEGE

The people of La Grande worked hard and long to win the Eastern Oregon Normal school for their city. They realized that such an institution would be an asset of great material and cultural value to the community.

If any action were to be taken now to discontinue operation of the school, or in any way impair its value and importance, not a citizen would hesitate to voice indignant protests.

But, as the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence, we have fallen into the habit of crying about what we have lost, losing ourselves in fond dreams of what the future may bring us, and forgetting entirely the many advantages and opportunities which are ours for the taking—right now.

As a community we have not yet learned the true value of the Eastern Oregon Normal school; or if we have, we have given very little indication of it. The crowds that pack the high school or L. D. S. auditoriums on the occasion of high school plays, operettas, special programs, and baccalaureate and commencement services have been too obviously absent from similar events at the Normal school.

The reason, perhaps, may be merely habit or custom. La Grander has always loyally supported high school activities, and do so now from habit. But they have not yet formed the habit of attending Normal school functions, in spite of the fact that the latter are of superior quality and cultural value.

The coming week will offer us a splendid opportunity to get the habit. The baccalaureate service on Sunday afternoon will offer us the privilege of hearing Rev. Raymond B. Walker of Portland. At the commencement exercises Wednesday afternoon B. F. Irvine, one of the finest speakers in the Northwest, may be heard.

But, above all, we should be interested in the big Evening pageant which the students will present, especially for us, Tuesday evening on the grand stairway at the head of Ninth street. This is something entirely new to La Grande, an attempt to portray in song and ceremony the natural beauty of the Grande Ronde valley, and the development of culture and education.

The faculty and students of the Normal school urgently and cordially invite us to attend all of these fine programs. They want us to feel at home up there — to feel that we are a part of the institution, and that they are a part of our community. We shall profit greatly by taking advantage of that privilege.

ADVENTURE

There is a pathetic touch to the story of the four little boys from New York's East Side who set out to sea on a homemade raft the other day. Police found them as they drifted down the East river. For their own protection the youngsters were ordered off the high seas. They are to be envied because they started, but pitied because there isn't anything that can be done to satisfy the buccaneering spirit that would like to chase a pirate and find some hidden gold.

The restricted areas in which a great many people must live today, due to the present economic system, do not provide much room for boys to go adventuring. Quite often there aren't any woods that they can people with Indians. There isn't a pond that can be magnified into something resembling the blue Atlantic. There isn't even a corner lot where they go to bat more dexterously than the heroes whose records they follow wistfully on the sports pages.

When the spirit of wanderlust grew too strong the four youngsters chose a real river that led to a real ocean to do their voyaging. They didn't expect to find Singapore or Bagdad or Trieste. They were just names on a painted geography map. But they took it for granted that if you went down to the sea in a ship — even a ship made out of boards that were nailed together — something had to happen.

That streak of adventure, buried in everyone of us, never quite goes away. Most people wait, day after day, year after year, hoping that something will happen tomorrow, or the day after that. When it is too late they blame themselves because they didn't try harder to make it happen.

The New York youngsters are to be congratulated because they had the thrill of building a ship and setting sail. Most boys don't get that far today. The amateur seamen never

"DARK HORSE" DEMOCRATS - Ritchie Of The Free State

Maryland's Governor, in Race For Third Time, Hopes To Win on Compromise

By Robert Talley, NEA Service Writer (Copyright, 1932, NEA Service, Inc.) ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Three times in eight years Governor Albert C. Ritchie has sought to travel that 40 miles of road which lies between Maryland's capitol here and the White House at Washington.

In 1924 he was a willing compromise candidate when the Democrats were trying to break the historic McAdoo-Smith deadlock at Madison Square Garden, but John W. Davis got the nomination.

In 1928 he was a potential candidate for the nomination but withdrew in favor of Al Smith just before the Houston convention, being the first of the candidates to do so. In 1932 he is an avowed candidate who is bent upon capturing the nomination at Chicago.

"Of course, I would like to be president; who wouldn't?" says Governor Ritchie, with his characteristic frankness. Others may talk of being "drafted" and of "accepting" the nomination. Ritchie doesn't; he wants it, he says so and he is out to get it. His friends believe his chance finally has come. They say they are sure he can stop Roosevelt, if anybody can.

They picture the possibility of a convention deadlock, with Roosevelt finding it impossible to get the necessary two-thirds majority after futile balloting. In such a picture they see Ritchie's star begin to rise, with Smith and Haskob—remembering Houston and 1928—throwing their support to Ritchie. They feel that this support plus the votes that Ritchie is able to muster from other sources, will be sufficient to put him over.

And so, under these conditions, apparently far more promising than those in either 1924 or 1928, Maryland offers her favorite son as a presidential candidate in 1932 for the third time. The fact that he will enter the convention with only 16 votes (Maryland's doesn't discourage his followers in the least. Many party nominees have entered conventions with none.

Governor Ritchie is Maryland's idol. Before his state had never re-elected a governor. He has elected Ritchie to office four times. His slender majority of 165 votes in 1918 leaped to 41,000 in 1923, 60,000

in 1927 and 66,000 in 1930. The nation at large knows Ritchie best as a west candidate, but there is much more to him than just an anti-prohibitionist. Really, he is not wetter than Smith, Roosevelt or Baker. He stands merely for what they stand for—return of prohibition control to the states.

The facts are that Ritchie is the foremost modern advocate of the old-fashioned Democratic doctrine of states' rights. In that, the prohibition issue is the most colorful and, therefore, stands out. The public at large forgets, or perhaps doesn't know, that Ritchie is for states' rights all down the line.

"Our government," he says, "has become the most regulatory in the world except Russia and Italy. Inspectors and spies and official regulators follow the 100 per cent American from the day he draws his first nourishment from his mother's breast until he is laid away in an inspected grave.

"The citizen is told what he may eat, what he may not drink, what he may read or write, what he may see on the stage. Not content with this, the government advises him how to hang curtains in his home, what meat to cook for his dinner and, under the auspices of the department of agriculture, it has even distributed a government treatise entitled 'A Pocket Essay on Kissing.'"

He is the foremost champion of home rule. Primarily, this grew out of Maryland's refusal to enact a state prohibition law concurrent with the Volstead act. It is the only state which has never done so, although several others have repealed their enforcement statutes.

Governor Ritchie explains: "No state is called upon to provide enforcement machinery for the federal income tax law, or the narcotic act, or the Mann act or any other federal enactment that I know of. They are the laws of the federal government, and the federal government sets up its own machinery to enforce its own laws."

His record as governor of Maryland has been interesting. He reorganized the state government and swept out of existence endless state boards and bureaus and sinecure offices.

His central purchasing agency has saved much money and lowered taxes. The benefits accruing

reached the ocean, of course, but at least they can always remember that they started.

Other Papers Say:

MOVIES AND NEWSPAPERS

Always, it seems, men must have scapegoats. Perhaps it is to avoid the disquieting possibility of themselves being blamed for unsavory conditions. Certain seventeenth century reformers eluded knowingly when six children about to be hanged on Tyburn Hill for thieving declared they had gone wrong because of reading Daniel Defoe's "Moll Flanders." Only yesterday thunderous censure fell on dime novels for leading boys into the paths of wickedness.

Today the target is the press and the motion picture. It has become fashionable to blame on them the sins of our generation. The stock market crash? The press gave out false optimistic information. The gang menace? Newspapers and movies made a hero of the gangster. . . . And so the bill of indictment runs. Perhaps some newspapers did print incorrect information about economic conditions but is the press more to blame than the institutions which supplied the stuff? Maybe some news papers and certain films have made Robin Hood's out of men, but isn't an indubitable fact that public opinion aroused by a steady rain of publicity put arch-gangster Alphonse Capone behind the bars?

It would be foolish to suppose that newspapers and motion pictures are per se sacrosanct and proper. It is equally erroneous to tar with the same brush of censure all newspapers and films. Furthermore it is unfair to the thousands of conscientious men and women who are endeavoring to realize for the press and the theatre their proper place in an improving social order.

Before indulging in the cheap luxury of criticism of others, perhaps we should ask ourselves a few questions. Have we contributed in any way to the condition of which we would complain? We know the newspaperman and the theatre-man must draw their livelihood from their businesses, but have we subscribed for the constructive paper? Do we always patronize the show that is above reproach?—The Notarian Magazine.

ROAD COSTS AND CAR LICENSES

Our present scale of motor license fees and gas taxes were set in a day of abundance. Required were certain sums to meet fixed charges on bonds and debt. The remainder could be spent in maintenance, in improvements, in new construction and in the necessary administration and engineering. The same scale of fees and taxes now prevail. But on the outgo side there is quite a different picture.

"First, we are now past the peak on the bonded debt service requirements. If we refrain from further bond issues the amount of income that must go to pay principal and interest will progressively grow smaller. Second, and this is of great importance, a million dollars spent in road work now will buy far more than any year since road work was begun on a large scale. In a letter appearing in the Portland Jour-

nal, Engineer McCullough of the highway department says that unit prices on bridge construction several years ago were 40 per cent higher than today. He cites figures from the contract on the bridge over the Clackamas river which was recently awarded. When the job was first estimated some years ago the computation was roughly \$300,000. Recently when it was reestimated careful estimates made the estimate of the engineers was \$205,505. The award was made for \$155,475, which is not far from 50 per cent of the first estimate. As McCullough says: "Four years ago this department was paying from \$22 to \$30 per cubic yard for concrete, while the contract price on this structure ranges from \$12 to \$16. At that time we were paying \$5 to \$6 per hundred for reinforcing steel as against a contract price on this structure of \$3.80, and so on for other items of unit cost."

That is precisely what the Statesman has been telling the people for two years. Costs are lower; which means that the same amount of money buys more miles of road, more bridges, more maintenance work, more oiling, more graveling, more paving.

Putting it another way, we can do as much road work as we were doing in 1927 and 1928 for 40 per cent less money.

Then why can't the state cut the motor license fees without increasing the gas tax? What we are fighting for is a real lightening of the load on the motorist, not just picking his hind pocket instead of his front pocket. Just because the gas tax is painless, it is no less real.

True, the people clamor for more roads; they always will. Then why not get on a steady basis of paying for road construction just what the state can afford and not try to telescope construction into a decade? People want other things than roads nowadays; they want food, they want clothes, they want automobiles. Also men want jobs, and that is the only good reason there is for continuing to spend as much money as we have been spending in road work.

Third, there is still another factor the people do not fully appreciate, and that is the secular growth of income from these fixed fees. Year by year more money comes in from license fees, although the amount at present may show a slight decrease due to business conditions. The amount of income on the gas tax is increasing even in hard times.

So we have this singular situation: Under present fees and taxes we have more money to spend, at a time when the major projects of the original system have been largely completed, and at a time when the road dollar buys about 40 per cent more than it did when these fees and taxes were fixed. All this too at a time when the car-owner is less able to pay these charges than ever before.

The need for action in bringing about a sharp, though sensible, reduction in license fees is so apparent and so practicable that we need not point the moral to adorn this tale.—Salem Statesman.

Prohibition repeal might indeed bring back prosperity — to the beer and liquor interests.



Governor Albert Cabell Ritchie

from his reorganization of the state school system have caused many to say that he has done his best job there. His record for business efficiency has been a bright one throughout. The greatest vote-getter in the history of Maryland was born the son of aristocratic Virginia-Maryland ancestry which traces back 300 years. His father was a Baltimore judge, his mother a Virginia beauty whose grandfather had been governor of that state from 1805 to 1808.

He was graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1896, studied law at the University of Maryland and entered politics in 1903 as city solicitor of Baltimore. He held this post until 1910 when he was appointed people's counsel to the public service commission.

He won local fame by forcing a reduction in gas rates after a furious battle. At the next election he became attorney general of Maryland.

He is the living symbol of states' rights, and this is the banner he will carry to Chicago. Whether he is the rear guard of a vanishing procession or the herald of a movement for return to early American fundamentals remains to be seen.

He cares nothing for golf or cards, prefers reading and the sociable companionship of friends. He is a good story teller and, what is more, a good listener. Courty of manner, he is the embodiment of the southland with all its fine old traditions.

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FOUR TIMES ELECTED GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.



CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION FOR THIRD TIME.



HIS FOREFATHERS FOUGHT IN CONFEDERATE ARMY.

land and from there he passed to the governorship.

Fifty-six years old, tall, well proportioned, gray haired and with steel blue eyes, Ritchie has been called "the handsomest man in politics." He married as a young man, but was divorced some years ago, and has never remarried. Until her death recently, his aged mother lived with him at the Maryland executive mansion and was his hostess. This position is now taken, on state occasions, by a married cousin.

He cares nothing for golf or cards, prefers reading and the sociable companionship of friends. He is a good story teller and, what is more, a good listener. Courty of manner, he is the embodiment of the southland with all its fine old traditions.

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FALK'S BROTHERHOOD Overalls FOR MEN 89c A strictly high grade union made overall — heavy weight 220 denim — full cut — an exceptionally good overall for 89c — all sizes.

for religion come in Mexico. He said he has protested to Governor Filiberto Gomes against this "new violation of the rights of the Catholic faithful" and had temporarily ordered the priests to remain at their posts.

Sleeps on Track; Train Bumps Head

ROSEBURG, Ore., June 2 (AP)—Going to sleep with the rail of a railroad track for a pillow was a hazardous thing to do, as Raymond W. Fry, a transient from Doubs, Maryland, found out last night. With two companions, Fry boarded a freight train at Roseburg last night, only to be ejected by the train crew in Cow Creek canyon. The trio sat down beside the track to rest and fell asleep. Fry resting his head upon a rail. Train 32 came along and bowled him into the ditch. He suffered a bruise on the head and was rendered unconscious for several hours. He was rushed to Glendale by a section crew and then brought to the Roseburg hospital. He is expected to recover.

Mellon Appears In Court Dress

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—United States Ambassador Mellon appeared in silk knee breeches last night at the derby day dinner given by Lady Ellesmere at Bridgewater house. Queen Mary and the Duchess of York were there.

Invitations to the dinner specified court dress. It is understood that Mr. Mellon has decided that when he attends a palace function as the American ambassador he will dress as he would at a similar affair at the White House, but when he is invited merely as Mr. Mellon he places where court dress is prescribed he will wear breeches.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer WASHINGTON — Senator George of Georgia is, perhaps, one of the most zealous guardians of the traditions and time-honored customs of the United States senate.

He was on the supreme bench of his state before coming to the senate some nine years ago. Habits acquired there, in the dignified surroundings peculiar to the judiciary atmosphere, were easily retained when he became a senator.

It is not surprising, therefore, that he should become indignant when a newcomer such as Senator Huey Long of Louisiana attempts to take him and other senators to task.

"The vitality, vigor and brightness" of Senator Huey, as one senator expresses it, has been getting on the nerves of some of his colleagues a great deal of late — especially since the senate embarked on the task of trying to balance the budget by passing an adequate revenue bill.

Despite his "newness" as a senator, Long has projected himself into the tax debate at every opportunity, and probably has had as much to say on the floor in debates as any one.

GEORGE AROUSED Long hasn't been particularly concerned as to whose toes he has tread upon in his loquacity, either. That is what riled the sedate, serious senator from Georgia.

It was getting around 10 o'clock in a particularly trying night session of the senate when George became really aroused at Long's tactics. The Louisiana senator had just read into the Record some of George's votes in the past on tariff schedules.

Stern, his pronounced southern accent almost lost in his indignation, he proceeded to denounce the Louisianian in a way seldom heard on the floor of the senate.

LONG IMPERTURBABLE He chided him for what he termed his audacity in attempting to "lecture" senators, and advised him to wait until he had been in the senate long enough to "respect the convictions of his colleagues." He deplored the senator's "lack of courtesy" — I was about to say decency.

"He is utterly lacking in the sensibilities which usually characterize the intercourse between men in this body," George shouted in conclusion. But it didn't seem to faze the senator from Louisiana much. He heard it all and when George concluded, he naively asked him what he had said that was objectionable. "George in futile fashion replied if the senator was 'unconscious' of what he had done, that was enough.

It was to report that 23,000,000 of the 40,000,000 bushels of flour turned over to the American Red Cross had been distributed to the needy, that Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the organization, called (as shown above) at the White House. The remainder of the flour will be used to take care of the poor through the summer and autumn months, he announced.

Brevity Keynote In Swimming Suits This Year

BOSTON, June 2—Brevity is the keynote in swimming suits this year. The designers have gone as far as they dare to make a suit that affords a sensation not unlike that enjoyed in the "old swimming-hole." The almost back-to-nature suits are designed for real comfort and ease in swimming as well as beauty in their attractive lines and weaves. Rough wools, diagonal weaves, basket weaves — all play important parts in the make-up of our new suits. Gone is the old loose unfitted suit and — presto, in its place a snug, backless, daring, but oh so comfortable, suit.

The brassiere model will be extremely popular with those who desire real freedom in swimming. It is a suit of two separate pieces, brassiere and trunks. Because of the separate pieces there is no pulling between the shoulders and the hips — this being an exceptionally attractive feature for swimming ease. A model in one instance is of burnt orange. The trunks have a military stripe down the sides, a snug-fitting waistline and a tiny buttoned pocket for the keys.

Then there is a striking one-piece suit with basque stripes for the top and sash and a solid color for the trunks. This suit has a deep square-cut V-neck.

Another popular model is the backless suit. This has straps coming together at the waistline in the back. These straps button at the waistline, so that when desirous of a tan, one may unbutton the straps leaving the whole back exposed for a nice, even tan, which is necessary when wearing an evening dress.

Bright colors will reign supreme at the beaches this summer. Various shades of red, orange, green, blue and yellow will dominate, although, of course, there will still be many navy blue and blacks; these being good taste always.

Flour Distributed, He Tells Hoover



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Catholic Church To Recognize Law

MEXICO CITY, June 2 (AP)—Archbishop Pascual Diaz today said the Catholic church "unfortunately will have to tolerate" the new law restricting the number of priests in the state of Mexico "until better times

Why DO YOU BUY AT NOAH'S?

It may be anyone of a number of reasons such as the location of the store, the neatness of the stock or the courteous service. Whatever it may be you are assured of quality merchandise at a reasonable price.

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Chats With Parents

He who can and lost in May won't have to run another day.

The Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal arises to remark: "Money isn't everything. It causes crime and trouble." We haven't any, either.

With Herb and Al both telling congress where to head in, one wonders

YEAST Regular Size 2c Cake LARD COMPOUND 4 Pounds 25c HAMS 12-14 Pounds 15c HAM 17c Sliced

Grande Ronde Meat Co.

Sport Oxfords BLACK & WHITE BROWN & TAN COMBINATIONS \$3.85 & \$5 Trotter's QUALITY CLOTHES SHOP