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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. J. R. WILLIAMS 6-11 © 1932 BY NEA SERVICE, INC.

OUT OUR WAY



By J. R. Williams

THE OPEN COURT

CORRESPONDENTS MUST SUBMIT THEIR NAMES TO THE EDITOR IF THEY DESIRE LETTERS PRINTED.

To the Editor: The time of year for the annual argument over home grown and shipped-in berries has arrived and there are several things that the local consumer should take into consideration. Several of the local organizations are working for increased acreage in berries and similar crops that will, they hope, bring in more people. This will not come about until there is a market for the crops of this kind that are grown locally. It is the local grower who is helping hire local labor, buying from local stores and paying taxes to care for county expenses, schools and roads. It costs the local grower using white help some 50 cents just to pack, pack and grade his berries and furnish his crates, not counting the care of his crops for the rest of the year. The greater part of the shipped-in berries are of the softer varieties. Local berries are picked ripe and delivered fresh every day. A large increase in acreage could be secured if all local consumers would assist in getting the local products marketed. Irrigation and more home owners then will come without extra promotion. W. R. GEGELER.

To Give Program At Lake June 13

HOT LAKE, Ore. (Special) — Miss Florence Johnson, teacher of dramatics at Monmouth Normal school, who is spending a part of her vacation at Hot Lake, has consented to give the monotonous people a program of selected readings next Monday evening, June 13. La Grande friends who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIT TO ENTRAIN MONDAY AT 6:50

(Continued from Page One) duty for one day, but Captain Bean feels that the local company is especially honored in being chosen first. Mess Sergeant Fred Wells, First Cook Judd Smith and Second Cook Vernon Patton left this morning by automobile for camp and will have dinner ready for the remaining members of the company on their arrival. Camp will be established as rapidly as possible to enable the company to be ready for formal guard mount. Practically every member of the company has been assigned to an special duty attendant to establishing camp. Mr. Bean adds, Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Huron will leave for Camp Clasp at the same time.

HIGHWAY PLANS FOR RELIEF WORK ARE ANNOUNCED

(Continued From Page One) plan for resuming the emergency re-

Advertisement for FALK'S shoes. 'at FALK'S Because It's Better At Falk's - It's Cheaper'. 'WIN A CHEST OF SILVER! in the Enna Jettick Word Contest'. 'FIRST PRIZE: 50 Piece Chest of Onida Community Par Plate Silver-ware - 35-year guarantee.' 'SECOND PRIZE: Beautiful Onida Community Par Plate Steak Plater.' 'THIRD PRIZE: Your choice of any pair of Enna Jettick Shoes.' 'HERE'S ALL YOU HAVE TO DO Come in and get a free entry blank and explanation! Then see how many words you can make from this slogan: Wear Enna Jettick Shoes'. 'Entries must be left at our store before closing, June 25th. The prizes will be awarded as soon as it is possible to check carefully all entries.' 'SEE THE WINDOW DISPLAY'

Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. — Romans 13:10.

THE BONUS CRUSADE

When hundreds of unemployed veterans began their march to Washington a couple of weeks ago most newspapers carried editorials to the effect that such a course would bring public condemnation upon the war heroes because of their selfishness in making demands upon the federal treasury when the deficit is mounting daily.

Many people expressed indignation that the veterans should expect the public to provide their transportation to Washington and then support them after they arrived there. But in each city they visited, as in La Grande, food was furnished by people of mixed sentiments—some being in absolute sympathy with the bonus crusade, and others acting merely out of the realization that the men could not be left to starve.

So the trek to the capital gathered momentum. Where the railroads refused to carry the men, public officials made arrangements for national guard trucks or any other means of sending them along to the next place on their route. Now there are ten thousand veterans in Washington, and more are coming from every corner of the nation.

The one great object of this army of occupation is to influence congress to authorize cash payment of their bonus certificates. The measure is scheduled for a vote in the house on Monday, and the whole nation is wondering what will happen. Will congress be afraid to refuse the request of the veterans?

There is the danger of the whole situation. If an organized minority can march into Washington and intimidate congress into granting its requests, there is something radically wrong with our system of government.

There may be some question, however, as to whether the veterans are in the minority or not. It may be that they are supported by a majority of the citizens. The payment of the bonus now would put more than two billion dollars into circulation, and that, according to many economists, would pave the way for a return to prosperity.

At any rate, the veterans say they are going to stay till they get their pay. And while they stay, there will be generous souls throughout the nation that will send food supplies and money with which to support them. So that is one problem solved; the veterans will be taken care of in one way or another. Now perhaps someone will devise a plan for taking care of the unemployed who are not fortunate enough to have risked their lives in the war.

ANANIAS

Three years ago everybody with the credit was borrowing money at 9 per cent to buy stocks at prices which capitalized earnings on a basis of from 4 per cent downward. Today, although money is to be had at half the 1929 price to buy stocks at prices which capitalize earnings at from 6 to 10 per cent or more and bonds which are still paying interest at prices that virtually discount bankruptcies which are not likely to happen, no one is borrowing.

In other words, the ticker tape, which all trusted to their sorrow in 1929, is being depended upon by everybody today for wise investment counsel. And yet the story of the tapes is no less a lie today than it was during the boom.

When all were borrowing and buying the ticker tape exaggerated the value and earning power of the securities. It now deceives in the other direction, few if any of the listed securities being worth as little as the ticker tape rates them.

Stock market quotations are not and never have provided an accurate, dependable barometer of security values. Artificial or forced fluctuations are too common to make them reliable either as an index of business or as an investment guide. The wise investor watches commodity prices, investing while prices are rising and unloading when they fall.

Other Papers Say:

THEIR PROGRESS Country and town working together is exemplified at La Grande. An experiment there is full of good omen. It is a plan in which a city chamber of commerce co-operates with farmers and growers in the rural districts. It is a character of co-operation that promises good in an upset world. The La Grande project is a marketing program. In it, producers and consumers are joined. Public market records show that such markets are not successful in cities under 10,000 population. The La Grande promoters understood that fact before undertaking the present arrangement. But the experiment carries changes that it is hoped will bring success and a more prosperous community. The new market has just opened.

It is conducted on a co-operative basis through an incorporated organization. Orderly planting is the first factor. This feature is one of the public market improvements made at La Grande. In orderly planting, members of the co-operative grow those products best suited to their conditions and in reasonable quantities. Orderly planting also involves distributing the production of small-lot stuff for the home market and working in conjunction with the Pacific Fruit company in marketing car-lot quantities.

Under the program it is planned for certain truck growers to produce principally car-lot shipments, while others, more suitably situated, will concern themselves with home production for home consumption. By this process it is hoped that there will be no over-crop. At present each member of the co-operative operates his own stall in a La Grande building supplied him practically without cost. The La Grande Chamber of Commerce is helping finance the original expense. Cove, 15 miles away, is in the arrangement and pools its products and provides a manager to supervise the marketing in the La Grande public exchange.

Because the farmers begin with orderly planting and have car-lot shipping arrangements through existing marketing agencies, backers of the plan believe it will be successful in spite of the law of averages against it. The barreling of surpluses is to be added to the program as soon as that feature can be financed. The more country and town get together, the more co-operation of that kind there comes about in the world, the better the days on this earth will be. — Oregon Journal.

EDUCATION BILL

A valiant defense is being made by Eugene newspapers against the threatened loss of the University of Oregon through consolidation with the Oregon State college plant at Corvallis. Both the Eugene Guard and Morning News are quoting statistics by the column, many of which are angrily denied by the Corvallis Gazette-Times.

At this distance it looks as though Eugene is unnecessarily alarmed. Even though sufficient signatures may be obtained to place the merger on the ballot, the state as a whole is unlikely to consider the proposal seriously. For one thing the idea is so drastic that even rabid opponents of higher education would hesitate to endorse it. It is obvious that, instead of effecting an economy, such a consolidation would cost millions for new buildings to accommodate the combined student bodies. This would increase taxes, rather than lower them.

Because we have failed to note an Oregon newspaper that favors the consolidation idea. Even the Corvallis newspaper admits that the plan would be a mistake, although it regrets Eugene inferences that O. S. C. does not rank very high among colleges of the nation, and that the

cost of teaching agriculture is prohibitive in view of the number of students taking this course. The most economical set-up possible without sacrificing efficiency is being provided by the board of higher education, in its elimination of duplicating courses and general rearrangement of subjects. University and college partisans would do well to cease their constant bickering and unite in support of the board of higher education. Other communities throughout the state already have adopted this course. — The Dalles Chronicle.

MISSING BILLS ARE HOARDED The old-fashioned, large-sized bills which constituted the paper money of the United States until a few years ago have practically disappeared from circulation. Most of us do not see one of those bills from one year's end to another.

It comes as a surprise, therefore, to learn from Representative Cochran of Missouri that no less than \$538,000,000 of this large-sized money is still in circulation. That, perhaps, is hardly the way to put it. It isn't in circulation; it is being hoarded. If it were in circulation it would vanish, for wherever one of those bills lands in a bank it is retired and replaced by a smaller-sized note.

The campaign against hoarding, evidently, still has quite a way to go, if half a billion in the old-fashioned paper money is still reposing in private caches. — Klamath Falls Herald.

Men Who "Make" Presidents

How Party Bosses From Days of Jefferson Have Run Nation's 'Big Show'

By Rodney Dutcher NEA Service Writer (Copyright, 1932, NEA Service, Inc.) WASHINGTON, June 10—From the days of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton down to the present, political bosses have played a major part in the making of presidents. Parting events at Chicago this month will prove no exception.

Convention delegates may vote, cheer and stage wild parades around the convention hall, but the decisions upon which they act usually are made in advance at quiet conferences between the men who pull the strings from behind the scenes. It has been estimated that 1000 of the 1134 delegates to the Democratic convention this year will be controlled by 25 or 30 men. Such bosses run supreme in most large American cities today and quite a few of them will control full state delegations at Chicago.

They usually are the men who nominate candidates for the presidency. If enough of them decide to block an aspirant, he stays blocked—and a man satisfactory to the bosses gets the prize. As a group the bosses have national politics so well under their control that it is ridiculous to suggest that the voters have anything to do with choosing the party national candidates.

The Republican bosses will have little to do this year except to go through certain formalities, such as the nomination of President Hoover, and write a prohibition plank which probably will be framed in advance. Some of the most powerful Democratic leaders, however, are opposed to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, and they hope they can get enough help from other powerful bosses whose position is as yet uncertain to keep Roosevelt from the nomination and to nominate their own choice.

There is much doubt whether they can do this because there is no solid lineup of machine-controlled delegates blocs in the northeast such as has killed off leading candidates in both parties in the past. The really potent figures at the Democratic convention will be the candidates themselves. It is accepted, for instance, that Roosevelt, with 500 or 600 delegates, will be able to have a very loud voice in picking the nominee in case he shouldn't be nominated. And Smith, with perhaps a couple of hundred more, also will have a say. Speaker Jack Cramer with 90 or more delegates and various factions some of whom can control their state delegations to the limit, might also be influential. The local boss who is expected to have the largest group of delegates under his hand is John F. Curry.

leader of Tammany high, Mr. Curry, a white-haired, beyond-middle-age man who plays an excellent game of bridge, will have the 94 votes of New York and thus far he is the only one who knows what he is going to do with them.

Mr. Curry, who has working arrangements with some upstate New York machine leaders, announced confidently that the 94 would be voted under the unit rule. There are Roosevelt delegates in the group, but apparently they won't be able to help themselves. The unit rule, often imposed by state conventions, requires delivery of the whole delegation vote as a result to the designated candidate.

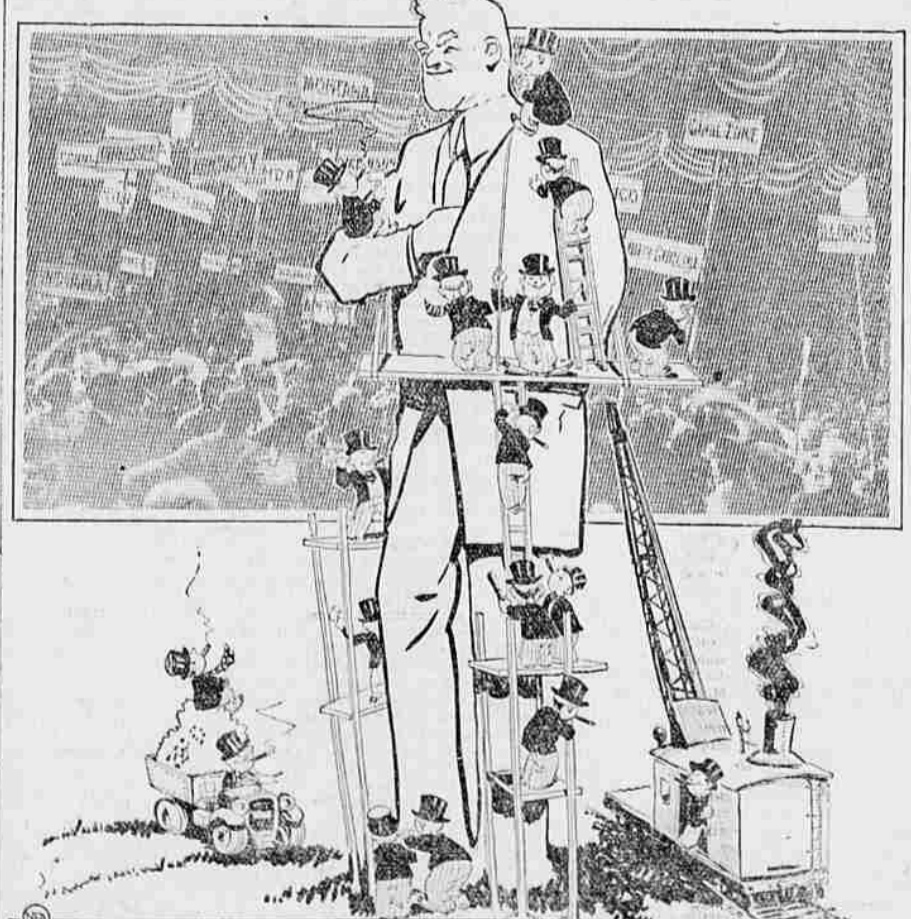
The strongest boss in the anti-Roosevelt group is Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who will deliver New Jersey's 32 for Smith and continue as he never did before to destroy Roosevelt at the convention. Beside such men as Hague, National Chairman John J. Raskob and Executive Chairman Shouse will be of little effect except as they may use personal influence and persuasion, although they also are anti-Roosevelt.

Hague is a machine boss in the strictest sense. He also is a Democratic national committeeman and takes a very active interest in national conventions. He is amiable, affable, well-tailored and two-faced. They call him the "Prince of Wales of Jersey City."

He has been under all kinds of rays, including graft charges, but always emerges victorious and smiling. He will be a dangerous and influential force in Hudson county. He is more powerful than ever, having recently elected a Democratic governor, Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago, the former Bohemian immigrant lad who hates to be called "Tom" by any but his very best friends, probably will control the 58 votes of Illinois. They are pledged to Senator J. Ham Lewis, but not for long.

When the state Democratic chairman recently said most of them were for Roosevelt, Cermak up and told him that he was mistaken and that their second choice was Melvin A. Traylor. It appears that the mayor is not well disposed toward Roosevelt and has some kind of an arrangement with the other "stop Roosevelt" bosses.

Tom Pendegast of Kansas City has developed lately as the undisputed Democratic boss of Missouri and will control 36 delegates which are loosely pledged to ex-Senator Jim Reed. He is said to be hard-boiled and extremely practical. Some of the Roosevelt people think that he will come across for their man, but definite information is lacking.



Former Governor James M. Cox probably will direct most of the Ohio delegation. Senator Robinson of Arkansas and Governor Byrd of Virginia and Ritchie of Maryland presumably will control their delegations. Roosevelt has many state bosses in his hands, but they don't yet include many of the machine leaders in the largest states. Joe Guffey, of Pittsburgh, whose political influence was supposed to have been slipping, appears to have made good his boast that 25 of Pennsylvania's 76 delegates would be for Roosevelt. Senator Huey Long, undisputed boss of Louisiana, has presented the state's unattached 20 for Roosevelt. The southern leaders, such as the famous Boss Ed Crump of Tennessee, have generally lined up for the governor. Among the Republican leaders you

OUT OF CAGY-IGN? Whether his refusal to be present at Chicago in June means that he will not take an active part in the presidential campaign remains to be seen.

In 1928 the dominant part he played at the convention in shaping policies made him a powerful figure in the Hoover campaign.

It's difficult to conceive of a presidential campaign without Borah playing a leading part one way or the other.

If for no other reason, the question of prohibition would seem to insure his activity in the campaign. He has long been known as one of the foremost defenders of the 18th amendment. Any attempt to tamper with that perhaps would draw fire a-plenty from him.

TALK OF THIRD PARTY Of course, there is the talk about him leading a third party.

When he referred to that idea in the senate the other day, political writers pounced on it immediately. Letters by the hundreds filled his mail urging that he take the lead.

But thus far there has been little to indicate that he looks with favor on such a proposition. What his course will be only Borah knows. The only surface indications are to be found in his record. They are that he has never followed a Democrat nor shown any real tendency to desert the G. O. P.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—The familiar question raised every four years of "What will Borah do?" has cropped up again by the Idaho senator's declaration that he will not attend the Republican national convention in Chicago.

It is a little secret that the gentleman sometimes referred to as the "Lone Lion of Idaho" has been off the Republican reservation for a long while. His departure dates back to the old farm debenture fight shortly after President Hoover took office.

Borah, who had counseled the president to convene congress in special session, broke with him then and has since refused to return. The breach seems to have widened even further by his insistence that the federal government appropriate money directly for relief of the unemployed.

Advertisement for 'A hit before it even opens, that's THE CHAMP'

Table with 2 columns: Saturday SPECIALS and Prices. Items include YEAST, CAKE, YEAST Pound, STEAK Pound, Baby Beef Chuck, LARD COMPOUND, 4 Pounds.

Grande Ronde Meat Co.

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