

LOCAL BRIEFS

Miss Hulda Anderson is visiting for several days in Milton. She is a guest there of Mrs. Tom Short.

Home for Summer—Sheldon Brownson, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Brownson, is home for the summer holidays. Mr. Brownson is studying medicine at the medical school of Washington university in St. Louis. He will complete his course next year.

Reaches Baker—Martin A. Fitzgerald of La Grande stopped here for a few minutes this morning while en route to Chicago to attend the national Democratic convention as a delegate from the second congressional district. The convention will open June 27. Mr. Fitzgerald's slogan is "For the interests of the hotels of the United States by the repeal of the eighteenth amendment."—Democrat-Herald.

Attend Funeral Service—Mrs. Dave Stewart and daughter, Miss Ethel, Mrs. Frank Pike and Bird Lewis attended funeral services for Sam Walker, yesterday at Pendleton. Mr. Walker dropped dead Sunday in Pendleton. Mrs. Walker, who was formerly Mrs. Sam Eddy, is well known in La Grande having visited here several times with friends. Her children, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Eddy of Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Tillamook; and Mr. and Mrs. Doherty, of Pendleton, attended the services.

From University—Miss Pauline Conrad, who has been attending the University of Oregon the past year, has returned to her home here for the summer vacation. She has been visiting a sorority sister in Portland.

Back in La Grande—Mrs. C. T. Bacon, who spent several months at the home of her daughter in Illinois is back in La Grande again and has taken her room in the Roesch apartments.

To Corvallis—Mr. and Mrs. William Moor, and young son, Billie, left today for Corvallis where they are to reside in the future. Mr. Moor, with his family have been visiting his sister, Miss Helen Moor, on their way west from their former home in Toledo, Ohio.

Birth Announced—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Curtis, of Baker, have received announcements of the birth of a baby boy born to them Thursday. Mrs. Curtis was formerly Mary Nelger, of Cove. She attended school at the La Grande High school and at Sacred Heart academy and later graduated from St. Elizabeth's hospital in Baker, in 1930. Mr. Curtis is a Baker post office employe.

Paroled—Two transients, John M. Crawford, of New York, and Carl Moger, of Oklahoma, were tried this morning before Judge L. Denham in the court of the justice of the peace, and were paroled to the court, after being arrested last night by special agents of the Union Pacific railroad on the railroad tracks near La Grande. They spent the night in the city jail.

Surprised—Mrs. Mayme Johnson was surprised on the occasion of her birthday by members of the Westway club. A feature of the afternoon was the huge birthday cake on which members of the club placed 62 candles. However, they stated that the number of candles does not represent the age of the guest of honor.

In Joseph—Ian Thornburg is visiting with relatives in Joseph. He has been in the branch town during the past two weeks and plans to spend several more days there.

Picnic—The Ladies Aid of the Lutheran church will entertain the children of the Sunday school at a picnic tomorrow at Riverside park. The picnic will start at 10 o'clock, and the members of the church school, the aid, and their families are invited to attend and bring their own luncheon. A picnic dinner will be served at noon and the afternoon will be spent in games.

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License—A license to wed was issued yesterday by County Clerk C. K. McCormick to Frank Droke, of Union, and Juanita Hill, Tillamook.

Leave—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Putman, who formerly made their home in La Grande where he was a leading business man, left today for their home in Milton after a short visit with friends here. They arrived Monday.

Injured—Mrs. M. B. Swain is confined to her home suffering from two broken ribs which she received Sunday during a fishing trip on the Wallowa river. She slipped on a rock and fell striking a rock.

From Portland—L. J. Cascadden, of Portland, is in La Grande today transacting business.

Receives Degree—Word has been received in La Grande that a Master of Arts degree was conferred on Miss Eleanor Vernon at the commencement exercises at the University of Washington last Monday and Tuesday. Miss Vernon, who is instructor in Latin and dean of the girls at the La Grande High school, completed her educational requirements for the degree last summer.

At Thornburg Home—Miss Anette Finlayson, of Baker, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thornburg this week.

Visit Miss Houx—Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Houx accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. C. J. Elder, of Tacoma, are guests at the home of another daughter, Miss Kate Houx in La Grande for a few days. They will return to their home in the near future. Miss Houx is director of training at the Eastern Oregon Normal school.

Assembly—Comic stunts presented by the students at the Eastern Oregon Normal school, formed the assembly which was held this morning at 10 o'clock in the auditorium. The students were divided according to towns, each group presenting a part of the program.

From Union—Tex Knight, of Union, is a business visitor in La Grande today.

Former Elgin Minister Has Interesting Life

(By Fred Lockley in The Oregon Journal) Dr. J. T. Moore of 411 East 34th street, pastor of Antioch Missionary Baptist church, was born August 26, 1864, in Monroe county, Missouri. He was educated at William Jewell college, at Liberty, Mo., and at Southern Baptist theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., and was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Bethlehem Baptist church in Audrain county, Missouri, April 21, 1886. Soon after his ordination he left for the Pacific coast, landing at Baker City, now Baker, Ore., on July 29, 1886. During that fall and winter he taught school in the valley and at the same time was supply pastor of the First Baptist church of Baker. He became missionary pastor of the Baptist church at Elgin, Ore., in September, 1887. In October of 1892 he became editor of the Baptist Sentinel, a weekly published at Dayton, Wash., in the interest of the Baptist work in the Northwest. He was pastor of the First Baptist church at Bentonville, Ark., in 1897 and 1898, going from there on a missionary to the Mexicans. He located at Cuernavaca, southwest of Mexico City about 75 miles. Here he remained less than five years and founded a church and built a church house and missionary home. He then returned to Oregon and was pastor for some time at Baker, Prineville and Fossil and then returned to Arkansas, becoming pastor of Antioch Baptist church in Little Rock. In July, 1910, he returned to Mexico, locating in a large American colony near Tampico. In November of that year the long revolution began and all mission work was hindered. On May 1, 1917, the constitution became effective that forbade all foreign missionaries preaching in Mexico. Hence, in 1918 he left Mexico and returned to Oregon, becoming pastor at Cloverdale. In July, 1924, he organized Antioch Missionary Baptist church in Portland and pastored it until in July, 1927, during which time the church house was built. He then became corresponding secretary-treasurer of the American Baptist association, whose headquarters is at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex. This is a national body of Baptists. In 1931 he returned to the pastorate of Antioch church in Portland. Last March at the annual meeting of the American Baptist association at Memphis, Tenn., Dr. Moore was elected president of the body. The Missionary Baptist college of Sheridan, Ark., conferred upon Dr. Moore the honorary degree of doctor of divinity. Dr. Moore has been married twice, first to Miss Mary Alice Howard, June 22, 1888, near Haines, Ore. She lived but a few years. To this union two children were born. His second marriage was to Miss Idella Adeline Howard, his first wife's sister, May 16, 1893, in Portland. To this union five children were born, one of these dying in infancy.

Dean Rhea, Of Boise, Speaks To Rotarians

The Very Reverend Frank A. Rhea, dean of St. Michael's Episcopal Cathedral, Boise, Idaho, addressed the members of the Rotary club at their regular weekly meeting this noon, using the subject: "The Relation of the Church to Present Day Needs."

He pointed out that in this machine age our greatest need is for thinkers, for leaders, in every field of activity, in government, in business, in industry, in the church, and expressed the opinion that the church should not try to dictate the policies of business and industry, nor the platforms of politicians, but should confine itself to its great task of holding high ideals before men.

The greatest service the church can render the nation under present conditions, said Dean Rhea, is that of training young people to live up to the ideals of righteousness, honesty, and integrity, and preparing them for leadership along those lines. In this way the church can supply the leaders which the world so sorely needs, and thus enable civilization to solve its many problems.

Dean Rhea, and Rev. Joseph Ewing, of Klamath Falls, who also attended the meeting today, are members of the faculty of the Episcopal Summer school which is now in session at Cove.

Question Sanity Of Former Kleagle

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Edward Young Clarke of Atlanta, Ga., former Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, submitted to observation as to his mental condition today in the psychopathic hospital, to which he was committed last night by a court order.

Dr. Francis J. Gerty, superintendent of the hospital, said Clarke "appears to be suffering from paranoia, illusions of grandeur, for instance the idea of leading the country back to prosperity."

Dr. Gerty said he would be unable to determine Clarke's condition accurately until Saturday.

WINNIPEG WHEAT

WINNIPEG, June 22 (AP)—Wheat close: July 64 1/2; Oct. 56 1/2 @ 57; Dec. 58 @ 58 1/2.

POLICE FAIL TO FIND CLUE TO SHOOTING

(Continued from Page One) chief of police, that she will be unable to defray any of the expenses of the funeral, and asks that her son be buried in Union where he spent many winters of his life, going every summer to Yellowstone Park to act as guide, he told reporters before his death.

Capt. Leo Noe, Lieut. Yancey, of the state police, Sheriff Breshers, Deputy H. A. Klinghammer, and District Attorney Carl Helm this morning admitted the possibilities of a struggle in murder, basing their contention on the peculiar slant which the bullet took after entering the body, entering the umbilicus in the abdomen and lodging under the shoulder blade.

Police Baffled—Circumstances which point both to suicide and to murder make the case one of the most baffling which police have confronted recently, they state. The bullet will be sent to Portland where it will be measured. The gun from which the bullet was fired has not been found although officers have dragged the creek and carefully searched the surrounding territory.

Mr. Ricker was in dire financial straits at the time of his death, according to stories which he told during his almost daily visits to La Grande while making his home in Union. He had been here two weeks, and is reported to have tried during that time to borrow money from various local people.

The afternoon before his death Mr. Ricker told an Observer reporter that he planned to secure a marriage license Monday afternoon and that his marriage to Mrs. Mildred Jory

Sport Finals

Table with columns for National League, St. Louis, New York, Hallahan, Johnson and Mancuso, Hubbell and Hogan, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, French, Spencer and Grace, Shaute, Quinn, Moore, Clark and Picinich, Lopez, Cincinnati, Boston, Carroll, Frey, Johnson and Lombardi, Brown, Pruett, Frankhouse and Spohrer, Hargrave, Chicago, Philadelphia, Grimes, Root, May and Helmsley, Rhem and V. Davis.

would take place the next afternoon in La Grande. He did not reveal the place where the ceremony would be performed, stating that he was afraid some of his friends in Union would take advantage of the event to play practical jokes on them. County Clerk C. K. McCormick states that no license was issued Monday afternoon to Mr. Ricker.

Officers Hard at Work—County, state and Union officers have been working almost continuously since the body was found and have investigated several clues, all of which have been futile, they state. At noon today, no time had been set for the inquest, and it is believed that officers are trying to establish more evidence before definite steps will be taken.

HOOVER PLAN TO GO BEFORE WORLD HEADS

(Continued From Page One)

There was a sharp difference in attitude noticeable in the reception of the plan by members of the British delegation.

Prime Minister MacDonald spoke with restrained cordiality, but Sir John Simon's comments were frigidly polite rather than friendly. The difference merely emphasized a division of sentiment on foreign policy which has existed for some time in the British cabinet.

The French antagonism was revealed even before Gibson presented the president's message. Premier Herriot and several of his colleagues saw an advance copy and protested immediately the French could not accept it. Joseph Paul-Boncour, the minister for war, said France would raise the old question of security.

The reductions and abolitions proposed by the president, they asserted, would merely increase the French insecurity. As a matter of fact, they said, Germany would not be reduced equally with France in fighting strength, for she does not possess many of the arms which would be affected.

The Germans hailed the Hoover suggestions with enthusiasm, flinging in them much for which they have long contended. They did not consider that it fulfills all their desires, especially their demand for equality in the right to arm.

The Italian delegates expressed hearty approval of the plan. In addition to practical objections, the French also professed to be offended at the manner in which the proposal was launched. They criticized it as smacking too much of the spirit of an ultimatum.

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 22 (AP)—Sir John Simon, British foreign secretary, referred briefly to President Hoover's new armaments proposal at a press conference this afternoon, describing it as a valuable contribution which will receive careful consideration.

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—President Hoover, in a sudden and dramatic announcement at the White House today, proposed principles for reducing the arms of the entire world by nearly one-third.

With Secretary Stimson at his side, the president hurriedly assembled at the executive mansion a statement saying that "the time has come when we should cut through the brush," and adopt arms reductions calculated to save between \$10,000,000,000 and \$15,000,000,000 during the next ten years.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, June 22 (AP)—Premier Herriot of France said today that President Hoover's new proposal for general reduction of armaments is absolutely unacceptable to France.

He had read in advance a copy of the president's proposals to be presented later in the day to the disarmament conference in Geneva. Joseph Paul-Boncour had hurried up from Paris to show it to him.

It was a proposal for drastic cuts in all armaments, amounting to about one-third. Hugh Gibson, chief of the American delegation at Geneva, was selected to present it to the conference there.

M. Herriot looked it over and talked with M. Paul-Boncour for about an hour. When he came out he said: "This is absolutely unacceptable. France again will raise the question of security."

Joseph Paul-Boncour's statement at Lausanne that President Hoover's proposal is unacceptable to France caused disappointment in official Washington.

But the announcement of the French minister of war is not regarded by the state department as indicative that France will not agree to some degree of disarmament.

France's opposition on the question of security has never changed materially since it was first enunciated by Clemenceau at the Versailles conference. The idea of a world arm under the direction of the league of nations has never been abandoned.

France has insistently urged that unless she is protected against attack by international guarantee it will be impossible for her to make material reduction in her armaments.

A league of nations without power to enforce its decrees by physical force has never been regarded by the French as a guarantee that they will not be overrun again from the east. But the recent declaration of Premier Herriot in favor of a 10 per cent reduction in armaments indicated a disposition to modify the French position.

President Hoover's suggestion today goes further than the original American nine-point program submitted at Geneva on February 9 by Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, acting head of the American delegation.

More Naval Cuts—The Hoover plan embraces additional cuts in naval armaments in the battleship and cruiser classes and is a radical modification of the program submitted by Gibson. The latter advocated the abolition of submarines, while the Hoover proposal permits the retention of a small submarine tonnage, probably a concession to France.

Gibson particularly stressed the necessity for the reduction of offensive arms, that is, great mobile guns and tanks suitable for attack upon a foreign power rather than defense. This form of armaments has been particularly discussed by the American delegates at Geneva as the cause of the fear of attack from outside which has prevented European nations from agreeing to any reduction.

Gibson and his associates have proposed limitations in various categories in a very general way. In addition they favored the principle of budgetary limitation and these additional points:

- 1. The American government advocates consideration of the draft convention as containing the outlines for a convenient basis for discussion, while expressing its entire willingness to give full consideration to any supplementary proposals calculated to advance the end we all seek.
2. We suggest the possibility of prolonging the existing naval agreements concluded at Washington and London, and we advocate completing the latter as soon as possible by the adherence of France and Italy.
3. We advocate proportional reduction from the figures laid down in the Washington and London agreements on naval tonnage as soon as all parties to the Washington agreement have entered this framework.
4. We advocate, as we long have done, the total abolition of submarines.
5. We will join in formulating the most effective measures to protect civilian population against aerial bombing.
6. We advocate the total abolition of lethal gases and bacteriological warfare.
7. We advocate, as I have already stated, the computation of the number of armed forces on the basis of the effectiveness necessary for the maintenance of internal order plus some suitable contingent for defense. The former are obviously impossible of reduction; the latter is a question of relativeity.
8. We agree in advocating special restrictions for tanks and heavy mobile guns; in other words, for those arms of a peculiarly offensive character.
9. We are prepared to consider a limitation of expenditure on material as a complementary method of direct limitation, feeling that it may prove useful to prevent a qualitative race, if and when quantitative limitation has been effected.
Five broad principles were laid down by the chief executive and upon this foundation he proposed among other things:

Hoover's Principles—Abolition of all tanks, chemical warfare and large mobile guns. Reduction of one-third in the strength of all land armies over and above "the so-called police component."

The abolition of all bombing planes, and the "total prohibition of all bombardment from the air."

Reduction in the treaty number and tonnage of all battleships by one-third.

Reduction in the treaty tonnage of aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers by one-fourth and of submarines by one-third with no nation having more than 35,000 tons of submarines.

Simultaneously with the president's pronouncement today it was learned in authoritative quarters that the proposals suggested already had been approved fully by Secretaries Stimson, Hurley and Adams, by the chief of staff of the army and the chief of naval operations, and by the

entire American delegation at Geneva. Mr. Hoover's broad and drastic plan was placed before the Geneva conference today, almost simultaneously with his reading of it to a group of hardly a dozen newspaper correspondents assembled in his private office.

The principles enunciated by the chief executive for slicing the world's armaments by 33 per cent were read by him as follows:

"First: The Kellogg-Briand pact, to which we are all signatories, can only mean that the nations of the world have agreed that they will use their arms solely for defense.

"Second: This reduction should be carried out not only by broad general cuts in armaments but by increasing the comparative power of defense through decreases in the power of the attack.

"Third: The armaments of the world have grown up in general mutual relation to each other. And speaking generally, such relation should be preserved in making reductions.

"Fourth: The reductions must be real and positive. They must first effect economic relief.

"Fifth: There are three problems to deal with—land forces, air forces, and naval forces. They are all interconnected. No other part of the proposals which I make can be dissociated one from the other."

The president paused significantly after enunciating this part of his statement, and then added: "Based on these principles, I propose that the arms of the world should be reduced by nearly one-third."

It was learned from highly authoritative sources in the capital today, that Mr. Hoover has no idea that the United States should act alone upon the principles he proposed, but would do so only if the other major powers should accept them.

As analyzed here today, the president's proposals would have less effect upon the American army and navy than those of European powers. Figures are available here to show that the American army has been demobilized below the police component given Germany and the other states following the war, which Mr. Hoover would use as a yardstick for measuring the size of all armies.

America's bombing planes, tanks and chemical warfare, of course, would fall under the proposed ban. Other figures available here show

that the American navy has not been built up to treaty strength, and that the effect of the proposals upon this country would be to bring the treaty limits down to about the ratio now enjoyed by the American navy.

Mr. Hoover feels that since some time would be required for the adoption of his proposals, there would be no immediate reduction of personnel, and thus no addition to the unemployment problem.

Several of the chief executive's aides and cabinet officers have compiled figures to show that the United States could save approximately \$4,000,000,000 in expenditures over the next ten years.

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