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OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



WHY MOTHERS GET GRAY.

The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the wicked shall perish.—Psalm 1: 6.

PROFIT OR LOSS?

Immediately following the settlement of the reparations tangle at Lausanne the other day, the United States made known to the world that it would gladly entertain appeals for the reduction of the war debts owed by the European nations.

Such news was received joyously by representatives of the debtor nations who had turned to Uncle Sam with the scriptural plea, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." But many hard-headed, business-like, tax-burdened American citizens could see no occasion for joy.

European countries owe the United States about eleven billion dollars, which was raised by the sale of Liberty bonds and other securities, none of which can be cancelled without destroying the confidence of the people in our government. So if we reduce the European debt, American taxpayers will have to make up the difference from their own pockets.

We might be willing to do that if we were enjoying our usual prosperity, and if the eleven billions had been used in winning the war; but the fact is that Uncle Sam has already cancelled all the loans negotiated during the war. This eleven billion is money loaned AFTER the war, much of which was used for purposes OTHER than rehabilitation.

We loaned money to Italy, which suffered none of the devastation of war; and that money was used to develop and strengthen the Fascist government now under the domination of Mussolini. Is there any reason why that loan should not be repaid? And even war-torn France used some of our money to increase her political influence in the Balkans.

The editor of The Dalles Chronicle, in writing about the European plea for reduction of war debts, says:

"If Europe is permitted to escape its obligations to the United States, it will mean 11 billion dollars more saddled onto the shoulders of American taxpayers. That has been the attitude of congress to date, and still is, although President Hoover realizes that some concessions may be necessary. England, for instance, is bordering on financial ruin. England was among the first to fund its debt, and agreed to repay a far larger proportion of the amount lent her than did France, Italy, and the other borrowers. Hence, it would be only fair to scale England's proportion of debt down to the level of the others.

"France, however, is wholly able to pay, and so are several smaller powers. Yet, it is safe to assume that France will be the loudest advocate of debt cancellation. France has gone imperialistic, and now ranks with pre-war Germany as a menace to world peace. France wishes to save its billions for the maintenance of huge military and naval forces, rather than pay its just obligations."

Right there is the crux of the whole situation. President Hoover has already warned our European debtors that they can expect no reduction of their obligations until they show their willingness to stop spending so much money on armaments and the maintenance of great naval and military forces. Hoover's logic is sound, and perfectly fair; if European nations can spend millions on their war machines, they can pay their debts.

If we can, by granting reductions in their debts to us, persuade European countries to agree upon a significant reduction in armaments, that would be a good business proposition as well as a big step toward solving international political tangles. If Europe continues to build war machines, the United States will not get any debt payments, but will have to appropriate millions for keeping our navy up to the necessary competitive strength. But a general cut in armaments would relieve our taxpayers of that burden, and we could well afford to reduce considerably the debts of European nations.

AFTER COCOS' GOLD

Romance and adventure face the loss of their Cocos Island, and when that comes to pass romance is dead.

Cocos Island is to romance what fuel is to fire. It was on this tiny speck of rock and sand in the Pacific 250 miles from the South American mainland and on the equator that Capt. Edward Davis, buried, according to legend, his loot from the sacking of Leon, Nicaragua, in 1685. That notorious pirate Benito Bonito is supposed to have cached his ill-gotten, blood-stained wealth in one of its caves. In 1821 the loot from Lima Cathedral, pilaged by Captain Thompson a blood thirsty renegade if there ever was one, found its way to Cocos Island unless legend deceives.

No less than 20 treasure-hunting expeditions have poked

among Cocos' rocks and dug in Cocos' sands for the \$75,000,000 in precious gems and metal supposed to be hidden there. That they failed to find pirate swag did not rob Cocos Island of its aura of romance and adventure. Rather, it enhanced it.

But unless some romantic-soul steps in to prevent such a cataclysm, treasure hunters now operating on the island will shatter the whole tradition and murder romance in one of its few remaining havens.

So devoid of imagination and romance is this expedition that it is financed by a stock company and scorns forgotten maps in ancient cipher and the dying words of old salts for a mechanical gadget called a gold detector. And what is worse the romance-blasting device has found treasure, according to late reports.

Mark the words of any reader of Treasure Island and kindred books with a soul. No good will come of buried treasure discovered by such prosaic and matter-of-fact methods.

Other Papers Say:

A REVIVAL OF NATIONAL SPIRIT

One of the most interesting things about the current demand for economy in government is the way in which numerous small cities reacted to the recent congressional proposal for an extensive postoffice building campaign.

In the old days the "pork barrel" bill was always a sure-fire hit. It got through congress over and over again because each congressman wanted to make the folks back home think that he was a big shot, and the easiest way to do it was by getting an elaborate postoffice building put up in some town in his district.

In the aggregate, this was always horribly expensive; but such bills almost always got through because the separate district always thought more of their own bit of pork than they did of the federal budget.

This year, however, things are different. There is, for example, the state of Missouri. The proposal in the house of representatives would have given new postoffices to 17 northwestern Missouri towns. But it wasn't long before the people in these towns began to object violently. They would like new buildings very much, but they would prefer to see Uncle Sam practice a little rigid economy. So most of them let their representatives know in unmistakable terms that the pork barrel would make no friends back home this year.

Not was this phenomenon peculiar to Missouri. It happened in many other parts of the country in many many towns. A great many congressmen who thought they were about to make themselves solid with their constituents discovered overnight that they had guessed wrong. All of this, when you stop to think about it, is very encouraging to a believer in democracy.

One of the things that has kept democracy from functioning as well as it might in the United States has been the triumph of the sectional viewpoint. Too many congressmen have looked all problems from the local angle and have let the national angle go hang. What we are witnessing now is a revival of the national spirit. It restores one's faith in the republic's integrity. — Eugene Register-Quand.

QUITE A RANCH

Congressman Richard M. Kieberg, of Texas, who was chosen at a special election to fill the unexpired term of the late Harry M. Wurzbach, has the distinction of being the chief owner of the largest family ranch in America, says a National Orange Bulletin. "Our place," as Kieberg calls his ranch, contains 1,000,000 acres. It is twice the size of the state of Rhode Island, half the size of Connecticut, and a quarter as large in area as the Kingdom of Belgium.

The ranch has about one hundred miles of Gulf coast for its southern boundary, and it takes a railroad train three hours to cross it. One "field" has 90 miles of fence around it.

It is needless to say that Kieberg is a cattle man. The number of cattle on his ranch is unknown. 241 from 25,000 to 35,000 head are shipped each year to the cattle markets of the country. Kieberg, who is 44 years of age, is

a graduate of the University of Texas, where he studied law. However, his entire active life has been spent in the cattle business. — Pendleton East Oregonian.

NEED FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS

A prominent Chicago jurist in whose court hundreds of divorce cases have been tried, expresses his firm opinion that there should be a federal divorce law, which means a uniform divorce law in all states.

There is no plausible reason for a variety of divorce laws such as now exist. They constitute, as the jurist says, a legal fallacy. The spectacle of couples rushing about from one state to another establishing nominal residence in order to throw off matrimonial shackles as quickly and easily as possible, is a disgusting sacrilege against the sanctity of marriage. The enactment by states of divorce laws with the open purpose of reaping commercial benefits from domestic problems, belongs under the same heading.

The Chicago jurist is right when he says America should have uniform divorce laws.—Klamath Falls Herald.

PORTLAND PRODUCE

PORTLAND, July 13 (AP) — Country meats: Selling price to retailers; country-killed hogs, best butchers, under 100 lbs., 7 1/2 @ 8c; vealers, 80 to 100 lbs., 8 @ 8 1/2 c; lambs, 8c lb; yearlings, 5c lb; heavy ewes, 3c lb; canner cows, 3c lb; bulls, 5 @ 5 1/2 c.

Cascara bark: Buying price 1932 peel, 1 1/2 @ 2c lb. Onions: Selling price to retailers; Walla Walla, \$1.15 @ \$1.25 central. Butter, eggs, mohair, nuts, hops, butterfat, live poultry, potatoes, strawberries, wool, hay, quotations unchanged.

WOOL MARKET

BOSTON, July 13 (AP) — A fair amount of business is being transacted on 88s, 80s, and finer grade western grown wools, but lower grades are quiet. Graded French combing 64s and finer territory wools bring 34-35 scoured basis with original bag lines bulk 64s and finer territory wools selling mostly at 32-35. Strictly combing grade 56s territory wools realized mostly 34-35 scoured basis. While there is little call for graded strictly combing 64s and finer territory wools, offerings of this description are nominally quoted at 36-37 scoured basis.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

LIVERPOOL, July 13 (AP) — Wheat closed: July 50 1/2; Oct. 51 1/2; Dec. 53 1/2; exchange \$3.54.

PORTLAND OREGON

200 ROOMS
\$2
A special place to stop during BUYERS WEEK August 1 to 6

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LA GRANDE RETAIL MARKETS

Sugar, 100-lb. sack	\$5.19
Vegetables	
Radishes, 2 bunches	5c
Parsley, bunch	5c
Cabbage, lb.	4c
New wax onions, lb.	3c
Turnips, 3 bunches	10c
Carrots, 3 bunches	10c
Potatoes, 10 lbs.	25c
Onions, sack	\$2.25
Tomatoes, California, 2 lbs.	25c
Hot house, lb.	25c
Eggplant, lb.	15c
New potatoes, 10 lbs.	25c
Beets, 3 bunches	10c
Lettuce, Imperial	5 @ 10c
Garlic, lb.	35c
Beans, 3 lbs.	19c
Peas, 3 lbs.	19c
Celery, bunch	10c
Cauliflower, lb.	12c
Cucumbers, 2	15c

Fruit

Cantaloupes, 2 for	19c
Bananas, lb.	8c
Apples, box	50c @ 83
Lemons, doz.	25c
Oranges, doz.	10 @ 90c
Dry prunes, 30 to 40 size, 4 lbs.	25c
Strawberries, 4 boxes	25c
Apricots, 2 lbs.	25c
Cherries, 3 lbs.	25c
Raspberries, 3 boxes	25c
Loganberries, 4 boxes	25c
Currants, 3 boxes	25c
Black caps, 3 boxes	25c
Green apples, lb.	5c

Dairy

Butter, creamery, lb.	23c
Cheese, lb.	18 @ 25c
Honey, comb	20c
Cottage cheese, lb.	20c
Eggs	
Fresh extras, doz.	18c
Medium, doz.	15c
Mixed, doz.	12c
Flour	
Hard Federation, 49 lbs.	\$1.25
Per barrel	4.75
Soft wheat, bbl.	4.00

Meat

Beef, boll, lb.	8c
Pot roast, lb.	12 1/2 @ 15c
Chops and steaks, lb.	15 @ 20c
Hamburger, lb.	15c
Ham, lb.	17c
Fish	
Salmon, lb. (fresh)	20c
Halibut, lb. (fresh)	18c
Poultry	
Light hens, lb.	25c
Spring, lb.	25c

Ears Like Blankets

Ears of the long-eared bat are almost as long as the combined length of its head and body and may be curled forward and downward while the little animal sleeps.

EXTRA MONEY
YOU can use it can't you? Why not sell some of those things you no longer have use for. You can do it with a Want-Ad in the

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MARKET NEWS OF THE DAY

CHICAGO WHEAT				
	Open	High	Low	Close
July (old)	46 1/2	47 1/2	46	46 3/4 @ 1/2
Sept. (old)	40 @ 49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Dec. (new)	49	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 3/4 @ 1/2

PORTLAND WHEAT				
	Open	High	Low	Close
July	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 3/4	46 3/4
Sept.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Dec.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

CHICAGO CORN				
	Open	High	Low	Close
July	30	31 1/2	30	31 1/2
Sept.	32 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2 @ 33
Dec.	32 @ 32 1/2	32 1/2 @ 33	31 1/2	32 1/2 @ 1/2

Leading Stocks Up 1 to 3 Points In Street Today

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP) — The best rally in the stock market in a month provided a break in Wall street's protracted period of gloom today. Leaders pushed up about 1 to 3 points, as trading quickened. The closing tone was strong. The turnover approximated a million shares. The list successfully pushed through its upper resistance level of recent weeks, as the latest phase of liquidation appeared to be completed, and traders were cheered by the improved prospect of an early adjournment of congress. The improved tone of commodities also helped. American Tobacco B and American Telephone gained about 3 points, and issues about 2 included American Can, Case, Santa Fe, Allied Chemical, Air Reduction, Corn Products, American Sugar, Pacific Lighting and Pacific Telephone.

Turkey Demand Is Surprising In Oregon Mart

PORTLAND, July 13 (AP) — Surprising demand for turkeys continues in the local trade with both old and new crop in demand. Demand for broiler turkeys has already appeared with scarcely sufficient as yet arriving to establish prices. According to A. T. McCauley, prominent local operator, the call for broiler turkeys is now so good that he is making unusual efforts to secure supplies from the country. There has sprung up a very keen call for caponized fryers and roasters in the chicken trade with only limited offerings available at the moment. According to McCauley, it is difficult for handlers to get producers to caponize supplies at this time even though there is a demand and better prices are available than for other offerings.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK

PORTLAND, July 13 (AP) — Cattle 80 calves 10; steady. Steers, 600-900 lbs., good, \$6.35 @ \$7.60; medium \$4.75 @ \$5.35; common, \$2.75 @ \$4.75; 900-1100 lbs., good, \$6.35 @ \$7.00; medium, \$4.75 @ \$5.35; common, \$2.75 @ \$4.75; 1100-1300 lbs., good, \$6.00 @ \$6.75; medium, \$4.25 @ \$5.00; heifers, 550-850 lbs., good, \$5.50 @ \$6.50; medium, \$3.75 @ \$4.50; common, \$2.50 @ \$3.75; cows, good, \$3.50 @ \$4.50; common and medium, \$2.00 @ \$3.50; low cutter and cutter, \$1.00 @ \$2.00; bulls, yearlings excluded, good and choice, beef, \$2.75 @ \$3.25; cutter, common and medium, \$1.75 @ \$2.75; vealers, milk fed, good and choice, \$4.50 @ \$5.00; medium, \$3.50 @ \$4.50; cull and common, \$2.00 @ \$3.50; calves, 250-500 lbs., good and choice, \$3.50 @ \$4.50; common and medium, \$2.00 @ \$3.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP) — (U. S. D. A.) — Hogs: 17,000; slow, 10 @ 20c lower; good to choice 180-240 lbs., \$5.10 @ \$5.20; top \$5.25. Cattle: 8,000; choice fed steers and yearlings strong, spots 10 @ 15c higher; other grades slow, tending steady to 25c lower; better grade yearling heifers firm, others weak; vealers around 50c lower; stockers and feeders steady; 1,297 lb. hogs topped \$9.75; yearling hogs \$8.25; buttable vealers \$6.00 @ \$6.50; odd lots \$7.00. Sheep: 11,000; slow, generally weak to 25c lower; native lambs \$6.00 @ \$6.25; throwouts \$4.00 @ \$5.00; slaughterer ewes \$1.00 @ \$2.00.

OMAHA SHEEP

OMAHA, July 13 (AP) — Sheep: 6,000; lambs mostly 25c lower, sheep and feeders steady; Idaho lambs \$6.00, sorted native lambs mostly \$5.75; ewes \$1.75 down.

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