

LaGrande Evening Observer



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Without hold good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.—Proverbs 3:27.

THE SOUTH AND THE WEST

It is never easy to analyze a great historical or political movement accurately while it is still in progress. It has to be seen in perspective to be gauged properly.

Traditionally, the Democrats were a party of farmers and small town populations. Its great strength lay in the south and west; it would not trust industrialism, big business, or high finance.

In recent years, however, it has included another wing—the proletariat, so to speak, of the great cities. Since the close of the Wilson administration it has been torn by a conflict between its two groups—the south and west allied against the industrial east.

In 1920, 1924, and 1928 the industrial east triumphed over its opponents. Cox went into the 1920 campaign with the approval of Tammany. Davis, in 1924, was highly acceptable to the east. Smith, in 1928, was the very prototype of the city man, the darling of the eastern sidewalks.

Now the pendulum has swung the other way. Roosevelt and Garner have risen to power through the support of the opposite wing. Tammany is out in the cold. The west and south are in the saddle again.

It would be interesting to know whether or not this new ascendancy is to be permanent. Probably only the seventh son of a seventh son could tell. But it is just possible that a lasting realignment of forces is now beginning, and one which will affect the ranks of both parties.

One party cannot change its complexion without causing a corresponding shift in the opposite party. The Republicans have their rural and industrial wings, just as the Democrats have. Will there be, eventually, a movement which will make the division between the two great parties far sharper and clearer than it has been in the past decade?

It is too early to tell just now, but present conditions seem to indicate that such a development would be beneficial to politics and to the country in general.

NEW SCHOOL OF ORATORS

Real oratory has been almost a lost art in American politics in recent years. Now it is beginning to look as if what is left of it is going to suffer a most profound change.

The impassioned shoutings, the majestic deliberation of address, the age-old tricks of the orators trade—all of these, abruptly, have become handicaps instead of assets. The most moving political oration of the future is apt to be a quiet speech almost conversational in its tone.

You get this idea, anyway, after absorbing part of a political campaign by radio. It is the radio which is about to transform the orator's art—and the net result will be a distinct gain for the orator's listeners.

The recent party conventions illustrated the change admirably.

Sitting by the loudspeaker, you would hear Senator Whoosis or the Hon. Blank engaged in making the welkin ring. It would all be in the traditional manner. Each sentence would take anywhere from 30 seconds to two minutes to come to birth. There would be a long pause for wind after every fourth or fifth word. The orators vocal cords would be torn in frenzied shouts until it would seem as if his throat must burst from the strain.

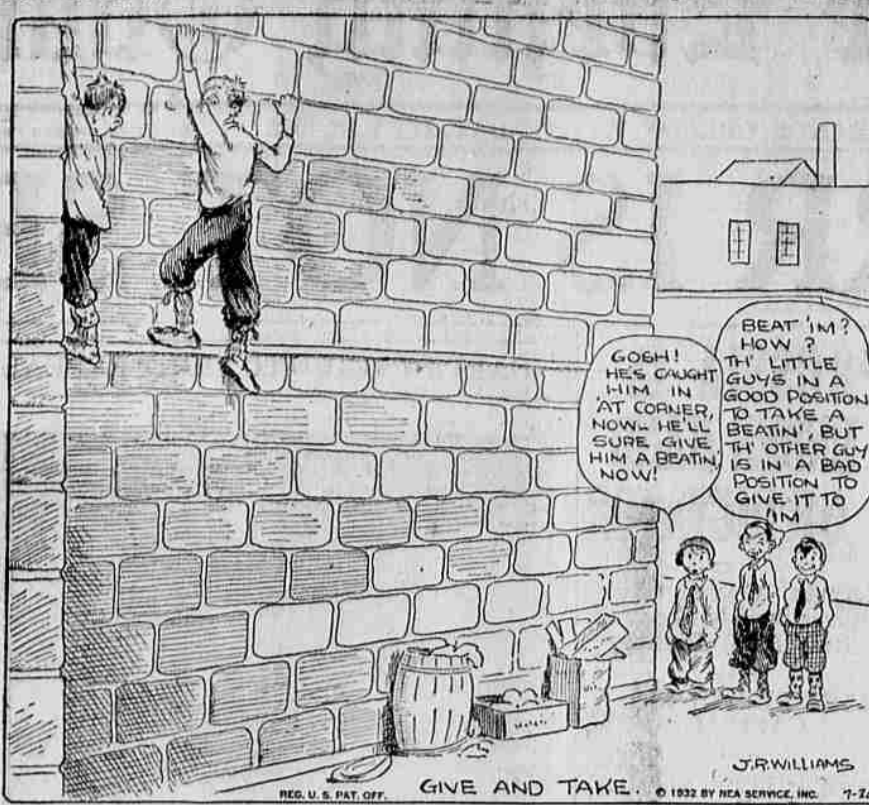
Then, when he had finished, a regular radio announcer would take the microphone to make some announcement—and what a contrast!

In a quiet, even voice he would prove himself capable of saying ten times as much in a given time, of saying it infinitely more clearly and of making an incomparably better impression.

The contrasts—furnished over and over again, day after day, at each convention—were too sharp to leave any room for doubt. The orator is going to have to change his style. The tricks that went over big in the day of vast outdoor meetings fall utterly flat on the radio. The passionate shout becomes a nuisance; the impressive pause becomes a bore. The orator of tomorrow will be the man who can say what he has to say quickly, quietly and with restraint. The school of Senator Sounder is done for.

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



Other Papers Say:

'RELIEF' FOR THE RICH

'The government has billions to help the railroads and the banks, but not a dollar to help the little fellow.'

That is the refrain we hear with tiresome iteration from those who play the kind of politics calculated to capitalize upon distress and discontent. It comes all the way from Candidate Roosevelt to the Blingville Bugle. Well, let us see.

When the Reconstruction Finance Corporation saves a bank in some comparatively small community—and these are the banks it has been saving, for the record shows that 86.4 per cent of the banks that have borrowed up to date are located in towns of 25,000 or less, and only 5.3 per cent of the money loaned has been loaned to banks in cities of a million or over—it preserves the savings laid aside by the family for a rainy day from being tied up indefinitely in a suspended bank. It makes available to the merchant and manufacturer of that town the current deposits and the credit facilities which he needs to keep his small business going. To help a bank to stem the tide is certain to help the little fellow.

As for the railroads, The impression prevails in many quarters that the railroads in the United States are the private property of a very few very rich men. Even if that were true, which it is not, it would not change the fact that the railroads are the backbone of the transportation system of the country; that they are the largest employers of labor; that they are one of the largest purchasers of raw and fabricated materials of all kinds; and that their underlying securities to the extent of many billions of dollars are held by the great financial institutions, such as insurance companies and savings banks, which means that indirectly there is invested in them the savings of the American people.

To maintain the credit of the railroads, therefore, to prevent them from going into bankruptcy, is vastly more than to safeguard the capital of a few rich men. It is to provide employment to thousands of men and to secure the savings of millions of individuals.

dividual citizens. When a railroad goes into receivership men are discharged, capital improvements are suspended, purchases fall off, securities are depreciated, service to the public is curtailed and the stability of insurance companies and savings banks jeopardized. These are the fundamental reasons why railroads were included in reconstruction legislation intended to strengthen and protect our national economy. The railroads are semi-public institutions. Their security issues are regulated, their rates controlled, their earnings confiscated over a fair return. Restriction on earning power of railroads in good times obliges the government to recognize their distress in hard times.

Railroads, mortgage companies, building and loan associations, joint stock land banks, agricultural credit corporations and the like, which are considered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, are all concerned with the public interest. Their stability and their successful functioning not only sustains the national credit structure, but protects the individual citizen and promotes his prosperity.

To say that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation operates exclusively for the benefit of the rich and the great and holds no benefits for the little fellow is not only rank demagoguery but is in direct contravention of obvious facts.—Oregon City Enterprise.

That action led in fatalities yesterday. Seven deaths were attributed to the heat in the Chicago area where the maximum was 97. Milwaukee, Wis., with the hottest July 19 in its history at 98, reported three deaths. Detroit's warmest weather this year brought three heat deaths and six drownings, with no relief in sight.

Valentine, Neb., staggered under an official maximum of 104; Pindlay, O., and Kokomo, Ind., had 103 each; and temperatures of 100 were reported in many other middle-west communities.

The east lost its comfortable weather and as the mercury climbed in hitherto cool New England, seven drownings swelled the nation's death list.

South Gets Some Relief In the south, ocean breezes cooled Florida and showers brought some relief elsewhere. Clouds and rains broke the heat wave in Texas and some alleviation from 100 degree warmth was accorded Oklahoma.

Idaho was the envy of the nation with subnormal temperatures following rains. The Pacific coast continued serene with normal weather.

CHANGES MADE IN ITALIAN CABINET

PRUSSIA IS UNDER HAND OF DICTATOR

Chancellor Franz Von Papen was appointed commissioner of Prussia and Lord Mayor Franz Bracht of Essen was named the chancellor's assistant and given the dictatorial power in Von Papen's name.

The decree of martial law was issued when Karl Severing, Prussian minister of interior, declined to accept the president's first emergency decree as binding and declared he would yield only to force. General Gerd Von Rundstedt, commander of the third reichswahr (army) district was placed in charge of Berlin and Brandenburg under the martial law order. He was also given command of all police forces in this area.

Chancellor Von Papen decided, for the present at least, to remove only Premier Braun and Herr Severing from the Prussian ministry, leaving the rest of the members of the state cabinet in office as his deputies.

Besides deputizing Herr Bracht, 15 exercise the general dictatorship power he charged him especially to take over Severing's functions as minister of interior.

Merely Passing Measure A government spokesman said President Von Hindenburg's action was taken only with a view of establishing security and order in Prussia and that it was merely a passing measure.

The martial law decree emphasized that "the independence of Prussia within the framework of the constitution is not ousted by the emergency decree."

The government charged that while the other states of the reich squelched communistic disorders Prussia failed to do so. It expressed the opinion Herr Severing and other high officials of the Prussian state regime contributed to the unrest "by their unrestrained sharp attacks on the reichs government."

General Von Frensdorff is 56 years old. He was an infantry captain at the outbreak of the World war, after which he joined the general staff, on which he was active until the armistice.

He was appointed a lieutenant colonel in 1920 and a lieutenant general in 1929. He became commander of the third reichswahr district in Berlin last January.

Early in the afternoon the Prussian ministry of state in the Wilhelmstrasse was occupied by soldiers. The president of the police, the vice president and the commander resigned.

Immediately thereafter the Prussian cabinet announced it had ap-

ROOSEVELT: No. 3—John E. Mack



Back in 1910 the Democrats of Dutchess county, New York, were trying to choose a candidate for the state senate. It was rather a thankless task, since Dutchess had been Republican so long the candidacy was more nominal than real.

'KEYNOTERS' In Nominee's Life



that fight; perhaps Mr. Mack felt much the same way. Anyway they nominated Roosevelt.

her home and beat her unconscious when they found only four dollars. Stark and three others were arrested last Friday and Stark died of a fractured larynx late that night.

The grand jury will meet tomorrow and Justice Steinbrink suggested to District Attorney Elvin Edwards it consider perjury indictments as well as indictments for murder, assault, conspiracy and neglect of duty.

As soon as his subordinates were arrested Abram Skidmore, chief of Nassau county police, announced a police trial would be started Monday looking toward their possible removal from the force.

Grand Pleased Grand won the premier's praise not only for his visit to President Hoover but also for his work at Geneva and Lausanne.

Mussolini, who held the premiership and six ministries before the present cabinet was appointed in 1929, took back about half the power he had then with his rearrangement today. Besides assuming the ministries of foreign affairs and corporations, he took over all relations with the Vatican and all religious affairs, by detaching the department of cults from the ministry to justice and adding it to the ministry of interior under himself.

He appointed the following three new ministers: Pietro De Francisci, minister of justice; Guido Jurij, minister of finance; and Francesco Ercole, minister of education. Signor De Francisci is rector of the University of Rome and Signor Ercole is rector of the University of Palermo.

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Four Policemen Are Arrested on Murder Charge

Mayfoth and Sergeant Leslie Bear, Harry Zander, and Charles Weiser.

All 13 policemen were charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice and seven of them were charged with second degree assault. Deputy Police Chief Frank Tappen was named in two warrants, once for neglect of duty and again as having been an accessory to the beating of Stark which caused his death.

All 13 were arrested in the courtroom where a John Doe hearing into the slaying was in progress. They were turned over to the sheriff who was instructed to treat them just like any other prisoners.

Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink presided at the hearing and signed the warrants.

The men charged with second degree assault are Detectives Patrick Stanley, Marcel Chagnon, George Hitchison, Thomas Bonanza, and Joseph Zyzenski and Patrolmen Lanis.

Detective Zyzenski is the son of Mrs. Valenia Zyzenski, who was assaulted by four robbers who entered

pealed to the state supreme court to declare the emergency requiring such action and that in reality the decree "has other purposes."

The cabinet asked that the court issue a temporary injunction preventing execution of the decree pending a decision on its legality.

The federal government spokesman requested the appeal would not postpone putting the decree in force.

There will be at headquarters, Farley said, an advisory committee which will confine itself to matters of party policy. "The members of this committee also will be announced later."

"It is the governor's intention," Farley said, "to advise with men recognized throughout the country as experts in their particular subjects."

"It is hoped that the headquarters at the Bltmore will be formally opened by August 1.

"This does not mean there will be no campaign activities before that time, because, as a matter of fact, by using the present force we were enabled to begin the campaign within a few hours after the final ballot in Chicago."

Farley said announcement of heads of the various departments would be made shortly, "as well as the financial setup."

Except to state that he would be head of the campaign committee, that Louis Mc H. Howe, the governor's political secretary, would be in charge of the office operations at headquarters, as he was in the pre-convention campaign, that Charles Michelson would have charge of publicity, and that former Governor Ross would direct women's activities, Farley's statement mentioned no names.

All the committee members and chairmen, the dates and itineraries for the governor's speaking tours, and the campaign plans of Speaker John N. Garner, candidate for vice-president, are to be announced later.

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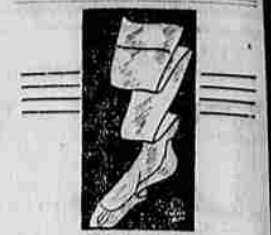
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