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Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus. Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory, but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. Phil.—2: 5, 3.

REVOLUTION IN AMERICA?

Yesterday's issue of the Observer featured a long news article describing the discovery of a widespread plot to ruin the banks of large cities, destroy the faith of the people in our financial system, and open the way for a great revolution.

The ring leader of this dastardly scheme has not been found, but there is every reason to believe, and no reason to doubt, that the Communists, or Reds, are behind the big whispering campaign which police have finally uncovered.

The organization of the Reconstruction Finance corporation had brought about a decided reduction in the rate of bank closings in the United States, and it was with considerable surprise, therefore, that well-informed persons read the news of recent runs on several great Chicago banks which are among the strongest financial institutions in the country.

Disclosure of this Communist plot explains the whole situation. And we can see now that, if their scheme had not been curbed and the Chicago bank runs successfully met by the resources of the R. F. C., hundreds of banks in Chicago and the Middle West probably would have gone to the wall in one of the greatest financial cataclysms in the history of the nation.

And that is just exactly what the Communists want to bring about. They have had control of Russia for fourteen years, but they admit that their ideal—pure communism—cannot be attained there, or anywhere else, until the whole world is brought under its sway.

Their ultimate goal is the complete communization of the entire world, regardless of the fact that the rest of the world does not want to be communized. In order to attain this goal they employ any means available, bloody or bloodless, moral or immoral, right or wrong, to undermine and destroy existing governments, and to establish dictatorships of the proletariat, similar to that now in power in Russia.

Among the things that Communism teaches are hatred of God and all forms of religion; destruction of all homes and family life; confiscation of all private property including banks and industries; class consciousness and class hatred; complete social equality and intermarriage of all races; the overthrow by violent revolution of the government of the United States; the destruction of our public schools and other institutions of learning, substituting a system of teaching reading, writing, and communism; mutiny and disobedience in the army and navy, and sabotage of industry and transportation systems in time of war.

The proof of these statements does not rest upon the word of any individual, but upon official statements and documents of the Communist party itself. They openly assert their radical views in their many Communist publications. Their "Manifesto", a book distributed by all their organizations, contains such statements as these:

"In this sense the theory of the Communists may be summed up in a single sentence: 'Abolition of private property.'"

"Abolition of the family—our educational system—national boundaries, and all rights of inheritance."

"In short, the Communists everywhere support every revolutionary movement against the existing social and political order of things."

"There are, besides, eternal truths—such as Freedom, Justice, etc., that are common to all states of society, but Communism abolishes eternal truths; it abolishes all religion and all morality; instead of constituting them on a new basis it therefore acts in contradiction to all past experience."

If the American people will only stop and realize that there are nearly a million of these Communists in the United States, continually battering at the foundations of our homes, schools, churches, army and navy, patriotic societies, fraternal organizations, labor unions, and our entire social, political, and economic system, they will not listen to the unfounded rumors started by clever Communist propagandists, but will demand actual facts.

Other Papers Say:

A DIFFERENT ROOSEVELT According to the New York Herald-Tribune Governor Roosevelt is not expected to take definite action on the removal of Major Walker until after the campaign. The same paper is authority for the statement that Roosevelt is being advised to follow the Harding example, "conduct a front porch instead of an active speaking campaign."

Both items can be properly placed under the heading of "good politics." Handing down a decision on the Major Walker case would lose the governor votes. It is REMOVED "Jimmy" Tammany would knife him, and New York City might be lost. If he WHITEWASHED him, the rural south and west would brand him with the stripes of the tiger, and thousands of his liberal supporters would be alienated.

Good politics, therefore, to dodge the issue, until the votes have been counted. And Governor Roosevelt likes good politics!

Likewise with the front porch campaign. The conditions which face the Democratic party today are very similar to the conditions which faced the

Republican party twelve years ago. "Anyone can win." Why go into the highways and byways, harranguing the people, when all one has to do is sit still and let nature take its course!

Moreover Roosevelt like Harding, makes an excellent appearance, gives a fine impression, but doesn't qualify either as a rabble rouser, or as a competent performer in rough and ready debate. Like Harding also there are certain thin spots in his armor, which might break completely, in the wear and tear of a swing around the globe. Far better let Cactus Jack Garner do the sort of thing.

Perfectly sound and sensible from the standpoint of practical politics. If the Republicans were in the present position of their opposition, they would do precisely the same. They played safe and went into power on the anti-Wilson vote. The Democrats are going to play safe and go into power on the anti-Hoover vote.

Only one little fly in the ointment, as we see it. Namely, that the people of the country as a whole, are in a different state of mind than they were in 1920. They want a change now as they did then—even more strongly perhaps—but they are completely fed up and disgusted with politics and politicians. And the oil army game that was so successful 11 years ago, may not be so successful this year.

THE PEOPLE LONG FOR A REAL LEADER—a man who will cut away from political tradition entirely, chart a new course, and gather the people regardless of party, around him for a new deal and a housecleaning all around.

Franklin Roosevelt might do that by adopting the example of Woodrow Wilson or T. R., but he can't do it by sitting on the front porch of political expediency and taking the easy path of least resistance.

If he is beaten it will probably be because he and his fellowers failed to realize that what was perfectly sound political doctrine and strategy a decade ago, are neither today.

In other words granted that Hoover can't beat Roosevelt, perhaps Roosevelt CAN beat himself.—Medford Mail Tribune.

THEY PASS IN REVIEW

The resignation of Leslie Scott, former chairman of the state highway commission, brings to mind that several loyal citizens of Oregon have passed "in review" on that job. H. B. Van Duzer, J. C. Alinworth and Leslie Scott, all within the past two years have seen service as head of the highway commission and have resigned. It is the general opinion, whether correct or not, that these men left the highway work not because they were tired of serving the state but because they were so harassed and bothered and irritated by that they chose to resign rather than stand it.

The highway commission has been an almost constant state of change since Governor Meier took office. During that brief time C. E. Gates, M. A. Lynch, H. B. Van Duzer, J. C. Alinworth, William Hanley and C. K. Spaulding have all seen brief service on the commission. The two remaining members now on the commission, Ed Aldrich of Pendleton and Carl Washburne of Eugene are comparatively recent appointees.

From the standpoint of the amount of money handled and the amount of business transacted, the state highway commission is the most important department of state government. It is responsible for the efficient operation of a large maintenance and construction organization. Can this organization function with any real efficiency if it does not know from one day to the next what changes may take place in the policies and personnel of the highway commission?

Not is this disruption of organization and consequent lost motion in the highway department the only consequence. Six of Oregon's distinguished citizens have passed in review on and then off, the commission. Will the available supply of men who are willing to give such service and such sacrifices as those required by service on the highway commission, be sufficient to readily gratify the whims of the governor?

There is a genuine danger to the highway program in that thought. It is time that the governor appoint a commission that he is willing to leave alone. He is only governor and cannot possibly be all the other state officers too.—Roseburg News-Review.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer WASHINGTON—Take it from W. O. Woods, treasurer of the United States, any time anybody wants a silver dollar for the paper dollar he has in his possession, if he'll just call at the treasury department on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street, Washington, Woods will be tickled to death to see him."

The treasurer's invitation was issued after he had received a communication from a group of people in the western states informing him that a group of "silver clubs" had been organized in that section.

Membership in these clubs entails a pledge on the part of each to spin all paper dollars and to use nothing but silver in monetary transactions.

The idea is to create a greater demand for silver and increase the price of the commodity. Approval of

the movement by Treasurer Woods was sought.

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR He wrote them saying they were on the wrong road. The fact that they used only silver dollars would help the situation not at all, he declared.

"These people don't seem to realize," says Woods, "that for every paper dollar we issue there's a silver dollar backing it up in the treasury here at Washington."

"Why we have actually coined \$540,000,000 in silver dollars. Of that amount \$485,000,000 is stored away in the vaults of the treasury. Some \$45,000,000 is in actual circulation."

"In one room we have \$50,000,000 in silver dollars stored. A bag containing 1000 weighs 50 pounds. When we start to count all we have on hand it takes around six weeks with a large crew of men working steadily."

"It would be a big load off our shoulders to get rid of them." Actually if everybody decided to exchange their paper dollars for "cartwheels" it would not mean that the production of silver would be increased thereby, the treasurer asserted. No silver mines would increase their activity. The result of such a move rather would be to open the vaults of the treasury, he said.

The \$485,000,000 stored there would be the silver put in circulation. SAVING FOR UNCLE SAM Uncle Sam would welcome such a proposition, for it would mean an extra saving to him. Dollar bills cost him about a penny each. The average life of the bill is about nine months.

The "cartwheel" continues in circulation indefinitely. When one considers that there are \$93,970,944 pieces of currency in circulation, the cost of putting them out may be understood. Over half of this number are in one dollar bills—483,188,252.

There are enough silver dollars already on hand to take care of the paper ones as extant—in fact more than enough.

PORTLAND CASH

PORTLAND, Ore., July 28 (AP)—Cash wheat: Big Bond bluestem 60 1/2c. Soft white 49c. Western white 49c. Hard winter 48 1/2c. Northern spring 48 1/2c. Western red 47 1/2c. Oats: No. 2 white \$19.50. Today's car receipts: wheat 44; flour 12.

QUITS GOLF FOR BIRDS

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. (AP)—M. J. Magee did not have time for golf and bird banding, so he is spending all his time with the birds, a lot better sport, he thinks. Magee is proud of a record he has made. In 1926 he banded a purple Finch. The bird has been reported to him 41 times since.

SISLER WORST FIELDER

TYLER, Tex. (AP)—George Sisler, once rated one of the best in the business, had the poorest fielding average among Texas league first sackers in mid-season averages. The fact that Sisler, who recently quit onetime Brownie, who recently quit as Tyler's playing manager, made the most errors and ranked seventh in putouts and assists.

ONE VETERAN SHOT AND ANOTHER IS EXPECTED TO DIE

(Continued from Page One)

cavalry from Fort Myer was drawn up on the mall at the rear of the White House waiting for orders.

Glassford, who was a personal witness to the shooting, continued an immediate investigation of it with a view to turning his information over to the district attorney's office.

Seated astraddle his motorcycle in the street, the police chief took the depositions of police officers and bystanders who had witnessed the fray. Shinnault told Glassford he had fired only after it appeared that he would be seriously injured by the veterans advancing on him. He said he fired one shot.

Other witnesses told Glassford they heard several shots but were indefinite about who had fired them. Glassford said that in the midst of the fight to keep the storming veterans back he had seen a civilian pull a .45 calibre revolver from his pocket.

Upon being shouted to by the police chief to put the firearm away, however, the civilian pocketed it without firing, Glassford said.

"I was far more interested in stopping the shooting than in seeing who did it," Glassford said.

Third Battalion En Route There were approximately 200 men, five tanks, and one machine gun troop in the military at the White House under the command of Major A. D. Surley. Major Surley was expecting the third battalion of the 12th infantry to join his outfit at any minute.

First of the army contingent to arrive on the scene of the actual trouble was an army ambulance. It was parked in the middle of the street, while police and veterans milled about in an atmosphere of tension.

Attorney General Mitchell arrived at the White House, meanwhile, to consult with the president. He said

in reply to questions that he could make no statement at the present upon additional courses of action open to the government in the crisis with bonus seeking veterans.

Secretary Hurley gave publicity to the order for troops following a series of conferences with his chief of staff, the adjutant general and other officials, which continued throughout the period when the first clash of the bonus veterans with police occurred.

The greatest secrecy was maintained at the war department despite the fact that it was known some time in advance that troops were being held in readiness throughout the third corps area, which embraces Washington. About 15 minutes before Mr. Hurley called on newspapermen Gen. MacArthur had doffed his white Palm Beach civilian suit for his uniform.

No Martial Law All prisoners will be turned over to civil authorities, Mr. Hurley pointed out, saying this brushes aside the question of martial law.

The president notified the secretary of war officially of the situation with which district authorities were unable to cope and within ten minutes the necessary orders were issued, the whole procedure having been thrashed out in earlier conferences. Infantry from Fort Myer, Humphrey, Howard, Washington and some from Fort Meade were ordered to Fort Myer as a reserve unit.

Ordered to Clear Area Brigadier General Miles had ordered to clear the area between Third and Sixth streets and Pennsylvania avenue and Missouri avenue, a wide area, using "such force as might be necessary."

The troop of cavalry and five tanks

were prepared to move on the area occupied by the bonus seekers. Secretary Hurley's instruction to General Douglas MacArthur read as follows:

"The president has just informed me that the civil government of the District of Columbia has reported to him that it is unable to maintain law and order in the district.

"You will have United States troops proceed immediately to the scene of disorder. Co-operate fully with the District of Columbia police force which is now in charge, surround the affected area and clear it without delay.

"Turn over all prisoners to the civil authorities.

"In your orders insist that any women and children who may be in the affected area be accorded every consideration and kindness. Use all humanity consistent with the due execution of this order."

At least eight shots were fired in the second clash of the day, in which police had been thrust aside by attempts to resist eviction of the veterans from government property.

Two Officers in Shooting Two police who reported to officials they had participated in the shooting were J. O. Hite and one Zamantuck. Both of them were taken away for treatment of injuries received in the melee.

Felham D. Glassford, police chief, was standing on the second floor of a building inhabited by the veterans when the shooting began. Peering over the edge of the partly demolished structure he saw the scuffling below when a group of veterans attacked and began beating Officer Shinnault. He saw Shinnault fire his gun. Then Glassford shouted:

"Stop that shooting. Put up that form."

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The riders dismounted on the Eclipse within a block of the executive mansion and lined up in company front. The usually heavy police guard that has surrounded the White House grounds for several days was absent when the cavalry arrived, and the only unusual police guard in evidence was a patrol of motorcycle policemen drawn up across an extension of Pennsylvania avenue. The veterans were in an ugly mood after having been fired upon by officers.

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