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Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord.—Deuteronomy 6: 4.

SHALL WE TAX OLEO?

On the ballot in November will be a measure proposing to place a tax of ten cents a pound on all oleomargarine sold in this state, and require the payment of a five dollar license fee by all persons or firms who distribute or sell it.

The voters pamphlet carries no arguments in support of the measure; but the Anti-Food Tax league presents several arguments against it. Of course, the purpose of the bill is to eliminate oleomargarine as a competitor of butter, and thus stimulate the dairy industry which has been suffering from low prices lately.

Everyone admits that dairying is one of the most important agricultural industries of the state, and that the strengthening of the market for dairy products would be of great benefit to the farmers. But not everyone agrees that the oleomargarine tax is wise and just in principle.

The Anti-food Tax league insists that "it is wrong and unjust to tax foods," and points out that the federal government already collects a license fee of six dollars a year from those who sell oleomargarine, the purpose of this fee being only to provide revenue for enforcement of the federal pure food laws.

Whether the tax is just or not, there is room for doubt of the claim that it would strengthen the butter market. A great many people use margarine only because it is cheaper than butter; but if a tax should increase the price of margarine more than fifty per cent (which the proposed tax would do) it is very likely that many families, instead of buying butter, would do without both of these products. In that case the tax would be working a hardship on one class without producing much benefit for the other.

Another objection to the oleo tax is raised by the cattle ranchers of central Oregon. Most kinds of oleomargarine contain animal fats, and the cattlemen say that putting a tax on margarine would have the effect of injuring the market for meat products in order to boost the market for dairy products.

Most people understand that oleomargarine, though guaranteed to be pure and wholesome, does not contain as much nutriment as butter. They know that its principal ingredients are animal fats and coconut oil fat. Yet they are willing to use it if by so doing they can save money. Hardly anyone would prefer to use margarine instead of butter if price were not a factor, but pocketbooks frequently dictate preferences.

Those who are able to do so should support our dairy industry generously by making greater use of milk, cream, butter, and other dairy products in their kitchens and on their tables. But voters should think twice before imposing a fifty per cent tax on an article of food used three times a day in hundreds of homes which cannot afford anything better.

As general economic conditions improve, the dairy industry will work itself out of the present difficulties, along with scores of other hard-hit industries, for when people can afford to use butter they will use it.

WHY PEACE MOVES FAIL

Although the great majority of Europeans and Americans, beyond a doubt, want peace, not very many well-informed men and women really believe that there will be no more wars; and the chief reason, perhaps, is the fact that those who want peace have only the foggiest notion how to keep it.

A realistic little footnote to the peace-or-war problem was furnished not long ago when a delegation of pacifists called on Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for the presidency. To the surprise of the delegation, Mr. Thomas expressed himself as follows:

"I am fed up with these peace societies that think you can wish peace on the world. . . . Peace is no panacea. Men will have to shift their interests from spots like Manchuria and the Polish Corridor before they can have real peace."

It is precisely that point which peace lovers usually overlook; and it is for that reason that their well-intentioned and praiseworthy efforts have so little real effects.

We tend to an assumption that wars come because statesmen are stupid and depraved, and forget that the real reason usually is the fact that vast masses of people very deeply want things which they can get only by fighting.

The Japanese, for instance, are not in Manchuria because they are inherently pugnacious. They are there because they are convinced that the fertile plains of Manchuria are vitally needed for the continued well-being of the Japanese people. All the diplomatic notes in the world won't make them feel otherwise.

Similarly, this country is objecting to their presence there, not from a high-minded desire to see even justice done but because it feels that its own vital interests will suffer if Japanese domination of Manchuria becomes complete.

Here we have a perfect example of the sort of thing that menaces world peace. It isn't a situation that can be remedied by soft words. Nothing short of a complete re-vamping of international relationships will prevent such situation from arising.

By J. R. Williams OUT OUR WAY



WHY MOTHERS GET GRAY

Other Papers Say:

LEAD OTHER PAPERS SAY—ed page

THE MAHATMA TRIUMPHS

A frail 93-pound man, slowly straying on his cot under a mango tree in an Indian jailyard, has by sheer force of will brought to agreement high and low caste among the Hindus and forced to his terms the distant government of a great empire, Mahatma Gandhi, whom we of the western world have treated with mingled pride and contempt and ridicule.

praise himself one of the greatest of a long line of philosophers who have made India famous for long centuries. We Christians, so-called, who rely on force and bluff and intrigue, may see in Gandhi a Hindu who "out-Christians" us. Though we know little of the intricacies of the problems of India, we cannot fail to recognize in this singular character probably the greatest spiritual force in the world today. Here is one who by pure patriotism, and chiefly by his moral leadership is steadily wresting from British rule the self-government of India.

The present problem is one of representation in the provincial and central legislatures. Since 1919, instead of majority rule in general elections, representatives have been chosen by groups, the Hindus getting a certain number and Moslems a certain number. The Round Table conference in London broke up without any agreement among the Indian delegates as to the basis of representation in the new government, so the British worked out a system of "communal awards," and allocated representation by separate groups to minorities including Moslems, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and women.

Gandhi's recent effort has been toward increasing the representation of the "untouchables," the lowest caste Hindus. His "strike" of refusing to partake of food brought the high-caste and low-caste leaders into agreement, increasing the representation of the "untouchables" from 71 to 148 seats. The imperial government, headed by Ramsay MacDonald, which fixes the "communal awards" in lieu of local agreement has had no wish to be responsible for the starvation of the mahatma, and so readily consented to the agreement of the Indian castes. It is by no means clear whether other divisive questions on the new government have been settled; but Gandhi has stopped his fast.

Practical westerners have scoffed at this half-naked little brown man, with his simple weaving, his goat's

milk and his day of silence. But even the western world can measure results. And when we see 60,000 political prisoners in India suffering in silence, when we see a seething empire in quiet revolt without resort to arms, and when we see high castes and low castes signing a common sheet of paper at the bedside of the mahatma, and all this the accomplishment of one man, Gandhi, we are forced into respect for a man who can wield such vast influence over the divided millions of India. —Western Statesman.

CO-OPERATION IS THE KEYNOTE
Co-operation is the keynote of Chancellor Kerr's first meeting with the University of Oregon faculty. It is the proper keynote. The chancellor diagnoses the public mind in this and other states when he says that all higher education is on trial. Those who are entrusted with the great responsibilities of higher education must not waste their energy on useless fights.

The chancellor can depend on the university faculty for complete co-operation in all scholarly work. The faculty people want nothing more than the opportunity to go forward with their work. In fact, although their welfare has often been seriously affected by the fighting, they have never been party to the fights. Through all the years of unsettlement and uncertainty they have been going forward patiently and painstakingly with their work.

It is one of the most remarkable things about the Oregon situation that despite all the changing and shifting and wrangling of the last few years, the quality of teaching has never been hurt. The people of Oregon are only dimly aware of how much they really owe these faculties. They have been magnificent in spirit.

In Chancellor Kerr's remark that the identity of the institutions must be preserved there is what might be interpreted as a hint of his attitude toward the Zorn bill which threatens destruction of the present system.

Since Dr. Kerr's address was to the faculty and for the faculty, it was probably as much as he could be expected to say for the moment. It is to be hoped that when suitable occasion presents, the chancellor will act

to remove the last lingering doubts. Taking up his residence in Eugene, the chancellor will find co-operation a welcome keynote in the town as well as on the campus.—Eugene Register-Guard.

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In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON — Some three years ago Walter Edge of New Jersey gave up his seat in the United States senate—a job which he liked a great deal —to go to Paris as American ambassador.

Nearly everyone in the capital seemed agreed on why he did it. He felt that he couldn't be reelected, that the late Dwight Morrow could, so he stepped aside.

Now word comes from Paris that with his old cronies, Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, he is sailing within a few days for home to campaign for President Hoover's reelection. His activity will be confined largely to the wet sections of the country.

The ambassador is one of the most logical men in the party to wage its battle on the prohibition question. He played a conspicuous part at this national convention in Chicago in framing the prohibition plank in the platform. And since the adoption of the eighteenth amendment, he has been among its bitterest foes.

Favors Return Of Beer—As far back as 1923 in the senate Edge was crusading for the legalization of beer. Although he advocated war-time prohibition, he was reluctant in his attacks on the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act.

His home state of New Jersey is certain to be a major battleground on prohibition, Jersey, like so many other states this year, is having difficulties.

Money for the campaign is coming hard. The Republican state committee has a deficit of some \$90,000 and has announced that it would have to be carried over while money was being raised for the needs of this year.

The two senators, Kean and Barbour, are wealthy, but Barbour, usually one of the most liberal contribu-

tors to the campaign chest, has announced already that he can't be expected to give as much this year.

Edge's coming back might possibly ease things up a bit.

Big Leader Again? The return of Edge to an active part in national politics may also result in his re-entry as one of the big leaders in the New Jersey Republican organization.

Before he left the senate for diplomacy, he was regarded as an astute and able organizer for the party in New Jersey. He worked his way to the top of the political ladder there, starting from a mere clerkship in the state senate.

His choice, friends say, is the rough and tumble playing of politics. He likes that much better than diplomacy. Senator Kean, an old-time political rival, comes up for reelection in 1934. Edge might have that thought in the back of his head as he sets out for home shores.

NORMAL SCHOOL DEFEATS BAKER ELEVEN 27 TO 0

(Continued from Page One)

found its stride and Sannar went over for a third touchdown. Waddell failed to convert, making the count 20 to 0. Sannar made some nice gains during the last half.

Before the game ended Quinn sent his first string back onto the field and another touchdown was chalked up. Lassen opened the way with several line smashes and Osterling scored, with Hanks converting.

The Normal school showed up weak on forward passing offense and defense. The line functioned well on the defense but was not so good on the offense. The backs showed flashes of strength.

The Line of Work Needed
"The team needs a lot of work before we go to Caldwell if we intend to make any kind of a showing against the College of Idaho," Coach Quinn said today.

The starting lineup at Baker consisted of: Halverson, left end; Leslie, left tackle; Hoyt, left guard; Lowry, center; Pearson, right guard; Hodgens, right tackle; Carden, right end; Osterling, quarterback; Hanks, left half; Roe, right half; Lassen, full-back. Others seeing action were Sayre, center; Girod and Jackson, guards; Cook and Plank, tackles; Plass, Hogle and Mires, ends; Burnett, Worthley, quarterbacks; Sannar, Evans and Beery, halfbacks; Richards and Waddell, fullbacks.

WASHINGTON LETS CONTRACT FOR 2.7 MILES OF HIGHWAY

(Continued from Page One)

and various arguments advanced for each one. Generally it is thought that the road will connect in some manner with the north highway but there is contention for the road going on down the Grande Ronde river. This, a great many contend, would be a too heavy expense to incur in view of the road already constructed and the ease in which contact could be made with it. However, there are two proposed routes up two separate canyons for this and advocates for both of them with contentions of their desirability.

These matters will be ironed out soon by joint meetings with Washington and Oregon engineers and within a space thought to be no more than two years away, perhaps less, the road will be a reality. It has been advocated and fought for by Wallowa county for the past 15 years and many joint meetings have been held with the Washington neighbors and with Spokane. These have tended to create a friendly understanding and the splendid work of Astin county, Washington with the friendly co-operation of the city of Lewiston, Idaho, has made possible the building of the Washington part of the road.

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Living Antiques
If old Noah could get back he would be surprised at the same vaudeville jokes he used to tell Shem, Ham and Japheth and the deckhands around the ark.—Janesville Daily Gazette.

Richardson's Art and Gift Shop, Japanese Fantails, Calico Fish, Sunbunks, Black Telescope Fish, and several other varieties of Gold Fish. Also a new lot of fish moss for your aquarium, now at Richardson's Art and Gift Shop. 10-3-1 r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Union County, administrator of the estate of Iva C. Short, deceased, and has qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, verified as required by law, to the undersigned at the office of his attorneys, Green & Hess, at La Grande, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated at La Grande, Oregon this 3rd day of October, 1932.
RICHARD A. SHANKS, Administrator of the Estate of Iva C. Short, Deceased.
Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

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