# La Grande Evening Observer

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HAROLD M. FINLAY ..... Business Manager

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ABC 1


Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee; he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved.—Psa. 55: 22.

## AIDING THE RAILWAYS

Anyone who reads the history of the United States can hardly fail to see the great importance of railways in the development of the nation. And today it is not difficult to imagine the chaos and stagnation which would result if all railroads were suddenly to cease their operations.

It is because the railroads are so vitally necessary to the welfare of our people that the government is lending them aid through the Reconstruction Finance corporation; and it is for the same reason that many fair-minded citizens are demanding some kind of regulation of trucks and busses which will give the railroads a fair chance in competing for freight and passenger revenues.

Yet farmers and manufacturers continuously call for further development of inland water transportation. The Mississippi and Ohio rivers have drained millions of dollars from the United States treasury; government dredges are almost constantly at work deepening the channels; but the steamer and barge lines have never been able to operate profitably in spite of the fact that the government (the taxpayer) has so kindly maintained their right-of-way.

Right here in the states of Oregon and Washington there has been considerable agitation in favor of asking the government to hand out huge sums of money for the construction of dams in the Columbia river, thus providing a right-of-way for great barges which would transport our products at very low rates. But even a few tiny steamers had difficulty this summer in finding cargo enough to pay for their fuel, in spite of the high rail rates.

The latest development in this popular demand for better water transportation was the signing of the treaty between the United States and Canada for the building of the great St. Lawrence Waterway which is to cost some hundreds of millions of dollars. This will allow ocean going vessels to carry their cargoes right up to the front doors of Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago, and thus eliminate the long haul by rail from the Atlantic coast.

All of the four cities mentioned above are great railway centers, with hundreds of railway workers now unemployed because of the slump in traffic. The railways have hundreds of millions of dollars invested in freight and passenger terminals, switch yards and office buildings in these cities, not to mention the millions more invested in the rights-of-way between these cities, nor the enormous taxes paid yearly on all this investment.

Doesn't it seem foolish, then, for the American people to undertake the spending of billions of dollars more in constructing and operating waterways at public expense, waterways whch will almost exactly duplicate the service offered by the railroads, and which, if at all worth while, will take so much traffic from the railways that they could never again show a profit?

We say that rail rates are too high. But if the government would play Santa Claus to the railroads and maintain their rights-of-way for them as it does for the steamship companies and trucks and busses, rail rates could be lowered, farmers and manufacturers would have better, cheaper service, and the thousands of holders of railway stocks and bonds would have a safe, profitable investment.

The American people have more than twenty-five billion dollars invested in railways. Why not spend our money in strengthening and improving them instead of using it to create a competitive system which will undermine them and leave us with much less efficient and therefore more expensive transportation than we already have?

## WRITER'S PARADISE

The ex-convict who is actually glad to go back to prison is a rarity in real life, however common he may be in farce comedies. But John Evans, who served a term in San Quentin prison and who is due to begin another one in Sing Sing very shortly, insists that he really will welcome his return to a prison cell.

Evans is a writer. He was a member of that odd, strangely-talented "literary colony" in San Quentin, and did a good deal of literary work there. But when he was released, early this year, he got to roaming about the land cashing phony checks and getting into trouble with policemen; so now he faces a 10-year stretch at Sing Sing, and he's glad of it.

"You may find it hard to believe," he told a reporter, "but I'm genuinely glad to be going back to the big house. When I was in San Quentin I had a trusty's job which offered me considerable time for writing. When I came out I was out of my element, restless, distracted. Entering Sing Sing will be like going home.

"I suppose I will have to work during the day, but when my cell door is locked at night I will have three or four hours to devote to reading and writing. Over a period of 10 years or so I should have sufficient opportunity to mature whatever literary talent I may have."

This Evans, plainly, is an unusual sort of convict. But perhaps he isn't so unusual when you consider him as a writer. For he is getting what most wrters always long for and find it hard to get—perfect seclusion in which to write, and think, and polish phrases and bring stories to perfection.

OUT OUR WAY — By J. R. Williams

The ordinary writing chap wants that sort of thing in vain. He is subject to interruptions. The distractions of everyday life pull him away from his desk over and over. He dreams of taking a cabin in the north woods, or a shack by the beach, so that he could escape from the world.

But Evans has the best solution; a nice cell in a penitentiary, where no one can come in to bother him, where the attractions of outside life can't come in to bother him, where the attractions of outside life can't possibly lure him away from his work. Isn't it possible that more law-abiding authors may envy him just a little?

## Other Papers Say:

### ROOSEVELT MAGIC

The politics, the logic, and the mental acumen of Governor Roosevelt's speech bidding for the farmers' support are all concentrated into the following paragraph:

First: the plan must provide for the producer of staple surplus commodities, such as wheat, cotton, corn (in the form of hogs) and tobacco, a tariff benefit over world prices which is equivalent to the benefit given by the tariff to industrial products. This differential benefit must be so applied that the increase in farm income, purchasing and debt paying power will not stimulate further production.

That is to say, the farmer is to be presented with higher prices for his products by means of increased tariff protection on them, but this tariff must be so constructed that the farmer must not be encouraged to produce crops that are advantaged by the higher prices.

Here is the whole political and economic philosophy of the Democratic candidacy for the presidency. Increased appropriations with lower taxes; improved education with less expenditure for schools; agricultural land devoted to forests without a decrease of the fields; war without gunpowder; eating your cake and having it, too; and, finally, better prices without increased production.

This is a world in which a high price without increased production exists nowhere except in Governor Roosevelt's foggy mind. His reasoning eventuates in the notion that by some trick of the tariff the farmer can be guaranteed, say, $1.50 a bushel for his wheat without being tempted to increase his acreage devoted to that crop. A policy of magic, indeed, under which the southern planter, guaranteed 20 cents for his cotton—or some other high price artificially obtained—would plant less land with cotton.

It is certainly a part of human nature to take advantage of high prices, but here is a politician who imagines a tariff that would overcome that irrepressible propensity. The proposition illustrates not only the muddlement of Governor Roosevelt's mind but the exigencies of his political campaign. He will promise anything—even impossibilities. It is to be feared that his magical scheme for higher agricultural prices without increased production could never be accomplished without a governmental encouragement of the boll-weevil and an official multiplication of chinchbugs and grasshoppers. — Boston Transcript.

## In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—Those sharing the belief that politics is a grim and "vulgar" business should direct their attention to that blue-stocking area of Long Island where young Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney is running for a seat in congress.

An odd campaign is being waged there between "Sonny" and the equally socially prominent Representative Bacon — a campaign that seems to belie all the traditions of office-getting.

From Flushing to Montauk Point the social registerites are in a stir. The "Vanderbilt" in Whitney's name, although no longer used except for legal and formal purposes, is having its effect even though the district is one of the deepest-dyed of Republican strongholds.

The select social countryside is in confusion. Country clubs are divided against themselves and the vast country estates are at variance over which candidate to support.

**Complicated Situation**

"Sonny" is a Democrat; Bacon a Republican.

"Sonny's" grandfather was a secretary of the navy under President Cleveland; Bacon's father was secretary of state under President Roosevelt.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that "Sonny" is the idol of the polo and racing set, while Bacon, a former Harvard crew man, is popular with the many Harvard entnusiasts in the district.

One hears, for instance, that the Manhasset group is for Whitney, while the Sagamore Hill Roosevelts—the distant cousins of the Democratic nominee — are for Bacon. That's how complicated things are.

**District Divided—**

"Sonny" opened his campaign recently at the home of Mrs. Charles Sabin. Mr. Sabin is a Democrat. Mrs. Sabin, who is supporting Roosevelt for president, is a Republican, and is behind Bacon in the congressional race.

That's how divided the whole district seems.

But at that, "Sonny" hasn't entirely forgotten the practical side of running for office. While he has made it plain that he will not stage parades with flying banners to get votes, he does plan what he calls a "Whitney caravan" to tour the district.

He had Al Smith come down from New York to open his campaign at the Sabin home. And to appeal to those in the district who may not play polo or boast of their names in the social register, he distributes campaign literature which sets forth that he:

"Lived for four months in a mining camp, starting from an ordinary underground pick-and-shovel miner and finally becoming assistant to the foreman of the mine."

## Chats With Parents

### CHILDREN ARE PEOPLE

By Alice Judson Peale

It requires continuous, conscious effort on the part of even enlightened and intelligent parents to treat their children as people.

The universal human tendency is to regard one's children as toys, created for one's pleasure, as possessions over which one has absolute rights or again as a part of oneself of which one may rightly make any or every demand.

Children are dressed to please their parents, taught tricks that tickle parental vanity, made to acquire such accomplishments as will reflect all credit upon their elders.

It is the unusual father who feels no resentment when his son elects a course other than the one he would have chosen for him or when a daughter marries someone of whom he does not approve. For in his heart of hearts the average parent still feels that his children are emphatically his. They have no right to be different from the way he would have them.

Even more unusual is the parent who not only can accord his child real freedom in external matters, but who can perform that subtle spiritual feat of inwardly regarding his child as a three dimensional being, utterly separate, distinct and probably altogether different from himself; a being who must develop according to his own capacities and his own emotional nature.

The average parent so much regards his child as a part of himself that a hurt to him is a hurt to the most sensitive portion of his own ego, and that an achievement of his child's becomes his own personal victory.

The cultivation of an awareness of that natural defect in our mental attitude toward our children should help to check us when we otherwise would make the crassest and most fatal errors.


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## BAKER WILL BE CONVENTION HOST

(Continued from Page One)

"when you will find that the relation of the Reconstruction Finance corporation to you is very close, very definite, and that it will prove helpful."

Ray Gill, master of the state grange, concluded the speaking program at the congress with his paper dealing with water as a community builder. A paper discussing construction income of the reclamation bureau, written by Dr. Elwood Mead, United States commissioner of reclamation, was presented.

The attendance at the congress this year was declared the largest in the past 10 years.

## *Snow Falling In Wyoming, Dakotas*

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 8 (AP) — Snow was falling over a scattered area in Wyoming today, and an overcast sky indicated the fall might become more widespread.

The snow varied from a light fall in places to a blinding storm in others.

RAPID CITY, S. D. Oct. 8 (AP) — First snowfall of the season were reported today from Black Hills towns.

Deadwood had four inches. Spearfish and Sturgus two to three inches, and Hill City, Edgemont, and Hot Springs lighter falls.

Twin sons were born to both Mrs. M. E. Krebs and Mrs. Thomas Horan, neighbors in Kansas City, Kas., within 24 hours.

## APPLE HARVEST NOW UNDER WAY

(Continued from Page One)

Packing crews are being organized and the first shipment of packed fruit left yesterday for European markets. This shipment consisted of Jonathans and was bought by the Pacific Fruit and Produce Co. and hauled by trucks to the Portland docks. Griesel and Westenskow have rented the Tucker warehouse and are starting packing operations. There is some demand from the export trade at prices leaving a small margin above picking and packing expenses but the domestic market is showing little life with much of the northwestern crop going into cold storage with the hopes of better prices.

**CHEERY NEWS FOR APPLE MEN**

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 8 (AP)—Directors of the Spokane agency of the agricultural credit corporation decided at their meeting Friday to make advances as soon as possible to apple growers to pay for picking, packing, boxing and incidental expenses of harvesting.

R. E. Towle, manager of the agency, announced this decision soon after news dispatches from Washington, D. C., said $3,000,000 had been placed to the credit of the corporation today. He said the first actual cash would be available possibly by next week.

"While we have set no amount per box for loans to applegrowers, it will be our policy to make advances to enable the grower to meet harvesting expenses," Towle said. He predicted that next year this corporated pdssibly "will make progress on production loans" to applegrowers.

The directors also decided that branches of the corporation at Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont., and Portland, Ore., will be empowered to make loans direct to farmers and livestock men without the necessity of obtaining approval of the main board here.

## HERMAN OLIVER SPEAKS AGAINST SCHOOL MOVING

(Continued from Page One)

It is evident too that removal of the law school to Salem would require buildings because none exist there. It is evident that removal of the Normal schools to Eugene and removal of the University to Corvallis, would entail abandonment of expensive state owned buildings and equipment on one hand and construction of costly new buildings on the other. It is evident, too, that the proposed new junior colleges would have to be adequately staffed and equipped, and that the cost per student would be higher than present costs at the university or state college."

## CORVALLIS MAN GIVES TALKS ON SCHOOL MOVING

(Continued from Page One)

its attractiveness to a greater number of prospective students. A junior college would in reality afford an opportunity for all high school graduates in the territory tributary to La Grande to obtain their first two years of college training here. A proper analogy would be the cast of a business man handling only one line of merchandise, such as shirts. His store attracts only those customers interested in purchasing shirts, whereas by handling all lines of haberdashery he increases the attractiveness of his store."

Calling attention to the fact that opponents of the school moving bill claim it is cheaper by $200 yearly to send a student to La Grande then to Corvallis or Eugene, Mr. Hall says, "If tris is true, is it logical to suppose that parents would send their children out of the territory if they could obtain the first two years of college work at the accredited institution in La Grande?"


FIND IT HERE

Copy for this Column must be in by 9 a. m.


October 10th last day to pay water rent without a penalty. 10-6-3 t.

Don't forget the dance at Goodbrod Lake, Fri., Oct. 7. Dick Lindsey's orchestra. 10-6-2 t.

October 10th last day to pay water rent without a penalty. 10-6-3 t.

See us first if it's cleaning and pressing. Prices reduced.
ZWEIFEL'S CLEANING—Main 176 10-5-1 m.

October 10th last day to pay water rent without a penalty. 10-6-3 t.

**GOLD FISH**

The most beautiful lot of gold fish that has ever been shown in La Grande has just been received by Richardson's Art and Gift Shop. Japanese Fantails, Calico Fish, Sunbunkens, 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-t f.

October 10th last day to pay water rent without a penalty. 10-6-3 t.

Jay Breshears—Auctioneer
R. F. D. No. 1, Alicel, Oregon.
9-15-1 mp

October 10th last day to pay water rent without h penalty. 10-6-3 t.

Plumbing and Heating
Wood For Sale
Call Fred Balmes, 203 N Ave.
9-15-1 m.

October 10th last day to pay water rent without a penalty. 10-6-3 t.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed with the County Court of Union County, Oregon, her final account as administratrix of the estate of Freeman A. Fortier, deceased, and said court has fixed Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1932, at ten o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court in the courthouse at La Grande, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing any and all objections to said final account and for final settlement and distribution of said estate.

Dated and first published this 17th day of September, 1932.
GLADYS M. FORTIER, Administratrix of the Estate of Freeman M. Fortier, deceased.
COCHRAN & EBERHARD, Attorneys for Administratrix.
Sept. 17-24. Oct. 1-8-15.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LANDS**

Notice is by this given that pursuant to and in obedience of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Union County, made and entered on the 15th day of September, 1932, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Julius Fisher, deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 7th day of November, 1932, at 10 a. m., at the Front Door of the Court House in the City of La Grande, Union County, Oregon, all the right, estate title and interest the said Julius Fisher had at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest his estate now has in the following described real premises, towit:

The E½ of NE¼ of Section 19 and the W½ of Section 20, township 2 South, Range 40 E. W. M., known as the 400-acre Home Place of the deceased, subject to widow's homestean exemption; and the SE¼ of Section 21, and the SW¼ of NW¼ and the W½ of SW¼ of Section 22, Township 2 South, Range 40 E. W. M., all subject to a mortgage of about $18,000.00 due Pac. Coast Joint Stock Land Bank; also.

The SW¼ of SE¼ and the E½ of SE¼ of Section 35, Township 1 South, Range 40 E. W. M.; and, also,

The E½ of NE¼ and the N½ of SE¼ of Section 17, and an adjoining tract beginning at the center of said section 17 the boundary runs thence west 26 rods, thence southerly 80 rods, thence east 20 rods and thence north 80 rods to place of beginning, all in Section 17 Township 5 South, Range 40 E. W. M., subject to State Land Board Mortgage of $1,000.00, 171½ acres.

All in Union County, Oregon.
Dated this 7th day of October, 1932.
ELLA E. FISHER, Administrator, Alicel, Oregon.
Oct. 8, 15, 22, 29. Nov. 5.

**CITY TREASURER'S CALL FOR PAYMENT CITY OF LA GRANDE IMPROVEMENT BONDS**

Notice is hereby given that the treasurer of the City of La Grande, Oregon, at the office of the said city treasurer, in the City of La Grande, Oregon, will, on October 29th, 1932, redeem city of La Grande IMPROVEMENT BONDS numbered from number 206 to 237, inclusive, dated October 29th, 1924 and payable October 29th, 1934, payment being optional with the City of La Grande after October 29th, 1925.

Interest will cease on the above described bonds on October 29th, 1932.

Dated at La Grande, Oregon, October 8th, 1932.
J. E. STEARNS, Recorder-Treasurer, City of La Grande, Oregon.
Oct. 8, 15, 22.


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Ballyhoo

We Wonder
If all you folks
Aren't feed up
With long-winded
High sounding
Meaningless words
That flourish
Like weeds
In the summer
In a brave but
Fruitless attempt
To distract your
Attention from the
Fact that nothing
Has or ever will
Take the place of
Sound, good values
Smart styles and
Consistent low prices
Such as you will
Always find
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