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OUT OUR WAY



THE TELEGRAPHERS

By J. R. Williams

Steps Taken To Halt Mortgage Foreclosures

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 — Steps which have been taken by the banking and industrial committees of the twelve federal reserve districts of the country to ameliorate conditions concerning mortgage foreclosures and sales of farm land, were reported to the committee of the Twelfth Federal Reserve district, held in San Francisco, by K. R. Kingsbury, chairman, who had just returned from a meeting of the chairmen of all the banking and industrial committees in Chicago, known as the central committee. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the federal farm loan board and the federal farm loan banks, the joint stock land banks, insurance companies and by the United States secretary of agriculture.

Chairman H. M. Robinson stated to the Chicago meeting that President Hoover had requested the banking and industrial committees to go into the question of mortgage foreclosures and sales of farm lands, because of the very disturbed feeling in many sections of the country. The president desired the committees to explore the situation with a view to amelioration of conditions in the areas where pressure exists. It was pointed out that the private group outside of the banks holding the largest amount of farm mortgages is the life insurance group. At a previous meeting in New York the matter had been taken up with the largest insurance companies in the Eastern area.

At the Chicago meeting the following statements were among those made by representatives of the various organizations attending: Wilson McCarthy and Gardner Cowles, directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "We, as representatives of the R. F. C. personally favor and will recommend to our board the rendering of liberal help to any qualified agency including banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, mortgage loan companies, which will make new loans on farms on a sound basis at this time; and we believe the board will act in accordance with our recommendations."

Paul Bester, farm loan commissioner, the federal farm loan board: "The federal farm loan board state to the farm loan board that if a farmer made an honest effort to meet his payments and is unable to do so, but desires to remain on the farm, is willing to co-operate with the bank in working out his problem and, in the opinion of the bank, has a reasonable chance of succeeding if given the opportunity, the bank will, with the approval of the local national farm loan association, give him this opportunity, unless, some factor exists which compels the bank to act for its own protection."

Relaxation Is A Pipe for Her



Relaxing from her labor of designing Hollywood styles, Mme. Lisabeth Krausz, Viennese designer, gave the movie capital something to talk about when she calmly took out her favorite pipe and started puffing. Mme. Krausz will remain in Hollywood about two weeks, so by that time your favorite unrelaxed movie queen

FALK'S
There is no Substitute For Quality

Gingham Flower
One of the Lovely New Designs in Scranton Spreads
\$5.75
Cool, fresh and inviting as crisp gingham itself. This Gingham Flower Bedspread is sturdily constructed in a new wave of cotton fabric that will give long, enduring service.

Other New Scranton Spreads
\$2.95 to \$6.95
Lovely colorings combining with new weaves and strikingly different patterns to make these new Scranton Bedspreads uniquely smart.

Preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give.—Matthew 10: 7, 8.

SHALL WE CLOSE THE ROGUE?

One of the most controversial subjects which will be referred to the voters for settlement on November 8 is the matter of whether or not the Rogue river is to be closed to commercial fishing.

The last session of the legislature passed the bill by a large majority, after hearing arguments on both sides of the question, in spite of the fact that the bill was defeated by popular vote in the election of two years ago.

The commercial fishing interests promptly invoked the referendum against the bill, thus holding in abeyance the decision of the legislature until the people could again express their desire through the ballot in November.

The question is difficult because someone's toes are bound to be stepped on, no matter which way it is decided. On one side of the fence are the sportsmen, the resorts, and the business men who are dependent upon the tourist trade; they all support the bill because they want to make the Rogue river a paradise for vacationists. On the other side are the commercial fishermen, the salmon cannery, and numbers of residents of the county, who insist that the bill would deprive several hundred people of their only means of existence.

Those who support the bill say that commercial fishing should be stopped because it is depleting the fish in the Rogue river to such an extent that sportsmen frequently are unable to catch a single fish, and that if such a condition is allowed to continue it will mean the loss of a tourist trade which brings nearly \$2,000,000 annually into the pockets of the people who live in Curry, Jackson, and Josephine counties.

Those who oppose the bill say that commercial fishing should be permitted because it does not interfere with game fishing, and they quote actual figures to prove that in recent years the salmon runs have been increasing. They say that no steelheads are caught in their nets, and that steelheads are what the sportsmen want most. They show that Rogue river salmon is a nationally known product which brings hundreds of thousands of dollars into Oregon each year.

It is undoubtedly true that some anglers are unable to catch any fish in the Rogue river (they probably wouldn't be able to catch fish anywhere else either) but it cannot be denied that plenty of fish are there. News items in the Medford papers during the past summer report that: "Every hole is alive with leaping steelhead and salmon, and the greatest catches in years have been reported. Since lower water has started letting the fish over Savage Rapids dam, they have been appearing in the upper river in hordes, fishermen say, and large catches are reported every day."

It must be admitted that during the previous three or four years the runs were much smaller than usual, but the size of the runs has always varied according to a certain unexplained cycle since the opening of the first cannery in 1877. So it seems very probable that even though commercial fishing were abolished, the runs would be smaller in some years than in others. At any rate, taxes on the canneries are used to support hatcheries which are continually restocking the upper river, so the fish certainly are in no immediate danger of extinction.

Under the present circumstances it would seem very unwise to abolish any well established industry, no matter how small, for the sake of stimulating the tourist business. If we let them alone they will both come through in good condition, and the entire state will benefit. Vote "No" against the Rogue river fishing bill.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

Once more an effort to get a joint convention of the Union and Confederate army veterans in the Civil War has failed. The time grows short, now, and it looks as if the two groups never will meet. Within a few years none of them will be left.

This plan for a joint convention, a grand get-together at which blue and gray would mingle in one parade and one great love-feast, has been a favorite plan with sentimentalists for years. On the surface, it looks very attractive. The war is over and its passions are dead; why shouldn't the one-time enemies meet around the same camp-fire and give a final, moving demonstration of the way in which the old enemies have healed?

Well, for one thing soldiers are far less sentimental about war than the stay-at-homes usually are; and this desire for a meeting of blue and gray seems to be a part of that process of sentimentalizing the Civil war of which we have had so much lately.

We have turned that war into an affair of moonlight and romance; we have spun queer, misty haloes for the heads of those who took part in it; we have had songs and poems and novels and books of unadulterated balderdash wherein the conflict appears as a sort of bloodless pageant, in which all concerned were very noble and very spotless and very romantic.

We are at a safe distance from the war, now. We can do that. We cannot forget that it was the most horrible thing

that ever happened on our continent; that to the men who took part in it, it was no more "romantic" than the battle of Belleau Wood was to a sweating doughboy of the Second division. We don't have any living memories of its reality to carry around with us. The veterans have.

So the veterans regularly vote down plans for the grand get-together. And perhaps they are wiser than we are. The Civil War wasn't a knightly duel; it was a cruel, bloody and frightfully painful bit of hell on earth. The men who fought in it remember that fact. If we wish to sentimentalize it they won't help us.

Other Papers Say:

THINK WISELY, YOUNG PEOPLE

In a recent address, W. E. Mallaleu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, observed that the encroachment of government competition into industry was narrowing chances of young people to go into business for themselves.

Criticizing Mr. Mallaleu's viewpoint, a leading socialist newspaper said: "He might better have deplored the fact that the government is so little in business that it cannot guarantee employment to those worthy young people, but must turn them loose in a chaotic world of industry in which they cannot find jobs."

Here we have two schools of thought represented. The first upholds our American theory of individualism; the second, that of paternalism.

Our country reached world leadership through the freedom of individual initiative. So far our socialist friends have been unable to show the same advancement for the individual through their experiments. Under their theory that the government should guarantee employment to worthy young people, the government would have to take over all business, including land ownership. It could then, in theory at least, regulate production and income. Every citizen would virtually be a ward of an empire of the government and dependent upon the public treasury for his "keep." As all government industries are tax-exempt, they would have to make a profit as does private industry, which in turn, would be handed to the public treasury to be redistributed, with the citizens drawing their living from the public payrolls or charitable institutions.

The fundamental reason for all past failures of government in the field of business, is simply this: Government does not have to make a profit. It can always demand additional sums from the taxpayers to cover inefficiency, carelessness or mediocrity on the part of public servants who are in no way responsible for losses. This condition breeds lack of initiative in the rank and file of public employees for, in the vast majority of cases, they can reap no reward for superior ability. Once we eliminate individual initiative, we have gone a long way toward eliminating progress.

Private enterprise, on the other hand, must be self-supporting and make a profit in order to exist and pay taxes to maintain all functions of government. Each business and each individual must strive for efficiency. Every individual has an opportunity to progress according to his ability and latent genius is thereby developed. The record of this nation shows that the achievement of its citizens have benefited the world and given our own people more conven-

iences, more luxuries, higher wages, more leisure time and more independence than are enjoyed by the citizens of any other country.

Who will claim that if our young people had been "guaranteed employment" by the government we could have shown any such record of progress? We have proof that in other nations which have extended paternalism to the limit, there has been lack of advancement because of restriction of real opportunity and incentive for the individual.

We have been drifting away from the old principle of independence on which our government was founded. We have already allowed too much paternalism to creep in. We have allowed the bureaucrat to gain more and more power over our lives and our businesses. We have allowed our government to become adulterated with a thousand alien theories. In our own laziness about solving our individual problems, we have tried to solve it with superhuman and super-natural powers to do for us what we should be doing for ourselves.

We are today paying an exorbitant cost in taxation, for loading the government with a burden of duties outside the legitimate function of governing. If we obligated our government to "guarantee employment to worthy young people when they leave school," we would assume a burden of destructive taxation, or destroyed opportunities, or loss in self respect which would result when government, unable to collect sufficient taxes, would confiscate property in lieu thereof and redistribute it in the shape of jobs or doles to its "dependent," rather than independent citizens.

Yes, in our young people, think twice before you ask government to guarantee you a living and make you a ward. Once it does that, the age of individualism is over and the future will hold little hope for human progress.

Mr. Mallaleu has set for some fundamental ideas which there is a tendency to lose sight of when political parties, for temporarily disturbed economic conditions are being hurled at the people from every side.—Keokuk (Iowa) "Gate City."

Chats With Parents

ABOUT CO-EDUCATION

By Alice Judson Peale
Americans are proud of the fact that they do not separate boys and girls in public schools. They are educated together from kindergarten through university and are allowed every freedom in common work and play.

This, it is believed, makes for a better understanding between the sexes and lays the foundation for a better mutual relationship throughout life.

An interesting criticism of this point of view is made by Perenez, Hungarian psychoanalyst. He questions whether this so-called "natural" being together of boys and girls is "natural" after all. For are they not allowed to enjoy each other's society only within the limits of certain well understood restrictions, which demand that they have little use for each other. The boys look at the girls with contempt, and the girls hate the boys.

Only after this stage has been passed, they do not separate again, friendly and evidence mutual attraction. When young people have reached this phase of development it is possible that daily being together on a basis which denies their actual feelings, tends to cause them to regress to the earlier antagonistic stage or to suffer the energy losses attendant on emotional conflict.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer
WASHINGTON—There'll be a mad scramble on Capitol Hill shortly among those members of the house who survive the elections of November, for the congressmen will begin squabbling over space in their new office building.

It's a favorite pastime—scrambling for better office space. And now with the new \$7,000,000 white marble building containing 266 additional suites of offices thrown open, it will be livelier than ever.

Newcomers to the house this year will be just out of luck. It will be the old-timers who have first pickings. For seniority is the thing that counts in getting office space just as it is the ruling factor in everything else on the hill.

Increased Efficiency
The new building is expected to increase greatly the efficiency of the representative. At present each member has only one room. He has with him in this room at least two clerks with typewriters. Many have three or four clerks and secretaries.

Conferences with constituents must be held in the presence of these employees or out in the corridor. There is little privacy and complaints frequently have been made that there is no place where a man can do constructive work.

In the future, each of the members of the house will have at least two rooms—for his private use and the other for his clerical help. Two buildings will be connected by underground tunnels leading to the capitol proper.

Another Advantage
But perhaps what the representative sees of most value in the addition of more space will be that from now on he will be able to shield himself from those he has no particular desire to see.

The office seeker, for instance—now he can open the door and come in upon the congressman without notice. There's no way of coping with him.

There'll be no more of that. In the future he can tell his secretary to keep those out or doesn't care to see. And in the new building the architect has provided any number of convenient and unobserved exits for him.

American Business On Its Way Out Of Depression, Claim

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13 (AP)—E. T. Weir, vice chairman of the national committee on industrial rehabilitation, told the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce today that "American business is on its way out of the throes of depression."

The gratifying response of industrial leaders to the program of work-producing activities proposed by the committee proves this beyond question," he said.

Weir, president of the National Steel Corp., asserted that \$50,000,000 immediately available for rehabilitation, improvement, maintenance and repairs indicates that this world is by no means finished."

The chairman introduced the following candidates before adjournment: U. G. Couch county judge; Carl Helm, district attorney; W. W. Stevens, county commissioner; J. W. Knapp, circuit judge; and David H. Proctor, county assessor.

Nine of 13 wingmen on the Alabama football squad are six feet or over in height.

PETITIONS PRESIDENT FOR RELIEF

(Continued From Page One)

United States in these times of distress as well as members of special groups.

"He said he was glad that they had determined to present their proposals to the congress through appropriate committees rather than to repeat the scenes that occurred in Washington last spring and summer.

"The president said that he was pleased that they had not presented him with a petition which had been reported in the press, as it contained statements offensive to the dignity of the office of the presidency, and that he was glad they had decided not to present it at the White House.

"He said that every group in the United States was free to present its views on every public question and that he was glad to see that the facility for the expression of their wishes to the congress.

"The petition addressed to the president was purported to contain some ideas as to what should be done in the way of veterans legislation.

"General Smith was there and Commander Smith presented the envelope containing the paper to him. Hines said he would be glad to consider some of his suggestions."

REPUBLICANS FORM HOOVER, CURTIS CLUB

(Continued From Page One)

live. He held forth as a fallacy the belief that it is good policy to swap horses in mid-stream, and urged an aggressive campaign for Republican victory in county and state.

Mr. Cochran Speaks
George T. Cochran, who was a freshman at Stanford when Hoover was a senior, praised the president for his deep moral character and firm standard of principles.

Mr. Green voiced the belief the Republicans can win only by putting up a splendid fight. He, too, devoted some time to dwelling upon the benefits of the tariff, particularly on gards lumber, wheat, wool, etc. Wool is seven cents higher here than in Great Britain, he said, and the same thing is true of cattle. "The Republican tariff keeps cattle prices twice as high in the United States as in Mexico," he said, citing this as one example.

Mr. Green also mentioned that the R. F. C. has brought probably \$100,000 to \$150,000 to this county in the last two months.

Attacks Democrats
"The Democratic campaign is one of 'knocking' the Republicans," he said, declaring that most of the thinking people who have knowledge of the issues are for Hoover.

Mr. Green expressed admiration of the president's "nerve" in taking a stand against immediate payment of the so-called soldiers' bonus. "Hoover tells you where he stands, but Roosevelt doesn't," he said.

Mr. Peare, before introducing Mr. Hines, who spoke briefly, said that lumber imports had dropped from 77,000,000 feet to 7,000,000 feet due to the new tariff on lumber.

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U. S. MOUNTAIN CLIMBER KILLED

(Continued From Page One)

tions were taken that his body should not be removed until an investigation was made and at midday it was still lying where it fell although police had difficulty keeping back crowds of curious dragoons, donkey boys and camel men who always surround the pyramids.

The American vice consul, the police and physicians began an inquiry.

Herron climbed nearly 23,000 feet with the expedition in an effort to scale Nanga Parbat but bad weather forced abandonment of the plan.

An far as could be recalled no experienced climber before lost his life climbing the great pyramid although an English soldier and a few tourists have been killed in the attempt. It is comparatively easy to climb as the side slope gently. The base of the pyramid is about 15 acres in extent. Golfers sometimes try to clear the base with a ball driven from the summit, but few succeed.

Four lads from California who will be sophomores at the University of Chicago this year are expected to help in an expected football renaissance on the midway.

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Health

PINK DISEASE

Pink disease, also called acroynia, which means painful extremities, is a disease affecting children. We have learned to diagnose this disease only recently.

This disease is more common in boys than in girls and is more prevalent during cold weather.

The disease may begin suddenly, but usually it is insidious in its development.

The outstanding characteristic of its development is a marked change in the disposition of the child. This child who may heretofore have been active and happy begins to frown and tends to withdraw from play and activity.

It suffers disorders of digestion, lack of appetite and manifests an abnormal thirst. Its heart beats rapidly and may show an abnormal rise

New Bar Chief



Guy Richards Crump, Los Angeles attorney, was elected president of the California Bar Association at the fifth annual convention held in San Diego recently.

Who is He? What Is He? Ceming!

STOP!
What's Around that Corner? MYSTERY!
THRILLS!
CHILLS!
IT'S THE 13TH GUEST!

Tomorrow and Saturday

LIBERTY
DIRECTOR SENIOR & JUNIOR MERCY

with GINGER ROGERS
Lyle Talbot
J. Farrell MacDonald
Eddie Phillips
Crawford Kent

Unit Show? Sure! "Hurricane Express" — 5 Burns & Allen in "Your Hat" Liberty News

Ends Tonight! Marlene Dietrich "ROUNDE VENUS"