

LaGrande Evening Observer

(Incorporated)
An Independent Newspaper
Phone Main 608



HAROLD M. FINLAY Business Manager

Published evenings, except Sunday, at 1710 Sixth street, La Grande, Oregon.

Entered at the Postoffice of La Grande, Oregon, as Second Class Mail Matter under act of March 2, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF UNION COUNTY AND THE CITY OF LA GRANDE

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited. If published herein all rights of republication of special dispatches in this paper and also the local news herein also are reserved.

National Advertising Representative
M. C. MOGENSEN CO., Inc.
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Chicago, Detroit, New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Carrier	
Daily one month in advance	75c
Daily six months in advance	\$4.50
Daily single copy	5c
By Mail	
Daily, per month in advance	80c
Daily, per six months in advance	\$2.50
Daily, per year in advance	\$8.00

ADVERTISING RATES

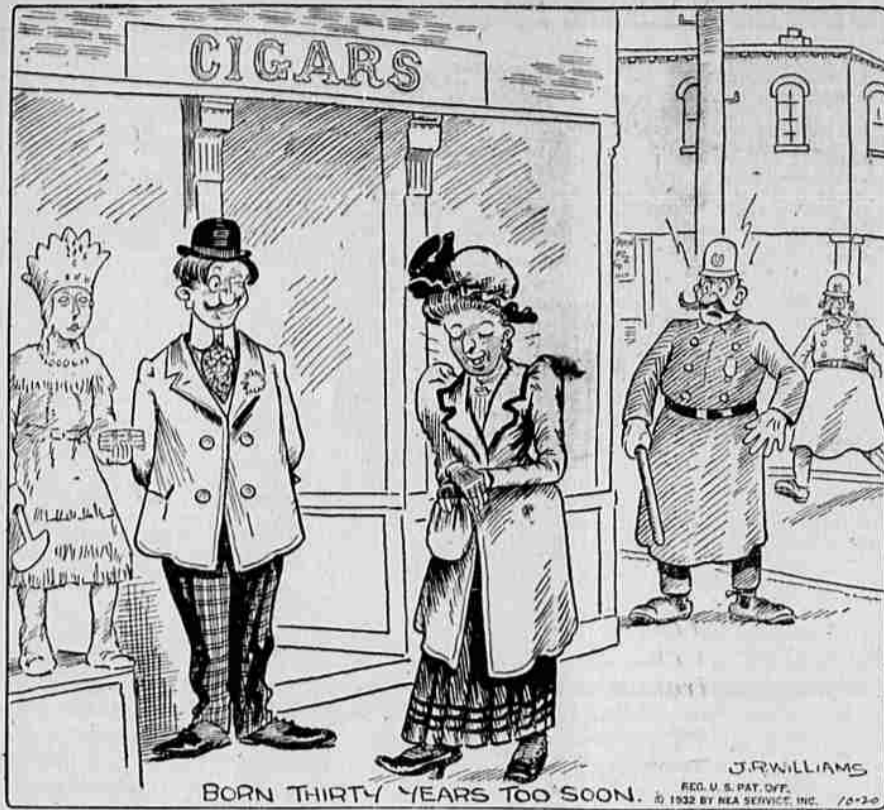
Display, foreign, per column inch	42c
Display, local, per column inch	45c

Time contract prices on application



OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



BORN THIRTY YEARS TOO SOON. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. © 1932 BY NEA SERVICE, INC. 10-20

Thus saith the Lord, Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and shew thee the great and mighty things which thou knowest not. -- Behold, I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of

OUR SCHOOLS

The custom has been for parents and friends of pupils to visit schools on the last day of the term. Commencement periods seem to be the only time public interest in education manifests itself in the form of school visitations.

This indifference has led teachers and other educators to emphasize commencements and establish visitors' days during the school year in an attempt to lure into the schoolroom parents and others paying for the support of the schools. But the visitors do not obtain a true picture of the schools on such occasions. The schools are "dressed up", the pupils on their good behavior and the program is usually entertainment rather than lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Every citizen is free to criticize the schools, but no fair-minded citizen will condemn them without first investigating. And the time to learn something about them is by unannounced visits.

Visitation of the school in its daily routine will have a wholesome effect in bringing into closer and more intelligent and sympathetic co-operation those who have the welfare of the child most at heart—the parent and the teacher—and will eliminate much of the misunderstanding between taxpayer and those commissioned to administer education.

The schools are the brightest spots in the community, and generally the most hopeful institution democracy has to count upon. The constant surprise is that the world is not better than it is with such training of youth. But one has to search outside the school for the reason. It is reassuring to all who have sufficient interest to visit a school, to see with what intelligence, patience, and skill their children are being taught.

IMPRACTICAL ECONOMISTS

Recently Wall Streeters, along with many lay readers, were impressed by a series of articles leading to the conclusion that the problems of industry could be solved only by the consumer's decision to save less and spend more. The articles admitted the theoretical propriety of reduced spending and increased saving when aggregate consumers' demand should have outrun producers' facilities. The gist of the series was that the present industrial dilemma is a producing capacity in excess of visible consumption. The citizen who spends his income increases consumption and therefore helps to establish an equilibrium. But if he saves his income and invests it, directly or indirectly, in securities issued by manufacturing concerns to enlarge their plant, he thereby helps to increase productive facilities while reducing potential consumption.

To disinterested persons, the reasoning seems entirely academic. Their natural comment was that the average citizen spends or saves, and presumably will continue to do so, according to his personal character or circumstances. Therefore, while the argument that he ought to adjust his use of surplus income to preserving equilibrium in trade might be unanswerable economically practically it would get exactly nowhere.

If permanent prosperity and absolute abolition of unemployment depend upon establishing and enforcing an exact ratio between saving and spending, society must continue to get along with alternating periods of prosperity and hard times.

ARCHAIC HORNS

The prefect of police in Paris, France, has recommended to the ministry of public works, that all automobiles be equipped with horns emitting nothing but "low dignified sounds."

It is to be hoped that the prefect of police is successful in his campaign to make auto horns more polite. If he is, it will establish a precedent which will bear emulation by the United States.

The tones of many of the warning devices used here could be modified without lessening their efficiency. The wear and tear on pedestrian nerves is too great with most of the present horns in use. A distinctive sound with smaller volume would make walking no more dangerous and far less startling. Of course, Americans might find it inconvenient to use something besides automobile horns in calling their children and yoo-hooing their friends.

Invention of a horn that warns without terrifying would benefit the motorist as much as the pedestrian. If a car creeps upon a crossing without a blast of the horn, the driver is bawled out for not blowing his horn. If he holds down the button, he gets a lot of dirty looks or worse.

All the engineering, inventive and scientific resources of the world should be concentrated upon the creation of an automobile horn that clears the street crossings and commands the right of the road without shattering nerves and causing heart palpitations.

They say it never pays to argue; yet a good argument can hardly be considered worthless if you really enjoy hearing yourself talk.

THE OPEN COURT

CORRESPONDENTS MUST SUBMIT THEIR NAMES TO THE EDITOR IF THEY DESIRE LETTERS PRINTED.

To whom it may concern:

The Old Town verbal newspaper (gossip) has been working again. There has been several fires set up in this part of town lately and everyone is looking for the one who set them. I am a volunteer fireman and have made some money at fires but not enough to live on. If I was to get a fire every day, I could not make enough to keep me and my wife. I resent very much in being called a firebug and if the gossiper who started this will stop to think that it wouldn't be very likely that I would build a fire in my own garage as a blind and burn up the only car I have to use in going to a fire.

This gossip is absolutely groundless and if the busybody who started these malicious lies would stop to think they would know better. How do they account for the fact that the person setting our garage was shot at and I was with the fellow who shot? Also, if this fellow will come back we have a little heavier shot now. I suppose also that this gossiper thinks I sit up half the night guarding for fun. (Signed) HARRY NELSON.

LaGrande, Oregon, Oct. 12, 1932

Editor Evening Observer: In your issue of October 11th there appeared a news article on a debate on the question of the Higher Education School Consolidation bill between Roger Ball and C. R. Eberhard, which is so biased, unfair and untrue that I feel that I must answer it.

The statement that Mr. Ball was forced to admit that the Eastern Oregon Normal ranks 47th in the United States in the matter of state support but not in scholastic standing is untrue. Mr. Ball's statement was that the normal schools of Oregon rank much below average in standing among teacher training institutions in the United States and that they had been squeezed out of proper support by the two big institutions in the state so that they ranked 47th in final support. He cited the report issued by the Federal Survey Commission as authority for his statements.

In the second paragraph of the article you report statements allegedly made by President H. E. Inlow when as a matter of fact President Inlow was not even present at the meeting.

No statement of fact presented by Mr. Ball was supported by any member of the Normal school faculty as far as I could judge.

Your paper also goes into quite a lengthy report in regard to a discussion on library costs when also as a matter of fact Mr. Ball's statements that one university library through consolidation would replace the two now maintained was not even questioned and no such discussion was had.

In closing the article your reporter makes the statement that "Many of his other arguments were disposed of in the same way."

Individuals who heard the debate with whom I have discussed this article agree that it is no way presents what actually transpired. It is a biased, prejudiced report designed to deceive readers contrary to good newspaper ethics.

FRANK McKENNON.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer
WASHINGTON — There'll be a job open for some new member of the house in the next congress — one that will project him into the limelight immediately and keep him there as long as he desires.

Underhill, of Massachusetts, is retiring from the house at the close of the present congress, thus leaving the job open. Anyone who wants it and has enough nerve can have it.

It requires only about 13 minutes after the speaker has banged his gavel at noon opening the session. All that is necessary is to be able to yell a lusty "I object!"

It is during this time that extraneous matter is inserted in the Congressional Record in that section known as the appendix. Senator King of Utah, describes it "the burial ground for speeches."

Roughly about 23 per cent of the Record at present is taken up by this

extraneous matter.

"Debunking" The Record Underhill constantly battled to hold the appendix down. He called the Record a "catch all" for members of congress, pleaded with members that it be "debunked" and did a lot of "debunking" himself with his "I object."

He made wide studies of the Record of several congresses. He found, among other things, that in one case alone it cost the government \$13,769.85 for a member to extend his remarks.

He asserted also that congressmen like to tickle the vanity of their constituents by printing articles and speeches that the constituents themselves make; that others clutter up the pages with statistics only of in-

terest to their own districts, and that newspaper editors are inserters, which flatter publishers.

Some of the members, Underhill says, insert long reports on what they have done in congress, have it printed and broadcast over their districts just before election time.

Harsh Words And Glares At times he was razzed unmercifully by his colleagues for his ideas on Record reform. His "I objects" often brought harsh words and glares from his colleagues. Many times a member would wait until he had gone from the chamber, then hastily insert his speech or article.

But when Underhill was on the spot few got by him.

After the Movies

LORETTA YOUNG—First National Pictures star



DROP in at a restaurant or come back home — and treat yourself to a perfect late snack. It's a bowl of crisp Kellogg's Corn Flakes, with milk and a bit of fruit. Delicious! Easy to digest. Helps you sleep sounder. Just try it instead of something heavy! Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.



Enjoy a bowl of Kellogg's

Other Papers Say:

WHY WE SAY TO VOTE "NO" Absurdly technical for a popular ballot measure is the freight truck and bus bill, the eighth measure on the November ballot. This bill is nominally sponsored by Oswald West, of the Highway Protective association. This newspaper has frequently advocated the regulation of bus and truck transportation systems, and it is heartily in sympathy with the railroads in their plight, but it recommends a "No" vote on this measure. Those who read their voters' pamphlet will find some 20 pages packed with formidable technical and statistical material, with bewildering conflicting claims. This newspaper is convinced that it is impossible for the average voter to understand all this sufficiently well to vote intelligently on this measure. Proponents of the measure assert it

will provide protection for the highways from damage by excessively loaded trucks and buses. Those who oppose it assert it will drive the trucks and buses out of business. The affirmative argument in the voters' pamphlet is as technical as the bill itself. There is not a great deal of information for the voter in the negative statement by the Allied Truck Owners.

What seems to the reader to be the most satisfactory statement on the matter is submitted by W. B. Dennis, of Carlton, Ore., who states he has no direct interest in any transportation enterprise. Dennis sees in the bill a menace to the benefits people of the state derive from their highways, a danger of raising freight rates at a time when this would be a serious blow to the people of the state. He sees danger in tampering with present load limits. He makes this statement, which has a lot of common sense in it:

"This is work for the legislature, not for the voters. The scientific working out of highway fees is a job for experts in possession of all the involved and

complicated facts." With this view, this newspaper agrees. In opposing this bill it does not depart from its belief that there should be fair regulations of highway transportation, and that the railroads, in many instances, are placed at a disadvantage because of regulations imposed upon them and not imposed upon their competitors. But it does believe that if there are to be regulatory measures, they should be worked out by competent experts representing the people, and not in the manner proposed by the freight truck and bus bill. It recommends a "No" vote on this measure. —Klamath Falls Herald.

DOGS TO BE EXECUTED

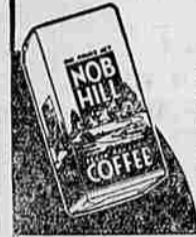
MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (AP) — Five dogs were sentenced to death here today for attacking a horse when it was down. The horse stumbled and fell yesterday and dogs set upon it. An officer shot the horse and then condemned the dogs to death.

Umpires were introduced into baseball in 1879, thereby necessitating invention of the pop bottle.

SAFEWAY STORES

Fri. - Sat.
Oct. 21-22
Features

NOB HILL COFFEE



The real aristocrat of coffees—none better at any price! Fresh roasted daily. The flavor-protected package saves you the cost of an expensive container.

Pound package 30c

Three Service and One Self-Service All Have Free Delivery

Kipperd Salmon

Salmon with New Taste 19c

Citron - Lemon - Orange Peel

Fresh — Excellent Quality, Pound 33c

Jello

America's Favorite Dessert Get Big Zeppelin Ballon FREE 2 for 15c

Soup Campbell's Tomato 2 Cans 15c

Kraut 2 1/2 Cans 25c

Milk

10 Cans Tall Cans 47c

Bananas Golden Ripe 3 lbs. 15c

Celery Extra Large 5c

Preserves Strawberry, Large Jar 33c

Edwards' DEPENDABLE COFFEE

Everything you want in coffee—flavor, richness, strength! A choice quality vacuum-packed blend at a low price.



Lb. 29c

89c Sack

\$3.53 Bbl.

FLOUR

Lily White Absolutely Guaranteed

\$17.50

Suits and Overcoats

\$17.50

Brand New Suits and Overcoats in all the new patterns and materials. You owe it to yourself to look at these values before purchasing a suit or overcoat.

Trotter's QUALITY CLOTHES SHOP THE STORE FOR EVERY MAN