

LaGrande Evening Observer

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HAROLD M. FINLAY Business Manager

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INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

The last of three measures devised to bring about tax reduction and equalization in Oregon will appear on the ballot as the result of initiative petitions sponsored by the Oregon Taxpayers' Equalization and Conservation League.

The income tax measure is entitled "Personal Income Tax Law Amendment Bill — Purpose: To further reduce property taxes by advancing the tax rates on net personal incomes in excess of \$5,000 from 5 to a maximum of 8 per cent; substituting an exemption from the total tax of \$10 for a single person, \$20 for a married person, head of family, or husband and wife, and \$4.00 for each dependent, instead of the present income exemptions of \$1,500, \$2,500, and \$400 respectively; and amending the provisions of the law so as to apply to the entire income of residents from personal service."

The editor of the Portland Oregonian opposes the bill on this ground: "It is the business of the general public now to reject tax increases of every form — to compel by this means the suspension of those functions of government which, at some pain, at some regret, we can temporarily do without."

Other editors have pointed out, however, that this bill would not be increasing our tax burdens, but would merely equalize them, since the money collected from incomes would make it unnecessary to collect so much from property which now pays regardless of whether or not it produces any income.

It will be remembered that Governor Meier dispensed with the state tax on real property when income, excise, and intangibles taxes were instituted, leaving property taxes for the support of the local governments entirely. But the return from the income, intangibles, and excise taxes has fallen off to such an extent that unless the income tax is increased, the state must resort to the property tax again.

The only other alternative is a drastic curtailment of the functions of our state government regardless of pain or regrets, as the Oregonian suggests. But when the people of the state try to eliminate those functions of government which we can temporarily do without, it seems that almost everything is necessary. And, moreover, there are certain long time obligations which must be met in spite of dwindling tax receipts.

The Oregonian advances the theory that an increased income tax will drive out our present state industries and prevent others from coming in, since men with money will prefer to invest it where they do not have to pay such high income taxes. That is probably true to a certain extent; but must we tax property to the point of confiscation in order to encourage industry? Where do we profit if the state takes away our property (through excessive taxation) in order to persuade wealthy men to come in and buy it up?

The general opinion seems to be that the proposed change in the income tax — broadening the base and increasing the rates on the larger incomes — is a wise measure and perfectly fair to all. It is no burden on the smaller incomes, since a married man with an income of less than \$1,500 would pay no tax at all; and the man who boasts an income of more than \$5,000 in these times should be willing to bear the increased tax, instead of forcing it upon the owner of property which is producing no revenue or barely enough to offset depreciation.

MT. EVEREST'S CHALLENGE

The world's tallest mountain is going to be assailed once more. Early next year a party of Englishmen will leave for Tibet in an attempt to climb to the top of Mount Everest.

This is a job that has never been done, for Mount Everest rises more than 29,000 feet above sea level and puts almost insuperable obstacles in the way of climbers. Some men have lost their lives trying to get to the top. All who have tried it have suffered to the limit of physical endurance.

And climbing Mount Everest, or any other mountain, is from the utilitarian standpoint about the most completely useless thing a man can try to do. There is nothing up there except a lot of bare rock and ice and a perpetual snow-storm. The race will be neither richer, happier nor wiser if someone finally gets to the top. The fortunate man himself won't make any money out of it.

Why, then, should people try it? And why should the attempt be, for the rest of us, not merely exciting to read about but actually uplifting, and knightly, and glamorous?

The answer, of course, is that Mount Everest is a challenge to the human spirit. A mountain climber, some years ago, who was asked why he was going to make the attempt, replied in candid surprise, "Why—because it's there."

And that, after all, is the explanation — "because it's there." It rises bleak and threatening, a God-given creation to test a man's courage and skill and endurance to the very utmost. And the human soul, having a seed of immortality hidden somewhere within it, cannot willingly let such a test go unsmiled.

Mountain climbing is perhaps the purest form of sport there is. In it a man contests with his own body. He tests his courage and his physical hardihood into the scales to see whether he is the man he hopes he is. The very uselessness of his effort proves its worth. He is contending for an inner satisfaction which is the greatest prize any sport can possibly offer.

Other Papers Say:

PROHIBITION REPEAL

The first of the measures proposed by the initiative to be found on the November ballot will be that repealing the state law enacted for carrying out the provisions of the state constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The submission of this repeal measure to the people is a reflection of the movement for a change in and a liberalization of the prohibition laws that resulted in the declarations in favor of the modification of the 18th amendment to be found in the platforms of the Republican and the Democratic parties.

Some day in the not very distant future there will be, we believe, a change in the federal laws on this subject. When that day comes there should be, we further believe, a coordination of state with the federal law with such modifications as may be developed through the operation of local option.

What, in the meantime, should the state law be?

The ardent dries, the strict prohibitionists, the bitter-enders will, of course, fight to the last to preserve prohibition-by-law. They insist that there shall be no change in the law and theirs is the only argument found in the official pamphlet in connection with the proposed repeal.

The extreme wets, on the other hand, favor this measure. They look upon this prohibition law as simply one of the hurdles to be passed in the race toward the ultimate goal of repeal.

Between these two extremes, the party of the right and the party of the left, is another. Some of its members are wet, some dry but all favor federal repeal and a re-issuing of our prohibition law in the hope that its evils may be eliminated. On this state measure they are uncertain.

Some are inclined to favor it because they want to register their votes in favor of a change. Some, on the other hand, will oppose because they think that whatever the state does should be done after the federal law has been amended. With the extreme dries they think that a complete absence of state law will lead to extremes of abuse and violation that should not be tolerated.

One difficulty exists with respect to such votes as these last in that their expression will be misinterpreted. Those casting them will be wanting a change but their votes will be taken to mean opposition to all change instead of merely to the kind of change and the kind of situation that the proposed repeal will bring about.

If the vote should be against repeal, even though only narrowly so, the dries will insist it means an absolute dry conviction when in fact there will be enough in a small majority who really want repeal to change the result were they expressing themselves on the wet and dry issue rather than on one that involves other considerations. This would be unfortunate and might tend to delay the expected change in the federal law.

We advocate this possibility but taking everything together we believe that until we know what the nature of the change in the federal law is to be and until that change is made Oregon should retain her enforcement statute. For that reason on this measure our recommendation is to vote 313X No.—Bend Bulletin.

The Ship of State is headed for the rocks; if one believes that either party's speakers say will happen if the other party wins.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer WASHINGTON — Upon the shoulders of a mild, soft-spoken southerner of 54—a familiar figure in practically every capital of the world—rests much of the responsibility for whether any real disarmament among nations will be effected in the near future.

He is Norman H. Davis, American delegate to the disarmament conference at Geneva and President Hoover's special representative to Europe. It is Davis who at present is communicating between Geneva, London, Paris and Berlin laying the groundwork in informal conversations with European leaders upon which, it is hoped, will rest a substantial agreement later on.

Davis, a native of Tennessee and who still has many traits of the south about him, long has been an important figure in American diplomacy.

Business Man Davis was a successful business man before he took up diplomacy. Starting his career in Cuba, by the time he was 28 years old he had organized the Trust Company of Havana.

When the United States entered the World war, he quit his business and came to Washington. He went to William G. McAdoo, and volunteered his services. McAdoo made a place for him in the treasury department as his financial adviser on foreign loans.

His rise in the Wilson administration was rapid. He became assistant secretary of the treasury and then under-secretary of state. Then followed a number of important special appointments. He was finance commissioner of the United States to Europe, financial adviser to President Wilson and financial adviser to the American commission to negotiate peace.

Filled League Post In 1924, he wanted to retire, but within a few years the League of Nations persuaded him to accept a post on the finance committee.

Like the president he is a graduate of Stanford university, but he didn't know Mr. Hoover there. Davis graduated five years after the president.

FRENCH GENERALS WARNED TO BE SEEN, NOT HEARD

PARIS — Joseph Paul-Boncour, France's minister of war, believes that generals should be seen, but not heard. In a recent circular, he told the higher officers that they must not speak at ceremonies which the minister attends in person. He reserves for himself the right to talk on behalf of the army.

In case, however, circumstances seem to oblige a general or colonel to say nothing at a veterans' reunion or the dedication of a war monument, M. Paul-Boncour stipulates that the officers must first submit his speech for approval.

Germany has "lowered her sights" to the extent that all she seeks to establish now in her relations with the powers is equality instead of superiority.

FIND IT HERE

Copy for this Column must be in by 8 a. m.

Crazy Crystals on sale at Moon Drug Co. 10-12-1 m.

DON'T FORGET Harvest Moon Ball at Union tonight, Lindsey's orchestra. 10-21-1 t.

HAT CLEANING & BLOCKING—60c At Angels. Best Work Always. Across from Penney's. 10-19-1 m.

MRS. ALFRED L. RICHARDSON Soprano—Accredited Teacher—Will take a limited number of pupils. 10-19-4 t.

RUMMAGE SALE By Greenwood P. T. A. in the Grace Bldg, 1497 Adams, Sat., Oct. 22, at 9:30 a. m. 10-19-3 t.

Currier's Tablets for stomach trouble at Moon Drug Co. 10-12-1 m.

THE BEST YET The greatest values ever offered in Coffee Tables and What-Not Shelves are now on the Extra Special Sale of Fine Lacquer and Oriental Designed Tables and shelves at \$14.99 and 98c. See the window display now at Richardson's Art and Gift Shop. 10-17-3 t.

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

YOUR PICTURES Will be quickly and correctly framed at the most reasonable price at Richardson's Art and Gift Shop. They specialize in all kinds of picture work. 10-17-3 t.

Moon's—Agents for Currier's tablets. 10-12-1 m.

USED PARTS 1930 Model "A" Ford J. S. Larison Larison-Frees Chevrolet Co. 10-20-2 t.

EXTRA SPECIAL 25 daffodil bulbs for 25c at Clarke Florists. 10-20-3 t.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF FINAL ACCOUNT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Administratrix of the estate of Anna Anderson, deceased, has filed her final account herein and the County Court has fixed Monday the 21st day of November, 1932, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon thereof, as the time for the hearing of objections to such final account and the settlement thereof.

HULDA ANDERSON, Administratrix of the estate of Anna Anderson, deceased.

ROBERT S. EARIN, West-Jacobson Building, La Grande, Oregon, Attorney for Administratrix. Oct. 21, 28, Nov. 4, 11, 18.

NOTICE OF HEARING OF FINAL ACCOUNT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Administrator of the estate of P. R. Finlay, deceased, has filed his final account herein and the County Court has fixed Monday the 31st day of October, 1932, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day as the time for the hearing of objections to such final account and the settlement thereof.

HAROLD M. FINLAY, Administrator of the Estate of P. R. Finlay, deceased. Sept. 30, Oct. 7, 14, 21 and 28.

CITATION

IN THE COUNTY COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF UNION, STATE OF OREGON

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ERNEST THORSON, DECEASED. To all unknown heirs of Ernest Thorson, deceased, and all other persons unknown, claiming any interest in or to the real estate described herein, greeting:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Union, at the court-room thereof, at La Grande, in the County of Union, within 10 days from the date of service of this citation, if served within Union County, Oregon; or within 20 days from the date of service of this citation, if served in any other county of the state of Oregon; or, if served by publication, within 28 days from the date of the first publication of this citation, to show cause, if any exists, why an order for the sale of the following described real property should not be made as prayed for in the petition of the Administrator herein:

Lots 5, 6, 7 & 8, Block 21, Riverside Addition to La Grande, Union County, Oregon;

Lots 1, 2, 3 & 4, Block 29, Riverside Addition to La Grande, Union County, Oregon.

Witness my hand and seal of said County Court, this 21st day of October, 1932.

10% Discount on all Laundry Work Standard Laundry 1418 Jefferson St.

side Addition to La Grande, Union County, Oregon.

Lot 11, Lyman's Sub-division of La Grande, Union County, Oregon; Lots 2, 3, 4 & 7 of Coggan's Second Addition to La Grande, Union County, Oregon;

WITNESS, the Hon. U. G. Couch, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Union, with the seal of said Court affixed this 28 day of September, 1932.

ATTEST: C. K. McCormick, Clerk. By C. L. Graham, Deputy. Sept. 30, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28.

VICKS COUGH DROP ... All you've hoped for in a Cough Drop—medicated with ingredients of VICKS VAPORUB

IS YOUR Radio Noisy? Chances are the Tubes are bad. We have just received the newest type of Tube Tester. All tubes checked free. Bring them in. BOHNENKAMP'S We carry all types of tubes in stock.

Mohr's Market Next to Sacajawea Hotel Phone MS99 Cash Specials Baby Beef ROASTS—Choice cuts 9c - 10c RIB BOIL — 6c NECK CUTS 7c STEAKS — Rib - Sirloin - T-Bone, lb. 12 1/2c MEAT GROUND FOR LOAF, 2 lbs. 25c Pork Specials SHOULDERS—Half or Whole, lb. 8c ROAST—Choice Cuts, lb. 10c STEAK 11c lb. CHOPS 14c lb. SAUSAGE—Home made, 2 lbs. 25c PURE LARD, 4 lbs. 39c Shortening 6c T-C HAMS, skinned 17c PICNICS 9 1/2c No Cold Storage Products

McWilliams DUTCH SHOPS SPECIALS for SATURDAY Burnt Sugar Cakes 25c Chocolate Doughnuts, dozen 30c Chocolate Nut Cup Cakes, doz. 15c Danish Pastry each 5c, 6 for 25c Filled Tea Rings 15c each, 2 for 25c Cocomnut Macaroons dozen 15c Fresh Apple Pies 17c Cinnamon Rolls, doz. 25c Lady Fingers, doz. 20c Ice Cream — 16% Butterfat — Quart 35c

EASY ON THE POCKETBOOK FEDERATION and BLUESTEM Make Your Money Go Farther Both Are Highest Quality 100% Home Products Federation Flour Is the Best You Can Buy Gives Uniformly Perfect Results in for Bread and All Ordinary Baking Bluestem Flour Gives Uniformly Perfect Results in Cakes and All Fancy Pastries Made in Union County from Home Grown Wheat — No Freight to Pay LaGrande Milling Co.

C. J. BREIER CO. Depression Killers New Silk Frocks \$2.66 New Leather Coats \$5.00 Hats - Berets 48c to \$1.98 Sweaters 69c to \$1.49 Suede Coats 98c to \$1.29 Nite Wear 69c to \$1.19 Union Suits 49c Blankets 98c Per Pair