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Trust in the Lord, and do good: so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.—Psalm 37:3.

ECONOMY IN EDUCATION

The unknown backers of the Zorn-Macpherson school-juggling bill have been pleading with the residents of Ashland and La Grande, as well as Eugene, to forget their selfish sectional interests and vote for the bill in the interests of economy for the entire state.

They claim that passage of this measure will result in the saving of \$1,000,000 a year, and the people of Ashland, La Grande, and Eugene might respond to this noble appeal if that claim could be proved; but it cannot be proved.

The best informed tax authorities in the state have come out in opposition to the bill after making a careful study of its provisions. C. C. Chapman, editor of the Oregon Voter, says: "As a tax-saving measure, this initiative bill can accomplish nothing without further legislation which in its nature is destructive. The measure and the promises made in its behalf will not stand up as an economy measure under the test of factual analysis."

James E. Burdett, president of the Oregon Tax Equalization and Conservation League, has just issued a statement condemning the Zorn-Macpherson school moving bill as "one of the most extravagant programs ever foisted upon the people of Oregon." Mr. Burdett is really interested in tax reduction, and is more active in that cause than any other man in the state, but he asserts that the school moving bill is not a sane economy measure, but that there is undoubtedly some selfish motive behind it. He believes that there have been extravagances in the operation of the schools, but that the appointment of Dr. Kerr as head of both college and university is a big step toward effecting substantial savings without destroying the existing system.

As has been shown before, if the school moving bill were able to save anything like a million dollars a year, it would be at the expense of the young people of our state. The would-be school movers ignore the fact that a large proportion of college and university students are dependent upon part time jobs for their support while getting their education; that Corvallis (a town smaller than La Grande) would furnish so little opportunity in this respect that hundreds of students would have to give up their struggle for higher learning; and that because of this fact, the consolidated institution at Corvallis would have an enrollment not much larger than that of the present state college. Those without plenty of money would be kept out.

The supporters of the bill reply that such students would be able to attend the junior colleges; but their defense contradicts their previous statement that the junior colleges would attract a "better class of students" than the normal schools—meaning students with more money to spend in our community. The creation of a four-year teachers college at Eugene and the abandonment of our three normal schools will place another obstacle in the path of students of limited financial resources, making it necessary for normal training students in Eastern Oregon to travel four or five hundred miles from their homes. This would also handicap teachers in rural districts, who have been coming to our Normal school for additional training during summer terms.

How the state could operate the consolidated institution at Corvallis, the teachers college at Eugene, the law school at Salem, the medical school at Portland, Doernbecher Hospital in Portland, and two junior colleges at Ashland and La Grande at \$1,000,000 less than the expense of the present system—this is yet to be explained. If the bill were passed we would still have seven institutions to support, the same as now. Any huge saving would have to come through a reduction in the number of students attending those institutions.

UNSEEN DANGER

With the coming of fall and winter—the colder days when the automobile driving public shuns the chilly air as much as possible—it is again time to sound a warning against the unseen, usually unsuspected tragedy that stalks in garages and closed buildings where cars may be started.

We refer to the ever-present danger of carbon monoxide gas from the exhaust of the running engine. Dangerously poisonous, a car need be in operation only a short time in a closed building before this gas fills the air and brings death to any unfortunate persons who neglect to guard against its lethal qualities.

Not only in garages, but often in sedans and coupes when heaters that operate from the exhaust, there is danger. A faulty heater, allowing gases from the engine to enter the automobile, often causes death to occupants of the machine. When one is not sure about the heater, it is better to drive with BOTH a back and front window opened a little, in order to keep the air inside pure. There have been cases when occupants of the back seat of a sedan have been asphyxiated while the front seat passengers felt no ill effects—because a front but not a back window was open.

Over the weekend seven persons near Portland had a very narrow escape from carbon monoxide asphyxiation, and unless care is taken universally, there will be more and more news reports of such tragedies as the cold weather continues.

If in doubt about your heater, have it inspected, and don't run your car inside a closed garage or building. It's a thousand times better to be safe than sorry!

OUT OUR WAY

THIS LOOKS LIKE A DIRTY TRICK, BUT IT HAIN'T—I GOT TO GIT A HAR CUT THIS TIME. KEEP 'ER BEHIND TH BUSHES FER A LONG WAYS YIT, BOYS, AFORE WE START ER—YUH KIN HEAR TH— THING START FOUR MILES OFF.

I DON'T KEEP IF THEY HEAR 'ER START, JEST SO I CAINT HEAR 'EM RUSH OUT AN' HOLLER.

THEY GIT THINGS FER ME WHEN THEY GO TO TOWN, BUT THEY CAINT GIT ME A HAIR CUT, ER HAVE A GOOD TIME FER ME—RIGHT NOW IM SCARIT SOMEBODY'LL POP OUT FROM BEHIND A BUSH AN' YELL, "OH GOIN TO TOWN? WELL, DO YOU MIND GITTIN ME A PACKAGE O HAIR PINS, SOME WRITIN PAPER AN A—UH— WELL, ANWAY, I'D COME HOME WITH NO HAIR CUT AGIN.



PRIVATE BUSINESS.

By J. R. Williams

HOOVER WILL CLOSE DRIVE IN THE WEST

(Continued From Page Three)

appeared before or spoken to more than a quarter-of-a-million people here he swung through five populous eastern states into the milling mass along New York's Fifth avenue.

Both Cheers and Boos
During the long day the president was cheered by more people than on any of his previous campaign joints, but he also heard boos in Philadelphia and New York that the cheering did not quite drown out.

The New York reception, with its crowded streets, showering ticker tape and confetti, intermittent applause, an army of police and waving flags was a repetition of those that he had received in rapid succession during the day at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark and cities in between.

It was topped off with a 13-minute ovation that filled the great spaces of Madison Square Garden with a deafening din that only died down when Senator Herbert (H. R. L.) Hoover introduced Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former president, who in turn presented Mr. Hoover.

Police Maul Hecker
Before the chief executive could begin his speech, an excited man shouted down from one of the high balconies, "You're a liar." He repeated it over and over until those near him, and a crowd of seven men, mauled him and dragged him out of the garden.

Telling his vast audience that "this philosophy upon which the government of New York proposes to conduct the presidency of the United States is the philosophy of stagnation, of despair," the president listed eight proposals of our opponents that will endanger or destroy our system.

"This campaign," Mr. Hoover said, "is more than a contest between two men. It is more than a contest between two parties. It is a contest between two philosophies of government."

"We are told by the opposition that we must have a change that we must have a new deal. It is not the change that comes from normal development of national life to which I object, but the proposal to alter the whole foundations of our national life which have been built through generations of testing and struggle, and of the principles upon which we have built the nation."

Mr. Hoover said in considering what the Democrats are proposing "we must go deeper than platitudes and emotional appeals of the public platform in the campaign and study their record and look into the type of leaders campaigning for the Democratic ticket."

"Reerring to the latter, the chief executive said "I can respect the sincerity of these men in their desire to change our form of government and our social and economic system, though I shall do my best tonight to prove they are wrong."

Nanos Opponents
The crowd boomed, as the president added:

"I refer particularly to Senator Norris, Senator LaFollette, Senator Cutting, Senator Huey Long, Senator Wheeler, William H. Hearst, and other exponents of a social philosophy different from the traditional American one."

"Unless these men feel assurance of support to their ideas," he continued, "they certainly would not be supporting these candidates and the Democratic party. The zeal of these men indicates that they will have voice in the administration of our government."

Continuing, the president said the changes proposed by the "Democrats" principals and allies are of the most profound and penetrating character.

"Let us pause for a moment and examine the American system of government, and accept the system which it is now proposed that we should alter," he added. "Our system is the product of our race and of our experience in building a nation to heighten unexcelled in the whole history of the world."

"It is a system peculiar to the American people. It differs essentially from all others in the world, and it is an American system. It is founded on the conception that only through ordered liberty, through freedom to the individual, and equal opportunity to the individual will our initiative and enterprise be summoned to spur the march of progress."

"Questions often arise whether democracy can remain master in its own house, can preserve the fundamentals of our American system. I contend that it can, and I contend that this American system of ours has demonstrated its validity and superiority over any system yet invented by human mind. It has demonstrated it in the face of the greatest test of our history, that is the emergency which we have faced in the past three years."

"We Did Succeed"
"In spite of all these obstructions we did succeed. Our form of government did prove itself equal to the task. We saved this nation from a quarter of a century of chaos and degeneration, and we preserved the savings, the insurance policies and gave a fighting chance to men to hold their homes. We installed measures which today are bringing back recovery. A million men have found jobs."

"I therefore contend that the problem of today is to continue these measures and policies to restore this American system to its normal functioning, to repair the wounds it has received, to correct the weaknesses, and evils which would defeat that system."

THE OPEN COURT

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

Editor Observer:

From the number of comments reaching us since our former article, it is very evident that there is a strong sentiment in favor of making some arrangement whereby banking operations can again be resumed in La Grande, and also very obvious that they cannot be again conducted under the old system with any hope of securing the confidence and cooperation of our citizens. In other words, it is going to demand closer relationship and a greater assurance of security before depositors will again trust their money or exert their influence to an institution of this kind in the state.

First and foremost, then, is the re-establishment of confidence. And there is only one way to do this. Guarantee security. Can this be done? Just at present it certainly seems to be an impossible task, but we believe it can be done, and under conditions that will result in La Grande having as its business center the strongest institutions of this kind in the state.

Right here and now let us state that we feel that we are in very deep water in writing on this subject, and any suggestions we advance may be rather vague and illusory, but if they point a way for a workable endeavor something along the line can not doubt be worked out through cooperation of representatives of all interested.

Everyone realizes that our people are permeated with a strong feeling of fear and heartiness. They are afraid under present conditions that whatever they undertake will fail. This should not be the case. Our community is strong enough and large enough to conquer anything wherein community spirit is called into operation, especially under conditions that would reestablish confidence and obtain a wholehearted support.

Just how would we go about it to establish confidence and secure this support?

FIRST—Guaranteed deposits. When a patron deposited a sum of money, guarantee that that sum will be held in the bank unless it leaves through check or by his consent, and in form of a loan, and when the loan is made give the depositor the notes to hold as security, and make every loan so gilt-edged that the notes issued thereon would be recognized and accepted as legal tender should the holder desire to dispose of the same before the loan matures. Have reports made to the president or controller, and inform the depositor of the security offered. When a loan is made, give the depositor 5 per cent and retain the balance of the interest for collection and operation of the bank. In this way no interest will be paid on deposits unless they were earning interest. The surplus, undivided profits or other monies not subject to check could be used for short time loans. Make small, short loans, rather than large, long ones, and take no chances on the security.

SECOND—Take depositors into confidence more than has been done in the past. Issue monthly statements and mail to every depositor, with a letter explaining new ideas or features that would be inaugurated as the business progressed. Make the president a contact man, with his principal duty that of becoming acquainted and associating with citizens and depositors, with duties outside the bank as well as in. A man who has no "high hat" nor could be induced to wear one. Make every depositor feel that he was a part of the institution, and that in the event the bank was his success. Have a reception and lounging room, do everything to make a patron feel at home.

THIRD—Feature the clearing house end of the business at present. Charge a few cents for cashing checks and other accommodations, the fee in proportion to the size of the check. Do not expect to object to this when they realize that the bank is cutting off income and carrying additional insurance to guarantee security. Do not carry large accounts for small salaries. The depositor realizes that in one way or another his money will eventually pay the expenses of operation.

FOURTH—Post a reward for any person bringing the bank information that would result in conviction of anyone circulating stories that might result in injury to the bank. Advise the institution of this kind can prosecute for libel as well as an individual, and a penalty should certainly be meted out to any individual who would thus injure the entire community through slandering the bank.

No doubt many other suggestions would be offered for consideration at a meeting to adopt a set of rules for operation, but none should be considered that would lessen the absolute safety of deposits, as that the only way a depositor could lose his money would be by robbery, and insurance could protect him in this. His money would surely be more secure if left with the bank under above conditions than buried and hid around the house, subject to fire and theft hazards.

We feel that with this article and talking into consideration our former one, a foundation should be laid for future operations, and hope that any one having suggestions to make along this line will mail them to us, so that when a meeting is called, as it eventually will be, to consider this question, these present will have before them everything and anything that will add toward the success of whatever may be decided upon. There is no person on earth who can be swayed by the force of his logic. Those who are broad of mind, who place the welfare of the nation above the success of party, know that the president is the best bet to lead us out of the present abyss. The president is a fighter, not for himself or his office, but for his people and his native land. He should be the popular champion of the great majority Nov. 8.—Walla Walla Bulletin.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—Those who, early in the campaign, predicted that Ohio would be a mighty political battle ground before the election of November 8 may not have realized how true were their prophecies.

The Buckeye state has been and continues to be the biggest gun of both parties loosed in a terrific drive to capture the state's 26 electoral votes.

Consider, for example, what political fare Ohio voters already have had. Senator Roosevelt journeyed to Columbus to make the first real speech of his campaign. President Hoover replied by journeying to Cleveland, where he made "the record" of his major campaign addresses. Later he spoke in several Ohio cities on his way to Detroit.

But it seemed evident months ago that Ohio would be one of the main focal points in the campaign. Events preceding the campaign itself seemed to make it inevitable.

The election of Senator Buckley, an opponent of prohibition, back in 1926, started Democrats talking about a presidential victory for their party in 1932. A Democrat who could roll up more than a million votes, as he did in the Ohio state of the presidential drive for constitutional prohibition—and in an off-year—gave cause for hope.

And Buckley's victory played no inconsiderable part in the adoption of the out-and-out repeal plank in the Democratic platform at Chicago.

Few states or localities, even in a year such as this, can boast of having so much political talent within their borders at one time. But it seemed evident months ago that Ohio would be one of the main focal points in the campaign. Events preceding the campaign itself seemed to make it inevitable.

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Other Papers Say:

HOOVER COURAGE WINS

Herbert Hoover has been winning hundreds of thousands of friends since he launched his aggressive speaking campaign for reelection to the presidency. He has displayed a brave and courageous spirit in the face of the most bitter and unrelenting opposition that has ever been meted out to a man in the history of the United States.

He has been fighting the world-wide depression for three and one-half years, too busy most of the time to take any rest or recreation. While he has been fighting and looking after his duties, political opponents, eager to have his job and the jobs of others in the party in power, have done their utmost to bring about his resignation.

He has been fighting the world-wide depression for three and one-half years, too busy most of the time to take any rest or recreation. While he has been fighting and looking after his duties, political opponents, eager to have his job and the jobs of others in the party in power, have done their utmost to bring about his resignation.

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Review Improvements
Reviewing improvements in American life during the last generation, the president then said:

"This 30 years of incomparable improvement in the scale of living, the advance of comfort and intellectual life, inspiration, and ideals did not arise without right principles and machinery. It is all wrong and that it must be abandoned. Should not our purpose be to restore the normal working of that system which has brought us such immeasurable benefits, and not destroy it?"

"Cries of 'no' greeted the president as he asked if the system should be discarded.

The president listed some of the proposals of the Democrats which he said would "endanger or destroy our system."

These proposals, he said, include: "Expansion of government expenditure by 30 per cent, sectional and group raids on the public treasury," "Inflation of the currency," "Extend the government into the personal banking business," "Reduce the protective tariff to a competitive tariff for revenue," "Place the government into the power business," "A promise to promote employment for all surplus labor at all times."

Disseuses Tariff
In discussing the tariff question, Mr. Hoover said whole towns and communities were built up and were dependent upon the Republican protective tariff system.

"The grass will grow in streets of a hundred cities, a thousand towns, the weeds will overrun the fields of millions of farms if that protection be taken away," he said. "Their churches and school houses will decay."

The president characterized as "absolutely destructive" the proposal he said was made by Roosevelt to support self-liquidating public works sufficient to provide employment for "all surplus labor at all times."

The number of patent applications awaiting action in the patent office was lower on September 30 than at any time in the past five years.

HELP WANTED
If you want help in the framing of your pictures, and wish them done correctly at the right price, just take them to Richardson "The Art Man" at Richardson's Art and Gift Shop, 10-31-1 f.

ATTENTION!
Brotherhood Engineers may pay dues at City Recorder's office, where they can receive a receipt for same. C. M. Humphreys, Sec. 10-24-12 f.

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

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

Backache Bother You?
A persistent backache, with bladder irregularities and a tired, nervous, depressed feeling may warn of some disordered kidney or bladder condition. Users everywhere rely on Doan's Pills. Praised for more than 50 years by grateful users the country over. Sold by all druggists.

Doan's Pills
A Diuretic for the Kidneys

Let's be frank about it.

You want to pay less for your Fall clothing... perhaps a lot less.

Like the gentleman who had always paid \$60 for his suits... he wondered if our \$25 suit would satisfy him.

We assured him it would... and we assure you that you'll be more than pleased.

We are showing Michaels-Stern suits at \$25, that would be a credit to the fifty dollar bill in the days before that wealthy note disappeared from circulation.

W. H. Bohnenkamp Co.

Western Super-X SHELLS
The Long Range Load

W. H. Bohnenkamp Co.

Galoshes look like leather feel like leather Shuglov by GOODRICH Made by Patented Process

Light as your evening slipper Fits like a kid glove

Alligator Finish \$3.45 Kid Finish \$2.95

"FALKS"

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

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

See us first if it's cleaning and pressing. Prices reduced. ZWEIFEL'S CLEANING—Main 170 10-5-1 m.

Catarrah Deafness Can Be Relieved

Persons suffering from catarrah deafness or head noises due to catarrah will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can usually be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that in many instances has effected relief after other treatments have failed.

Secure from Red Cross Drug Store or your druggist one ounce of Parmitin (double strength). Take this home and add a pint hot water and a little sugar. A tablespoonful four times a day should stop distressing catarrah head noises, improve hearing, make breathing easier and dry up mucous discharge. All catarrah sufferers need Parmitin. —Adv.

Standard Laundry 1418 Jefferson St.

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