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OUT OUR WAY



Huey Long Sends Reply to Hoover; Makes Wire Public

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long, one of several Roosevelt supporters whose political philosophy was criticized by President Hoover in New York Monday night, telegraphed the president Tuesday that a portion of the executive's speech indicated "everything for which I stood in the fight I made in the last congress."

A copy of the telegram, made public by Long, quoted the president as having said:

"My conception of America is a land where men and women may walk in ordered liberty, where they may enjoy the advantage of wealth not concentrated in the hands of a few but diffused through the lives of all, where they build and safeguard their homes, give to their children full opportunities of American life, where every man shall be respected in the faith that his conscience and his heart direct him to follow, where people secure in their liberty shall have leisure and impulse to seek a fuller life."

Long then added:

"If these words of yours were not mistakenly lifted from the closing paragraphs of a speech delivered by me in the United States senate, called 'the doom of America's dream,' then you very peculiarly wound up indorsing everything for which I stood in the fight I made in the last congress, while you declared you would denounce such philosophy of government as I advocated. By some strange coincidence your remarks were not changed sufficiently from the words of my speech for the average man to detect a literal, much less a substantial, difference in the verbiage."

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For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3: 16.

WHAT ABOUT THE TARIFF?

The "iniquitous Hawley-Smoot tariff act" has been one of the principal targets of Democratic wrath in the present political campaign. At the door of this American tariff they would lay the blame for the present economic demoralization of the entire world. Prominent Democrats from the presidential candidate on down to the humblest members of the party have been severe in their criticism of this Republican tariff, charging it with the "destruction" of our foreign trade.

The Hon. William W. Arnold, of Illinois, recently flooded the country with copies of his speech, "Our Vanishing Foreign Trade," which he made in the house of representatives. (He had printed at the top of his folder the line, "Not printed at government expense;" but the people paid the hundreds of dollars necessary to send it through the mails). In his eloquent speech he made the statement that: "The paralysis that has overtaken world commerce is due in large part to the world-wide tariff war which the Hoover administration started."

That statement is not true. The tariff war started in Europe a long time before Hoover ever thought of being president of the United States. Immediately after the close of the war European nations began raising tariff walls against each other, shutting out each other's products until they had to turn to the United States for their market. As a result, the foreign trade—exports and imports—of the United States mounted to \$18,000,000,000 in 1920. Then came the panic of 1921 and our foreign trade immediately dropped to less than \$7,000,000,000. Since there were no changes in the American tariff at that time, Representative Arnold would probably be at a loss to explain that precipitous drop in foreign trade.

Practically all important nations were raising their tariffs from that time on. In 1921 there were 22 nations which raised their rates. Then in 1922 the United States raised its tariff. According to Mr. Arnold's theory, such action on the part of the United States should have caused immediate retaliation from other nations; but the fact is that this tariff, instead of destroying our foreign trade, increased our customs receipts to nearly \$600,000,000 annually, and brought an increase in both imports and exports, without causing any noticeable retaliation from other countries. America enjoyed the greatest period of prosperity in her history from then until 1929.

But in the four years preceding the passage of our Hawley-smoot tariff act, forty-four other nations made revisions in their tariff laws, mostly upward; and most of these increases were made in order to alleviate unemployment which was becoming a serious problem in many other countries long before the United States felt any depression at all. And the increases in the British and Canadian tariffs, which have been pointed out as the result of the high American tariff, were not in the nature of retaliation so much as attempts to give British and Canadian labor the protection which Americans had long enjoyed.

Now, disregarding the question of whether or not the Hoover administration started the tariff war, it would be ruinous to our American agriculture and industries if our tariff should be lowered. If there was ever a time when a high tariff is necessary, it is right now, when the products of convict labor, coolie labor, peasant labor, and labor paid in depreciated currency of nations which have gone off the gold standard, are all competing for a place in world markets. Henry Rainey, of Illinois, and Democratic leader of the house, has sense enough to realize this, and warns his party accordingly. In considering the lowering of the tariff, he said, "We do not dare to do it with conditions as they are. We do not want this market flooded with the products of cheap labor in other countries."

STAYING THE HAND OF DEATH

Dr. William J. Mayo believes that mankind is coming appreciably nearer to the day when there will be no "unnecessary" deaths.

In a speech at St. Paul, the famous Minnesota physician points out that the number of diseases which can be cured is constantly increasing, and remarks that the advance in the fight against sickness in the last decade is "little short of miraculous."

So, once again, a great medical scientist has given us a new and welcome hope. But it is his phraseology that attracts attention, somehow; that little expression, "unnecessary deaths," sums up so graphically mankind's long fight against an enemy that is certain to win in the end.

What it implies, of course, is something that even a small child knows—that death is inevitable for everyone, and that even the wisest doctor cannot, after all, do more than postpone something that is bound to happen eventually.

But that perfectly obvious and inescapable truth is one to which the race has never quite succeeded in getting reconciled. All of our churches, most of our great art, are simply expressions of a pathetic, wistful human feeling that death is, or ought to be, something that can be conquered. We

can never quite accept the knowledge that we were born to die. The race's noblest moments have grown out of that deep yearning for a life that can go on and on.

And yet, when we stop to think, it is so clear that it is the "unnecessary" death that causes the most of our suffering. The death of a small child, so unbelievably hard to bear; the death of a young man who has just begun to show promise of great achievement; the death of one who has just reached the height of his powers and who has a fine work to do; the death of a loved person with whom one has just started to explore the inexpressible richness of human devotion—these are the tragedies that darken life the most.

If we could once know that death could be made to wait until its season had come, its final arrival would not look so appalling. And it is this fair prospect which Dr. Mayo has held out to us.

Other Papers Say:

AN EXPERT SPEAKS OF THE ROQUE

In controversy such as that which springs perennially from the question of commercial fishing in the Rogue river, there is no lack of regional opinion for and against some of which is selfish and some unselfish, some of which is well considered and some hasty and impetuous. The difficulty of the average voter, who consults these opposing views, each expressing itself as authoritative, will be to determine between them and to decide, perhaps on election day, whether he will vote for or against the closing of the Rogue. Let us hear the testimony of someone whose qualifications are beyond dispute, and who cannot possibly be accused of selfish partisanship.

Henry O'Malley is United States Commissioner of Fisheries. He is an authority of international reputation, and it may with truth be said of him that no other man is so familiar with our fisheries and their problems, with the picture as a whole rather than in fragments. He is a conservationist in the broader sense, looking toward the preservation of a great natural resource that it may yield revenues and recreation far into the future. In a recent letter to Matt Hygeman, superintendent of hatcheries, Oregon state game commission, Mr. O'Malley touched upon the Rogue river problem in these words:

I strongly feel that the Rogue river, as well as the other salmon rivers in Oregon, should be closed to commercial fishing if it is hoped to maintain the rivers in anywhere near their original productivity. These rivers are not unlike the rivers of Alaska, and we do not permit any fishing in any of our rivers in the north. In fact, some of them are closed a mile or more outside their mouths. I believe that the fish in the rivers should be left there to reproduce their species. This would give the steelhead trout, which is largely a game fish, an opportunity to perpetuate itself and furnish sport and food for the people of Oregon and the thousands of tourists who are now seeking the great out-of-doors. These trout will prove to be one of the valuable assets of the state of Oregon.

This is an opinion unflinching by any possible local influence. It is expert. It proceeds from close study of actual conditions. It is the product of scientific knowledge and practical experience. In the above paragraph Commissioner O'Malley, foremost of national authorities, clearly counsels the voters of Oregon to take thought of tomorrow, of their own future prosperity, and to vote for the final closing of the Rogue to commercial fishing.—Portland Oregonian.

AN "IN" WHO SHOULD STAY IN

It seems hardly necessary to urge the re-election of Frederick Steiwer as United States senator. Mr. Steiwer's first term has been so well marked with outstanding work for his state and intelligent service for the nation that his return to office would seem a foregone conclusion.

Particularly is it support almost automatic for Mr. Steiwer in a number of sections, such as Klamath Falls. The junior senator from Oregon has worked persistently for legislation to benefit the lumber industry, and was in the thick of the fight for a lumber tariff. The shrewd, courageous work that brought about the enactment of that tariff was as much Frederick Steiwer's as it is anybody's.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Steiwer's candidacy does not suffer from the voter tendency to "seek the ins" just

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON—Of the 30 or more women seeking seats in congress in the elections of November 8, perhaps none is more colorful than the one running as an independent Republican in the fourth Connecticut district.

She is Elsie Mary Hill, famed woman suffragist in the days when women were fighting for the right to ballot. Elsie Hill then was one of the most militant of women suffragists. It was in 1911 that she came to Washington to teach French in one of the high schools of the capital. She had studied abroad, and spent one year at the University of Rome, where the law lectures of Enrico Ferri deeply impressed her.

In the capital she lost little time in affiliating herself with the suffrage movement. It wasn't long before she became president of the local equal suffrage league and began her work in earnest.

STUDENT STRAW VOTES

If one may judge from their straw voting, students of the larger Pacific coast colleges and universities are not being stampeded by the loud outcries for change in national administration and the institutions themselves are not the hot-beds of radicalism somebody is always warning with alarm. The Oregon Emerald Friday morning printed results from five schools and at each a strong preference for Hoover was shown.

Percentages of votes cast for each of the three principal candidates are worthy of reprinting. They were as follows: Oregon—Hoover 60, Roosevelt 27, Thomas 13. O. S. C.—Hoover 61, Roosevelt 36, Thomas 3. California—Hoover 55, Roosevelt 24, Thomas 21. U. S. C.—Hoover 54, Roosevelt 33, Thomas 11. Washington—Hoover 60, Roosevelt 27, Thomas 13. W. S. C.—Hoover 55, Roosevelt 32, Thomas 13. Total vote for all five schools was Hoover 3658, Roosevelt 1850, Thomas 821. Percentages for the total vote were, Hoover 68, Roosevelt 29, Thomas 13.

The total University of Oregon vote was 1931, more than half of the registration, and an unusually large percentage to participate in a straw vote. It would seem the campus is very much interested in the coming election and that its population is doing its own studying of campaign issues.—Eugene News.

Clark Wood Says

By advocating German arms equality, one Bill Borah of Idaho managed to break into print in the Cologne Gazette.

A larger number of employed women as voters for unemployed men, occurs to us as a timely economic suggestion.

The country's leading buy product is gasoline.

An Ohio economist says we're even now turning the corner, but there ought to be a signboard.

We've no doubt voters sometimes wish that this were altogether a "whispering campaign."

Mr. Hoover says the forces of depression have been routed, and we hope it's in a direction away from here.

Portland fire chief says that "rago" is safe, sound and sane. We agree that it's safe and sound.

Brenton Vedder has decided not to run again as mayor of Gladstone, thus resolving much doubt as to Vedder he would or wouldn't.

SALEM FIREMEN ACTIVE

SALEM, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Salem city firemen have launched their annual campaign to collect old toys, repair and paint them and distribute them at Christmas time to children of needy families.

GRANDE RONDE IN 1872 DESCRIBED

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soil is of surpassing richness, and for the growth of wheat, oats, rye and barley cannot be surpassed—a good crop of wheat ranges from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, and 100 bushels of oats and barley are often grown on one acre of land—while vegetables of all kinds can be grown in great abundance. The climate is as delightful as any that can be found on the Pacific coast; as to the healthfulness of this country for man and beast it certainly has no superior in the world. Pulmonary complaints are unknown as originating here, and many persons who have been afflicted with lung diseases in other climates have been permanently cured by a short residence in Eastern Oregon.

Stock of all kinds will winter at least five winters out of six without any prepared feed whatever, and they never require to be fed more than two months in the year.

"State Lands" can be purchased at \$125 per acre in coin in tracts of 320 acres or less, and one and two years' time can be had on two-thirds of the amount; while under the "Homestead Law" anyone who is the head of a family can become the owner of 80 or 160 acres of land (as the case may be) at an expense not to exceed \$15, relative to transportation, it is only a "question of time," as a branch railroad from the Union Pacific connecting with the Northern Pacific railroad will be built, to perfect the chain of transcontinental commerce which has made such rapid progress within the past three years, and this road must inevitably come through the natural route on the valleys of Boise, Payette, Burnt river, Powder river, Grande Ronde and Umatilla.

There are five grist-mills, six saw-mills and four post-offices in this valley. La Grande, the county seat of Union county, is situated in the western end of the valley, and contains a fine large school house, county buildings, state and United States land office, postoffice, etc.; there are six stores, one hotel, two livery stables, two billiard saloons, one saddlery and harness maker's shop, one drug store, two practicing physicians, one meat market, one stove and tin store, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, one hoos and shoe shop, office Northwestern Stage company, and one newspaper, the Mountain Democrat, published weekly.

Real estate can be purchased at reasonable rates, and money can be made in any legitimate branch of business. The attention of stock-raisers is particularly called to this valley, as our vast extent of "rolling hills," with their inexhaustible supply of "mountain bunch grass" will feed countless herds of cattle, sheep and horses, which are long in demand to supply the eastern markets as they are now for San Francisco, while the inexhaustible mines of

DIGNIFIED BUT MILITANT

Tall, stately and dignified then as now, she is almost the last person anyone would suspect of such activity. As a matter of fact, it was that dignity and statelyness that caused her to be selected for the most "risky" jobs when the suffragists went into action.

She was about the only woman tall enough to wrap a suffragist banner around her body so that it would be concealed under her cape. Just how many banners calling for equal rights for women she managed to deposit in carefully-guarded public meetings no one knows. But she got them in. Once she almost broke up, by this ruse, a meeting that President Wilson was addressing.

It was nothing new to read in the papers, in those days, that Elsie Hill had been jailed in Washington, Boston or New York for her activity. The imprisonment in Boston was the result of her activity when President Wilson returned from the peace conference in Paris.

She's rather proud of those jailings for the suffrage cause.

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