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Deliver me from blood guiltiness, O God, thou God of my salvation; and my tongue shall sing aloud of thy righteousness.—Psalm 51:14.

COLLECTING WAR DEBTS

In these days when our government is having difficulty in raising enough money to balance its huge budget, a good many of our citizens are thinking of how nice it would be if we could collect some of those enormous war debts which European nations owe the United States, and thus relieve us of our tax burdens.

They point out the fact that some eleven billion dollars is due us on governmental debts incurred since the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and that Uncle Sam can insist on payment of those debts without being subject to those insidious epithets such as "Uncle Shylock," since he has already been big hearted enough to cancel billions of debts incurred during the great conflict.

The popular opinion, therefore, seems to be that we should not cancel the remaining debts, as so many European statesmen have urged us to do, but rather to insist upon their payment.

However, everyone realizes that the debts cannot be paid under the economic conditions which prevail throughout the world at present, and that it may be a long time before many of our debtor nations will be able to pay. In order to speed the arrival of that time, and help our debtors regain the economic stability which will enable them to pay, Governor Roosevelt and his supporters are recommending the lowering of our tariff. This would permit the debtor nations to sell us more goods, the profits from which would enable them to pay off their debts.

Roosevelt seems unconcerned about the fact that lowering our tariff and admitting a flood of foreign products would inevitably throw our own workers out of their jobs and lower our standards of living. Even if the plan did succeed in collecting our war debts, we would be paying far too high a price for it; we would probably have to use the money from those war debts to distribute as a dole among our unemployed. But, as a matter of fact, the lowering of the tariff and the consequent unemployment would reduce our buying power to such an extent that we could not buy enough foreign products to make possible the payment of more than an insignificant fraction of the debts.

It is evident that there is no royal road to collection of these debts; and it may be necessary to scale them down considerably, just as the allied powers have scaled down Germany's reparations payments. But it is also evident that some of our debtor nations are spending millions of dollars annually upon armies, navies, and general preparations for the next war. France and Italy are especially guilty in this respect.

In view of these facts President Hoover has taken the attitude that the United States should not listen to any pleas for debt reduction or cancellation until those nations agree to a genuine reduction in armaments. This seems to be the most logical plan that could be devised, for it gives us a lever which can be used to our own benefit either way without being unjust to our debtors. If they insist upon continuing their lavish expenditures for war preparations, they automatically acknowledge their obligation to pay the full amount of their debts. If they agree to a reduction of armaments, we probably will agree to scale down their debts, and we could reduce our own expenditures for armaments, which would be of considerable relief to our taxpayers.

Other Papers Say:

BEER, BUDGET AND BOLENEY

Yo, ho, ho and a bottle of beer!
Yo, ho, ho and a balanced budget!
That's the campaign song of Franklin Roosevelt as he seeks to smile his way into the presidency. Leave it to Roosevelt to do the tight wire act of balancing the budget with a bottle of beer in hand. Alas we fear the beer would prove decidedly "unbalancing."

Roosevelt devoted his Pittsburgh speech to berating the Hoover administration in the matter of the budget, blaming it with failure to "balance the budget." Look back over Republican custody of finances since 1921 and you will find a continuous record of reduction of taxes, of reduction of the public debt through stipulations, and sharp reduction over the expenses the last year of the Wilson administration in which war costs were still being met. This prevailed until the fiscal year of 1931 when a budget deficit was encountered because of the falling off of revenue. It became urgent then to reduce expenses. And to increase revenues, Pres. Hoover submitted a program in both directions when congress convened in December, 1931. What happened to his economy program in the Democratic controlled house? What

happened to his revenue program in the same body? Hoover told the story in his Des Moines speech:

"At a time when the most vital need was for reduction in expenditure and balancing the budget to preserve the stability of the federal government, they (the Democrats in congress) produced a program of pork barrel legislation in the sum of \$1,200,000,000 (the Garner bill) for non-productive and unnecessary works at the expense of the taxpayer. They produced the cash bonus bill. They passed that through the house of representatives by their leadership. I opposed it. It failed to pass the senate. Under that bill it was proposed to expend \$2,000,000,000. Worse still, they provided the bonus should be paid through a creation of sheer fiat money. . . . Further the administration proposed one economy measure to bring about reduction in specialized government expenditure by \$300,000,000. When those recommendations had passed through the filter of the Democratic majority in the house only \$50,000,000 of the savings were left."

Then who must assume the major responsibility for failure to balance the national budget? Remember when the house riddled the revenue measures. Representative Crisp of Georgia, Democrat in charge of the bill, arose and said:

"This is a sad day for me. I love my country and I have endeavored to serve her. . . . I also

OUT OUR WAY



OVER CHARGED.

By J. R. Williams

love my party, and today I am seeing my party destroy itself."

So great was the revolt over the country to this action of the Democratic house, that when the bill was altered and resubmitted Speaker Garner had to get down in the pit of the house and plead with his partisans not to wreck it and ruin the country; and a revenue bill, admittedly not fully adequate, was passed.

After all, the best test of good stewardship is the state of the public credit. Compare the quotations on liberty bonds today and in 1921 when Harding went into office. Then liberty bonds were selling around 85 cents on the dollar. Now they are selling over 100. The credit rating on the U. S. government is still the highest of any country. It gets all the money it wants for 2 or 3 per cent interest on short time loans. If the Republican administration had been as culpable as Gov. Roosevelt makes out, why is it that our national credit is unimpaired?

Gov. Roosevelt also declared if he were elected he would cut the federal budget 25 per cent. The answer to that was well written by his supporter, Walter Lippman, who wrote a letter of Roosevelt's to the same effect. Writes Lippman:

"In a letter published on Tuesday last Governor Roosevelt said: 'I believe that we can cut down federal expenditures from 20 to 25 per cent by the elimination of unnecessary offices and overlapping functions of government.'"

The federal expenditures in round numbers come to 4,000 million dollars. Governor Roosevelt proposes to save 800 to 1,000 millions by elimination of unnecessary offices and overlapping functions. Let us see.

"He cannot eliminate the debt service. This means more than one billion he cannot touch, leaving him with the task of making his saving out of the remaining three billion."

"The army and navy are costing about 600 millions. The ex-soldiers are costing about one billion. About 650 millions goes to public works and subsidies. This leaves about 800 millions to run the government in which are located the 'unnecessary' offices and overlapping functions.' There is only one way of saving 800 to 1,000 millions 'by elimination of unnecessary offices and overlapping functions' and that is to abolish the civil government entirely."

"Clearly there is no way to make the saving he contemplates except by cutting a little out of the government, something out of the army and navy after an international agreement, something out of the pork barrel, and a good deal out of the veterans' bill."

"Governor Roosevelt ought to read before he signs letters on important matters written by subordinates."

One word about Roosevelt and the budget-balancing. Look at his record in New York state. Here is the way expenses have risen in that state under Democratic rule:

1918 Gov. Whitman, Republican, state budget—\$81,000,000.
1920 Gov. Smith, Democrat, state budget—\$144,000,000.
1922 Gov. Miller, Republican, state budget—\$133,000,000.
1928 Gov. Smith, Democrat, state budget—\$230,000,000.
1931 Gov. Roosevelt, Democrat, state budget—\$325,000,000.

Yo, ho, ho and a bottle of beer! The state of New York under Democratic governors has been wildly extravagant, the total for the last year of Roosevelt's administration being FOUR times as large as the last year of Whitman's administration in 1918, a war year. Yet Roosevelt is the man who now poses as the "watchdog of the treasury," the man to cut the budget 25 per cent—offhand, just like that.

Yo, ho, ho, and two bottles of beer!—Salem Statesman.

More than 1,000,000 school children are reported to be members of "milk clubs" formed by milk producers in Great Britain.

COUGHS

Don't let them get a strangle hold. Fight germs quickly. Creomulsion combines the 7 best helps known to modern science. Powerful but harmless. Pleasant to take. No narcotics. Your druggist will refund your money if any cough or cold no matter how long standing is not relieved by Creomulsion. (adv.)

PAUL-BONCOUR APPEALS FOR U. S. SUPPORT

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (AP)—An insistent appeal for American support for an organization of international security under the auspices of the League of Nations was expressed today by Joseph Paul-Boncour, French minister for war, in outlining the new French disarmament plan before the steering committee of the world disarmament conference.

His was a general analysis of the plan, revealing nothing which was not already known. The fundamentals of the plan advanced by President Hoover, he said, had the fundamentals of the French plan which has amplified, perfected, organized and applied the Hoover principles according to the ideas ruling French policies.

Republicans Will Win, Sullivan Says

CASPER, Wyo., Nov. 4 (AP)—Confidence in a Republican victory Nov. 8 was voiced by former Senator Patrick Sullivan, Republican national committeeman from Wyoming, in a statement today.

Declaring that "the people of this country were never known to abandon their president in a crisis," he expressed his faith in the re-election of President Hoover and in victory for Republican candidates in Wyoming.

To Develop River When Outlook O. K.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 4 (AP)—Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, said in a newspaper interview here today that construction of the Columbia river basin project will be undertaken when it is proved economically feasible.

WILL SPEAK AT ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD

(Continued From Page One)

tion of the American people, their homes and firesides," the president said.

Commenting on the size of the crowd, the president said it was an indication of how the state would vote Nov. 8.

A crowd estimated by members of the president's party at more than 500 persons greeted the chief executive and Mrs. Hoover at Garrett, Ind. The sun had just risen and a heavy frost lay over the roofs of buildings and nearby fields when the first cheer broke out. Mr. Hoover was still getting up when the train stopped and he was late in appearing, but Mrs. Hoover first welcomed the crowd. A cry of "We want Roosevelt" from the edge of the station platform brought forth a chorus of "We want Hoover," as the president stepped out of his car.

In a brief talk, he said he considered such an early morning welcome "a manifestation of how you will vote on Nov. 8." He remarked on "how early your people get up here in Garrett," and added that he himself started his day at the White House by 6:30 a. m.

An hour later another railroad station crowd welcomed him at Napoleon, Ind., pressing closely about the rear platform of his train. In reply to calls for a speech, he said that he was "making a political talk this afternoon at Springfield and I hope you all can listen in."

During an unscheduled stop at the little hamlet of Wellsboro, Ind., Mr. Hoover again conversed with a knot of people, who told him "We are all Republicans, Mr. Hoover." One man, clad in farmer's overalls, who stood close to the rear platform, asked for a speech. The chief executive asked if he had a radio and upon receiving an affirmative reply, told him to "listen in" to his Springfield and St.

Louis speeches this afternoon and this evening.

Again at Woodville, Ind., where automobiles lined the country roads and fields for some distance, Mr. Hoover nodded and waved, but saved his speaking voice for later in the day.

More than a dozen speeches were on the president's program, including an important address at Springfield, Illinois in the afternoon. Tomorrow he will campaign through Illinois and Wisconsin, winding up with a night speech at St. Paul.

From there a dash to the coast will begin tomorrow night, ending at Palo Alto about noon election day. The route, selected late last night runs through Omaha, Denver, Ogden and Salt Lake City.

Stops probably will be made at all of these cities and some of the others along the route. A stop off will be made somewhere along the way Monday night as the train nears the coast for Mr. Hoover's final nationwide radio appeal.

When the president reaches St. Paul tomorrow night he will have covered about 8500 miles in his campaign travels and spoken in 14 states with a total strength in the electoral college approximately sufficient to carry the election. By the time he arrives in Palo Alto election day he will have travelled more than 10,000 miles in little more than a month.

Leaving the capital late yesterday afternoon the president began his 5th westward swing with four rear platform appearances along the way in West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania after darkness had fallen.

Mr. Hoover did not make speeches, except for a few remarks at Connellsville, but chatted informally with those who crowded around his rear platform at Martinsburg, W. Va., and Cumberland, Md.

His first stop, about dinner time, was at Martinsburg, already visited by him twice before during the past month. One of the group there apologized for not having a bigger crowd out to see the president.

"We couldn't get a bigger crowd here for you because we didn't hear until today that you were coming," he said.

"That's all right," Mr. Hoover responded, with a broad smile. The train stopped for a few minutes at Greensburg to take on water and Mrs. Hoover appeared as a substitute for the president who was still at dinner.

"What are you all down so late for?" Mrs. Hoover called out to the group almost invisible in the darkness.

"Because we are for Mr. Hoover," one man replied.

"I've been for him a long time," Mrs. Hoover returned.

President Hoover moved westward after telling a crowd at Gary, Ind., that a million men had returned to work since congress adjourned and adding "if you want a million more to find work, return the Republican administration."

Another crowd greeted the president at Gresham Junction, Chicago, although it was scheduled as an operating stop only. Banners carried by those in the crowd said: "Cook county Republican committee, promises Cook county to Hoover" and "19th Republican ward fighting for Hoover."

Cheers of "Illinois for Hoover" greeted the president when he said the welcome was "evidence of how you will vote on Nov. 8." Some from the crowd called him the "Fighting Quaker" and the president smiled.

As the train passed through the

Just Arrived

Trombone Oil
Clarinet Reeds
Saxophone Reeds
and all musical accessories at reduced prices.

Radio & Music Supply Co.

First National Bank Bldg.

at FALK'S

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Just a Few of the Many Bargains

Ladies' oxfords and slippers	\$1.00
Seranton panel curtains	27c
Silk combinations up to \$6.75	\$2.95
Remnants of all kinds, choice	25c
Silk night gowns up to \$12.50	\$4.95
Children's coats, ages 2 to 5	\$2.16
Girls' \$4.50 raincoats, 8 to 12 years	\$2.97
Davenport pillows, each	\$1.00
White Huck towels, each	5c
Kayser \$1.00 service hose, 2 prs.	98c
Ladies' 25c cotton hose, 2 prs.	25c
\$1.00 chiffon lisle hose, pair	39c
Men's suits up to \$27.50	\$14.95
Men's suits up to \$40	\$19.95
Men's \$22.50 overcoats for	\$16.95
Men's overcoats up to \$40	\$19.95
Large rayon bed spreads	98c
Jergens 15c toilet soaps, 2 for	15c
Woodbury's 50c shampoo, 2 for	50c

"Shop Saturday at Falk's!"

suburbs of Chicago, school children lined the tracks waving flags and banners.

A 21-gun salute was fired as the presidential train pulled into Joliet, the first stop after Chicago.

President and Mrs. Hoover walked over a gang plank from the rear platform of the train to a speaking platform alongside the track.

The chief executive discussed issues briefly but asked the crowd to listen to his Springfield speech this afternoon.

He urged strengthening of the tariff rather than lowering it as proposed by the Democrats.

JUST RIGHT

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Breakfast
Coffee
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ROLLS

of All Kinds
You'll like Them!

If you like Rolls with your coffee, you'll find just the kind you like best, made just the way you want them, in our modern bakery. Plain rolls, hard rolls, cinnamon rolls, and all kinds of sweet rolls. Our bread makes fine toast, too. Try it.

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PACKERS OF
M'EMILY BRAND

SUGAR CURED HAM, BACON, LARD

La Grande, Oregon

Features for Saturday and Monday

Honey Fresh Extracted	5-lb. 35c 10-lb. 65c
Mayonnaise Nallies, Full Quarts	39c
Butter Local Creameries	2 lbs. . . . 49c

FLOUR Martins Best Blended for Bread Making 49-lb. Bag \$1.09 Bbl. \$4.29

PUMPKIN—2½ Tins Preferred Stock	10c	FRUIT SALAD — In Port or Sherry wine, No. 1 tall tins, 2 for	25c
FRESH PORK SPECIALS		MT. EMILY HAMS, Pound	14c
Spare Ribs, Pound	8c	PICNIC HAMS, Pound	9c
Back Bone, Pound	4c	LARD—Cello Wrapped, 4 Pounds	29c
Pork Shoulders, ½ or whole, lb.	7c		

Coming . . . SUNDAY