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Other Papers Say:

Today marks the thirty-sixth quadrennial occasion upon which the American people have gone peacefully to the polls to elect a president.

It is a far cry from that first occasion 144 years ago when the handful of citizens of the original 13 states trudged through the mud, on foot, on horseback, or rode on queer-looking vehicles drawn by horse or oxen to cast their ballots for George Washington for president of the United States of America.

To them things seemed mightily complicated. Only a few months before that election their delegates to the continental congress had sweat blood for days and days seeking to iron out the conflicting interests which stood in the way of agreement among the confederated states upon a common constitution.

Despite that the complexities could ever be reconciled, some of the 55 delegates to that momentous convention. But after weeks of discussion, compromise and concession, the immortal document was written, signed, ratified, and the first president chosen shortly thereafter. Only men—only those who were property owners—were permitted to vote at that first election.

George Washington was confronted with many problems of human relationships among the struggling states, but his responsibilities were as feathery compared to the weight of cares upon a president of these 48 states in the midst of the immense and complicated problems of the world today.

Since the choice of the first president we have traveled far. We have progressed, so to speak; but the problems of human relationships have remained the same—else that document which we are pleased to speak of as immortal, the constitution of these United States, would not be so adaptable to the nation's every need today as when originated by that earnest, far-seeing group of statesmen who framed it.

As Americans we are as intent today as in that early day, on securing for ourselves and our countrymen the blessings of freedom, of equality, and of justice. We are still as insistent of our rights to life, to liberty and to private property.

We still look to our constitution as the basic law of the land; the means whereby, through its protection, a man at the bottom may "climb the different rungs of the ladder to success." It is the constitution that guarantees an "open ladder" today, as it did in Washington's day. Every man, woman or child in this republic may climb as high as his ability will permit; but today as ever, the constitution assists and protects individual rights whereby success is possible; it does not supply an elevator to boost the incompetent or indifferent to the top rung.

Today as a century and a half ago, the constitution guarantees protection to the laborer; when he has become an employer his rights are likewise protected; whether a laborer or an employer, when money is put aside—savings to invest—then the man becomes a capitalist and is still assured by the constitution of protection of his rights. For the constitution still as ever recognizes the importance of the individual, the capitalist—all equal, to stimulate growth and form the bulwark of the nation.

Human relations are the same as

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My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth.—Psalm 121: 2.

NOTES ON THE ELECTION

The great majority of Oregonians voted a split ticket last Tuesday. While expressing their resentment against Hoover by giving Roosevelt a majority of nearly fifty thousand votes, they retained Steiwer, Republican senator, by giving him a majority nearly as large. This makes Oregon the only one of seven far-western states to be represented by two Republican senators.

It is interesting to note that Union county was the only county in the state to vote against Steiwer, giving Gleason a majority of more than three hundred votes. Yet Union county, in spite of voting for a Democratic president, senator, representative, and state senator and representative, went overwhelmingly Republican in the local contests. The only Democrats elected to county offices were Johnson, county commissioner, Sayre, school superintendent, and Walker, coroner; and Sayre was the incumbent during the preceding term. The contests between Democrats and Republicans, however, were much closer than in previous elections.

The wets of Multnomah county were sufficiently strong in numbers to overcome the dry votes in other parts of the state and repeal the state law enforcing prohibition. The Oregon constitution still forbids the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquor, and Oregon is still subject to the Eighteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. What has been gained by the repeal of the enforcement law is not yet clear. Even state officials are not in agreement as to the full significance of the act. Technically, all officers of the law are bound to uphold the state constitution, but they will probably be less strict on prohibition violations from now on. We still have prohibition, but violators henceforth will have a better chance of evading the laws. This, of course, will not increase the popular respect for law, but will encourage violation.

We had thought, before election, that tax reduction was one of the most important issues. But the passage of the state water power and hydro-electric constitutional amendment would indicate that the people don't care very much about reducing their taxes. As has been explained before, the power amendment is absolutely unnecessary and the only new principal it involves is the appointment of three men to issue bonds to the amount of six per cent of the valuation of all the property in the state, and then go ahead and spend that amount (\$60,000,000) in acquiring and constructing water power sites and hydro-electric plants and distribution lines. And even after the state has taken over operation of all power facilities in the state, if it ever goes that far, there is no guarantee that the people will have cheaper power and light. There have been numerous instances where publicly owned power plants made possible lower rates, and then it became necessary to tax the people in order to make up for deficits.

Chats With Parents

MAN'S ESTATE
 By Alice Hudson Peale

When the child sighs and expresses the wish to be grown up, one may well suspect that behind his wish lies the thought that when one is big he can do exactly as he pleases. Grow-ups go anywhere, do whatever they like. They spend money as they please and need ask no one's permission for anything.

Especially keen is this yearning in the child whose parents are stern with him, but who from his point of view, permit themselves every sort of freedom and pleasure. The precepts according to which he is required to conduct himself are then regarded by him simply as a temporary evil incident to being a child.

The moment he is grown up he will do as he pleases. He makes no pretense, even to himself, of genuinely accepting the moral attitudes he is taught. He knows better.

The moment he is free of the nursery he will do just as he thinks his parents do.

Sometimes the child takes literally the stern moral training to which he is subjected. Later when an increased understanding enables him to judge his parents on a realistic basis he sees that they fall short of the standards they themselves have inculcated in him.

In such instances the child in his years of adolescence is profoundly disappointed in his parents and feels himself to be much their superior. He is sterner than ever with himself and judges them harshly.

It is best always to let the growing child feel that man's estate carries with it responsibilities, as well as pleasures, and to hold him to no standards of conduct which his parents themselves in their enviable freedom do not exemplify.

Health

IMMUNIZING INFANTS

In order that the fullest benefits might be derived from the immunizing of infants against diphtheria, it is essential that the treatment be applied in the earliest years of life.

To this end a good deal of study has been devoted to determine at what age it is best to immunize.

It has been established that most infants, at least those born to urban mothers, possess at birth a certain amount of natural resistance to diphtheria. This immunity comes to them from the blood of the mother.

By means of the Shick test, which determines the capacity of the body to neutralize the toxin of the diphtheria bacillus, it has been shown that this immunity in the infant lasts for about three months and then declines until about six months of age, when most infants show a loss of their preventive immunity.

A few infants hold on to their immunity for as long as three years; it would appear, therefore, that at about nine months of age the average child is both ready for and requires immunization against diphtheria.

These studies have brought forth the interesting fact that when certain infants are given immunization treatment with toxin-antitoxin or toxoid, their reaction is not as good as is desirable.

This is particularly the case in children who retain the immunity with which they are born.

It appears paradoxical, yet it seems that because of this inherent immunity the body does not react as strongly to the immunization treatment.

In the light of this, it is recommended that after the child has been immunized it should be tested after a period of time with the Shick test, to determine whether the treatment was really effective.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer

WASHINGTON — Apparently that young, robust diplomat, Francis White, assistant secretary of state, has succeeded again in bringing together two belicose Latin American nations for an amicable discussion of their difficulties.

Paraguay and Bolivia have consented to call a halt in their warfare in the Chaco. And it was young Mr. White, acting in his capacity as chairman of the neutral nations seeking a peaceful settlement of the Chaco dispute, who pulled the trick.

This is not the first time the 40-year-old assistant secretary of state has acted with success as a mediator between countries in disagreement. He has built up within the past few years a considerable reputation around the state department for what his friends call his tact and diplomacy in quieting those countries to the south who have shown an inclination to fight.

His Specialty

Latin-American squabbles are White's specialty. As assistant secretary, he acts as a sort of general supervisor of relations between these countries, having been promoted to his present job from that of chief of the Latin-American division in the department.

When Guatemala and Honduras got into their celebrated boundary dispute it was White who got them together and paved the way for a settlement with Chief Justice Hughes acting as the neutral presiding member of the board.

When the Tacna-Arica controversy was at its height and looked for a time as if it might explode, it was White who patiently worked with the Chilean and Peruvian diplomats in Washington and brought it to an amicable close.

And now with the Chaco situation looking no more hopeful than it has in months, he may be on the threshold of his greatest victory.

He Has Patience

The "White technique," as it is known around the state department, is nothing more than patience, long hours and hard work behind closed doors, tact and diplomacy.

He knows Latin-Americans. Assignments in Havana, in Buenos Aires and years at the state department in the division of Latin-American affairs have given him a sympathetic understanding of their problems.

When a row comes, he listens to both sides without regard for time. In the Chaco conversations, for example, his conference hours extended at times until far into the night. He seldom if ever talks for publication. Silence is his last resort.

AGED MAN INJURED

PORTLAND, Nov. 10 (AP) — Herman Peper, 77, of Salem, suffered a broken hip and injuries to his face and knees here last night when he was struck by an automobile. He was brought to a hospital. Police said George Wenzel, of Portland, was driver of the car.

Nothing Venture
 by Patricia Wentworth

SYNOPSIS: Nan struggles back from oblivion to find her husband's bloody head in her lap. Jervis' car has turned over on the edge of a cliff just after they had dropped Robert Leonard at his ill-looking farm—only a short while after Rosamund Carew, Jervis' former fiancée, has dropped a hint about bringing Jervis back to Ferdinand. Jervis feverishly brings Jervis back to consciousness.

Chapter 30
WHAT CAUSED THE SMASH

Nan wept wildly over the body of her husband. For a long moment Jervis lay still. Nan searched feverishly for her own handkerchief, not to dry her own tears, but to wipe away the salt water that ran over Jervis' face as Ferdinand worked over him.

Before she found the handkerchief Jervis muttered something unintelligible, opened his eyes, put his hand to his head, and sat up. He frowned at Nan, and said:

"What are you crying for?—Are you hurt?"

The tears ran down Nan's face. They ran into the corners of her mouth and tasted salt; they ran down on her neck and trickled away under her dress. She didn't want them to run down like that, but they just came. And she couldn't find her handkerchief. She complained about it out loud.

"I can't find my handkerchief." The last word was split in two by a choking sob. It was a devastating depth of misery to be sitting in the dust, with Jervis scowling at her, and not to be able to find a handkerchief.

"Is that why you're crying?" said Jervis.

"I thought you were dead!" said Nan; and as she said it Ferdinand's hand came over her shoulder with a clean folded handkerchief.

Jervis looked at her with bloody dissatisfaction. "What was she getting at? It would be a very good thing for her if he was dead, because she would be free and quite without a wrench only yesterday to cry about it. But she had been crying. The wet on his cheek was blood, but the wet on his head wasn't. Had she been crying all over his head?"

He had got as far as this, when Ferdinand addressed him.

"Anything broken?"

"Broken?" he said. "Then he scrambled on to his feet. "What made that damned wheel come off?"

He stood staring at the car, with her three wheels in the air and her hood hinged up on the parapet. Her last drunken lurch had carried half of it away. The stones had gone down into the sea.

"If I hadn't yanked her round a bit she'd have come too," said Jervis. Ferdinand agreed.

"That is so," he said soberly. "It was an extraordinarily bad moment!" But no one was much the worse.

Jervis had a scratch on the cheek and a bump on the back of the head. Nan had the feeling that she had made a fool of herself. Ferdinand had a pair of trousers which would never be the same again. And the car had a broken windshield, a buckled fender, and a badly dented hood—negligible injuries when contrasted with what might have been.

A tow car came out from Cryston, retrieving the missing wheel at the bottom of the hill. Three dusty and respectable people walked back to the Tetterleys to use the telephone and wash.

Leonard, who was emerging from a hen-house, saw them pass. He did not think that they had seen him. He stepped back into the house. Presently he saw Walters, the Wear chauffeur, drive past in the big town car, and a little after that again he watched him return with Jervis, Nan and Ferdinand.

When the fruit was on the table after dinner, and the servants had left the room, Nan leaned back in her chair and said:

"Why did that wheel come off?"

"I can't know," said Jervis. "Walters swears he went over the wheel with a wrench only yesterday—but then of course he'd be bound to say that."

Ferdinand picked up a snapp, looked at it, and bit it neatly in half.

"How long" he been here?"

(Continued on Page Four)

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