

The Hermiston Herald

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"Hello Judge"

If reports heard here and elsewhere over the state may be relied upon the man who goes into the state house at Salem after January 1 to greet the state treasurer will say,

"Good morning, Judge Maloney."

As explained by D. H. Nelson during an interview with this paper yesterday the regular republicans are generally friendly to Judge Maloney because they do not like his opponent. All over the state prominent men of the G. O. P. faith are openly supporting the democratic nominee and this gives the judge quite a break. That fact alone might easily mean his election.

On top of that came Mr. Holman's war on Governor Meier's purchasing agent. The governor was elected as governor, Mr. Holman was not, and the governor should know how to select and direct a purchasing agent. But Mr. Holman seemed to hold different views and that's that. Under the circumstances it will be natural for the governor's friends to support Judge Maloney. Why not?

Out of all this springs the belief that the Peedleton man will be successful. With the democratic vote, and the friendship of the two formidable elements in the republican camp it looks like victory, sure enough.

Well, if the judge is elected the people of Oregon will not be sorry. He has ability and experience, he has integrity and he is sincere. Those qualities inspire confidence, regardless of partisanship. Furthermore, there are thousands of people all over Oregon who know that the judge is as described herein and they are passing the word along. The writer has run across many such people during the past month and they are putting their hearts into it. It is not a political matter with most of these people. It is personal. They want nothing except a chance to step into the treasurer's office next year and say,

"Hello, Judge."

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Jim Reavis Gives Political Views

The following was written by Jim L. Reavis, brother of the late G. S. Reavis of Enterprise, Oregon, and appeared in the Enterprise Record Chiefly and Walla Walla Bulletin some weeks ago. It was read by a Hermiston resident who thought it was so good that others would like to read it also, and hence it is here, reprinted.

HARD TIMES, CAUSE AND CURES

The government that comes nearest maintaining an equal distribution of money among its citizens is the government that is nearest ideal. I have very little faith in legislating the price of wheat against the accumulation of money into the hands of a minority to the extent that money is so withdrawn from circulation that hard times and financial distress are sure to follow. Our panic at this time is not from lack of money, for there is as much money in existence as there ever was in our palmy financial days. But when we say it is due to lack of money in circulation we give the direct and immediate cause of hard times.

Concentration of Money.

For some time money has been drifting into the hands of fewer people. For example, take the automobile business alone. Until recently the purchase of every new auto meant about \$1500 taken from our midst for every five persons. The greater part of this went into the hands of a few manufacturers and with no process on our part to return it. It still operates as a constant drain, not only on this locality but in all civilization. The grain harvester and, in fact all other machinery are other examples that work in a similar way. Twenty-five years ago I bought in Walla Walla a new mowing machine for \$65 which today would cost me \$100 cash. Shall we call this extravagance in the part of the people and tell them to go back to old methods; use the horse and buggy the flail and the scythe? No, people should be entitled to use all new methods which tend to speed up or lighten work. But we need the kind of government that will offset the consumption of funds.

Overproduction.

We hear overproduction offered in explanation. In the face of this many people are in actual need of the very thing of which we boast a surplus. Fact of the matter is, it is not so much a case of overproduction as it is inability to purchase the

things actually wanted. For example, I know people who want wheat to feed livestock but are unable to purchase even at the very low price. Fruit, I have talked with people who would have been glad to buy some of our prunes that have gone to waste for the past three years. However, the railroads are so nearly taxed to death that they are compelled to have high freight rates to enable them to act as carriers. This makes the price to the consumers prohibitive. Thus inability to buy, not overproduction, flooded the market.

Meat. We have had, here on the ranch, fat lambs, veal, and hogs all summer ready for market but have had to keep them overtime because the market could not take them. Overproduction? No. People want as much meat as ever and need the nourishment too but are forced to do without. The butcher will tell you he sells to some once or twice a week where he used to sell every day of the week. It is lack of money with which to buy.

Foreign Markets.

I do not think there is any question but what our foreign markets have been injured and furthermore that we need not look for a complete return to our former relationship with your and my time. The U. S. does not hold her former prestige. Her first loss came when she refused to join the League of Nations and stood almost alone, hands in pockets, as a looker on. The high protective tariff and gold standard, whether right or wrong, in my belief, have also combined to cause foreign countries to feel that they would just a little rather trade elsewhere. Another factor is that foreign countries have been developing and learning to raise and manufacture their own needed products which they used to have to purchase.

Coupled with these factors we must remember that these foreign countries also went through the world war and laid bare the same opportunities that we had for financiers to prey upon the common people. Thus they are disabled as purchasers for the same reasons that we are.

Cancellation of War Debts.

This, in my opinion, should never have been suggested. It acts as an inducement for them to step into another war believing that all that is necessary to be excused from obligations is to plead poverty. They also can revise their tax laws to put their burden of taxation on the wealth of the nation where it belongs and they will be able to pay. Another objection to cancellation is that it would add to the burdens of our own people which need to be lightened instead of added to. The increased trade looked for to offset the cancellation is a possibility and but a very vague probability. A foreign market is important but we have not time to wait for this just now. Rehabilitation at home and quick action is what is wanted now.

Our condition can be likened to the following parable. A certain man went to his physician and said: "Doctor, I have a severe pain in my right flank. I have had such symptoms before, but this time it is unbearable. Give me, I pray thee, a laxative to ward off the danger that awaits me." The doctor replied, "My dear sir, the time for mild treatment in your case is past. We will have to give you what is called heroic treatment. Present your prostrate form on the dissecting table." He surgically removed the appendix and the patient immediately arose and went his way rejoicing. So it is in this financial depression. The time for mild treatment is past. Many hard working, honorable people are losing their homes, and many of them at an age when they will not be able to care for themselves. We need relief and need it now. Nothing short of heroic treatment can save us.

Suggestions.

Some say these questions are too deep for us ordinary fellows and we must wait for matters to adjust themselves. Have not our congressmen and president worked on this for a long time without solving it? True, they have adjourned without getting anywhere in the way of permanent relief. They succeeded in balancing their budget by imposing a tax on many of the necessities of the common people who are already taxed to a financial death. They have acted, speaking of the body as a whole, (this does not apply individually) as if it were too difficult to tell what is the matter and they were still in the dark as to any remedy.

I do not believe the cause so hard to solve nor the remedy so obscure that a common mind cannot grasp it.

Since money in circulation is necessary for relief why not go after it in no uncertain way where you

know it to be. I believe in a system of national taxation based not on an individual's income but on his actual worth—tangible or intangible. Exempt the lower valuations until they reach a certain amount except enough to make them realize they are citizens, the rates of taxation on an upward sliding scale per thousand until the individual who is nearing the million dollar valuation can never reach it.

One says, does not that sound a little harsh? No, not as harsh as taking all that a man has. That is what is being done under our present system in many instances. Our government says to Mr. Taxpayer that his taxes are due. He replies that he is unable to sell his produce and his bank will not loan to him for that purpose. He is virtually told that it makes no difference. Pay your taxes on a certain day or we confiscate your property. Which sounds the harsher?

I have read many suggestions that are helpful but seem to fall short of a cure and prevention.

The cost of government should be cut to the point of efficiency, but that will not effect a cure.

You can economize to the degree of being partly dressed and poorly fed, but that will not do it. You can wear buttons on the lapel of your coat bearing the slogan, "Times are good and getting better," but that will not do it. You might repeal the eighteenth amendment but that will not even help to do it.

Taxing the wealth of the nation will do it. Under this system money so collected could be transferred to the treasuries of states according to population. National and state governments could give public project work that would give employment to the unemployed. There is no need of idleness you are obliterating one of the greatest causes of crime. In reducing crime you not only reduce the cost of government but also alleviate the heart aches of many an unfortunate. Under this system penitentiaries would not increase in population so rapidly the inmates could not be safely housed.

Under this system community

chests would not be necessary. Under this system government bonds would not have to be sold free from taxation and allow the investor to sit back and live off the clippings of his coupons while he watches the rest of us dig to pay taxes.

Under this system the government would not have to sell bonds putting us under an endless debt, but we could commence running on a cash basis. Under this system we could pay our soldier boys when they came home from a task you and I would not volunteer to do if we were offered double the amount in cash they are to receive, after waiting a number of years.

Under this system the people would be better satisfied and more loyal to their government.

When can all this be done, did you ask? It can be done, in one year's time whenever the people who already believe the things I have here enumerated, learn to stand together in one united front.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

"Doctrine of Atonement" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, October 16.

The Golden Text was, "I and my Father are one" (John 10:30). Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ" (II Cor. 5:17, 18).

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love . . . Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit—the law of divine Love" (pp. 18, 19).

**Ride the Range--behind your own herd**

There are perhaps more thrills and romance in riding the range, guardian of the welfare of the thundering herd, than in attending the details of guarding one's nickels and dimes. Still, the comparison is there, your dollars, which you work and sweat to earn, the herd under your charge. Make the game a thriller; your dollars the herd; our bank the range. Keep them on this range to grow and fatten. The gates are open. Round up and drive in the herd. We invite you to open your account today.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
 of Hermiston  
 Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$50,000.  
 F. B. SWAYZE, President R. ALEXANDER, Vice-President  
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 HERMISTON, OREGON  
 PHONE 100

**Seven Steps and a Thousand Miles**

IT'S a long trip from the cream can on the farm to the butter on the consumer's table. Always it's seven steps. Often it's more than a thousand miles. Seldom can long distances be avoided between the producer and the consumer.

**These are the steps:**

1. Financing—Producers are paid cash; company funds must be tied up until the butter is sold and collections made.
2. Assembly and Grading—This is done in about 100 Swift & Company plants.
3. Manufacture—There must be complete sanitation, manufacturing skill, modern machinery and efficient methods.
4. Transportation—A hundred miles or a thousand, the finished product rides the rail to good demand. The freight must be paid by Swift.
5. Refrigerating—Perishable foodstuffs, like butter and dressed poultry and eggs, must be kept constantly under refrigeration.
6. Assumption of Risk—Swift & Company does not know what it will receive next week for butter made today; that butter must be sold while still fresh at a price consumers—through their retailers—can and will pay.
7. Selling—Swift & Company salesmen, selling meats and produce at the same time, cut the costs of selling both.

Most of the Swift produce plants handle poultry and eggs as well as butterfat. With poultry all seven steps must be taken too. Only six are needed with eggs; the hens do all the manufacturing.

The Swift & Company national market was made by digging up demand wherever it exists in the United States, by advertising brands of high quality, Swift's Meats, Swift's Premium Milk Fed Chicken, Golden West Fowl, Swift's Brookfield Butter, Eggs, Cheese and many other products.

To operate a national market means much more than mere buying today and selling tomorrow. It means performance of intricate services in the most economical way. Swift & Company in the past year has cut every expense over which it had control. Its service charges are low and profits are small—over a period of years they have averaged less than half a cent a pound of all products sold.

**Swift & Company**  
 Purveyors of fine foods

**School "Juggling" Bill**

**WARNING**

**Don't be MISLED!**

Destructive Expansion is proposed under the guise of Economy and Consolidation, by the Zorn-Macpherson School "Juggling" Bill, which actually . . .

- DOES NOT REDUCE BY A SINGLE PENNY the basic State tax you now pay for higher education.
- ESTABLISHES 4 NEW SCHOOLS, at Ashland, La Grande, Eugene and Salem.
- CREATES 2 NEW TYPES OF SCHOOLS—Junior Colleges and Teachers' College, of questionable value to Oregon.
- ESTABLISHES STATE SUPPORT for Junior Colleges in every Oregon city or town.
- JUNKS AND DISCARDS OVER \$4,000,000.00 of taxpayer-owned buildings and land.
- NECESSITATES NEW-BUILDING PROGRAM and triples costly equipment now at University and State College.
- INCREASES INSTRUCTION COSTS 25% for University and Oregon State students.
- DECREASES WORKING STUDENTS' CHANCES 40%, depriving hundreds of an opportunity for higher education.
- WRECKS PRESENT UNIFICATION PLAN—This plan is saving taxpayers \$900,000.00 per year compared with previous costs for State schools.
- DEPRIVES OREGON STATE COLLEGE of its high rank as a technical school by submerging of agricultural courses.

**Voters, Think!** The above facts overwhelm the half-truths and partial statements, made by the proponents of this school "juggling" scheme.

**VOTE 317 x No** Zorn-Macpherson School Moving Bill

SCHOOL TAX-SAVING ASSOCIATION  
 Avenue 22, Suite 200, Chairman F. H. Yorke, Manager  
 618 Pacific Building Portland, Oregon

**I. M. Schanep**  
 PRESENT COUNTY JUDGE OF UMATILLA COUNTY  
 Candidate for  
**Circuit Judge**  
 OF THE 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
 Asks your support on Non-Partisan JUDICIARY BALLOT

30 Years a Lawyer — — — Judge for 12 Years  
**Vote 15 X** "IMPARTIAL JUSTICE"  
 ELECTION NOV. 8, 1932

**"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE" AT OASIS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.**

Without the benefit of Hollywood sets, stereotyped heroes and maudlin love scenes, but with action and thrills far surpassing anything the film capital has conceived, "Bring 'em Back Alive," Frank Buck's Malay Jungle picture, coming to the Oasis next Friday, is declared to be one of the most sensational pictures ever produced. Buck, whose job it has been to capture wild animals for zoos and circuses, a profession to which he has devoted many years, proves conclusively that big game hunting with a camera is a hundred fold more thrilling than with a gun. How some of the scenes of terrific combats between various jungle denizens were caught by the camera will puzzle fans, for every detail stands out in clear relief. Buck explains it calmly by saying that he and his helpers merely trailed various gentle beasts and reptiles such as tigers, panthers, water buffalo, crocodiles, and pythons until the "actors" crossed each other's paths and the battle was on. It required six months of hard, dangerous labor to record the titanic scenes of mortal combats between a 30-foot python and crocodile; serpent and tiger and all the other hair-raising death struggles, but the mission was finally accomplished and the finished product brought back to provide stirring and unusual entertainment.