

The News Used To Be

Twenty-five years ago (From Observer, Thurs. June 14, 1906) Local fishermen are returning from the various streams, reporting excellent success. Union county fishing cannot be excelled in Oregon. Grain sacks are quoted at 10 cents—the highest in years. The city council has issued orders for all houses to be numbered. L. C. Smith, the bicycle repairer, made a business trip to Imbler today.

Ten years ago (From Observer, Fri. June 17, 1921) Union county pioneers were holding their annual meeting at Riverside school. J. B. Barker, professor at Oregon Agricultural college, is to be the speaker. C. C. Snow, teacher of manual training in the high school, and E. P. Towler, principal-elect, left today for Portland for a few days visit before attending summer school.

One year ago (From Observer, Sat. June 14, 1930) Ira Clay Woodie, and Ruth Eleanor Richmond, were married June 11 in Eugene. Mr. Woodie is coach at La Grande High. A contract has been let for the new \$8000 high school gymnasium at Cove.

Over Night News

(By The Associated Press) Washington — Wilkins's submarine disabled in mid-Atlantic; aided by battleships. Washington — U. S. reveals military strength and asks powers for theirs. Minneapolis — Dr. Henry L. Williams, football coach, who invented Minnesota shift, dies. Chicago — Sidney Smith, cartoonist, and wife held up and robbed of jewels. Los Angeles — Clara Bow, a platinum blonde, leaves for Rex Bell's ranch to rest. New York — Sydney Rosenfeld, playwright, dies at 75.

Foreign St. Nazaire, France — Excursion steamship Saint Philibert capsizes and sinks with 400 passengers. Havre, France — Liner Rochambeau runs and sinks Italian freighter Ugheria; crew rescued. Berlin — Bruening in speech promises immediate steps to secure Young plan revision.

In Washington

By Herbert Plummer WASHINGTON — William J. Bulow, South Dakota's wackering and witty new senator, came to the capital not so long ago to look things over. He appeared in the crowd wearing a 10-gallon light gray hat which attracted much attention. Senators and senate attaches gathered around him, joshed him and he seemed glad to get a sample of his much advertised humor. "What shall we call you?" some one in the group asked. "Do you prefer 'governor,' 'senator,' or what?" he thought for a moment, then drawled: "Well, I've done pretty well so far with just plain 'Bul'." It's all right, "Bul" to friends, will find, when he gets to know the senate better, that it is common practice for members of that body to address each other off the floor in intimate fashion.

DOFFING THE HIGH HAT The youthful Bob LaFollette, of Wisconsin, for example, frequently greets Borah of Idaho, 30 years his senior, with a "Hello, Bob," and gets a "Hello, Bob," in reply. Miriam Bingham, the tall and distinguished senator from Connecticut, greets the portly Broussard of Louisiana as "Ed," and T. H. Caraway of Arkansas as "Thad." The two Hamiltons — Hamilton Kean of New Jersey and James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois — are "Ham" Kean and "Jim Ham" Lewis. Charles McNary of Oregon is "Charlie," and Joseph Robinson of Arkansas is always "Joe." And of course the three Jameses — Cousens of Michigan, Davis of Pennsylvania, and Watson of Indiana — are "Jim" at all times. However, the attempts at intimacy rarely go further than the mere shortening of first names. Nicknames for senators, at one time popular, rarely are heard now. Probably the nearest to a nickname any senator has is that of Tydings of Maryland. His friend Hawes of Missouri calls him "Glad" Tydings, but few others do.

"LONE LION OF IDAHO" Others are sometimes referred to in glamorous terms, but rarely. Borah has been called the "Lone Lion of Idaho." Bingham's appearance has caused him to be termed the "Sycamore." Heflin's interest in cotton brought on the nickname of "Cotton Tom." Formerly nicknames had a vogue among members of the senate. "Jim" Reed, of Missouri, because of his likeness to Julius Caesar, was frequently addressed as "Caesar" by intimates. Senator Bob Owen of Oklahoma was born on groundhog day and was given the Indian name of "White Chief." He frequently was called that when a member of the senate.

SHIFTING SEA CURRENTS BRING OCTOPUS TO TEXAS BROWNSVILLE, Tex. — Strange deep-sea fish, apparently brought in by shifting currents off the coast, are making their appearance near here. Last year a great school of rays, or "dogfish," came to the region, while this year a 14-foot octopus, the first large one ever to be reported hereabouts, was landed.

CARTOON MOVIES POPULAR BERLIN (AP) — American cartoon movies are popular in Germany, and together with the lighter movie subjects are leaders in box-office receipts.

200,000 CHILDREN YEARLY TO GET FREE DENTAL WORK NEW YORK (AP) — A free dental clinic for children, one of about nine planned for New York City by the Guglielmo foundation, has been constructed to accommodate 200,000 treatments yearly.

The six-story central unit's cost is estimated as more than \$5,000,000. The total expenditure under the Guglielmo plan, which had its inception in 1929, will be about \$30,000,000.

Georgia's Chief Justice Will Give Cath to 33-Year-Old Son As Youngest U. S. Governor

Russell, Young Bachelor, To Take Reins

By NEA Service ATLANTA, Ga. — If Richard B. Russell Jr., of Winder, Ga., turns to his handsome, gray-haired father, Chief Justice Richard B. Russell, any day after June 24 next and says, "Well, governor—the senior member of the Russell family very likely will turn right back and ask, 'Well, governor, what is it?'"

On June 24 is going to become governor of Georgia and the youngest governor in the United States. His own father, Chief Justice Russell of the Georgia supreme court, will administer the oath of office at the inauguration ceremonies. Young Governor-elect Russell, who was elected last October, has other distinctions. He is a bachelor. He is one of 13 sons and daughters of a family whose forebears have lived within the boundaries of Georgia since colonial times. He left the University of Georgia to enlist during the World War. He made his first political campaign driving from house to house in a second-hand automobile.

On assuming the office of chief executive he gives up the post of speaker of the Georgia house of representatives. He served as speaker for three years.

His Plans as Governor Some insight into the personality of this unusual young man may be gained from the fact that he has stated publicly he believes government should be simplified. Speaking of the work of a special legislative committee of the general assembly not long ago he put his views thus: "The machinery of government should be so simple that the humblest citizen can understand it. Here in Georgia we have more than 100 different agencies to carry on the state's business and I venture to say there are very few who can sit down with pen and paper and name them all and outline the duties each is supposed to perform. "Co-ordinate and combine the departments of state to a minimum," he urges, "and thus give the people of the state the economical government Georgia today so badly needs."

It is doubtful if his own inauguration will make so glamorous an impression on Richard Russell Jr.'s mind as did a visit to Atlanta when he was nine. On that occasion Master Russell arrived as the guest of Governor and Mrs. Joseph B. Terrell, intimate friends of his father and mother. The boy slept in the governor's mansion and sat in the governor's chair at the capital.

procurement necessities to competitive bidding, the war and navy departments will base their procurement plans on allocation. Under this system plants are able to make more preparation for their work, prices can better be determined by negotiation and through definite assignments exact pre-arrangement for production of munitions can be obtained. Many articles required in war are not ordinarily produced in this country, so the war department has assembled a great collection of complete drawings and specifications for delivery to manufacturers who would otherwise have no prior knowledge of applicable production methods. To develop this form of war preparation constant experimentation and actual production is in progress at government arsenals and laboratories. The war department now seeks money from congress for placing "educational orders" with factories, use of which would hasten production in any later emergency.

The army also has widespread plans to govern handling of raw materials in wartime, especially those not readily produced in this country. Among its designs for reduction of wartime profiteering is an adjusted compensation contract, applicable to large construction programs and procurement of non-commercial items. Tentative cost schedules would be agreed upon which might be revised from time to time. The government would audit all accounts as they arose



Young Russell was graduated from an agricultural and mechanical college in 1914. He spent a year at Gordon Institute and attended the University of Georgia where he was graduated with a LL.B. degree in 1918. He left school to enlist during the World War. After that service he began practicing law at Winder. In 1921 he was elected to represent Barrow county in the state legislature and he has served in the house of representatives continuously ever since. During two terms he was speaker pro tem, and for three more he was speaker. He has never been defeated in an election. When young Russell began his first campaign for the legislature he hired a second-hand automobile

15,000 Large Facilities Surveyed By Uncle Sam's War Department

By Rodney Dutcher (NEA Service Writer) WASHINGTON — Just a few years ago, the war department was bringing to the attention of various industries their wartime responsibilities and giving them a rapidly absorbing education in the hands of the army and navy on their plants. Approximately "15,000 large facilities" have been surveyed, according to the army war plans staff submitted to the war policies commission. Definite tasks for emergency have been assigned to each selected plant. In order more than necessary and to maintain normal commercial contacts on a reduced basis, such tasks do not involve more than 50 per cent of a plant's normal capacity. Under the national defense act, the war department points out, the government can place compulsory orders with any factory and is empowered to absorb or take over plants as may refuse to accept them. Plan Advisory Council The war plans staff for an "Advisory War Council" to assist the president in carrying on the war effort. Besides the secretaries of war and navy, this council would include a director of selective service, director of war in-

HARDING MEMORIAL, SOON TO BE DEDICATED, ALREADY VIEWED BY THOUSANDS OF VISITORS



The Harding memorial in Marion, O., erected through the contributions of more than one million persons, and costing, with the park grounds, \$777,183, will be dedicated June 16. President Hoover will be among those attending the ceremonies honoring the memory of the late President Warren G. Harding (left).

Marion, O. (AP) — The memorial to the late President Warren G. Harding, to be dedicated here June 16 with President Hoover, former President Coolidge and other notables attending, has been a point of interest for hundreds of thousands of visitors since it was completed four years ago. No estimate of the number has been made, but some say that more than 4,000,000 persons have visited the tomb. Though seven years have elapsed since the president's death, and five since the death of Coolidge, the memorial was laid, there has been no decrease in the number of men, women and children coming here to see the monument. Monthly Stream of 100,000 They have come from every state of the union and from several foreign lands. For several months after the memorial was thrown open to the public, guards kept a check of visitors and found that some 100,000 persons visited it monthly. Many of the visitors take the opportunity here to see the Harding family plot in the Marion cemetery where the president's parents and his sister are buried. The three graves are marked by uniform granite stones. The memorial, which is the bodies of President Harding and his wife were removed December 21, 1927, is just south of the cemetery.

President Harding's mother, Phoebe E. Dickerson Harding, died in 1910. His father, Dr. George T. Harding, a practicing physician and a civil war veteran, died November 19, 1928, at 77. He was stricken while giving medical attention to a northern war comrade. On the night of August 10, 1923, a few hours after the funeral of Mr. Harding, a group of his associates met and proposed the memorial in an informal conversation. Early the next morning William, Betty and Jean Foster, children of Frank Foster, a Marion industrial leader, called at the office of Attorney Hoke Donithen, a member of the group who met the night before. They placed before Donithen the

Family Famous In History Of State

and visited every family in his county. Judge Russell, one of Georgia's oldest and most successful campaigners, gave his son whole-hearted support, but did not attempt to run his son's campaign.

One of 14 Children Mrs. Russell, his mother, tells an amusing anecdote about Richard, Jr. He was the fourth of 13 living brothers and sisters.

"When he came into the world," says Mrs. Russell, "we had three daughters and Judge Russell and myself rather despaired of a son, much as we loved the little girls. Dr. C. B. Almond of Winder was our family physician. He was holding our first boy in his arms when Judge Russell came in the room timidly. With a broad grin Dr. Almond announced, 'It's a boy, Dick!'"

"Upon hearing this news the judge gave the doctor such a clip on the back he almost knocked him across the room and the baby barely escaped being dropped on its head. Right then the youngster was informally christened Richard Brevard Russell, Jr."

Health

HAY FEVER Two conditions enter into the making of a hay fever victim. One is a peculiar constitutional sensitiveness to pollen. The other is the presence in the air of large quantities of pollen. Constitutional sensitiveness which makes one liable to the development of hay fever is apparently inherited. In recent studies it has been found that 80 per cent of hay fever sufferers are the children of parents one or both of whom either suffered from the same or kindred diseases. It is possible to desensitize certain hay fever sufferers by means of so-called sensitization tests, followed by injections of minute quantities of the offending pollen. It takes time and effort to find which among many pollens may bring on the condition, and it takes as much to administer the injections which make up the actual treatment. By desensitizing the sufferer one gets at the root of the trouble. However, this treatment is not effective in all sufferers, nor are the desirable effects permanent. Sensitiveness alone does not produce hay fever. It is merely the predisposing factor. The immediately offending agent is pollen. The hay fever sufferer may gain much relief, if not escape from his affliction, by avoiding contact with the pollen or pollens to which he is sensitive. To do this he must know the nature of the offending plants, their distribution and the seasons of their pollination. The offending plant can be determined by sensitization tests, and once they are identified the remaining information can be easily secured. Scrupulous care in keeping the nose and throat clear of pollen will bring some relief. So will the use of spraying solutions of adrenalin or dilution of one part of adrenalin to 10,000 of solvent, or of 2 per cent ephedrin.

Chats With Parents

By Alice Johnson Peale At the age of eight Billy shows evidence of a marked artistic gift. He draws and paints for long hours, working with whole-hearted absorption. His pictures reveal a feeling for color and composition while his subjects indicate an unusual creative imagination. His mother wonders how best to help him develop this talent. How much time should he be permitted to give to his drawing and painting? So far his teachers at school have not noticed his gift. Should she ask them to lay stress upon his "art work?" Parents in their attitude toward a gifted child range all the way from hailing him as a genius and treating him as an exception to every rule, to sternly suppressing every evidence of his talent for fear that its development will make him eccentric and create problems for the future. The safest course lies between these two. Every child, no matter how talented in one direction he may be, should be helped to live through a wholesome childhood of normal play and companionship and regular school work. Some of his leisure time (there should be a few hours each day) he may spend developing his talent. Unless exceptionally wise and fruitful teachers can be found, it is better for him to have no special instruction at all, but merely to be given the necessary freedom and materials for work. Parents should be appreciative but sparing either of high-flown praise or of criticism. Such direction as is given should be in the form of helping the child to improve his technique, but it should never aim to tell him what to express or how to express it.

BOILING WATER UPSETS OLD RULE OF CHEMISTRY

URBANA, Ill. (AP) — An exception to the chemist's practice of boiling a liquid to eliminate every trace of water was found at the University of Illinois. Water under high pressure has to be cooled to 80 degrees centigrade to get rid of the maximum dissolved gases. The chemists reported to the American Chemical society by J. B. Goodman and Dr. N. W. Kraus. They put the nitrogen and water in a high-pressure apparatus, and squeezed it at 4500 pounds to the square inch.

BRAZIL RENT LAW BRINGS FUNDS TO OFFICIAL BANK

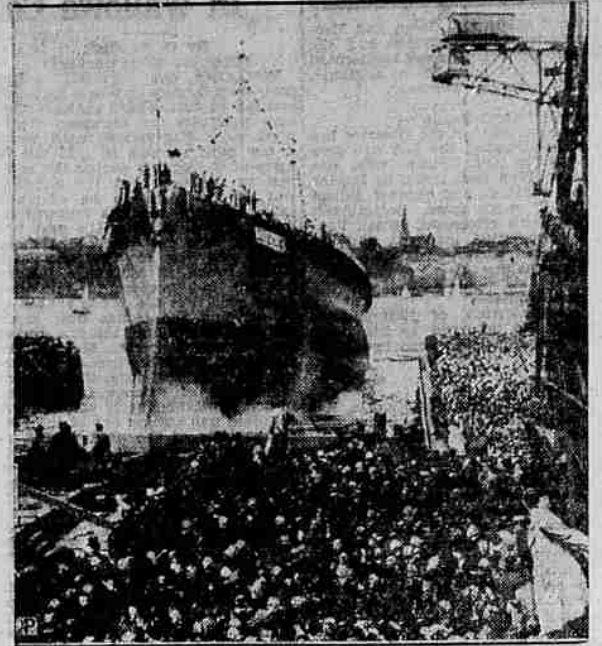
RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The provisional government of Brazil has decreed that the three months' advance rent, which all tenants must pay, shall be deposited in a government operated savings bank. Hitherto the landlords have had the use of these funds which were legally denominated from renters of apartments, houses and business offices. The tenant now gets four per cent interest but the landlord is protected in the past it has been virtually impossible to make agriculture of more than passing interest to city dwellers. Most of the inquiries are from life-long city residents who know nothing about cattle or dairying, but hold visions of independence with a plot of ground, a cow or two and a cottage.

DREAMS OF CITY DWELLERS TURNING TO DAIRY FARMS

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Continued unemployment in industrial centers has induced an unprecedented number of city folk to turn their faces toward Wisconsin dairy farms. Inquiries about dairy farming possibilities pour into the state department of agriculture daily, whereas in the past it has been virtually impossible to make agriculture of more than passing interest to city dwellers. Most of the inquiries are from life-long city residents who know nothing about cattle or dairying, but hold visions of independence with a plot of ground, a cow or two and a cottage.

South Bend, Ind. — Mary Wardell, daughter of a Watertown, N. Y., banker, found here after being missing a week. Princeton, N. J. — Chuck Long resigns as Princeton rowing coach. Chicago — Jake May, Cubs pitcher, hurt in automobile collision.

'Vest Pocket' Naval Craft Meets German Sea Problem



The Deutschland, Germany's widely discussed "vest pocket battleship," is shown taking the water at Kiel. The 10,000-ton craft started down the ways ahead of schedule and eluded President Von Hindenburg's aim when he tried to smash the traditional bottle of wine on her bows.

By Walter Brockman KIEL, Germany (AP) — German naval engineers are confronted by a number of baffling problems in designing the battle cruiser "Deutschland," recently launched. They had to plan a craft that would function as a whole fleet. For all practical purposes what is left of the German navy since the war ranks as "Swiss" against the formidable navies of other powers. Its six battleships are antiquated. The "Deutschland," which is the first front line vessel constructed since the days of the Kaiser, had to be designed to make up for the shortcomings of its decrepit sisters. Cruiser-Battleship Though the "Deutschland" rates as a battle cruiser, it is rather a cross between that grade and a battleship. Because of its compactness it has been described as a "vest-pocket battleship."

Into its displacement of 10,000 tons the engineers have contrived to squeeze the works of a floating fortress. That 10,000 tons is the limit (against other powers' 35,000) imposed by the Versailles treaty upon Germany. The "Deutschland" can speed at 28 knots for a straight 100 miles without refueling. The main battery consists of six 28 centimeter guns located fore and aft in two turrets. Eight 15 centimeter guns are mounted singly amidships. There are several anti-aircraft guns and six torpedo tubes above the water line. An arrangement which makes mines important by simply brushing them aside has been perfected, but this of this are not being divulged. Bolts Eliminated Another extraordinary feature of the "Deutschland" is the elimination of metal plates. Elimination of strips and bolts has saved some 550 tons. The ship is 596 feet long at the water line and of 69 feet beam. Its draught is 19 feet. Diesel motors, with an indirect system of propulsion, generate 60,000 horsepower. Their weight represents only one-eighth of the weight for former motors of similar type, or a reduction per HP from 110 to 17 1/2 pounds. The designers tried to eliminate funnels from the seascape, but had to install one to draw off the exhaust gas. The battleship was commenced in 1922. It cost \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 went to labor.

COTTON "WORLD SERIES" FOR CALIFORNIA FARMERS

BAKERSFIELD, Cal. (AP) — Thirty-five farmers have entered a cotton growing contest in which each will have a plot of 10 acres devoted to the crop. World production-per-acre records are claimed by Kern county and it is expected new high yields will be obtained in the present contest. Complete records on cultivation, irrigation, harvest and quality of the crop will be kept, as will cost records, giving accurate data for economic studies.

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North Pacific Grain Growers Clear Up Loan

SPOKANE, Wash., June 15 (AP) — North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., regional wheat cooperative, Saturday paid the last of a \$2,054,284.57 loan from the Spokane Intermediate Credit bank. C. A. Adams, secretary of the Pacific Northwest cooperative, said the loan covered a total of 4,735,156 bushels of wheat, making the average loan per bushel a little more than 34 1/3 cents. "North Pacific is not carrying any loan wheat," Adams stated. "It all has been sold and we are ready to go into the new season in sound, clean shape." More than 30,000,000 bushels of inland Empire wheat has been handled by North Pacific since its organization in April, 1920. It expects today to finish its operations with 1930 wheat. It is the same time it will go out of the grain marketing business, turning that over to the Farmers' National Grain corporation.

Bigler Sentenced To Term in Prison

COLVILLE, Wash., June 15 (AP) — O. J. Bigler, convicted of second degree murder for the killing of J. E. Yeoder, rancher, was sentenced Saturday to 10 to 15 years in the penitentiary. Superior Judge Fred Witt informed Bigler's attorney he would add Bigler to obtain a parole at the proper time. His wife and two small children were in court when sentence was passed. Bigler admitted beating Yeoder to death with a rifle, but claimed self defense.

SLEUP IN SILVER BOOMS REAL ESTATE IN CANTON

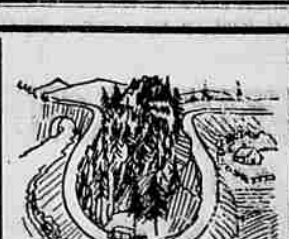
CANTON, China (AP) — The low value of silver has caused a boom in real estate here. Land prices have risen 80 per cent since the first of the year. The heaviest investors are Chinese living in the United States. With one gold dollar worth five in silver, they have been sending considerable sums in American currency for investment in Canton. In the business district a general reconstruction is under way. Old wooden buildings are coming down and modern office and shop structures are going up.

COOKING CROQUETTES AND ROASTING COFFEE HAVE MUCH IN COMMON

Success Depends Upon the Rule — A Little at a Time Careful cooks do not crowd too many croquettes into the hot fat because they lower the temperature and then absorb grease. Cooking a few at a time prevents this. In roasting coffee there is similar difficulty when too much is roasted at once. It is impossible to control the heat and often, as a result, part of the batch is overdone and part underdone. This causes variation in flavor.

Hills Bros. Following the rule in the croquette recipe, roast only a few pounds of coffee at a time by their patented, continuous process—Controlled Roasting. There is no variation in the roast because there is accurate control of the heat and of the flow of coffee through the roaster. A rare, uniform flavor is developed such as no other coffee has. Grocers everywhere sell Hills Bros. Coffee in vacuum cans that keep it fresh. Air, which destroys the flavor of coffee, is removed from the cans when they are packed, and kept out. Ordinary cans, even if air-tight, do not keep coffee fresh. Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab—the trade-mark—on the can. Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc., Portland, Oregon. © 1931

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