

European Ideal of Housing as Experienced Seems to be High

(Editor's Note—This is the first of several articles written for this newspaper by Eric W. Allen, dean of the University of Oregon school of Journalism, who is now traveling in Europe on a fellowship granted by the Oberlander Trust of the Karl Shurz memorial foundation. Dean Allen was also named special representative of the Oregon state planning board.)

BY ERIC W. ALLEN
Dean of the University of Oregon
School of Journalism

MUNICH, Germany—If this home letter develops into a series, they will not become political until the end. After all, there is much in any country besides politics and Munich is the heart of the Hitler region where political and social questions are to be handled (if at all) with some degree of discretion for very good and sufficient reasons.

Hitler was born on the Austrian border, which we have crossed twice in the last few days. His father was one of those comfortable, easy going Austrian frontier guards who stamp your passport, take a look at your baggage, decide not to examine it too closely, and send you comfortably on your way with a "gruss gott" salutation. Hitler himself we saw some weeks ago in Berlin. But no more of this until later.

Yesterday was our second entry into Germany. We first crossed the entire country from Belgium to Czechoslovakia by the admirably paved, somewhat narrow and crooked ancient roads, that wind their tortuous way through another village about every four miles. Pedestrians and bicyclists (and there are unnumbered thousands of bicycles), school children and geese, oxcarts and small carts drawn by human hands or by dogs hitched between the wheels, pay not the slightest attention to the autoist.

This time we entered by one of the first of the new Reichsautobahn to be completed. These extremely modern roads are largely the work of an organization that corresponds to our CCC. They are planned to cross Germany with a network like wires of a flyscreen, and they are coming into use very rapidly.

The new highways are very wide—they might be called eight-lane roads, but at the high speeds used they operate more as six-lane—three lanes going and three lanes coming with ten or twelve feet of grass and landscaped shrubbery in between. There are no grade crossings from end to end, no service stations, no signs, nothing to distract and there is no speed limit. They avoid all towns and villages. Every scar made by cuts or fills has been carefully grassed and landscaped with trees and shrubbery. The latter applies to all European roads. By ancient habit the planting of a double row of trees is part of every construction job, and every tree that dies or becomes ripe and is cut for lumber or firewood has to be immediately replaced with a sapling.

Travel in Europe is quite different from travel at home—at least from the viewpoint of one who has just driven from Eugene to New York and thence across Europe through France, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and the Austrian Alps, and Germany again. Here I sit in my private sitting room facing a row of windows from which I can see nothing except the five or six acre palace garden of the former kings of Bavaria and the spires of a cathedral rising above the elms, oaks and lilacs.

It is raining cats and dogs and it is what we would call a December day in Oregon and that is why this letter is being written. Within there is comfortable steam heat in our three very large rooms, with, altogether, fourteen electric lights that can be turned on if the day becomes darker. In the sitting room are a big club-style leather couch, another couch covered with a big fur robe and an aggregation of sofa pillows, this well-appointed polished desk, two large rugs on the polished oak floor, two very

large and comfortable easy chairs, three tables, a bookcase and set of drawers besides the drawers in the desk, flower pots with flowers in them, and, outside, a thirty-three foot balcony (exclusively ours) which cannot be seen into and from which nothing unlovely can be seen—an immense awning is ready to be lowered if the sun comes out and gets too bright—and all this, together with our nine excellent meals, costs the three of us just two dollars a day apiece—just about what the meals alone would cost in large American cities.

The European ideal of housing, both as we experienced it, and as we observe the vast amount of newer rehousing and resettlement work carried out in the seventeen years since the war, largely by governmental initiative, appears to us to be high. A vast amount of rehousing both urban and rural, was carried out by the democratic and socialist governments after the war, and now under the dictatorships in the various countries the subject is still a matter of wide public interest.

The social democrats built large community dwellings; the present idea makes for decentralization of industry—spreading factories into the country—and erecting separate cottages for workers where each can have a garden. They all seem very clean and neat and well kept. We have seen hundreds of developments of both kinds. But of this, more later. It is a complicated story; one should not jump to the conclusion that the general economic condition is good; the contrary is the fact.

Resettlement Ad Pays Big Sum Here

PORTLAND—Payments totaling \$47,386.21 were made in Washington county by the Resettlement Administration from July 1, 1935, to June 26, 1936, according to information received by Edgar Freed, state director for the National Emergency Council.

Of these payments loans totaling \$35,178 were made to 85 persons and \$12,208.21 of grants were made to 256 persons.

An additional activity of the Resettlement Administration, that of farm debt adjustments, showed that in Washington county five cases had been adjusted through May, 1936, involving an original indebtedness of \$3110 with resultant savings of \$1025.

The state of Oregon had received rehabilitation loan through June 26, 1936, amounting to \$575,745.16 which were actually certified for payment. There remained the sum of \$9948 in unpaid commitments. Rehabilitation grants during the same period were advanced in the sum of \$217,109.48. A total of 1213 persons in Oregon received loans while 4932 persons were the recipients of grants.

Timber

Mrs. J. W. Robertson and son Don left Friday morning for Arizona to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Huffman and daughter Billie, and Wesley Gildner spent the week-end at the Tillamook beaches, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Benefiel of DeLake.

Mrs. Ida M. Page, who has been visiting at the Kilburg home the past week, returned to her home in Portland Tuesday. LaVerne Kilburg went with her for a short visit.

Emma Leopold visited from Tuesday till Thursday at her home in Beaverton.

A group of the young people had a waffle feed at the B. Tallman home Tuesday evening. Present were LaVerne and Maxine Kilburg, Maverene and Lorraine Tallman, Nick Vanderzanden, Don Robertson, Minor Freed and Lewis Woods. Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Roth and

Guy Lloyd visited in Tillamook Saturday.

Mrs. Leonard Green and Mrs. Uriah Roth are spending a few days in Portland.

Mrs. Alice Kirk visited her son, Claud Adams, in Portland the past week.

Mrs. E. Bernards Buried Wednesday

Mrs. Edward Bernards, 30, of Verboort died at the Washington county hospital here Sunday afternoon. Requiem high mass was said at the Visitation church at Verboort Wednesday morning with Rev. Father M. Jonas officiating. Interment was in the church cemetery.

Hildegard Crop was born at Verboort March 11, 1906, the daughter of Mrs. Anna Smith Crop and the late Emil Crop. She attended the schools at Forest Grove. Mrs. Bernards was a member of the Visitation Altar society. She was married to Mr. Bernards at the Visitation church October 12, 1927.

Deceased is survived by widower, a son, Richard, and four daughters, Ellen Jean, Gerline, Marvel and Lucile, all at home. The mother, Mrs. Crop, and the following brothers and sisters also survive: John, Vincent and Alvin Crop, Forest Grove route 1; Grace Crop, Mrs. Lena Herb, Marjorie and Eileen Crop, Forest Grove route 1; Mrs. Minnie Bernards, McMinnville, and Sister Carmel, St. Mary's of the Valley, Beaverton.

New Residents Asked to Call

Newcomers in Washington county are urged to register at The Argus booth in the Grange building and to make their headquarters in any attempt to locate friends or old acquaintances. The Argus hopes that through this registration, old friends may be united, making the annual county fair more enjoyable for all. With this in mind, The Argus invites everyone to call at the booth.

Blind Urged to Use White Canes as a Protection

Over 100,000 Americans are eligible to carry on the highway the white canes advocated by the American Foundation for the Blind, for use by the blind and those with seriously impaired vision.

Designed as a safety measure for these unfortunates they also serve to raise the question "whence comes blindness and needless wear and tear on the organ of vision?"

Canes are commendable, but how much better to save the vision and avoid the pathetic picture of an able bodied man with a white cane on his arm strumming an off tune guitar with the hope of a penny or two in his tin cup.

Eyes are too often thought of as separate units yet they are closely connected with every system in the body so that diseases of kidneys, intestines, the blood stream or sinus or tonsils may seriously damage the eye if left untreated. Put another way, if eyes cause trouble stronger and stronger glasses may improve sight but actually may do harm by allowing permanent damage to some other organ of the body as well as the eyes. For this reason not only eye examination but complete physical check is advisable in every case of eye trouble.

Injury of the eyes, infections and strain due to poor lighting are directly preventable and always are the result of ignorance, carelessness or accidents which usually could have been avoided.

According to the American Journal of Nursing 5,000,000 school children need special medical attention for vision or inflamed eyes or lids and 25,000 should be in special sight saving classes.

In this county in 1935, 404 children were reported by teachers as having obvious defects. Nearly half of these obtained attention and the local Red Cross organization as-

sisted 140 persons to be fitted with adequate lenses.

Eyesight should be considered as valuable as the most precious jewel and guarded, as carefully throughout life.

Into the eyes of every new born babe should be dropped one per cent of nitrate of silver to prevent infection from the birth canal. This is one of the biggest causes of blindness and any one who neglects this is assuming a terrible responsibility.

As the baby learns to walk he should be watched that he carries no scissors or sharp objects upon which he might fall, and acids or caustics should be kept far from his reach.

Before he goes to school or early in his first term a careful check should be made of each eye for vision and any tendency toward mixing letters skipping words or lines in cases of "mirror writing" should be referred to a specialist.

As the child grows and learns to reason he should be taught the means of protecting his eyes together with the reasons for so doing. Possibly most important means are:

1. Complete physical examination including eyes to determine any defects or systemic sources of danger and removal of infected teeth or tonsils.
 2. One per cent silver nitrate in every new born babe's eyes.
 3. Sufficient light without direct glare.
 4. Use of individual towels and wash cloths.
 5. Wearing suitable glasses if needed.
 6. Protection from hazard of accidents such as wearing goggles in industries, avoiding sling shots, towel snapping, fire crackers, and BB guns.
 7. Eye washes unless especially prescribed are unnecessary and may do harm.
- As in preventing any accident use discretion.

State Capitol News Letter—Giving the highlights of official activity at Salem.—Every week in the Argus.

YOUR HEALTH COMES FIRST!!!

As CHILDREN ARE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO DISEASE CONTAGION, CHILDREN'S PARTIES SHOULD BE EXTREMELY RARE...

HICCUGHS ARE FREQUENTLY CAUSED BY EATING TOO RAPIDLY, OR ELSE BY EATING HIGHLY SEASONED, VERY HOT OR VERY COLD FOODS...

HABITUAL LOSS OF SLEEP WILL BREAK DOWN THE MOST RUGGED CONSTITUTION...

CELER SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY CHEWED, SINCE IT CONTAINS A GREAT DEAL OF FIBRE, WHICH MAY FORM AN INDIGESTIBLE RESIDUE...

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FACTS YOU NEVER KNEW!!!

TOBACCO BELONGS TO THE SAME PLANT FAMILY AS THE TOMATO AND POTATO!!

IN MANY VILLAGES OF CENTRAL EUROPE, INSTEAD OF THE USUAL SHOWER OF RICE AND OLD SHOES, TINY FRANKFURTERS ARE THROWN AT NEWLYWEDS!!

FOR 1000 YRS NO ONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO INVENT A MACHINE THAT WILL BEND PRETZELS!

BISMARCK WAS THE WORLD'S BIGGEST EATER OF ICE-CREAM!!! HE ATE THREE QUARTS OF ICE-CREAM EVERY DAY FOR MANY YEARS.....

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