AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of The Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY

BACKYARD GARDENS

THE backyard or vacant lot truck garden is going to be an important method of relieving the wants of the unemployed this summer. Fred C. Croxton, vice chairman of the president's Emergency Committee for Employment, points out that there has been a huge increase in vegetable gardens in the United States this summer, and says that many part-time or laid-off workers will use them to provide themselves with food.

A number of business concerns which own idle land, such as railroad and mining companies, have encouraged workers whom they have had to lay off to raise vegetables on tracts of company land. In many cities relief committees and civic organizations have taken up the work. And, of course, the jobless man who has a backyard of his own is turning truck-gardener without any prompting.

All of this will not, of course, replace organized relief distribution. But it will help the situation very materially.

SCIENCE'S BYPRODUCTS

JUDGED by its fruits, modern science may not be quite as magnificent an edifice as its builders have been fond of believing. So, at any rate, says Professor Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel prize for physics in 1927.

Professor Compton told a meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington the other day that splendid scientific achievements often seem to bring rather puny results.

"Is a girl smoking and listening to jazz from a loud speaker what the great electrical pioneers have been working for?" he asked. "Think of Benjamin Franklin and his kite, of James Clerk Maxwell, Marconi, De Forest and others. Is this what they were after, or is there something more?"

The question, now that he asks it, is something of a poser. It can be duplicated, too, with other inventions.

The automobile is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity; but sometimes its chief results seem to be clogged highways, a rising toll of fatal accidents and a deplorable tendency on the part of youngsters who ought to be at home to find shabby roadhouses or shaded "lovers' lanes" in the country.

Mr. Edison performed a miracle in inventing the moving picture, but some of the treacle that gets thrown on the silver screen today hardly seems worthy of his brilliance.

Mr. Bell's telephone, likewise, is quite an invention; but did Mr. Bell ever dream of the hours upon hours of idle gossip that would be sent over the wires by suburban housewives?

So it goes. If the present age has a genius for producing men who can accomplish the impossible, it also has a genius for debasing the miracles that these men produce and putting them to silly and inconsequential ends.

However, that isn't quite the whole story. Inane radio programs, dizzy movies, moronic auto drivers and telephone gossipers are, after all, only by-products. The important thing is that these bright and marvelous new tools have been put in our hands. We may misuse them for a while, and we may even cut ourselves with them, but once we learn how to handle them properly the scientists who brought them forth will be vindicated.

Consider the radio, for example. Some fearful tripe does get put on the air; yet, after all, thousands of lives have been saved at sea by the radio. The radio knife, recently perfected, has enabled surgeons to perform delicate operations more easily and with less risk to the patients than before. Those results surely would satisfy Messrs. Franklin, Marconi and De Forest.

Meanwhile, we have to put up with the less encouraging features. That is too bad, but it needn't be disheartening.

WHAT IS CITIZENSHIP?

BY DECISION of the supreme court of the United States, two rather exceptional applicants for American citizenship have been denied their papers because they are conscientiously opposed to "bearing arms." They are Marie A. Bland, a Canadian war nurse, now living in New York, and Douglas MacIntosh, a professor of theology at Yale, also a Canadian by birth.

They do not believe in wars. They believe it would be wrong to take up arms even for the country of their choice unless they could be convinced personally that this country's part in that war were righteous beyond question. In other words they reject the old theory, "My country, right or wrong."

Most people will find the decision of the supreme court wise and practical. Who is the individual to decide whether his country is right or wrong, if his country needs him? Unquestioning loyalty, beyond a doubt, is what makes a country strong, unless you become too cautious in defining the word "strong."

It is right significant, however, that the decision of the supreme court was not unanimous by any means. Strong dissent was expressed by no less distinguished members of the bench than Holmes, Brandeis, Stone and Chief Justice Hughes. Yes, Hughes, who only last week delivered the opinion invalidating the outworn state "syndicalism laws." And none of these men, with the possible exception of Brandeis or Holmes could be called a "liberal" in his views.

And Chief Justice Hughes said that he could not find that the constitution had "exacted any promise to bear arms as a condition of naturalization, or that such a promise is implied either literally or historically." Rather strong words.

But one must look beyond the legalistic wrangling over terms to the obvious fact that times change. Twenty years ago it is unlikely there would have been any division in the supreme court on the obligation of a prospective citizen to bear arms. Twenty years ago, the whole world had not begun to question the inherent righteousness of bearing arms.

Many conditions influence men's views. Our courts daily are admitting to citizenship thousands of people who quite glibly repeat the promise to carry arms. And there are quite a number of well known gentlemen, among them Al Capone who have borne arms, but somehow they don't seem to satisfy as citizens (except in certain regions). Yet people of high intelligence, fine character and noble though perhaps misguided aims must be rejected merely because they will not promise where they cannot believe.

Small wonder that some of our ablest and most conservative justices balk at the thought that citizenship should be determined by rule of thumb. The World War was a ghastly failure so far as an immediate settlement of world problems was concerned. But out of it new ideals, and who is to say they are not patriotic ideals, have been born.

It is no surprise to read that George Bernard Shaw is writing songs. He has put on airs before.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

JOSEPH LANE'S WOUND

(The Oregonian)

THE OREGONIAN'S items from seventy years ago include this one: "General Lane, who was shot in the right breast, is at Roseburg, and cannot be moved. He is not yet out of danger." The notice is from the issue of May 21, 1861.

Listening back, the crack of the pistol shot that wounded "Joe" Lane is almost lost amid the roar of musketry and cannon just then becoming deafening along the eastern battlefront in the civil war, and yet it may be that that shot was very important to Oregon. We cannot judge exactly, but it may have saved Oregon from considerable blood-letting—possibly even an attempt at secession.

The following is quoted from Bancroft's "History of Oregon":

"Jesse Applegate testifies as follows: In crossing the Calapooya mountains, with only his Irish teamster, by some mischance a pistol was discharged, wounding Lane in the arm. The Irishman, frightened lest it should be thought that he had inflicted the wound with murderous intent, fled to the house of Applegate, at Yoncalla, and related what had occurred. Applegate at once went to Lane's relief, taking him to his house, where he remained for several weeks. During this visit Lane revealed to his friend the nature of his schme concerning Oregon, and was dissuaded from the undertaking."

In other words, Lane evidently confessed to Applegate his plan, worked out with Senator Gwin of California, for the secession of the Pacific states, either for the purpose of joining forces with the south or setting up a separate Pacific republic. We can imagine old Jesse, in those long evening at the long Yoncalla home of the famous pioneer, steadily working upon his brilliant but excitable friend, and finally convincing him that the sacrifice of his fellow citizens and neighbors in such a cause would be treason. It may be that Lane even told Applegate of the chests of arms which he had brought back with him from the east, for the purpose of arming the men for the confederate cause.

Nor was the plan so hare-brained as it would seem to readers of the present day. Lane was Oregon's first governor following the formation of the territorial government. Following that he had served as representative at Washington, D. C., and after the admission of Oregon as a state, he had served one term as senator. Then came the presidential election, and Lane was the nominee for vice-president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party. Lincoln was elected, and E. D. Baker, fire-eating northern patriot, was elected by Oregon to succeed Lane in the senate. Lane's valedictory speech, delivered in March, 1861, was a blazing defense of state's rights and the principles of the confederacy

Lane's faith that Oregon would support him was not so far-fetched. The Oregon presidential vote was as follows: Lincoln 5270; Breckenridge (pro-slavery democrat), 5006; Douglas (the mild democratic wing), 3951. In other words, Oregon, which had been consistently democratic from its first election, remained democratic, but was split sufficiently so Lincoln got in. Yet the radical wing of the democratic party lacked only a few votes of the full republican strength.

So Senator Lane set out homeward with his chests of muskets, and with his head full of schemes which he had talked over with the California secessionist. It probably was lucky for him, however, that he did not let anyone know what was in the chests. When he got here he found the unionists exceedingly militant, and many of his old friends shunned him. The Oregonian, which led the now-strengthened Republican party, made public, soon after Lane's appearance, the statements which he had made in the east concerning the secession of Oregon.

Yet, a large part of the state's population came from Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and other border or southern states, and if Lane had not been shot in crossing the Calapooya mountains, and thus fallen into the hands of staunch old Jesse Applegate, he might have summoned to his colors enough of Oregon's restless pioneer citizenry to have brought on civil strife. A little bloodshed may have saved a lot.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, May 30.—This may be an item of blissful unconcern to 47 other states, but we now have both Republicans and Democrats from New York complaining that their state isn't getting a fair break here in Washington.

Of course nobody down here is ever dumb enough to ask for anything in the name of fairness, so there are muttered threats and warnings.

The climax of New York's bid for recognition will be observed when it becomes clear just who will be in a numerical position to organize the house in the next congress.

New York's republican congressmen will be advancing the thought that it is essential to the party's national prospects to elect Congressman Bert Snell as speaker of the house, pointing out that although New York has persistently contributed more electoral votes to republican presidential victories than any other state her people hold hardly any of the biggest and best jobs down here.

South Would Get Plums

On the other hand, if it appears that the democrats can organize the house and elect Leader Jack Garner of Texas to the speakership, democratic congressmen from New York—probably with the support of other northern democrats—will be hollering because the old seniority practice will then give virtually all the important committee chairmanships to southern members. A few Tammany congressmen might even refuse to vote for Garner unless they could make some arrangements about the chairmanship.

The first blast of the Empire state's republicans was emitted by Congressman James S. Parker of Salem, who solemnly warned that the democrats were depending on getting New York's 47 electoral votes in order to elect a president in 1932. Those votes were vital to the G. O. P., he said, and Snell's election as speaker would help tremendously."

New York had been drifting gradually toward the democratic column, Parker said, and its republicans needed encouragement. Right now New York has hardly any of the key positions down here unless you include Secretary of State Stimson who, as Parker implied, doesn't really do the state any good. Snell, as chairman of the rules committee, has plenty of power, and Parker didn't mention Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the supreme court or Undersecretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills. It is true, however, that except for rules, New York republicans are chairmen of no important house committees—nor of senate committees because both New York senators are democrats.

47 Available Chairmanships

There are 47 committee chairmanships which will be available for democrats if they organize the next house. Many of the committees are so important as to hardly worth mentioning.

Taking ranking democratic members for chairmanships in accordance with custom, 31 chairmanships would go to the south, seven to New York and nine to the democrats in the rest of the north and west. That sounds as if New York were getting a good break, but the only chairmanship of any importance among the seven is that of the immigration committee which would go to Congressman Sam Dickstein.

All other important chairmanships would go along with the speakership, to the south—agriculture to Jones of Texas, appropriations to Byrns of Tennessee, banking and currency to Steagall of Alabama, foreign affairs to Linthicum of Maryland (or isn't that in the south?), judiciary to Summers of Texas, military affairs to Quin of Mississippi, naval affairs to Vinson of Georgia, rivers and harbors to Mansfield of Texas, rules to Pou of North Carolina, ways and means to Collier of Mississippi and veterans' to Rankin of Mississippi.

SIDE GLANCES

"Oh, I don't suppose I really want any. I always start cutting up when I get away from home."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

HOW TO FIGHT MOUTH DISEASES

CLEAN TEETH, RIGHT DIET AND YEARLY TRIP TO DENTIST IMPORTANT TO KEEP HEALTHY

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygeia the Health Magazine

THERE are many diseases that constantly occur in the mouth. In addition, the mouth is subject to the effects of diseases affecting the body generally.

Diseases that are particularly mouth diseases include pyorrhea, which usually begins about middle age and which may be responsible for the loss of most of the teeth; dental decay, which may be particularly a disease of children and young adults; abscesses at the roots of the teeth, which occur at all ages; Vincent's disease or Vincent's angina, sometimes called trench mouth.

The studies that have been made on dental decay in recent years indicate that if the teeth are kept clean, if the person eats a proper diet with adequate amounts of vitamins A, B, C and D, and if suitable dental care is given to the teeth at least once each year, dental caries is extremely unlikely to occur.

Pyorrhea is an infectious condition caused by a germ which gets into the spaces between the teeth, which develop in decomposing particles and which attack the gums where the defense is broken down by injury or abrasion.

Germs getting into the teeth through cavities may form abscesses at the roots of the teeth. It is quite possible for such germs to be brought to the roots of the teeth by way of the blood and thus to set up disturbances.

Trench mouth is ulceration of the tops of the gums caused by germs which live best where there is no oxygen. For this reason, one of the best methods of prevention and treatment of trench mouth is the proper use of sodium perborate, which is mildly antiseptic and which develops oxygen.

In addition to the conditions that are particularly diseases of the mouth, many general diseases, such as tuberculosis, cancer and syphilis, and various forms of poisoning, such as from lead, mercury and bismuth, may affect the mouth, causing the teeth to fall out and associated with the development of ulcers.

Thus the person who attempts to treat diseases of the mouth must have not only a complete knowledge of the structure of the mouth, jaws and teeth, but also of diseases in general. For this reason, a specialty has developed in medicine called stomatology, dealing particularly with diseases of the mouth. Moreover, good dentists and good physicians work together constantly to control conditions which demand the special knowledge that both may apply to the situation.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

MENCKEN AND SALOONS

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor).—"There will be a saloon again on every corner, but it will not be the damp, furtive dive of yesteryear. It will have dignity, it will have beauty, it will have tone, and in it a free people will be happy."—H. L. Mencken, editor and author.

The above quotation from Mr. Mencken, has made me wonder as I have often done, why it is an intelligent people, such as inhabit this great country of ours, should need intoxicating drink to make them happy. Does anyone know the answer? With all the delicious foods, the dozens of kinds of refreshing, wholesome drinks available, with all the interesting, worthwhile things to do in this world, why should sane, normal people wish to drink stuff harmful to body and soul.

The poor ignorant man is not more at fault than the highly educated business and professional man. The man who is supposed to have intelligence and common sense, but who makes a person doubt it when you see him making an idiot of himself with drink. I have heard it said, "Many fine men drink." They may have many fine qualities but if they would take inventory of their character they surely would find something missing—something vital, self-respect, self-control and wisdom perhaps.

If prohibition proves a failure, as many are saying it will, and trying their best to make it so, then this beautiful, dignified saloon of Mr. Mencken may come to be. A saloon where one may proceed to get high-tonedly drunk without anyone making a fuss over it. Become nobly, beautifully drunk, get in his car, go out on the highway, perhaps kill several persons before the night is over and make a beast of himself generally to the shame and disgust of his friends. A free people? Then why should they wish to chain themselves to the slavery of liquor habit? A free people belligerent because the government saw fit to deny them a poison! The utter folly and waste of it all—the childishness. Why do they do it, to get a kick out of life, to be smart.—H. O. P.

REX TUSSING ANSWERED

JUNCTION CITY, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Rex Tussing's letter "For Research" does not very satisfactorily answer the letter under the same heading which was written by J. Scott.

When all has been said, we shall be compelled to admit that J. Scott is more in the right than Rex Tussing. Do we fully realize that there are approximately ten million unemployed men in this country, and that these with their families make twenty-five million men, women, and children who are facing the coming winter without proper food, clothing and shelter? Do we realize that our government is doing absolutely nothing about it? Do we realize that at the same time there are in these United States men, women and children working under such intolerable conditions that life for them is only a slow train of misery? Do we realize that the United States and many other nations of the world are behaving themselves in such a way that another war is imminent, and that at the slightest provocation we can again be spilling the blood of our friends and neighbors? Finally, how strong a protest against all this is coming from our universities?

Who is to blame for putting us in such a precarious situation? Each of us, of course, but the most burning indictment will have to fall on our preachers, educators, etc., for they are the ones who have been entrusted with the development of the so-called spiritual life of man. We must not blame the "stupid masses" and the people who will not heed their prophets, altogether. The men and women who are in the pulpits and our schools and universities have failed us. Too many times our educators are doing only research; they have had no passion at all for social justice and as a consequence the results of their researches have been only academic tracts and speeches. It is a sad thing, but it is a fact, that we do not find our educators and ministers in the forefront in the struggle for social justice. Neither can President A. B. Hall escape this indictment, for were he more interested in actually getting an equilibrium between production and distribution than in raising money to make investigations on how to get it, we should have, I dare say, a different spirit radiating from the university. ARNOLD N. BOLTKER.

WHERE POPPIES GROW

Lad of mine, I'm missing you
No matter where or when
For it's been loving you I have—
Since time itself began.
Poppies glow richly red they say,
Amongst the grasses where you sleep
Glow like the flame of love, my dear,
Love ever true and deep.

They say you sleep in Flanders Field,
Beneath those poppies red,
So many miles across the sea,
Where only strangers tread.
But I know you will be bearing,
Know we need never fear—
For love does live eternally,
God bless you, Laddie dear.
—Helen O. Pridmore.

STUDENT DRINKING

One of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed must have been the drunken revels of Yale and Princeton students in New Haven on the occasion of the football game of Nov. 21.

It is said that there was little sleep for 40 hours while the howling mobs had possession of the city. The saloons were packed full of drinking, betting students and the day and night carousals beggared description. The following Yale's unexpected victory is characterized as a "night in bedlam." In spite of the instructions of the mayor and the chief of police not to arrest anyone unless he became so boisterous as to make it necessary, the "lockup" was full early in the evening. It is estimated that there were one thousand drunken students. A mob took possession of the Grand Opera house and stopped the performance, and a squad of police had to be called to quell the riot. Lewd women were abroad in the land and the saloons were open all night. The half cannot be told. Such orgies are a shame and a disgrace to our civilization."

Yes, you are right. The above is an eastern newspaper's editorial comment on the drinking orgy following the Yale-Princeton game of 1897 as reported in the press. Many of these same eastern newspapers today are trying to make their readers believe that student drinking has developed since the advent of prohibition.

Have our memories so completely failed us? I think not!

By request of
MALCOLM WOOD.
1448 Orchard St.

EARLY EUGENE

(From The Guard of May, 1881)

JUNCTION CITY.—Nearly all the arrangements for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July at this place have been completed. For orator, the services of Hon. J. F. Watson, Circuit Judge of this judicial district, have been secured; Geo. S. Washburne, Junction's promising young attorney, will read the Declaration of Independence; Rev. A. P. Anderson of this city will perform the duties of chaplain. The selections made are good, and will doubtless materially assist in making the observance of the day a success. For further particulars and programme see the advertisement in this issue.

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Snakes are quite numerous on the University campus at present, and feminine shrieks may be heard at most any time of day as the Ophidian monsters are encountered.

Mapleton News

MAPLETON, May 30.—(Special)—Lionel Cox, who is in the employ of Twin Oaks Lumber company of Cottage Grove, spent Sunday with the home folks here.

Mrs. Doster returned home from Eugene Sunday. She had the cast removed from her leg which she broke some six weeks ago. She is getting along nicely. She was accompanied home by her sister, husband and little girl.

Mrs. Lawrence Neely and daughter, Phyllis Ann, of Eugene, are spending a few days here visiting relatives.

Miss Steele, one of the grade teachers, spent Monday at the county seat. Mrs. Leland Neely substituted during her absence.

Claud Camp just closed a deal with Kern and Kibby Dredge and Construction company whereby he disposes of four acres of rock land on his place just above Mapleton, on the south side of the Siuslaw river. This rock, which will be crushed, is to be used on the Roosevelt highway. It will be transported down the river on barges. This will necessitate a little dredging of the river near the quarry so the barges can load. The deal, besides netting Claud a neat little sum, will also furnish work for a number of men.

Both the Crooks and Young Construction companies loaded their machinery here this week. They each had several loaded trucks driven out also. Each company has a 5-mile contract near Crater Lake. Leland Neely accompanied them as he has a job as truck driving there. His wife and small son will spend the summer there with him.

H. E. Reed of Smith River, sold two truck loads of cattle to Bob Gibson. Mr. Reed drove the cattle down to Knowles creek dock where they were scowed across the river and trucked out to Eugene by Mr. Gibson.

Mrs. Loomis and son, Edgar, Donald and Margaret Johnson, and Chester Gande drove out to Albany Sunday to attend the Young People's convention of the Evangelical church.

Week-End Social News And Club Items Given

By MARIAN LOWRY

ASSEMBLY club held its last dance of the season Friday evening as a tennis court affair at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Church. About fifty couples attended. The court was attractively lighted with Japanese lanterns.

New officers were chosen. Weir McDonald will be president, Mrs. Herman Hobi, vice-president, and George H. Godfrey, secretary. Earl O. Immel was the retiring president. Hosts for the dance Friday were Mr. and Mrs. Rex Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hobi.

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FROM PORTLAND

Mrs. E. M. Hurst and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schroff of Portland are here for the week-end to be with Dr. E. M. Hurst.

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CLUB HAS MEETING

Tillicums club was entertained at luncheon Friday by Mrs. Lee Ragan as the last event of the season for the group. The club will continue meetings in the fall, Mrs. Stanley R. Stevenson to have the first meeting.

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AUXILIARY MEETS

The women's auxiliary of St. Mary's Episcopal church held its last meeting of the year Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. L. Lowry. It was decided that for next year's work there would be a program each month with one member in charge. An executive meeting is to be held during the summer at which time committee heads will be named.

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BRIDGE GROUP

Mrs. L. C. Scharpf was hostess for the meeting of the Friday Bridge club, inviting Mrs. Fred Hruby as a special guest. The meeting was the last of the year until fall.

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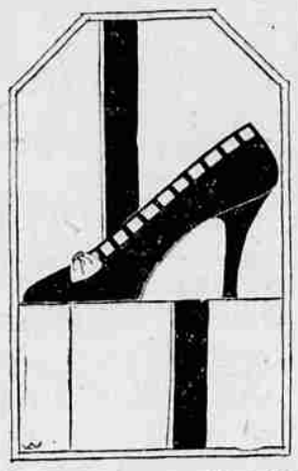
WESTSIDE CLUB

Mrs. H. S. Durgan entertained on Friday for the meeting of the Westside Bridge club. Mrs. C. K. DeNeffe, Mrs. Clarence H. Bragg, Mrs. W. A. Williams of Seattle, Mrs. A. V. Brown, and Mrs. R. Roy Booth were special guests. The meeting was the last until fall for the club.



A black kid pump with a rose ribbon run through slits in the leather ending in a bow was seen recently with a rose chiffon dress of the same shade.

TODAY'S RECIPES

By SISTER MARY

MOST adults seem to feel that the "cup that cheers but not inebriates" is essential to their comfort at least once a day, and as the weather grows warmer a glass of iced tea does much to cheer and comfort and can do little harm to the average well person.

Children should never be allowed to drink tea in any form. If the tinkle of ice and accompanying lemon and sugar of iced tea should prove too enticing for children at the family table, a glass of lemonade should be provided for them.

If you would serve your iced tea as fragrant and sparkling as the hot beverage, choose the brand with care and make the infusion according to rule, allowing twice as much dry tea for each cup of water as for a hot drink.

Make the tea exactly as if it were to be used hot. That is, scald the tea pot and when thoroughly heated, pour out scalding water. Put tea in tea pot and pour over freshly boiling water. Let steep not longer than five minutes. The flavoring substance and stimulating properties are quickly extracted by boiling water. The short period of steeping produces a fragrant, delicately flavored beverage, mildly stimulating to some persons.

Two Methods of Making

Fill glasses full of coarsely cracked ice or one-third full of chipped or shaved ice. Pour tea on ice, taking care not to touch the glass with the hot tea. Serve with sugar and lemon. Freshly brewed, well-made tea poured at once over ice is not at all the same beverage that is made very strong by over-steeping, is then cooled and weakened with water and finally served with a piece of ice to tinkle. The first is clear with a delicious fragrance and taste, while the second is cloudy with a bitter, puckery taste, no matter how much it is sweetened or weakened.

Powdered sugar is better to serve with iced tea than granulated. The advantage of this is that powdered sugar dissolves in cold liquid more easily than the coarser, granulated variety.

A "simple" syrup is often used in place of sugar. This syrup is most convenient to keep on hand during the summer months, because it combines more quickly with fruit juices than plain sugar.

To make simple syrup, put one cup granulated sugar and one-half cup water in a smooth sauce pan. Bring to the boiling point, cover and boil five minutes. This is a rather thick, concentrated syrup. One tablespoonful will be enough to sweeten a glass of tea for the average taste.

Most people like lemon with iced tea and the more lemon juice used the more healthy the beverage. Orange or any tart fruit can be used in place of lemon. Either the juice or sections of lemon or orange can be served. The juice served in a small pitcher or bowl with a cream ladle is preferred by many persons. When the sections of fruit are used be sure to wash the lemon or orange thoroughly before cutting.

YOUR CHILDREN

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

SO many children have odd little habits of jerking their shoulders or twitching an eye and it worries their mothers to death.

"Mary is so nervous," says Mary's mother, "that we have to be very careful of her. The slightest thing sets her to twitching. I always know when she is upset or working too hard. If she doesn't get over it soon I'll have to take her to a doctor."

Perhaps she does take her to a doctor if it is her shoulder or to an oculist if it is her eye. The doctor outlines a code of correct living, air exercise, diet and plenty of sleep, or the oculist may decide that Mary needs glasses and they are duly fitted to place.

In many cases it is true that the child benefits by the doctor's program or by the oculist's prescription, but it may be that Mary goes on jerking or twitching, just as she did before.

Then her mother makes up her mind that she has a very delicate child, accepts the inevitable, and bye and bye ceases to talk about it, because her daughter has forgotten it too. The jerks have passed into limbo and everybody is happy.

Often Only Habits

There is a rather long explanation to these habit spasms, but briefly I will say that they belong in the class of almost any nervous habit, are rather more a symptom of mind than health or nerves, and merely one more bid the child makes to get a bit of sympathy and attention.

No, not deliberately, for hundreds of lovely children do it. It starts consciously and soon grows into a reflex action. He does not realize he is doing it once it gets a good start. Like all habits it is quick to start and slow to stop.

Oddly enough body jerking seems to be caused in the first place by some uncomfortable part of the clothing—too tight clothes, a fold some place that irritates, an uncomfortable hat, a strap that binds, or too much wool that causes itching, it is claimed will start the habit.

Long after the cause is removed, the after-effects will go on, because in the meantime the small mind has discovered something unconsciously of course. It has discovered that the family makes a great to-do about that itching process, worries over it, sympathizes, and talks of doctors.

And it is a great alibi. "Mary can't study too long. I must write a note to her teacher. Mary can't wash the dishes—she mustn't get too tired, she'll start jerking."

But if Mary is quite well, I shouldn't worry too much. I just wouldn't talk about it before her, or notice it, or say she is nervous. That's bad. And don't keep calling attention to it by saying, "Don't." That won't do one bit of good.

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Important Changes
IN S. P. TRAIN SERVICE
Effective May 31, 1931
Trains Nos. 31 and 32, Eugene-Portland local, will be discontinued. (Train 31 will leave Portland last time May 30. Train 32 will leave Eugene last time May 31.)
Trains Nos. 501 and 502, Eugene-Marshfield, will be discontinued. (Train 502 will leave Eugene last time May 30. Train 501 will leave Marshfield last time May 31.)
Train No. 33, Portland-Ashland local, southbound, will leave Eugene 12:35 a. m. instead of 2:15 a. m.
Other schedules unchanged.
Phone agent for details.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
F. G. Lewis, Agent, Phone 2200

Hoffman's Jewelry Store
In New Location
Hoffman Hotel Bldg.
Broadway & Willamette

RENT A RADIO
Table or console models.
Late model Electric Sets.
Radio Service & Supply Co.
111 West 7th Phone 59

Kodak Finishing
Tiffany-Davis Drug Company
Tiffany Bldg., 8th & Willamette

SELBY'S
$10.00 now $7.85
$13.50 now $9.85
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
ALL SIZES
STERN SHOE CO.
782 Willamette

Important Schedule Changes
OREGON ELECTRIC RAILWAY
Effective Sunday, May 31st the following will be the schedule of trains to and from Portland.
Northbound
Leave Eugene at 7:00 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.
Southbound
Arrive at 9:50 p. m. (instead of 8:40) morning train 11:40 as before.
Secure new folder Schedules from
F. S. APPELMAN, Agent Phone 140
LOU F. KNOWLTON, Gen. Agt., Portland
O. E. RY.