

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY

WALKATHONS BARRED

THE decision of Attorney General Van Winkle that those endurance contests popularly known as "walkathons" should be barred as contrary to Oregon labor laws should meet with the widest approval.

The ancient Greek who ran all the way from the bloody battlefield of Marathon to give word of the victory over the Persians is said to have dropped dead as he shouted the happy news. It is an heroic story, a beautiful story.

But there is neither beauty nor heroism in these modern stunts to see how much punishment the human body can endure. The "walkathons" at Portland have engaged not only men but women, and according to all accounts they have been inconceivably cruel.

Usually it is only the desire for a little notoriety that attracts people to such contests. The "walkathons" are said to have attracted many who were out of work and seized this desperate means of getting something resembling a job. That their efforts were voluntary made their exploitation none the less cruel.

The effects of exhaustion upon the mind and body were established many years ago by researches under the famous Dr. Crile. When from continued effort and lack of sleep, the body begins to live only on "nerves," certain parts of the brain are destroyed and they are NEVER repaired.

Even those exhaustive competitions which attract only trained athletes are subject to question. They need close supervision and limitation. Certainly those enterprises which exploit the bodies and minds of ignorant people ought to be barred.

POOR LITTLE CLARA

ACCORDING to the latest reports from Hollywood, Clara Bow will not attempt to make her expected "come-back" in the movies. Miss Bow says she will retire. In the light of the stories which have regaled the public in the last few months, the reasons are rather obvious and probably judicious.

Such is fame—in the American movies. Hollywood spent thousands and perhaps millions trying to "build" Clara as a great actress. She was very popular, no doubt of it. The public liked her stuff and paid well for it. But in the last analysis she had very little to hold the attention except extraordinary red hair, a pretty form and face, and that indefinable quality of youth which the sagacious Madame Ellnor Glynn, gave the parlor name of "it."

Real talent can survive scandal, has often survived it. But Clara did not have much to support her vivacious personality and her looks. The fatuous public was quite willing to build up around that personality certain illusions, but those illusions have been irreparably damaged by suspicion, if not the truth. The diamond in the rough has been a bit too rough.

IN 3,000 A. D., MAYBE!

"NOT so gloomy," says the Associated Press, of the Rt. Rev. William Ralph Inge, dean of St. Paul's cathedral, London, but more affectionately known as "The Gloomy Dean" because of his sombre views on life. For Dean Inge has just delivered a lecture picturing the England of the year 3,000 A. D. in which he visualizes what seems like a millennium. Says he:

"The population of Great Britain will have been fixed at a maximum of 20,000,000. People will not be allowed to live in crowds. No persons will be allowed to have children without certificates of bodily and mental fitness and a husband or wife will be as much sought after as wealth and titles are now. Physical perfection will be cultivated."

"The rational costume for both sexes, cheap, becoming and scanty, will enable beauty to be recognized in the body and limbs as well as in the face."

"War will have been entirely abolished and all tariff walls. Most of the nations will be nearly self-supporting. Since there will be no wars, no army or navy, no national debt, no foreign politics and no doles or class bribery, the functions of the central government will be almost nominal. Parliament, which will meet for a fortnight or so every year, will be a dignified elderly senate of former officials and retired business men."

Oh dear, but won't that be a cheerful place! No excitement, no troubles, nothing but that monotonous round of prosperity and peace which most of us pray for but never really expect. On second thought, we would say that the Dean is promoting his usual gloomy outlook.

However, unless miracles transpire in human nature there is little danger that all this will come to pass. We may abolish wars but we shall still have something to fight about, in peace. Plato dreamed a similar dream about 400 years before Christ.

PRIVACY PASSES ON

PEOPLE can't live to themselves today. Not with society the complex organization that it is. If a certain man's house is needed for the general welfare of the group the house must go.

Margaret Reilly's experience at Thorndike, N. Y., the other day is proof of this. Miss Reilly, who is 63, had spent most of her life in a nice little cottage with a row of purple lilac bushes blooming 'round the door. She took root there. It was home. The house, as it happened, stood on property condemned for use in connection with the extension of a river parkway. A generous amount of money

was offered for it. But the woman wouldn't vacate. For three months she repulsed engineers and deputy sheriffs who tried to make her leave. Finally a police matron, on the pretext that she wanted to buy some lilacs, succeeded in bringing Miss Reilly to the door, where she was promptly seized and spirited away.

Individual happiness has to yield to the common good if we are going to progress. It is quite right that it should. But it is hard on the one who makes the sacrifice.

Miss Reilly had never been in an automobile. It is thought, until she was driven away from her house. She had limited her interests. Her uprooting was doubly hard because of this. If she had possessed a community of interests and had various channels into which to conduct her thoughts she might not have minded the moving process. She could have taken her interests with her. Narrowing one's horizon is never wise.

The modern onrush of living hasn't much time to bother with the sentimental associations of places. In order to promote the community welfare it must tear down a roof or two along the way and dig up some flower bushes. Miss Reilly was being treated much better than she realized.

A home and a house are different things. You can carry your home along when you move. The house is just the location of the home. But still, when a woman is 63, and has centered her life in one spot, it is hard to learn how to scrub another kitchen floor, or what to do for a new sink when the drains won't work. Sometimes it takes a heap of living in a home to understand its eccentricities.

"Home Sweet Home," which told of the particular charms of one abiding place, is oddly at variance with the modern progress. "Where are you living now?" is the catch question of the 20th century housing question.

Crowds in Manhattan were astounded to see 597 planes, flying in formation, darken the skies with their wings Saturday when the great aerial armada defended New York City against the attacks of a mythical air force. The imaginary enemy planes were beaten off. If there is ever another war, it will be fought in the air. We are prepared—but we would rather continue to defend our country from mythical, rather than real, foes.

In the midst of all this knocking about the talkies, it is well to remember that they stopped that guy in front from reading subtitles out loud.

A Minnesota judge has sentenced a robber to go to bed every day at 10 p. m. for the next five years. But isn't that another under-cover job?

Those alien gangsters ordered deported by Secretary of Labor William Nuckles Doak probably feel his middle name worst.

Princess Ileana of Rumania met her future husband at a flying school. Was it a case of love at first flight?

Some folks who buy hats for themselves, points out the office sage, usually get something for nothing.

The British army has reduced the length of bayonets from 20 inches to nine. A new low for steel.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

HOG-TYING OUR SCHOOLS

WHILE The Sentinel is of the belief that economies will come from the efforts to cut down expenses at our institutions of higher learning, we must be patient and we must not expect too much all at once. The schools are in much the same position as the ordinary family living on a stated income, which has been accustomed to certain luxuries and conveniences, a certain standard of living. If the income is suddenly greatly reduced, the consequences are more serious. Let any family endeavor to rearrange a standard of living to fit an income reduced by a third or some such large proportion, and it will understand what the institutions of higher learning are up against. And remember that there already was complaint that our institutions were not up to the standard of institutions in other states. We have had students going to institutions of higher learning in other states because they believed them to be better, or to have some course that was better than the same course at home. There has been complaint that the income of the institutions was not such as to permit employment of the best teachers and that buildings were not sufficient. At the university in particular a great campaign has been under way for an endowment for such as many eastern colleges have, in order that our university might be put on the same plane as eastern colleges.

Obviously we can not curtail in the courses offered and we cannot do away with any of the buildings that we have to be maintained on a decreased income, for a decrease in expenditures has been accepted by those in charge of the institutions.

No doubt there have been some expenses that were unwarranted. There are such in every home, at every business, especially in a large business such as that of our institutions of higher learning is.

The Sentinel has not hesitated to criticize the institutions of higher learning, but it is not in favor of hog-tying them, and there is danger of a demand for such if cut in expenditures would make it impossible for them to properly function. This we do not want. They must not be crippled.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Everything is going to be all right because Secretary of Labor Bill Doak has a magic potato.

Fortunately, there is no doubt about this potato because Mr. Doak himself has testified that it stopped his rheumatism and "is even good for neurasthenia." There is, of course, no limit to what you can do with a potato like that. As Mr. Doak says:

"It brings all kind of good luck." The secretary let out the secret of the magic potato while he was down in Houston, Texas, and you may be sure it caused no end of excitement here in the capital, where other cabinet members became very envious indeed. Since Mr. Doak's return hardly anyone has had time for anything except speculation as to how Mr. Doak and his magic potato will set about changing the course of history.

Mr. Doak has Confidence. The potato's first real big assignment will be to get the wheels of industry moving again so as to end the problem of unemployment. One little potato stands pitted against 6,000,000 unemployed. Can the little potato win? Mr. Doak makes no prediction, but his confidence in magic potatoes is very great. After all, no other method has yet been found to ameliorate or shorten the depression, so why not a magic potato? Regret is widely expressed, nevertheless, over the fact that there was no magic potato at hand during the period when the official position was that there was no unemployment. In those days there were sets of magic figures and all kinds of tricks were done with them, but a magic potato was badly needed to make everybody accept the official position, which everybody never did.

Such Magic

A proposal to use the magic potato to prevent wage cuts will be tried out as soon as President Hoover approves it.

Mr. Doak plans to assemble the principle employers of the country and get them all gathered at the magic potato, which will be placed in a table or something. Then, he argues, if they keep their attention steadily on the potato for several months they will not be able to devote any thought to cutting wages.

SIDE GLANCES



"We are facing a crisis, gentlemen—our competitors have added still another English walnut and two more peanuts to their fudge cream bar."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

PROTEIN IS THE CAUSE OF SENSITIVITY TO FOODS

By DR. MORRIS FISHER, Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine. For years it has been known that people could be sensitive to foods. Recently medicine has been paying more attention to the subject and now has various theories as to why such sensitivities occur. The particular element in foods which causes sensitivity is the protein. It is understood that the main elements of foods are proteins, carbohydrates, fats and mineral salts. The views are that the absorption of food occurs so quickly that the proteins get into the blood without having time to be changed chemically. If as in the normal person, that the digestive juices are changed in some manner so that they are not able to transform the proteins as in the normal person, that the proteins remain in his body certain substances which interfere with transformation of proteins, or else that the person contains in his blood some substance which, combining with the protein, sets up the condition of sensitivity. There are all sorts of symptoms of sensitivity, some of the most common manifestations being a sick headache, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and also such eruptions as hives, eczema, inflammations of the bronchial tubes, asthma, canker sores in the mouth, and other disturbances. These conditions are not, of course, in any way related to food poisoning, which is due to infestation of food by germs or by poisonous substances. Among the first substances to which some people were found to be especially sensitive was egg. Today it has been shown that practically all foods, except water and sugar, may in some individuals produce the symptoms of food sensitivity. Wheat products, chocolate, potato and fish have been especially recognized. Some babies are sensitive to milk. Other things which have been particularly concerned are raw meats, lobster, crawfish, shrimps, muscles, oysters, kidney beans, prunes and many other similar substances. Apparently the most important methods involved in the control of these conditions are the certain diagnosis made by careful tests and the prevention through avoidance of the food substances involved. The skin tests are simply scratches on the skin on which a little of the extract suspected is spread. A positive reaction includes the development of a red spot. A negative reaction simply means that the scratch heals without any inflammation.

EARLY EUGENE

(From the Eugene City Guard of June, 1881)

EDITORIAL.—At last Henry Villard has gained control of every public transportation facility in the state of Oregon and Washington territory. It was a real calamity to the Willamette valley when the Scotch company leased its lines in this valley to Villard. Monopolies have no souls and it will not be contrary to the general rule if Villard places rates at the highest notch which the people can endure and live. It is rumored that the Scotch company was paid an immense bonus for their railroad, the narrow gauge having a position just outside the lines of the O. & C. R. R. where it could harass and underbid its more widely and costly rival for the favor of the public.

Hurrah for the rain. Marshall Olin Moore presented this office with a basket of fine cherries this week. Thanks.

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GROVE NOTES
 COTTAGE GROVE, June 1.—(Special).—Mrs. Milton Clow and girls came up from Crescent City, Cal., and spent Memorial day with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ed Ashby. Mrs. S. D. Brady with her two grandsons, Bobbie and Carol Lewis, left Saturday for Salinas, Cal., to be with the children's mother, Mrs. Lewis. J. M. Mackey was struck on the head Friday afternoon with a large

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branch from a tree, cutting a long gash in his head. A physician sewed up the gash and Mr. Mackey left on Friday evening for home.

O. E. Woodson and N. W. White returned Saturday night from a trip to Baker and other eastern Oregon points. Mr. and Mrs. George Hawley accompanied them.

Clean Mackey will have his leg re-broken and put in a cast once again Monday. An x-ray was taken of the wound at first and it is not healing as it should. He is in the Eugene hospital.

Miss Leona Vaughn returned from Eugene Saturday night where she has been staying with the Vernon Fields children while their mother was in Klamath Falls as a delegate to the Neighbors of Woodcraft convention the past week.

The Christian Aid society will meet Wednesday of this week for a business and social afternoon.

Among the many visitors at the cemetery Memorial day the following were noticed: Mrs. Dean Du Vall and son from Albany, Mrs. Alice Richmond and daughter Mrs. Ernest Armes of Eugene, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Veatch and Mrs. Mary Ostrander Bennett, also from Eugene.

The Christian congregation have been asked to co-operate in observance of "Church night" the first Tuesday night in June, which is the regular date for the board meeting. A pot-luck dinner will be served at 8:30 p. m.

The Elbert Bede family spent Memorial day at Newport.

Hugh Milligan and family came up from Portland Friday night and spent the week-end with Mr. Milligan's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Stoneburg.

Mrs. Stoneburg returned to Portland with the Milligans Sunday evening.

Mrs. Bright's house burned Saturday while the Memorial day exercises were being carried on at the cemetery. The whole inside of the house burned.

George and George Jr. McQueens returned Sunday from the trip to Bohemia. They report the Fairview mine where they visited, looking splendid.

The American Legion went to Albany Saturday.

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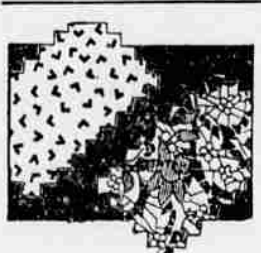
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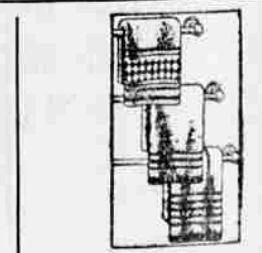
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