

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening and Sunday) EDITOR AND PUBLISHER - - - Alton F. Baker MANAGING EDITOR - - - William M. Tugman NEWS SERVICE, Associated Press, United Press MEMBER - - - - - Audit Bureau of Circulation

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

MR. HEARST, ECONOMIST

ONE of the most interesting developments of the last few days has been the radio attack on President Hoover by the widely known publisher, Mr. William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst, always fickle in his political fancies and affiliations, will not be "with" President Hoover when 1932 rolls around. That would seem to be almost certain in view of Mr. Hearst's speech. And since Mr. Hearst controls a lot of big newspapers and magazines, his attitude is now, as always, a matter of some national significance, although we might add that candidates have often suffered rather than benefited by his support.

Be that as it may, our chief interest in Mr. Hearst's carefully written radio remarks, is in his pose as a practical economist. For Mr. Hearst's attack on President Hoover is only incidental to proposing a grand scheme for curing depression in the United States. President Hoover, says Mr. Hearst, has gone back on his promises to the people. Under the sinister guidance of one Mellon, a predatory rich man (even richer than Mr. Hearst) the president has reneged on his original idea of launching huge programs of public improvements to tide over industrial lulls in the good old U. S. Mr. Hearst advocates the immediate floating of a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 to build things here and there, roads, waterways, postoffices, any old thing, to provide employment, keep wages up and stabilize prosperity in the U. S."

This paper has often criticized President Hoover's too great readiness to subscribe to economic quackeries. The best thing we know about Mr. Hoover is that he doesn't seem to be afraid to drop them when they don't turn out right. Mr. Hoover DID urge huge programs of public spending. Then he discovered that borrowing huge sums of money immediately has its effect on tax rates. The darn things go up. Lately Mr. Hoover has been preaching restraint and economy. It takes courage to drop schemes that would build popularity overnight.

There is a very definite limit beyond which public works cannot be used to relieve unemployment. Suppose we issued Mr. Hearst's five billion. Wouldn't the burden of that five billion make it just a bit harder for industry to take its men back into normal employment? Is the shifting of thousands of men out of jobs for which they are trained likely to produce very efficient or economical construction work? Would the five billion dollars worth of improvements be a public asset or an added liability unless they were actually needed? Suppose, by the time the five billion is spent, business for some reason hasn't picked up? Then what do we do for unemployment?

Whenever the distinguished William Randolph has aspired to be president, millions have risen to shout: "God save us!" God save us also from William Randolph, the economist. It is a big point for President Hoover that he doesn't suit William Randolph Hearst.

THE WOODSHED PASSES

IT IS rather odd, when you stop to think about it, that no one has paid much attention so far to the passing of one of the greatest and most distinctive of all American institutions—the woodshed.

A very few years ago the woodshed was a prime feature of all American homes—except, of course, those of the wealthy, who don't count anyhow. But today it is well on the road to extinction. The farmer, to be sure, still has his; but will he keep it long, what with the spreading of gas mains, electric power lines and synthetic gas tanks to the rural regions? The woodshed, obviously, is doomed.

This, in a way, is too bad; for the woodshed had its points. It was not only a good place to keep and split wood. It was an indispensable, all-around handy room; a place where odds and ends of things could be stored, a place where the head of the house, if handy with tools, could make such gadgets as window screens and trellises for the rose bushes, a place where junior could park his bicycle and sister could keep her doll buggy. In other words, it was an exceedingly useful adjunct to the house.

The householder of today, who has no woodshed, feels the lack without knowing exactly what it is that he misses. He puts his lawn mower and his garden tools in the garage—and, every now and then, crushes them by driving carelessly in with his automobile. He does what carpentry work he has to do in his basement—and loses both his patience and his enthusiasm, to say nothing of his health, running up and down the stairs.

Of course, he does not have to split wood, which is something; yet there are far worse jobs. Indeed, on a rainy afternoon, when the drops patter steadily on the roof of the woodshed, and the place is filled with that indescribable, pleasant odor of wood chips, earth and fresh air, and an open door emphasizes your feeling of snugness by enabling you to glance up from your dry retreat and see everything dripping outside—well, at such times splitting wood is almost fun.

But you don't really need wood to have a woodshed. Some day some astute real estate man is going to discover the usefulness of the woodshed—and he will make a big success by tacking one of these little extra rooms on every house he builds.

CHAINS AND INDEPENDENTS

ALTHOUGH a great deal is heard these days about the competition which chain stores are giving independent merchants, a recent Retail Trade Bulletin from the Alexander Hamilton Institute indicates that the really efficient independent storekeeper has little to fear from the chains. A Columbia University investigator recently studied the grocery business in a typical American city, Louisville. He studied the period 1891-1928, before the advent of chain stores, and the period

1921-1928, when the chain stores made their greatest growth; and he found that independent grocery stores went out of business at almost exactly the same rate in each period.

A small-town independent grocer, quoted by the Bulletin, remarks:

"If the merchants who have established themselves in town (before the arrival of the chain stores) cannot make a go of it they should fail; for they have been in town long enough to have built up enough prestige and good will to withstand the competition they may receive."

Some girls go out for track events; other run up charge accounts.

Men who get half time jobs believe that a half loaf is better than a loaf entirely.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

WE ABUSE OUR PRIVILEGES

ABUSE of the initiative and referendum powers granted the people under the Oregon law is becoming more flagrant yearly, with selfish interests utilizing these intended safeguards as weapons for their own purposes.

Offensive against the sales tax on oleomargarine in Oregon, the Rogue river closing bill passed by the legislature, and the \$1,181,376 appropriation for state institutions of higher learning, all are outside of the purpose originally intended for the referendum. Also, the threatened initiative measure to consolidate the University of Oregon and Oregon State college on one campus, without giving the board of higher education a chance to work out its own solution of the problem, would fall in the same category.

The initiative referendum, a device designed to serve as courts of last resort, through which the public, unable to impose its will through customary channels, might override tyrannical or corrupt officials. Instead, they have become a lucrative industry for paid petition circulators, who can always obtain sufficient names to achieve their purpose if someone will provide the finances. It is significant that one referendum attempt that was not adequately financed, the attack on the state police bill, failed to obtain sufficient signatures to signature on the ballot.

The oleomargarine referendum, backed by the manufacturers of this product, unwilling to give Oregon dairymen a chance to obtain a fair price for their product, also manufacturers are appealing to the people to remove the tax imposed on their product—via paid petition circulators. The public demand for a vote on this bill, and it will be speedily defeated in the 1932 election, in this newspaper's opinion. In the meantime, however, the tax will be kept up, oleomargarine may be sold on the old basis for another year in competition with butter. The Rogue river closing referendum is sponsored by cannery interests at the mouth of the river. Long a bone of contention in Oregon, the Rogue River was closed to commercial fishing by the last session of the legislature. The measure was not or not this closure was merited, the general public apparently was content to let the matter rest there. Paid petition circulators have reopened the issue.

State Grange's attack on the legislative appropriation for Oregon's schools is another example of what different, in that paid circulators were not used. At least, we presume this to be the case, for Grange does not ordinarily spend money needlessly. However, we cannot see where they are any necessity for the grant of money in view of the Governor Meier's previous slash in the appropriation. Grange's conscientious efforts of the board of higher education to bring about maximum economy in school administration.

To deliberately deprive the university, college and normal schools of the entire amount of their appropriation is too arbitrary, and is likely to result in far more harm than good. It would have been far better to have permitted the board to pursue its course unhindered by referendum threats, and work out a solution equitable to all. If the Oregon's educational system may be demoralized during the next few years—a situation that would be regretted by every thinking citizen of the state.

We have no means of knowing whether or not the threatened initiative measure to consolidate the University of Oregon and Oregon State on one campus, supposedly at Corvallis, is inspired by Roseburg residents, disgruntled over Eugene's fight for the U. S. soldiers' home. This charge is being made at Eugene, and would appear to have some substance. Irrespective of the motive, however, the idea is a bad one. In the first place, there is a distinct need for two major institutions of higher learning in Oregon, with separately maintained plants, even though one administrative body may be found feasible. It would be foolish to consider abandonment of either the University of Oregon or Oregon State college, especially when it is considered that both of these schools already are overcrowded.

Of equal importance, however, is the fact that a referendum initiative measure is not the way to decide such an issue, even conceding the fact that the people would vote it down. The board of higher education should be the one to pass on this question, and it undoubtedly will, to the interests of all concerned. If only given sufficient time to be considered, there have been times when use of the initiative and referendum in Oregon was justified, and undoubtedly such instances will arise again in the future. The present effort is clearly destructive, however, and should be repudiated overwhelmingly when they come to a vote.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Little sentiment has developed in the ranks of government for proposals of a five-day week in the federal service, but after July 1 nearly all government employees will be entitled to a Saturday half-holiday the year around. Most of them have been working only four hours on Saturday since March 1, when the executive order of postal employees whose 44-hour week was voted by congress goes into effect after this month and an undetermined number of government workers over the country who complain that they are not being granted their half-holiday because of the economy drive.

Long Week-end, But—The new laws provide a longer and more enjoyable week-end, but it is doubtful whether they will relieve much unemployment. The 44-hour week for postal employees was provided in a law which authorized the extra expense incurred through the economy drive. The system operated 24 hours a day, but President Hoover and Director of the Budget Reop have decided that the half-holiday for other employees must be canceled without incurring any expense chargeable to deficiencies. In both cases, however, the laws are required by public interest as interpreted by their superiors to work on Saturday afternoons they are entitled to compensatory time off on other days of the week.

Complete enforcement of the four-hour Saturday law already would have provided a certain amount of new employment, but according to many complaints received by the National Federation of Federal Employees it is exactly in the instances where they would require extra help that the half-holiday is being denied. In Washington the law is being observed, but most government employees serve in the field and that is where the complaints come from. Although Senator LaFollette and the postal employees' unions, in seeking the 44-hour law, used the argument that it would help absorb some of the unemployed, that prospect probably will not be realized to anything like the extent once expected. Orders have gone through the service that the four-hour Saturday must be absorbed through equalization on other days and without the addition to the payroll wherever possible. The department has a policy of failing to fill its constantly occurring vacancies whenever it can be avoided and of cutting down employment of its substitute workers. Postal employees' unions estimate that about 10,000 substitutes have been named and that at any one time about 5000 are being employed. An extra employment of substitutes is absolutely necessary by the 44-hour law is expected to do little more than fill vacancies and employ the substitutes for longer periods.

Rural Carriers Out About 185,000 postal employees are affected by the 44-hour law. The other half-holiday law covers about 65,000 workers in the District of Columbia and about 215,000 in the field. To these may be added 15,000 field employees of the various departments, excluded in the act but granted the half-holiday by executive order of President Hoover. About 10,000 Panama Canal employees and about 125,000 rural letter carriers and other field postal employees were not covered by either act. Evidence that the government is making its employees work harder, as part of its economy drive and to keep the half-holiday from being an added expense, comes from many points. The Federation of Federal Employees is anxious that the workers must receive their legal half-holidays or compensatory time.

SIDE GLANCES



"Now, my husband is a man of very conservative tastes."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

MIDDLE-AGED MEN PROVE EASIEST DROWNING VICTIMS

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEN (Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine) MOST deaths from drowning occur from May to August, when swimming is popular. The majority of cases of drowning occur in men. Twenty-five per cent of those which occurred in California, in a recent study of the subject by the California State department of health, affected people between the ages of 35 and 54. Relatively few deaths from drowning occur in people between the ages of 20 and 34, presumably because these people are at an age when they swim fairly well and have enough vigor to withstand the rigors of exposure.

Approach of the vacation season makes it important to emphasize again the desirability of having every one associated with swimming or with work around water understand the elements of resuscitation. Procedure is Simple The procedure is relatively simple. The unconscious person should be placed face down, with the head slightly lower than the feet. Fingers should be put in the mouth to free it of any mud or other material that may be in it. One arm and hand of the individual may be put under the head so as to keep his mouth and nose out of water. The person to perform artificial respiration can kneel over the body, putting one hand on each side of the unconscious person, slightly below the lower ribs. The movements may be made in time according to count. At one, the hands are placed on the lower ribs, thumbs and fingers together, wrists about six inches apart; at two, the operator rises on the knees and with the arms straight throws the weight downward and a little forward, and at the same time slightly squeezing the hands toward each other; at three, the hands are suddenly removed, which permits an expansion of the chest; at a count of four and five, the operator rests and promptly begins again.

EARLY EUGENE

(From The Guard of June, 1881) FROM a letter written by G. M. Whitney.

Editor Guard—The 25th of last month we started from Eugene City to see the mouth of the Siuslaw river, and for once in our life we "struck close to our text." On the 31st of May by the kindness of Captain Cox and Mr. Palmer, both recommended as competent navigators, we were taken out to sea through the mouth of the Siuslaw in a small boat. Our object was to find the least water at the lowest tide on the bar. Our crew consisted of the two gentlemen named and four Webfoot boys, D. B. Trimble and Will Scott of Creswell, and Eddie Whitney and Frank York of Eugene. Capt. Cox was placed at the helm. Mr. Palmer superintended the oars. Trimble threw the lead, and I, the only ornamental one on board, held the line at the water mark of each sounding. We did not find a bar as I expected, but a straight channel out to sea as wide as the river above, and we found sand for a short distance in the mouth of the river. From deep water inside to deep water outside is perhaps a distance of 150 yards. While rowing across that space we had time but to cast the lead four or five times, and found 13 feet of

Latham Notes

LATHAM, June 13.—(Special)—The Swedish people held a picnic in the Anderson grove last Sunday. People from Latham, Divide, Cottage Grove and Eugene attended. After dinner an impromptu program of stories, recitations and songs in both English and Swedish were greatly enjoyed. A short talk on the renunciation of war and the peace attitude long held by Sweden was reviewed also. All the Swedish people are invited to the second annual picnic to be held the first Sunday in June 1932. It is also possible that another picnic will be held this year at the same place.

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CHARLET'S FOR LUGGAGE

FLY SPECIAL \$1.00 FLY

Sunday, June 14 From 1 P. M. to 7 P. M.

In a six-place Travelair Monoplane, powered with Wright 300 H. P. Radial Motor. Plane and pilot licensed by the Federal government.

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Week-End Social News And Club Items Given

By MARIAN LOWRY AS their last event of the year, members of the Oregon Lewis and Clark chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual flag-burning ceremony Friday afternoon at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Mary Wheeler. Each year the chapter collects flags that are unfit for further use and burns them in a ceremony. Mrs. R. T. Burnett presided at the meeting and with Mrs. H. E. Richardson was in charge of the flag burning. The chapter will continue its meetings in the fall.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Memorial services for members who passed away the last year were held preceding the regular meeting of the Neighbors of Woodcraft Thursday evening at the W. O. W. hall. The deceased members are Mrs. Etta J. Green, Mrs. Martha J. McCormick, Mrs. Hannah Henderson, Mrs. Martha V. McClane and Harold Becker. For the program, the Rebekah quartet sang "The Old Rugged Cross"; Rev. Walter Myers offered a prayer; song by quartet "Going Down the River." Readings were given for each of the departed members. At the lodge session, forty-eight members were present and representatives of the lodge at the district convention at Klamath Falls gave reports. The group adjourned to LeeDuke's for refreshments later. The next meeting will be held June 25 and there will be initiation. Miss Wilma Jacobson is chairman of the social committee.

SUPPER GIVEN

University Guild members met at the home of Mrs. S. D. Allen on Friday evening for a covered dish supper, twelve attending. The group will have its last meeting of the year two weeks from Friday evening in the Miner building.

MOTHERS HERE

Among those here for the university graduation exercises, Mrs. J. E. Moore of Portland, who is guest of her daughter, Miss Henry-Etta LaMore, senior on the campus, and Mrs. Lillian Takke of Astoria who is visiting her daughter, Miss Margaret Takke, who is also graduating Monday.

R. N. A. CLUB

Fifty attended the picnic supper given by the Royal Purple club for members of the Royal Neighbors and their families Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. J. L. Kienzie. Following the supper, the group played cards. The next meeting will also be a covered dish supper for members and families at the home of Mrs. Roy Overgaard in Santa Clara on July 9.

Keop Victim Warm

The entire procedure takes about five seconds, which will permit of approximately 12 artificial respirations a minute. The movement may be kept up for hours. At the same time, it is well to keep the drowning person warm. If a blanket is available, and to encourage circulation by rubbing the legs. A physician should be secured as soon as possible. Just as soon as the signs of consciousness return, warmth and stimulation are desirable. There is no necessity for rolling the drowning person over a barrel, hanging him up by the feet, or any other rough treatments that used to be the vogue before modern artificial respiration became established. The two most common criticisms are that the artificial respiration is carried on for too brief a time (it is well to continue even two hours, if there is the slightest possibility of resuscitation) and the application of the movements too rapidly.

TODAY'S RECIPES

By SISTER MARY

No matter how warm the weather may be there is always the possibility of three meals a day, and these meals must be just as complete and well balanced as on the coldest winter day. But if your cupboard is adequately stocked with ready-to-serve foods in cans and packages, you can face the hottest day with equanimity, knowing that very little time need be spent preparing meals. Food manufacturers are giving us

Drain Events

DRAIN, June 13.—(Special)—Among those attending the annual gathering of the Umpqua Academy association at Wilbur last Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Ira Wimberly, Mrs. Anna Drish, John Kent, Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Finley, Rufus Pfister and Grant Montgomerie went to Portland Friday morning with a load of wood. Mrs. Harry Cool and two children, Harry Jr. and Patricia, are spending the week in Portland. Will Sneed of Raymond, Wash., visited here the first part of the week with his father, John Sneed, and wife.

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proving delicious with fresh fruit dessert. There are innumerable prepared puddings on the market that need only to be heated with milk and allowed to chill thoroughly before serving with fresh fruit and cream. The hot dish is usually served with a can of soup or a can of meat. The rest of the meal may be refreshingly cold if the soup course is served first. The hot dish may be an entrée, made from canned meat or fish, and the pudding be served in jellied form.

YOUR CHILDREN

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

JUNE time is outdoor time and play time. Everyone with children should have a yard. If you haven't, let it be your bad luck and theirs. Streets are no place for games. Some day councils of large cities may awaken to the fact that there must be some sort of a playground for every two blocks of residential area. In the meantime those who have yards must be generous and invite the children in.

Group games are fine things every way you take them. Good to develop muscles and observation, good to develop team spirit, good to develop sportsmanship. I've looked up a couple of games that you might suggest to the children. They're just stunts, really, but they're fun. One is "Fox and Sheep" or "Wolf and Lamb." One is "Wait for Signal."

One player is the "fox," the rest are "sheep." The "fox" stands in a corner of the yard, his back to the sheep stand across the lot in the field. The fox leaves his den and walks about in the open space between the sheep scatter and come toward the fox as they like. Each one calls: "What time is it?" "Four o'clock," "eleven o'clock," "any time at all, they are safe, let me not make any attempt to catch them. But if he suddenly answers "four o'clock," the sheep must run. Then the fox will make a quick dash and catch the nearest sheep with his paws. The fox may change place with the sheep and the game can go on. It can be changed a bit to suit the players.

"Squirrel in Trees" is a good game too. It is the foundation for more complicated ones as the children grow older. A smart parent or child can cook up a great variety of such first simple games. It is a good game for a dozen or so children. Let most of the players stand in a group of five or six, hands on their "squirrels" shoulders, facing the "squirrel" group. The "squirrel" group is a "hollow tree" inside each tree stands one boy or girl. The "squirrel" then steps under his branches (arms) and catches the tree. The one left is odd squirrel next time.

Can Be Improved Older children will have more fun if there is a "tree" too. This may be the name of the game is changed to "Rabbit in a Hollow Tree" because I suppose does can't chase squirrels. The "dog" chases a "rabbit" and when he catches a "tree" he is "rabbit" already there has to catch and make for another tree. This keeps on until the dog catches all of the rabbits and then they change places.

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