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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

COMING TO OUR SENSES

EVER since American builders first discovered that by using steel framework they could make buildings far taller and lighter than any that had ever been built before, architects have been putting in their spare time speculating about "the city of tomorrow."

Sketches have been drawn and books have been written; and in most of them we are shown a rather terrifying conglomeration of cloud-scrapers, with elevated sidewalks, hanging gardens, four-deck streets and tall spires that would make the Empire State or Chrysler buildings look puny.

This, they have told us, is what we are coming to. This is what the city of the no-so-distant future will be like.

Now, however, comes Frank Lloyd Wright, whom many consider the best of all American architects, to declare that these prophets are all mistaken. In a new book, "Modern Architecture," Mr. Wright predicts that instead of an era of super-cities and super-skyscrapers we shall have an era of smaller cities and fewer skyscrapers; and he paints a picture that is, to say the least, rather more attractive than the one we are used to.

His idea is simple. The skyscraper, he says in effect, is a noble achievement; but it must be judged finally, by its effect on the lives of the people who live in and around it. What do the skyscrapers of today do for us? They cramp us, they give us unbearable congestion, they confine us to city pavements, they force our lives into restricting moulds. Judged on that basis the skyscraper, like the skyscraper city, is a failure.

Indeed, Mr. Wright believes that the city as we know it today will die. Instead of huddling close together in a small space, men will spread out over the contryside. There will still be cities, but they will merely be places where men work; most of the time they will be empty. There will still be tall buildings but they will be widely separated, each with acres of ground about it.

Rapid transit—the auto, the fast train, the airplane—will make all of this possible. People will get back to the land. The ordinary house will have an acre of ground around it. The entire country, in fact, will be "a well-developed park—buildings standing in it, tall or wide, with beauty and privacy for every one."

There is a great deal of encouragement in Mr. Wright's vision. And yet, after all, he is merely saying that men will come to their senses and will use their new mechanical devices to make life happier and freer. Will not succeeding generations wonder why it took people so long to reach his conclusion?

RECOGNITION AT LAST

IT is highly probable, says Sir James Jeans, that life is a rare phenomenon in the universe.

The sky is bright with hundreds of thousands of stars, but the chances are that few of them are inhabited. Most of them swing through the heavens without any passengers. And Sir James remarks dryly:

"I leave it to you to be pleased or not at a large fraction of the life of the universe being concentrated on our planet."

Planets, Sir James believes, were formed by the close approach to the sun of another star, which, by tidal action, pulled out from the sun a great streamer of blazing gas which eventually condensed, like drops of steam from a locomotive's whistle, into planets.

But the stars are widely separated. Those closest together are relatively as far apart as two or three grains of dust in a large room. Hence, since life can exist only on just the right kind of planets formed by the close passing-together of stars, life must be rare indeed.

All of this, to a race whose utter insignificance in the general scheme of things has been emphasized by science for more than a century, is somehow, rather irrationally, comforting.

Perhaps there is no good reason why it should be. Those who despair of the universe are usually led to do so by an examination of the follies, cruelties and stupidities of their fellow men, and not by contemplating the empty heavens. There is more despondency to be gained by studying a city slum than in all the books of physical science ever written.

Yet there is comfort in this assertion, nevertheless. We are not exactly rational, and the simple fact that life may have been reserved exclusively for our own little corner of the cosmos makes us feel that our bright dreams of our own importance may, after all, be justified. Science, which has told us for so many years that we are less than the dust, suddenly turns about and finds that we are very rare phenomena.

EAST MEETS WEST

EAST is East and West is West but in spite of Kipling they met the other day at the bedside of Dan Edwards, a war hero, who has suffered severely from injuries. Two years ago some Japanese soldiers read a story about Edwards. The soldiers receive one-half cent a day for their military services. Out of sympathy for the western soldier they saved $4.20, equivalent to 840 days' pay, which they sent to him. There is just a chance that Tennyson knew what he was talking about when he spoke of "the Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World."

ARGUMENT BY RADIO

IT is interesting to note that Germany and Russia are conducting a sort of verbal war by radio these days.

It began when Soviet broadcasting stations started sending out revolutionary speeches in the German language—for the consumption, obviously, of potential communistic converts on the German side of the border.

Now the Germans have retaliated by broadcasting, in Russian, lectures criticizing conditions in Soviet Russia.

This particular squabble will probably be ironed out peaceably enough in short order. But the germs of a real international argument are there. Modern science, by facilitating international communication, seems to have provided one more source of possible friction.

A California girl sued for $35,000 damages when she lost her sense of smell in an auto accident. She'll be lucky if she gets a scent.

Some movie stars show more than an interest in reels when they fish for compliments.

"That's a dangerous case," as the dry agent said looking over a seizure of contraband.

In times of prohibition an alert man is one who never allows himself to be caught nipping.

Now that women are wearing pajamas outdoors, watch for less posing and more dozing.

In the Elysian fields, we understand, folks greet each other with a cheery "halo".

With silver so low, now is the golden time to buy.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

PETITION SHOVING

(Cottage Grove Sentinel)

THERE has been considerable comment this year on so-called petition-shoving, the method by which legislative laws are nullified until the people can act upon them in a general election, which means that they do not become effective for at least two years, and not then unless acted upon favorably by the people.

The initiative and referendum were enacted in Oregon and in other states in response to a demand for relief from legislatures that listened not to the voice of the people. They were to give the people power to initiate laws which legislatures refused to enact, and to defeat bad laws enacted by legislatures.

The theory was perfect, but in practice neither one has been used to any extent for the purposes for which it was intended.

The principal reason that they have not been so used is that there has been no great need for their use. Legislatures have been as sane and sensible in the enactment of laws as the people could hope to be, and there has been no need for revolt.

Legislatures have passed laws that to this writer seemed unwise, and they have neglected to pass laws that this writer believes they should have passed, but if the making of laws had, during the same period, been entirely in the hands of the people there is little doubt that more foolish laws would have been enacted than have been enacted by legislatures, and that more commendable laws would have failed of passage. In the ordinary course of events it could not have been otherwise, for the people would have given less attention to lawmaking than legislators do. The great body of the people can not get together as legislative committees can to thresh out the good and bad features of proposed laws. Those with the required information as to needs of proposed laws, or the damage they would do, can not go to the great mass of the people.

Equally as important a reason why the initiative and referendum have seldom been used by the people is that the great mass of the people do not take enough interest in the enactment of laws under which they must live to give the time and money that are required for the use of the initiative and referendum.

But if the people will not use the initiative and referendum, there are others who will.

Small groups, representing some special interest, are able to gather the funds required to initiate a measure or to referend a legislative act.

So little interest do the great mass of the people take in their laws that it would be impossible to either initiate or referend a measure by announcing that petitions were at certain convenient places where they might be signed.

From this fact developed the petition-shover. Without any interest in the measure being initiated, or in the legislative act being referended, he goes out onto the highways and byways and gathers names at so much per name.

And thus has another noble experiment in democracy, in self-government, become the plaything of the few.

In the case of the referendum, a small minority of the voters of the state nullify the actions of the representatives of all the people.

This writer would not do away with the initiative and referendum, but he would so amend the laws governing them that they could not so easily be made the instruments of an organized few, such an organized few for example as those who probably have done grave injury to the dairy industry by referending the tax on butter substitutes.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER

NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Wickersham commission passes out of existence at the end of June, but nearly 30 other "Hoover commissions" will continue to function more or less actively.

Meanwhile, we are by no means through hearing from the Wickersham group because its report on the prosecution of criminals left it with 11 reports still to come. Publication of these is expected to continue for a while after the commission goes out of office.

None of the forthcoming publications will arouse anywhere near the widespread excitement which centered on the prohibition report issued in January, but some of them are anticipated with great interest by persons inclined to give any thought to the problems of crime and law inforcement.

Lawlessness in law enforcement is the subject of one of them and there is probability that the commission will therein discuss some of the alleged high-handed methods used in prohibition enforcement as well as a chance that it will taken up the Mooney-Billings case in California.

Deportation Report

Another report likely to draw attention is that on deportation laws. One of the commission's experts wrote criticully of the department of labor's methods in handling deportable aliens and Secretary of Labor Doak, given an opportunity to read the expert's findings, became so indignant that he wrote the commission a 57-page letter about it.

Other reports will cover the cost of crime to the nation, crime and the foreign-born, juvenile delinquency, federal courts, causes of crime, criminal court procedure, police force administration, penal institutions, probation and parole and a final statement of business and finances which will tell what the commission has done with the $500,000 appropriated for it by congress.

In the report on the causes of crime special attention will be given to such factors as economic conditions—including unemployment and housing—and the influence of city life. As for the report of finances, it has been pointed out that more than 200 investigators were employed by the commission. Some served with pay and others did not. The 11 members of the commission received no compensation other than for expenses of transportation.

Costly Commission

The Wickersham commission is the only "Hoover commission" that has cost the country any particular money. More than $2,000,000 is said to have been privately donated for the expenses of such groups and it has been the creation of the more or less private advisory or fact-finding commission, dealing with broad social and economic problems, that has focused so much publicity and aroused so much comment about Hoover's commission methods.

A recent check shows that of the 33 so-called "Hoover commissions" the president created only 17 of them on his own initiative, the rest having been authorized by congress. Hoover appointed them, but even in cases where the idea was his some probably would have been appointed in any event. Only five of the 33 are regarded as permanent including such organizations as the federal farm board and the reorganized federal power commissions.

The real "Hoover commissions" in the usual sense of that expression may be considered to include the national committee on law observance and enforcement (Wickersham), conference on child health and protection, advisory committee on illiteracy, committee on the conservation and administration of the public domains, national business survey conference, research committee on social trends, conference on home building and ownership, advisory committee on employment statistics, national drought committee, emergency committee for employment and the national timber conservation board.

SIDE GLANCES

"No, I didn't enjoy my trip home. They'd had a big boom down there and the town has grown so much there's hardly anything left of it."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

QUACKS HERE AND ABROAD

America Leads World in Charlatanry But Cult for Magical Cures Flourishes in Germany

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

IT is generally well known that American quackery is highly advanced so far as concerns its technical and complicated character. We have more quacks and a greater variety in the field of medicine than any other country in the world, but it should not be thought that we have any kind of a monopoly in this matter. In a recent issue of Hygeia, Dr. Otto Neustatter, who is among the leading health educators in Germany, tells about ghosts, gods, astrologers and miracle men who afflict the German people.

The German folklore of disease and its treatment is as comical as any of the superstitions that prevail in backward sections of the United States. There are people in Germany who believe that anemia and jaundice can be cured by cooking sheep's lice into jam; that the way for a mother to have a child without much pain is to open all the doors, windows and boxes, to pull out the drawers and to untie all the knots around the house. They have their magical cures for epilepsy and scrofula. They think that paralysis can be cured by putting the patient to sleep on the straw in a stable where a donkey has slept. Some think that a new-born baby should not lie on its left side, because that will make it left-handed. They also believe that a person will be sick all through his life if someone gets some of his hair and buries it in a cemetery.

These are examples of sympathetic magic, based largely on the ideas of similarity or symbolism. Anyone can see how a simple mind would arrive at the conclusion that the pains of childbirth can be relieved by untying a lot of knots. No doubt, the idea of healing paralysis by having the person lie on the straw where a donkey had slept is because the person with paralysis seems as incapable as the animal credited with being the most stupid of beasts.

One's beliefs depend on the environment in which he grows, the thoughts and beliefs of those about him, the amount of education, and the ability of the mind itself to reason. The simplest type of reasoning is sympathetic reasoning, which makes people believe that a yellow flower, like a dandelion, will cure jaundice; that a red flower or ruby will help diseases of the blood; that heart-shaped flowers will cure diseases of the heart, and that the way to get strength is to use the bones or organs of strong animals.

At The Churches Sunday

"Newlyweds" to Be Topic Sunday Night at First Baptist Church; Whitesmith to Discuss Vcies of Good People; Palmer to Talk of New Prophet

First Baptist
Broadway and High. Rev. Bryant Wilson, pastor. 11 a. m. the pastor will speak on "Preserving the Inner Life" and Irene Thorpe will sing "The Lord Is My Shepherd" by Liddle. At 7:30 the pastor's theme will be "Newly-Weds." Ralph Patterson will sing and the combined Young People's societies will render a selection as a special chorus. Sunday school at 9:45 with classes for all ages. Mid-week service Thursday evening.

Bethany Evangelical
Sixth and Blair. C. S. Bergstresser, pastor. Communion service, 11 o'clock; sermon by Rev. C. P. Gates of Portland. Special music by the choir. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "The Fault of Forgetting" or "The Tragedy of Poor Memory," the pastor preaching. Sunday school, 10 a. m., D. B. Troutt, superintendent. Mid-week services, 7:30 p. m. Thursday, the pastor leader. Young people's meetings, 6:30 p. m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist
Twelfth and Oak. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" Evening service, 8 o'clock, is a repitition of the morning service. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting, 8 p. m. Reading room, 212 Tiffany building, open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays from 2 to 5 p. m. On Wednesdays the reading room closes at 5 p. m.

First Methodist Episcopal
Twelfth and Willamette. Roy Leslie Smith, minister. 9:45 a. m., church school for all departments. 11 a. m., morning worship. Sermon by Roy Leslie Smith, "The Happy Ages." This is the last Sunday before conference. 7:30 p. m., evening service. Sermon, "We Must Work With Jesus," by Roy Leslie Smith. 5 p. m., Intermediate league.

Dexter Baptist
D. E. Baker, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "Spiritual Blessings," D. E. Baker preaching. Special music at this service. Evening service, 8 o'clock; subject, "The Lost Opportunity," D. E. Baker preaching. Special music led by the pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m., classes for all.

Central Presbyterian
Tenth and Pearl. Rev. M. S. Weber, pastor. 11 a. m., "Out of the Jewel Box." Special music, anthem, "The Trees and the Master," and a solo, "Why Art Thou Cast Down, O My Soul," by Miss Pauline Guthrie. No evening service. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30.

First Christian
S. Earl Childers, pastor. Morning hour of worship, 10:55. Communion service. Music by the choir. Sermon topic, "The Changeless Christ." Endeavor societies meet 6:15. Evening service, 7:30. Song service directed by Mr. Crawford. Sermon topic, "The King with the Green Eyes."

Church of the Nazarene (Wesleyan)
Eighth and Monroe. Rev. Ava S. Adams, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor. Evangelistic service at 7:30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor, "God's Gift to Man." Prayer and praise service Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran (Missouri Synod)
Eleventh and Ferry. Martin P. Simon, pastor. There will be Sunday school at 10, but no morning service otherwise. The congregation has accepted an invitation to Kiger Island, near Corvallis, for this Sunday.

Lighthouse Temple (Bible Standard)
Twelfth and Olive. Harry R. R. Neat, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "God's People," the pastor preaching. Vernon Haley will speak at 2:30. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "The Heart of Man," broadcast over KORE, the pastor preaching.

Unity Center
Miner building. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "Faith," Miss Ida Welch preaching. Mid-week services, 8 p. m. Monday, Miss Welch leader.

Central Lutheran
Sixth and Pearl. Rev. P. J. Luvaas, minister. Graded Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Regular morning worship at 11 a. m. with the pastor preaching on the theme, "The Restless Sinner." There will be no evening service.

Fairmount Presbyterian
Fifteenth and Villard. Rev. R. E. Clark, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "The Christian Virtue of Sincerity," Rev. Clark preaching. Evening service, 8 o'clock, Walterville, Rev. Clark preaching. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m., Mrs. Zehrung, superintendent. Young people's meetings: Junior C. E. at 6, Senior C. E. at 7:30.

Bethesda Lutheran
Elmira road. Samuel J. Hansen, pastor. Morning service, 10:45 o'clock, special music, choir will sing "Workmen of God." The Young People's league will meet Sunday evening at the church.

Free Methodist Mission
Eighth and Washington. James Goode, pastor. Service, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m. E. M. Mortormore, superintendent.

Community Liberal
Eleventh and Ferry. Ernest M. Whitesmith, minister. No church school. Church service at 11:00. Sermon topic, "The Besetting and Dangerous Vices of Good People." No evening service.

Fairmount Church of Christ
Seventeenth and Columbia. Errol B. Sloan, pastor. Communion and morning worship, 9:30. Sermon, "Waiting for God." Unified evening service, 7:30. Sermon, "God's Fools."

First Congregational
Thirteenth and Ferry. Clay E. Palmer, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "Bishop Francis J. McConnell, a New Kind of Prophet." No evening service.

Springfield Baptist
Ralph Mulholland, pastor. Bible school at 10 a. m. Morning worship at 11. Theme: "A United Heart." Evening service at 8. Subject, "A Solo Enjoyed by One."

United Lutheran
Thirteenth and High. Frank S. Beistel, pastor. Sunday school 9:45. Morning service 11:00. The pastor will preach on the subject, "Eating With Sinners." No evening service.

Emmaus Lutheran
Second near Blair. Rev. Lewis Larsen, pastor. Sunday school and Bible classes at 10 o'clock. Morning worship in the Danish language at 11 o'clock.

Bible Standard Church of Noti
Virgil Wiscarson will preach June 21st at 2:45 p. m. A group of the young people of Noti will sing "Your Last Invitation." The children's Sunday school will begin at 2:15 with Mrs. Mix in charge.

EARLY EUGENE

(From The Guard of June, 1881)

SIUSLAW ROAD.—The meeting of the Siuslaw Road association was held at the court house last Saturday afternoon. The committees appointed to solicit subscriptions reported that they had obtained an appregate of $534. Two hundred and fifty dollars of this amount was subscribed in Eugene. The committee were allowed two weeks farther time in which to solicit subscriptions and the meeting was adjourned to meet next Saturday, June 25.

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Adjusting.—H. Boyd of the Hamburg Bremen Insurance company, and J. W. Coghlan of the Commercial Union, have been in town adjusting the loss caused by the burning of the woolen mill. We are informed that this has been satisfactorily done, and Mr. Goodchild will get his insurance money.

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Commissioner's Court.—At the adjourned meeting of the commissioner's court, Thursday, W. S. Chrisman was appointed road supervisor of district No. 52 and N. Berkshire of district No. 26. John Hanner was appointed justice of the peace for Florence precinct.

Saginaw News

SAGINAW, June 20.—(Special).—At the annual school election Monday evening, Bartlett Johnston was elected director for three years and S. K. Adams was re-elected clerk for one year.

Delos Hardisty is visiting relatives at Harrisburg.

Frank Tomlinson of Vancouver came Monday evening and took Mrs. James Conley to Portland. Mrs. Tomlinson, who had been caring for her sister for a week, returned with them. It is hoped that Mrs. Conley will be benefitted by the change. Her condition is somewhat improved at this time.

Mrs. Esther Gray and children of Marshfield were visitors at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sharon, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Neat and Mr. and Mrs. George Neat of Coburg and Mrs. Mary Bowers and baby of Marshfield visited at the Charles Sharon and F. Benston homes Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sharon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Benston, Mrs. Judson Allen of Saginaw and Mrs. Terry Moody and Mrs. Annie Burgess of Cottage Grove attended the funeral of Robert Neat in Eugene Wednesday.

Leaburg News

LEABURG, June 20.—(Special).—Miss Edythe Ayres and Miss Wiona Carter are graduates of the June class of 1931 at Monmouth normal. Both Miss Ayres and Miss Carter are having a few days of recreation before returning to take in the special work which begins Monday there. After this special work Miss Ayres is going to the six weeks summer school. Miss Carter is visiting in Portland and Miss Ayres at her home here.

Coy Lansbery left Tuesday for the Klamath Falls country where he is employed by logging contractor. Walden Hileman went with Mr. Lansbery.

Ray Dikeman has purchased about four acres of land from the Kennerly estate joining his garage. Mr. Dikeman expects to build a home some time in the future.

Wayne Goff has returned to Leaburg and is in the Eugene water board office as bookkeeper after spending the past year at the agricultural school at Corvallis.

At Bellfountain

BELLFOUNTAIN, June 20.—(Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Lyons and daughters of Oakland, Calif., arrived Monday evening for a visit with Mrs. Lyons' sister, Mrs. Ernia Bain and Mrs. Eura Starr. They left Weiser, Idaho, Monday morning and motored through by Portland, arriving here about 9 o'clock Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Christiance motored to Portland last week for a combined business and pleasure trip, and attended the rose festival while there. They were accompanied home by Mrs. M. O. Rawson of Seattle.

Mrs. Fannie Eely and grandchildren of Astoria were Saturday night and Sunday guests at the home of her mother, Mrs. T. M. Coon.

At Winberry

WINBERRY, June 20.—(Special).—Mrs. N. A. Chaffee and children and her brother, Carl Scott, left Sunday on a camping trip above Oakridge to be gone several days.

Little Miss Mona Jackson, who spent several weeks at The Dalles, returned to her home here Saturday.

Charles Neet and R. C. Adams were dragging the Big Fall creek road Thursday.

The road crew which was working in the Big Fall creek reserve have come out on account of the heavy rains, it being too wet to work.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stratton, who visited Mrs. Stratton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Scott, for several days, have returned to their home in Seattle.

At Deadwood

DEADWOOD, June 20.—(Special).—Miss Phern Mitchell returned home Tuesday from Hebo where she has been the past month visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bodyfelt and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Jackson of Eugene spent the week-end visiting Mrs. Jackson's brother, Ross Calvert and wife.

Fay Brown, who has been suffering from a badly infected arm, is improving.

William Hamilton of Trent is working on the T. H. Brooks farm at present.

F. Hatch returned to Eugene Thursday.

Mrs. Ross Calvert made a business trip to outside points Thursday. Maudie Brooks accompanied her.

Misses Susie and Marie Martin of Portland are visiting their sister, Mrs. J. O. Mitchell.

Miss Bonnie Browning has gone to Portland to visit her sister, Mrs. W. L. Forsythe and family.

The work on the Deadwood road has been stopped owing to lack of funds.

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(On Page 2)
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