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

LOWDEN ON CIVILIZATION

"THERE will never be a great civilization in the United States until it is again respectable to own land."

This thought was given out last week by Frank O. Lowden, once governor of Illinois, several times almost the Republican nominee for the presidency of the United States, and one of the ablest citizens of our day. It may be recalled that a few years back President Hall brought Mr. Lowden to Eugene for the University commencement address.

Lowden was born on a farm, achieved wealth in the law and through business, married industrial wealth (a Pullman), in the ripeness of years retired to a farm and calls himself a farmer. He is really a student and a philosopher.

Formed by circumstances to be a Republican and a disciple of Hamilton who laid down the credo of "government by the Rich and the Wise," this calm gentleman has become Jeffersonian in his thinking, and that may be one reason why he was never favored for the presidency, though he was honored recently as "outstanding friend of agriculture."

Lowden's quiet statement calls attention to certain historical facts in our background which may have a good deal to do with our present economic and political discomforts. When our government was founded, our civilization was distinctly agrarian. Hamilton may have foreseen more clearly than Jefferson the course which development must take, but Jefferson, the man whose democratic ideals to a large extent shaped our institutions, visioned a civilization in which possession of land was inseparable from independent and self-respecting citizenship.

Can the citizen whose life is restricted to factory and tenement or to gilded office and penthouse, whose income is either a wage slip or a dividend coupon ever have quite the understanding of those institutions which comes to the citizen who has even a tiny plot of ground and some daily experience of living and growing things?

Lowden says land owning must again be made respectable. Herbert Hoover says that home owning must again be made possible. Cities must be rebuilt; populations must be spread out. Either that or there will be new institutions more suited to a people who have lost the great ideal of responsible freedom which was laid down by "the founding fathers."

EDUCATION A MENACE

A NEW slant on the possible effects of universal education in a world gripped by financial depression was furnished the other day by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, famous scientist, in an address at Hendrix College, in Arkansas.

Dr. Millikan was sounding a warning that colleges and universities must not try to educate too many students. This, he said, is a practice that tax-supported schools are especially apt to adopt; and he pointed to conditions in Germany as an example.

In Germany, he said, young men are crowding into the universities as never before; and he added:

"The state has made such education practically free. The easiest and cheapest thing to do in a time of unemployment is to go to the university. The result is that the professions are being flooded with men for whom there are no possible jobs; and jobless, educated men make for social unrest, for revolutions and for wars."

The implications of that remark are interesting. Teaching a man how to think, apparently, is fine business as long as there is something for the man to do with himself; but if you let him sit down in idleness he is apt to start thinking about the society in which he lives, and if he sits down long enough he may decide that something ought to be done about it.

This, of course, is just another way of voicing a truth that we often overlook—that educating a man is simply a process of making him dissatisfied with things as they are; a process of arousing his discontent and fixing his eyes on the world that ought to be instead of the world that is.

It works out this way all the way down the line. The illiterate is less apt to protest about bad living and working conditions than the man who managed to get through grammar school as a boy. That man, in turn, is more easily satisfied than the high school graduate, who doesn't get discontented as quickly as the college man.

In a nation that is committed to a belief in the value of universal education, the possible effects of that rising scale of discontent are worth thinking about.

CORN AND AUTOS

ONE of the most interesting bits of statistics presented recently comes from Robley Winfrey of the Iowa State College Engineering Experiment Station, who has discovered that Iowa's annual automobile bill exceeds its annual income from the famous Iowa corn crop.

Thus, in 1930, the people of Iowa spent more than $290,000,000 on their autos. The average income derived from Iowa corn comes to about $255,000,000.

Just what may be the significance of all this—if, indeed, it has any significance—is not quite clear. But it is, as we say, interesting. It illustrates in a graphic way the thoroughness with which a great agricultural state has become motorized.

PAYING OPERA'S WAY

THE opera is not an institution that does well on American soil. In such cities as New York, and Chicago it flourishes by virtue of the subsidies of the wealthy. Elsewhere it is not seen or heard at all, with very few exceptions.

One of the exceptions is St. Louis; and opera in that city seems to do very well. The balance ... of the 1931 summer season has just been made public, showing that the St. Louis opera paid its way through gate receipts and rolled up enough of a profit to pay off a deficit left from 1930.

St. Louis can well be proud of that record. Opera that lives off the donations of the wealthy has no real place in a city's life. Opera that pays its own way via the box office is an established institution that really means something to the rank and file of the people.

A scurrilous book about President Hoover is to be suppressed which is probably justice pure and simple, but human nature being the perverse thing it is, the easiest way to kill it probably would have been to suggest that it be given as wide circulation as the tales of Munchausen.

It must be getting into the home stretch for Christmas shoppers. The mails are beginning to bring in Christmas cards.

Our leading Democrat says that Mr. Hawley may need a good topcoat. It's apt to be a long hard winter.

Hoover proposes to bring back prosperity with an eight-point plan. That's going the seven wonders of the world one better.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

THE SKYLINE TRAIL MAP
(The Bend Bulletin)

THE new map and folder descriptive of the Skyline trail, just issued by the forest service, is a piece of work that will be wanted by every map enthusiast and every person acquainted with the country traversed by the trail. This is, we believe, the third Skyline trail folder put out by the forest office and although the foundation map is the same as used in the second publication improvements have been made in this latest edition that make it much superior to its immediate predecessor.

The most striking change, as reported in a news story on Tuesday, consists in showing the trail in red. The primitive areas and game refuges, all created since the former issue in 1925, are also shown in red. It is thus made possible to distinguish the trail itself and these important reservations on it by a glance of the eye.

Four important changes in the location of sections of the Skyline trail are to be noted in a comparison of the present map and the one that preceded it, there being one on each of the end sections and two on the center of the three into which the trail is divided for map purposes. In each the effort has been, it is apparent, to bring the trail nearer to the actual skyline and to make it only a trail and not a part of a road.

Starting at the north the first of these changes is found in the vicinity of Mt. Jefferson where formerly the trail was carried down hill to avoid canyons and brought around to Marion lake on a sort of water grade. Now it strikes across the western flanks of Jefferson and proceeds more directly to its destination at the lake.

The second is in the country southwest from Bend. Here, instead of coming out to the Century drive at Elk lake, the trail has been carried south from Horse lake on a line west of the summit and east of the old Trapper trail. Another change to be noted on this section of the map lies in carrying the trail around the west end of Odell lake instead of the east.

This last change brings the trail just to the west end of Crescent lake instead of along the west side as before and further south, where the trail formerly followed the Kelsay valley road, it now runs along the summit to the east of that road and just touches Diamond lake on its southeast corner.

These are important and worthwhile revisions of the route of the Skyline trail. They take it away from man's works to a greater degree than before and give the traveler a better opportunity to enjoy the wilderness untouched by modern progress. One further change would be desirable and careful examination of the ground may show it to be possible. This would carry the trail out to Big lake on the Santiam road and then over to Scott lake across the lava west of Mt. Washington. Such a routing would avoid the use of the McKenzie highway, which is surely to be desired, and keep the trail out in the open most of the way.

Apparently the forest service has not heard all the news for the statement, true in 1925, but no longer a fact, that Three Fingered Jack has been climbed only once is made in the text with the map. Additions to the map that might better have been left off, since they are incorrect, are noted in a new road shown in the vicinity of Tent mountain near the Lava lakes. There is no such road as that shown and Tent mountain is now Sheridan mountain. On the other hand, the trail from Duffy lake incorrectly shown on the Santiam forest maps, is here correctly placed.

As a whole the map is a fine one and should do a lot toward taking folks into the mountains to see what there is to see as the trail is followed.

WASHINGTON LETTER
By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—White House formal receptions: Four each winter—diplomatic, cabinet, judicial, congressional. . . . The diplomatic, smallest, gaudiest, most exclusive, had 1500 guests. Ambassadors, ministers, attaches and wives. State department people, high officials, society folk, others who contact with diplomats. . . . You get three cards: (1) Engraved, gold-embossed invite from the Hoovers for 9 a. m. (2) Admission ticket. (3) Windshield card to get your car through the gate. If diplomatic or very special, you're directed to south entrance. Otherwise the east . . . . Check your wraps in the downstairs corridor . . . . The whole White House staff, with 25 extra cops and a squad of coat checkers, is on duty. . . . Upstairs. . . . Ooh—what splendor! . . . Ambassadors and ministers in court uniform, flashy honorary military get-ups in every brilliant color, decorated in silver, gold or fur. Jewels blaze—diamonds pendants, stomachers, necklaces, tiaras. A swell-elegant collection of expensive gowns. Hundreds of medals spread in rows across male breasts. Order crosses dangling on white shirt fronts. Roses, carnations, mums, ferns and palms strewn all about. . . . You think, blasphemously: Wouldn't it be droll if the 1500 hunger marchers changed places with the 1500 guests, without changing clothes! Just for fun.

* * *

The Marine band, in gold-trimmed scarlet, suddenly blares into "Hail to the Chief." . . . Down from the second floor parade the Hoovers, Vice President Curtis and Mrs. Gann, all cabinet members and their wives. The Hoovers smile benignly. Crossing into the Blue room, they get set. . . . Diplomats are lined up, meanwhile, at the head of a line running back into the East room where the crowd is led by Ambassador Martino of Italy, head of the corps. Two by two, male and female. . . . The huge, towering ambassador in Royal Scots is Lindsay of England. The little round, brown one in occidental court dress is Debuchi of Japan. And so on. . . . Embassy and legation staffs follow along. Colonel Campbell Hodges and Captain Charles R. Train, military and naval aides, take turns at introducing. The diplomats pass on into a roped off East room section. Rank and file guests come through. Someone whispers for your name, which is then announced to the Hoovers—sometimes wrong. . . . The Hoovers shake hands with everyone. Not too hard. With 1500 handshakes they can't afford to. And don't you be sap enough to be too hearty about it, either . . . . Handshakes over, they go off upstairs. . . . Ropes are lowered.

* * *

The reception spreads over the first floor. The band plays jazz. Dancing starts. Diplomats go home. Hundreds stay to dance or promenade, mostly Americans. . . . No food. Just plenty of ice water. . . . No smoking. Several bare backs. . . . You look at three or four of the debutantes, wish you'd been born rich, handsome, graceful or something. . . . Young military and naval aides wear two-pound epaulets of gilt. . . . Edward Everett Gann gabs with Senator Fess. Mrs. Gann is elsewhere. George W. Wickersham stands back in a corner, watching dancers. Mrs. Senator Dave Reed's hair gets tangled in a high potted palm. Koots Boris, Hoover's valet, stands aloof in full dress and looks 'em over. Congressman Sol Bloom, who goes in for diplomats in a big way, dashes to and fro. . . . Dancing stops at 11. . . . A cop asks how do the old dames do it who've been coming for 50 or 60 years. . . . Your colored coat-check man has averaged one tip for every six guests whose clothing he has handled. . . . The east carriage porch is packed. Numbers are shouted, in response to which chauffeurs in big cars drive up from the darkness. . . . You count, nearby, 13 stovepipe hats, two derbies, one gray, one brown. Women's heads: Nine gray, three blond, three black, two brown. . . . White House and grounds, which have been all lit up, become dark long before midnight.

PNEUMONIA REQUIRES THE BEST NURSING, MEDICAL ATTENTION

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

PNEUMONIA, called by Osler "the captain of the men of death," called also "a friend of the aged," since it is a means of quick death for those who have survived to the point at which their life is merely a burden and no longer a pleasure, continues to be a disease of great mortality among all civilized peoples.

The disease is caused primarily by the germ called the pneumococcus, but inflammation of the lungs similar to pneumonia may develop following the invasion of other germs.

The disease is transmitted from one person to another or by materials containing the secretions from the nose, throat and lungs of those who are infected. Our present condition of housing, the crowding that takes place in the street cars, trains, elevators, motion picture houses, and similar places, leads to such intimate contacts of human beings that transmission of respiratory diseases is exceedingly likely.

* * *

Apparently the disease develops two or three days after the germs get into the lungs through inhalation, provided that the human body is not possessed of enough resistance to throw off the infection. The disease is more common at certain seasons of the year, largely because those are the seasons when resistance is lowered due to constant exposure to unfavorable weather conditions, to bad ventilation, and similar factors.

Attempts have been made to control the incidence of pneumonia by isolating cases of the disease and preventing contact with other human beings. This is unfortunately so difficult that the exact value of the measure is not certainly established. However, enough is definitely known to warrant the advice that the patient with pneumonia should, if possible, be attended by a nurse who understands the proper sanitation and hygiene of the sickroom in contagious cases, and who will see to it that the dishes, the bedding and other materials in contact with the patient are properly sterilized or disinfected before being permitted into possible contact with other people.

* * *

Pneumonia, above all of the other diseases that attack mankind, demands good medical attention and the best of nursing care.

The disease tends to run a limited course. During the time when the lungs are congested it is necessary to support the action of the heart by proper measures. Oxygen administered properly tends to relieve the strain on the incapacitated tissues of the lungs. The competent nurse sees to it that the patient is not given undue exertion for even his ordinary body functions. The complications of pneumonia may be serious, and in the prevention of such complications the physician has one of his most important functions.

MAIL BAG

A STUDENT'S OPINION

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—I have been reading so many letters written pro and con to the question of God that I have decided to give my ideas and try to rest the minds of the believing ones. In the first place, friends, let us not condemn Mr. Shaeffer, Mr. Anderson or Mr. Thompson. No, they are to be pittied, rather than condemned. It is hard to imagine what life must mean to them when all of their work is wrapped up in this materialistic world for our materialistic world is bad enough at its best.

Again in the very words in which these men condemn God, they all, down in their hearts, (by their writing) believe in one. Mr. Thompson calls it the spirit of love, truth, friendship. That is all right, but we call it God. Is a cow not a cow by any other name? Mr. Shaeffer says the world is ruled by the laws of nature, yet, what is nature? We call it God. Is not God as good a name as nature? Again Mr. Thompson says he does not believe in the Old Testament, yet he uses the words of Moses in his condemnation of the Bible. Don't you see, friends, that these men are using the teachings of Jesus and the Prophets in their beliefs while at the same time they try to condemn them. They are like the man cutting off his nose to spite his face.

During my nearly twenty years in the school room from kindergarten to university and as a teacher and all through my study of biology, psychology, zoology, or any other science, has there been a time that any of the great laws of science cannot be explained adequately without disputing the presence of God or of Christ. Gentlemen, scientists have analyzed the human body and know exactly what it is composed of, that is, the atoms of hydrogen, nitrogen and the other elements, of which it is made up. If they can take these elements and form human life as we take clay and form a figure, then you and your friends will have something to talk about. As I take it you are trying to compare our beliefs with the savage beliefs of long ago. Rest assured, gentlemen, that we, as the worshippers of our God, are open minded and that we do not believe is mysticism as you would have us believe. Our God is a God of love, a God of light and truth and a God to whom we can put our worldly cares in faithful trust.

And so friends, fear not from these men who would try to condemn our God. For was not Christ condemned? We will still receive the divine guardianship of our God and He will still watch over our souls when men who condemn Him are long gone to rest. And then God will forgive them of their iniquities for they are as children in the Kingdom of Heaven.

Sincerely,
CLIFFORD MORNINGSTAR,
U. of O.

VIEWS WITH ALARM

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—The writer, along with the many others, wishes to express deep appreciation of your valuable paper as a medium of, for, and by the people, through which they can express their deep concern on current issues of the day, amongst which may be mentioned the extreme tenseness now prevailing over the entire world, all nations in the main being thus affected both within their own borders and also when other nations are being considered, until practically a state of turmoil exists today everywhere. Commercial competition may be the entering wedge, for "the survival of the fittest," or in plain words, "selfishness," evidenced by the rapid construction of tariff walls between nations.

The Manchurian affair, Gandhi's unsuccessful venture, the league of nations, world's court, disarmament conferences, world war, crushing national debts, and many other evidences suffice clearly to show the terrible stage of affairs now reached; while from within our own borders we have to contend with the increase of crime of late, such as robbery, theft, murders, assassination of officers, hit and run drivers, glaring divorce irregularities, New York and Chicago racketeers, disrespect for our laws and those whose duty it is to enforce them.

The amazing growing opposition to our presidents and governors of the different states, etc., etc., all clearly showing the demon of the age of unrest, or pure selfishness, if bank failures continue to increase, property owners losing their possessions, railroads crying out for relief, and so on, where will the end lead us? Some say it is just another cycle of events transpiring at certain intervals, but if so, it devolves on each of us to help get it by.

Now as to the remedy; as above stated, each must lend a helping hand in this immense task. First and foremost in our lives must be the spirit of LOYALTY in every and all ways to that which is right and just, particularly as applied to our statutes and laws, and those bearing the burden of responsibility of seeing that they are enforced, in both municipal, county, state and national extent. This principle when it has been thoroughly inculcated will go far toward reestablishing the much needed confidence in our fellow man, the one toward the other, so necessary in breaking up this grim grip in which we are now being held. These principles have their place in the effort put forth by all; but to whom do we go for the completest guide known to mortal man, to the Creator Himself, who gave us the golden rule, the ten commandments and many other Bible admonitions, such as Phil. 4:8 which says, "Whatsoever things are true, honorable, just, pure, lovely, good report, of virtue and praise, think on these things," would not our heroic task be much easier accomplished if all mankind faithfully complied with these, and the whole world likewise included in such noble incentives.

Humanity needs a balance wheel, the Bible furnishes it.

Bible objectors find fault with some lives mentioned in the Bible. Of course there were bad men then as now; the Bible would be unfair if it evaded them and printed only of the good men and their deeds, such acts are not held up to us to follow, but their mistakes are for our warning, and the lives and good deeds for us to emulate.

D. AWBREY.

ALLEY IS CONVERTED

VENETA, Ore.—(To the Editor)—In the 25th chapter of Proverbs and the 9th verse I find this quotation: "Debate thy cause with thine neighbor himself." With this little remark I would like to have a few inches of space as a sincere believer of every promise, in the Bible to answer, V. W. Shaffer, the gentleman that has been writing letters against the Bible.

I will set down as clearly as possible in a few propositions my reasons for defending the Bible and the Christian faith. First: As a former skeptic, at the time I argued against the Bible as hard as I defend it now, I was not sincere, and when some real Bible student came along I would evade the truth, and, when I answered his arguments with long drawn theories, and he would answer mine with short, to the point verses of the Holy Scripture, and when he had me beaten fair and square (I wouldn't admit it, however). I would fly off the handle and get mad and the Bible student would only smile and say, "Any time, Alley, that you would like to discuss the subject again, just say the word and I will be glad to." It took me a long time to see all of us Bible critics were merely spinning theories that were simply absurd. So I changed my entire line of thought and then things began to happen. The result: A changed life. Second: To read the Bible and understand and know it as well as an earthly mind can do and know it to do two things. First: Examine one's self and read nothing but John 7:17, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of Myself. This is one of the hardest tests in the Bible as to one's honesty, but the logical place to start. The second: John 3:36, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." Stay with this until you decide one way or the other. Now if one can accept the foregoing statement and the entire third chapter of the Gospel of John, then he is ready for the greatest step of enlightenment in the Bible, the step of enlightenment that even many nominal Christians have never taken advantage of. John 16:13, "Howbeit when He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth; for He shall not speak of Himself; but whatsoever He shall hear, that shall He speak: and He will show you things to come." You will have to comply with John 3:4 before you understand this proposition. Third: My personal idea of the Bible, that makes it so dear to me: The Bible contains: The mind of God, the state of man, the way to salvation, the doom of sinners, and the happiness of believers. Its doctrines are holy, its precepts binding, its histories are true, and its decisions are immutable. Read it to be wise, believe it to be safe, and practice it to be holy. It contains light to direct you and food to comfort, support and cheer you. It is the traveller's map, the pilgrim's staff, the pilot's compass, the soldier's sword, and the Christian's charter. Here heaven is opened and the gates of hell are disclosed. Christ is its grand subject, our good its design, and the glory of God its end. It should fill the memory, rule the heart, and guide the feet. Read it slowly, frequently, prayerfully. It is a mine of great wealth, and a beautiful river of pleasure. It is given us here in life, will be opened on the Judgment, and IS ESTABLISHED FOREVER. It involves the highest responsibility, will reward the greatest labor, and will condemn all those who trifle with its sacred contents.

In conclusion I find in the 15th chapter of Proverbs and the 24th verse, "The way of life is above to the wise, that he may depart from Hell beneath." In this modern age this statement might be considered trite, but nevertheless, how true it is.

Fourth: Here are a few dying statements of noted infidels. Infidelity is often renounced in the heart searching light of the dying hour. Consider these words of dying infidels: Voltaire, 1778, "I am abandoned by God and man! I will give half of what I am worth if you will give me six months of life! (This was said to Dr. Trochin, who told him it could not be.) Then I shall go to Hell, and you will go with me. O Jesus Christ." Churchill, 1764, "What a fool I have been!" Hobbes, 1679, "I say again, if I had the whole world to dispose of, I would give it to live one day. I am about to take a leap into the dark!" Gambetta, 1882, "I am lost, and there is no use to deny it." Gibbon, 1794, "All it now lost, finally, irrevocably lost!" Thomas Paine, 1809, "O Lord, help me! O God, what have I done to suffer so much? What will become of me hereafter? Stay with me, for I can not bear to be left alone! Send even a child to play with me!" Fifth: Turn your Bibles to Second Timothy, the fourth chapter, and read the seventh and eighth verses and decide for yourself, Whether I care to return to the freethinkers and their program of despair or whether I shall remain with the faith of my fathers. Please God, I shall remain with the old faith laid down in the grand old infallible book, the Word of God, the Bible.

JAMES M. ALLEY,
Veneta, Ore.

MORE ABOUT PAINE?

MARCOLA, Ore.—(To the Editor)—It is a subterfuge of certain individuals not having an intelligent grasp of the true principles of an issue to resort to false statements in their attempts to establish their point.

The statement that Thomas Paine ever recanted or expressed regret for having written "The Age of Reason," is too absurd to merit a passing notice from any one conversant with the facts of history. Thomas Paine was a man of strong convictions and moral fibre, admired by Washington and Jefferson, and the noble expressions relative to political and religious freedom expressed in the immortal Declaration of Independence were largely inspired by the "Age of Reason."

Thomas Paine was not an athiest, but a deist, as was Jefferson, Franklin, Burroughs, Jordan, Burbank and Edison.

Critics of Paine, Darwin and men of their type are usually those who have never read their books, and are incapable of passing a true criticism.

Let us untangle ourselves from the cobwebs of superstition and attain a "clearer and a broader view."

L. B.

HOW TO "DRY UP."

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—1. In the first place, only well known "Drys" should be appointed to enforce the prohibitory law. The fact that many wets have been appointed to enforce this law accounts for a large part of the failure in the enforcement of this law. The person or persons who have the appointing of these officers can be greatly assisted in securing dry men for this work by calling upon the officers of the Anti-Saloon league for the names of men known to be dry, because of their known dry record. Next call upon the pastors of churches for recommendations and also call on any other temperance organization for recommendations of dry men. There is absolutely no excuse for the appointment of wet men to fill these positions.

2. In the next place, let there be much more severe penalties exacted upon the violators of this dry law. A fine of a few dollars usually amounts to nothing to a person convicted of violating this law. Many bootleggers make $100 per day. For the first offense let the person convicted of violation of the law be sentenced to the pen for at least one year and also pay a heavy fine. But imprisonment at hard work is the thing that the bootlegger dreads. Also penalties upon distillers and brewers should be exceedingly heavy. They are the most guilty parties as all know.

3. In the third case—as to coast smuggling: (a) There should be an adequate force wherever there is danger of smuggling, either on the coast or on the border line of Canada and Mexico.

(b) Also secure as much cooperation as possible from the adjacent governments.

(c) And from all other governments whose subjects are smuggling liquors.

(d) All vessels and liquors should be confiscated and the liquors destroyed, not kept to tempt bootleggers to steal it and sell it.

4. In the fourth place as to large cities. An adequate force should be sent there and these should be trained army soldiers who are not afraid of threats nor smoke.

(a) If the city officers refuse to cooperate and throw obstacles in the way of Federal officers then the governor of the state should exercise his prerogative of calling out the militia sufficient in number to do the work thoroughly. A city which refuses to enforce this law is in rebellion to the constitution of the United States and should be treated as such. A few lessons on this line would be sufficient, for they would soon learn that they could not trifle with the laws of our government.

5. In the fifth place, our government must appropriate sufficient funds to adequately meet all necessary expenses. This is no place to economize. We must not forget that the liquor traffic cost our people billions yearly before the Eighteenth amendment was enacted.

6. In the sixth place, our government should secure the use of at least one column once a week from the Associated Press for the purpose of giving the people of our nation an understanding of what is being accomplished in the way of law enforcement and all other important news on this line. Also secure well-known writers living in different parts of the United States to furnish the Associated Press with this news. Thus the people would become educated as to the benefits of prohibition.

7. In the next place there must be kept up a thorough system of education upon the nature and dangers of alcoholic beverages and the benefits of prohibition and total abstinence, in the public schools and in the homes.

(a) The Anti-Saloon League must vigirously prosecute its work. So must the W. C. T. U. work on vigorously and constantly, and so with all other temperance organizations.

MALCOM WOOD.

Grain Inspection Report Is Received

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 21. — (U.P.) — Exactly 1941 inspections were made by the state division of grain inspection during November.

"Wheat accounted for 1,824,286 bushels, 73.2 per cent of it sacked," a report received by the state director of agriculture Max Gehlhar said. Oats amounted to 88,207 bushels, barley 27,424 bushels, corn 60,093, flaxseed 65,587, rye 909, and hay 705 tons or 49 carloads. More than half the wheat was smut free."

Notice!

Due to a delay in the mails copy for George Clark's famous Sideglances did not reach Eugene in time for this edition. The feature is NOT dropped and will be resumed as soon as the copy arrives.

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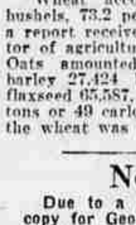
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THE PRACTICAL GIFT

SANTA'S LAST CALL TO GIFT BUYERS

These last three days can be most profitably spent at this store. Our Holiday Prices are the lowest in years.

Gifts For the Whole Family
Can be easily and economically purchased here. Biggest and best Toy and Gift Stocks in Eugene—See our windows and shop in the forenoon for the best service.

A Few Suggestions Noted Here

Life Like Dressed Dolls
Lowest Prices in History
35c up to $3.50

Brownie Miniature Pool Game—for the table	95c
Girls' All Metal and Enameled Doll Buggies	95c
Boys' and Girls' Roller Skates—Pair	$1.58 and $1.75
Quality Pocket Knives—Big assortment	25c to $1.75
Boys' Tool Chests with Tools	$4.75 up to $31.74
"Wilson" Boxing Gloves Set 4	$5.00 and $6.50

Brunswick Pool Tables Reduced
Very Special
$7.50 to $32.50
See our great stock of Low Priced Wagons, Scooters, Kiddy Kars, Velocipedes, Autos, Electric Trains, Games, Doll Furniture, Play Houses, Sporting Goods, Electric Appliances, Etc.

Christmas Radio Sale
Great Savings On Sterling Radios
$39.50 up to $69.50
Former Prices —— $69.50 to $137.50

$24.50 DINNER SET — SALE
Beautiful "Grosvenor" imported English Dinnerware—Floral design—
$11.95
42-Piece Sets at a Bargain

FOSTORIA TABLE GLASS

Will easily solve the last minute GIFT PROBLEM.
—Our wonderful assortments of plain and etched glass in Topaz, Pink, Green, Black and Crystal is unexcelled for beauty and moderate prices.
QUACKENBUSH'S
160 East Broadway—Eugene

See Our Line of Practical Christmas Gifts—
Allen's Drug Store
SIDNEY R. ALLEN
86 EAST BROADWAY

Quick Cash Loans
WITHIN 24 HOURS
SMALL REPAYMENTS
COURTEOUS SERVICE
$10 TO $300
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