

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening and Sunday)
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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, fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

THOSE FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

WITH the new campaign of Oregon lumbermen to bring about the use of more timber in the construction of main highway bridges in this timber country, everybody will be in sympathy. Wood is a lasting material, one which lends itself to beautiful designs, its maintenance is not difficult or unduly expensive.

In addressing the campaign to the highway commission, however, the lumbermen are overlooking the important powers which the federal government wields in our main highway program.

Nearly all of our main highways are part of the "federal aid system" or the "forest highway system." In either case the construction depends upon heavy contributions from federal funds, and these funds are expended under the direction of the engineers of the bureau of roads which is a division of the department of agriculture.

In nearly all these projects, even those built directly under the state highway commission, the federal government dictates certain specifications. For instance, it will be recalled that on the McKenzie, the federal engineers insisted on nothing less than 80-foot right of way.

The federal control is even more strict as to major bridges. The bureau of roads engineers in Oregon are not permitted to approve specifications unless they call for main spans of concrete and steel.

Most of these specifications are drawn in Washington, and we suffer somewhat from the effort to set up uniform standards for the country as a whole without regard for local conditions. Before most of these requirements can be altered, it will be necessary to make the case for wooden bridges in Washington.

The state bridge engineer, Mr. McCullough, and the federal engineers in this district have not been unfriendly to wooden bridges, and largely through their efforts wood is being used more and more for smaller bridges and approaches to the large spans. On the new Cheshire cutoff just north of Eugene there are seventeen small wooden bridges of a new and special design by Mr. McCullough for which he has obtained federal sanction and this type may become standard everywhere.

It would be to be used for major bridges, however, it will be necessary to outsell the steel and concrete men who have sold the present standards required by Washington. So far as the state and federal engineers in Oregon are concerned, they are given little choice. Either they conform or no federal money is forthcoming.

It will be worth while to carry the fight direct to Washington.

RICH MEN NOT PLENTIFUL.

ONLY one Oregonian out of every 1,666 is receiving \$5,000 a year, or more, in income—at least that is what the federal income tax reports for 1932 show. In 1932, only 577 persons in this state paid federal tax on incomes of more than \$5,000. Here are some interesting figures on the "higher incomes":

Of the 577, 148 received between \$5,000 and \$6,000, 107 between \$6,000 and \$7,000, 182 between \$7,000 and \$10,000, 123 between \$10,000 and \$25,000, and 18 between \$25,000 and \$75,000. No Oregon resident admitted receiving more than \$75,000 for the year.

The year previous showed four Oregon taxpayers reporting incomes of between \$100,000 and \$150,000, and one with an income between \$150,000 and \$200,000. There were 367 reporting between \$15,000 and \$25,000.

Washington had one super-tax payer who received an income of between \$20,000 and \$30,000. Income taxpayers of Washington totaled 63,129, compared with 26,047 for Oregon.

This is one of the reasons why the legislature turned to a sales tax—after the voters last summer rejected the proposal to spread the income taxes farther down into the "lower brackets" of Oregon incomes. If the sales tax is rejected, it may be necessary to make another effort to get more revenue from the smaller incomes—those under \$5,000.

Even allowing for all possible evasions or escapes in the higher brackets (and there probably are some), Oregon cannot hope to get much tax relief for property owners merely by "sucking the rich" because there aren't enough rich to sock.

Oregon is a rich state, but it is a state where wealth is still pretty well divided. In Oregon the problem is to get some plan of taxation whereby everybody who is enjoying cash income (big or small) will carry a more equitable share of the load which property can no longer bear.

THAT OLD FASHIONED FOURTH.

AS is more or less customary (in journals) to say after a successful party, "a good time" was had by all. To the men who planned and worked out all the details of Eugene's Old Fashioned Fourth, an expression of appreciation is due. It was a whole of a success, as the saying is. It is to be hoped that a similar event can be held annually.

The informality of the program has perhaps been the secret of its popularity. The attractions have been varied but convenient and inexpensive. It has been possible to have a lot of fun in Eugene over the four day period with a minimum of effort and money.

In Europe the street fair has long been one of the most popular community events. Our celebration has not been exactly like the traditional street fair but it has had the same happy-go-lucky atmosphere. With a little planning we might make the Eugene carnival for the Fourth as notable in Oregon as the pioneer pageants (which by the way we ought to resume before long).

J. P. Morgan and Thomas Lamont have been named on a committee to figure out whether we ought to recognize Soviet Russia. There must be some Russian bond issues coming up.

As we understand the situation, the London conference is not allowed to discuss war debts or money stabilization or anything except the broad

principles of economics, and that may not be so serious as it looks, because it may give the world a chance to recover before they dope out a remedy.

Blue River Bill says that Governor Meier coined the quaint expression "power without cost to taxpayers," but it remained for Mr. Morgan and Mr. Kahn to enjoy profitable use of it.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER
 Register-Guard Washington Correspondent
 WASHINGTON, July 4.—The emergency of organized labor as a potentially powerful factor in national affairs is one of the most important changes brought about by the National Recovery Act.

Already the contrast is startling. A labor movement battered and beleaguered by depression to the lowest ebb of its influence suddenly finds its representatives sworn in as government officials, helping to plan industrial control and in a position to demand and receive advantages for which unions have fought vainly for decades.

Two phases have developed in what appears to be a new struggle between labor and industry.

One is confined to the hearings and the conferences of the recovery administration. The labor group there has been fighting ever since announcement of the cotton textile industry's proposed competition code for all the rights, recognition and reforms it thinks should be coming to labor under the new regime.

It seems to have convinced Administrator Hugh Johnson that labor's right to organization and collective bargaining should be written into all codes, that child labor should be eliminated and that new company unions suddenly organized by employers should be carefully scrutinized.

The other phase involves the ability or inability of labor to organize itself into unions on a large scale now that the employers are to be forbidden to bar union activities. The vast majority of wage-earners are unorganized. Optimists foresee an early day when nearly all of them will be organized and labor will be wielding great economic and political power.

But that's up to labor and its leaders. There's considerable doubt whether there will be any large wave of organization, although President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued a call for it. The federation has organized craft unions and not industrial unions, which leaves it without any set-up with which to tackle some of the great unorganized industries such as steel and automobiles.

The government has been going to organize workers, although Secretary of Labor Perkins thinks Johnson's labor advisory board should set up machinery to foster it. And employers who have been antipathetic aren't going to aid organization unless they can have company unions which they can dominate.

Reports of accelerated union labor activity have been coming in and it appears that the militant labor organizations are on the job. President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America has become a hero to the labor group since it was learned that he had been busy before the act went into effect and had acquired 35,000 or 40,000 new members.

On the other hand, steel, automobile and some coal companies are reported to have been organizing company unions, whose approved codes they can submit to the recovery administration with the assertion that it represents the agreement of their workers. Coercion is said to have been used in some cases.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

WHERE DO WE GO NOW?
 (The Dallas Chronicle)

ONE phase of the "industrial control" law that is arousing considerable discussion is the provision for "economic planning." It is proposed to bring about federal control of industry, if necessary, for regulation of cut-throat competition, establishment of minimum wages and hours of labor. Voluntary "fair practice" codes are proposed for major industries, under which provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law are revoked and competition curtailed to a point where operations once more are profitable. In the event of failure of industries to organize, the government is empowered to step in and compel adherence to such codes, under a licensing provision.

A few years back this would have been termed unwarranted government interference with business. Our entire industrial system was evolved under the theory of rugged individualism. In fact, it was largely due to the efforts of another Roosevelt—Theodore—that trusts were broken up, the Sherman law adopted and a policy of unrestricted competition enforced.

Today this system has broken down under the stress of industrial warfare so intense that only the strongest have survived. Prices have fallen so low that few lines of industry have been able to show profits. At the same time wages have slumped and unemployment has mounted, which in turn have curtailed buying power.

Now it is proposed to go to the other extreme—enforced cooperation in maintaining fair price levels—with the government dictating the prices. We can imagine the picture of the great change that has come over this nation during the interval between the two Roosevelts in the White House.

Industrial control is far from as simple as it sounds, however. A large part of the people who make up this nation are dependent on other lines than manufacturing for their livelihood. These people face the prospect of rising prices through controlled markets, without relative increases in their own income.

True, the president's plan provides for minimum wage to industrial workers, sharing of jobs to decrease unemployment, and shorter working hours as a further step in this direction. How will this affect the grocery clerk, the bookkeeper, the dentist, the lawyer, and the host of other workers not touched by industrial control? Where will these people get the money to pay the higher prices enforced by government decree?

In theory all classes will benefit, as business prospers, buying power is restored and wage levels increased. This will be fine, if industrial control does not outstrip the general economic level.

AN EDITORIAL ON HEALTH

By DR. MORRIS FISHER
 Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

AMONG the remedies used in the treatment of infantile paralysis it is necessary to mention first of all absolute rest in bed. This is important in avoiding unnecessary irritation to the affected tissues.

Many investigators are convinced of the value of injections of blood serum, which is the fluid matter of the blood, taken from patients who recently have recovered from infantile paralysis. In the absence of such human blood serum, materials obtained from animals which have been injected with the poison of infantile paralysis may be used.

It is especially to be emphasized that nursing in infantile paralysis must be exceedingly gentle. It must minimize as much as possible any movement of the patient. The physician can prescribe various drugs to keep such patients quiet. Warm baths help in bringing about relief.

A recent discovery which already has saved many lives is the artificial respirator. In the past any child who developed a paralysis of the muscles of breathing was likely to die. Now there are machines into which the child's whole body may be put and its breathing motions kept up automatically. Then as the infectious condition subsides it is possible, through good training and care, to bring about a restoration of natural breathing.

Once the active disease has passed, it is necessary to make a complete examination of all of the muscles to find out which have become weakened or lost their functions entirely. In cases where some functions have been lost entirely, re-education of the muscles may be used to enable the patient to walk and to carry on other activities.

It is important to guard against too much fatigue. Children should not be encouraged to walk too soon. They should never be allowed to stand in a deformed position. If the legs are too weak, braces may be worn.

SIDE GLANCES



HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD ARTS

By SISTER MARY

THE home-maker finds that hot days increase her food problem, not alone in the planning of meals but in the buying and storing of both staples and fresh produce.

The summer heat and humidity or sultriness is most trying and does much to mar the crispness and perfection of foods even if actual spoilage is averted.

Carefully chosen containers go far toward keeping food in good condition. Whether food is to be stored in an ice box or in a cold cellar, this is important. Covered glass or earthenware, enamelware or aluminum—these dishes are splendid for storing food both raw and cooked. Most foods that are perishable keep better if not exposed to the air, and to this end covered containers are desirable.

Some soft fruits like berries keep in better shape if they are taken immediately from the box in which they were marketed and spread on a platter or large plate. Keep them in a place lightly covered with cheesecloth or a wire screen. If berries must be stored in a refrigerator, they should be placed in the warmest place.

Buy Less, More Often
 This season of the year is difficult for the keeping of left-overs. The first precaution is to buy as little as possible and thus avoid the possibility of having any left-overs. It's a good habit

YOUR CHILDREN'S PROBLEMS

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

BABIES and summer are almost synonymous in a mother's mind. Synonymous with trouble too. We might even call it the great national complex, because if there is no actual illness scarcely a mother lives who deep in her heart, doesn't anticipate it.

If a baby goes half the summer without being ill, he is almost certain to say to himself, "It will come now! Surely I couldn't be so lucky as to go through the next three months without Baby Bett having one sick day!"

But it is all wrong. With babies as with anything else worry beforehand is useless. Besides it uses up energy that may well be directed elsewhere.

Illness is No Matter of Luck
 I am not telling a mother that cheerful thoughts alone will keep her baby safe and well. But I do insist that if she is alert and takes precautions against illness there is no more reason for her baby to be sick in the hot months than in the cold.

She must make up her mind that her baby is not going to be ill, and then set a plan and stick to it. No magic will do it—no element of luck. The first piece of advice I wish to give in this series of articles is this: Every mother should have a good doctor, or if she cannot afford one, she should get in touch with a baby clinic. Don't dodge your doctor if you see him a bill. Go to him and say, "Doctor, I have a baby and it is sick. Jim is going to have work by fall. Can you charge more and let me pay you later?" But in any case it should be a doctor who directs you about your baby—the feeding especially.

Guesswork is Hazardous
 When I say "have a doctor" I don't mean every day—unless of course the baby does get sick or is not doing well. I mean that he should direct the baby's feeding and change the formula when necessary. He should get reports of weight and general condition regularly and should see the baby once or twice a month. Let me emphasize in this first article on baby care that to work under the doctor's directions is cheaper than to guess and to make mistakes. To let the baby run into an illness and then have the doctor try to undo what we have done after days of worry and a real bill that we may have avoided is never economy.

One matter that I think specially in need of emphasizing is this. Never take advice from a friend or neighbor. Babies are individual! The lady next door may have a wonderfully well baby, and your cousin's baby may have taken a prize at the show. But this must be remembered. Although the general care of all babies is pretty much the same, when it comes to foods and individual needs the food that made your baby fat and well may kill yours. Babies are like grown-ups in this. The well-known saying that "what is one man's

meat may be another man's poison" is true of babies.

After weaning all feeding should be done under professional advice. Guesswork is dangerous.

One thing more. At this time of the year, especially in cities, many doctors and specialists are giving free talks on baby-care. Go to hear them. Watch the papers, or get your information from the Parents' Education circle or some other interested group, when and where you may hear such a talk. Then make arrangements for that day and go.

Ben Marks and son Dale and Mrs. Duckworth of Eugene, Mrs. Al Powers of Los Angeles, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Fisher all spent Friday evening with the Hughes.

LOS ANGELES.—Universal Pictures will produce 36 feature films during the 1933-34 season, against 26 produced last year. It was announced today.

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LOCAL FOLK PLAN EXTENDED TRIP

Mrs. Warner And Miss Klockars Go Abroad

By MARIAN LOWRY
 MRS. MURRAY WARNER, accompanied by Miss Mabel Klockars, left Monday for Boston on the start of an extended trip. On August 2 they will sail from New York City on the S. S. Washington with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bass Warner, Mrs. Warner's son and daughter-in-law, for England. The party will spend a month motoring through England. They will visit in other places later. Mrs. Warner and Miss Klockars will be back in Eugene in the fall.

GOLF DAY
 Wednesday is the weekly golf day for women at the Country club, play to start at nine o'clock with luncheon at noon. Mrs. Tod Gardner is chairman for the July committee, assisted by Mrs. Wallace Winter, Mrs. Earl O. Immel, Mrs. E. W. Kelley, and Mrs. Harry W. Titus.

WEDDING WEDNESDAY
 The marriage of Miss Marian Richmond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Richmond, to Robert Goldsmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Goldsmith, will be solemnized at a garden ceremony Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Cecil F. Ristow officiating. Miss Dorothy Richmond and Belding Richmond are to attend the couple.

DAKOTA CLUB
 The Dakota Women's club is to have its July meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. E. Edholm at two o'clock. All former Dakota residents are invited.

COUNCIL MEETING
 The Women's council of the First Christian church is to have its regular all-day meeting Wednesday at the church with a potluck luncheon at noon.

HOME FROM ASTORIA
 Miss Mildred Carson has returned to her home here after an extended visit in Astoria.

LODGE MEETS
 The Degree of Honor lodge held its meeting Monday evening at the Moose hall. The group will meet again

Registration Large At Camp Lucky Boy

CAMP LUCKY BOY, July 4.—(Special)—The Wallamet council Boy Scout summer camp opened Sunday with the largest registration in the history of the camp, there being 60 boys enrolled.

Most of the scouts were in camp for dinner and were weighed and their height checked by the camp doctor, Rex Faust, directly after the meal. The weight and height of each boy is taken every week and subsequent gains or losses noted.

Some of the boys went fishing in the afternoon and others took a short hike down the river to gather specimens for the museum. Three prizes were given for the best specimens found which were won by George Bullion, David French and John Merrill. The prize fish, a fourteen inch trout, was caught by Francis Eaton.

Stronger Income Tax Laws Urged

WASHINGTON, July 4.—(AP)—Strengthening of the income and other tax laws to banish the income tax dodging devices disclosed during the investigation by the state banking committee were advocated today by Chairman Fletcher.

The Florida democrat also proposed "very definite supervision" of speculative practices and pool operations on the stock exchange and "more stringent laws" governing the issuance and sale of securities.

"From the information gathered to date," Fletcher said in a formal statement, "it seems certain that the income tax law must be revised."

DEADWOOD, July 4.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. L. McKeenly returned home from Portland Thursday evening, accompanied by Mrs. McKeenly, mother, Mrs. King, who will visit them for a while.

Miss Laura Jones is working at the Berkshire home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mitchell and daughter, Phern, were shopping in Eugene Friday.

Mrs. N. J. Brown, Myrtle Keeler and daughter Mildred, spent the afternoon Thursday with Mrs. R. H. Branden.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Berkshire are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl, born in Eugene Friday.

Mrs. Keraham, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Orval Phelps, and family for several months, returned to her home in Portland Sunday.

F. W. Taylor and Waldo Taylor transacted business in Eugene Friday.

Mary Florence Wilbur is quite ill with the measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Phelps and daughter Gertrude Ann visited from Sunday until Tuesday in Eugene.



(Saks Fifth Avenue, New York) you are getting your summer travel clothes! Brown kidskin, oxford gloves and bag add to the fall practicality of this twine and tweed ensemble. You'll feel just as chic returning in September as you do sailing in July! The suit is a double-breasted little number, with plenty of pockets and a neatly collared crepe shirt. The smartly dressed girl will wish she is wearing when the leaves turn brown.

Calendar

Wednesday
 9 a. m.—Weekly golf day for women at Country club, followed by luncheon.
 All-day meeting of Women's council of First Christian church, at the church.
 2 p. m.—Dakota club meeting at the home of Mrs. A. E. Edholm.

Church Entertains At Reception

The congregation of Central Presbyterian church entertained at an informal reception Monday evening to honor Mrs. O. D. Caldwell and her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Stevens, who are entertaining for a three-day family reunion. Others honored included Mrs. Henry Speer of Minneapolis, Dr. Orville Caldwell of Los Angeles, Miss Alma Caldwell of Fredonia, New York, Mrs. George E. Moore of Mt. Vernon, Washington.

Mrs. Edna V. Pearson was in charge of the program. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. E. E. Wyatt sang duets, "Sweetest Story Ever Told" and "Old Refrain." Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Stevens played piano and organ duets. Rev. Milton S. Weber, pastor of the church, showed slides on Oregon scenery. Mrs. Olga Karlsen played on the piano Chopin's "Etude" and "E Minor."

Mrs. Frances Leighty, Miss Winifred Andrews, and Miss Lois Howe were in charge of serving.

Seven From Lane At Vancouver Camp

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, July 4.—(Special)—Seven students from Lane county are attending the seventh annual citizens' military training camp here, now under way and scheduled to run until July 22. They are part of a camp much reduced in size, as considerably less than half the original quota of 500 were able to come this time, due to drastic reductions necessitated by Ninth corps area headquarters instructions in line with the federal economy program.

Attending from this county are: Orlis J. Neet, Wendling; Roger E. Pendell, Wendling; Raymond R. Hiesenhuber, Canby; Carl W. Robbins, Eugene; Galen P. Robbins, Eugene; Clarence V. Rogers, Leaburg, and Matthew C. Smith, Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Scott and Mrs. O. E. Overly, Ross of Bend, over the McKenney, passed the Saturday evening and spent Sunday at Scott home at Wallerfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Schultz and daughter Edna of Gillespie Corners met the Benders at Wallerfield for a visit. The Benders payed drive over in four hours and reported the pass in good condition as they made the drive in the usual driving time.

A large number were present Sunday evening for the dance at the J. A. house for the dance.

H. C. Page who came home Tuesday afternoon is reported as steadily. He had been confined to Pacific hospital for the past weeks.

Leslie Heague of Medford, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris, with Alma Evans Morris, is reported by Pacific hospital authorities to be getting fairly well after an emergency operation the latter part of the week for appendicitis.

Reserve Officers' Camps Eliminated
 An order from the war department cancels all reserve officers' camp instruction previously scheduled for the fiscal year, 1934, but authorizes headquarters, second reserve army call to active duty for 14 days of training not to exceed 43 field officers, 35 company officers, according to Major James H. Tierney of the Eugene reserve headquarters.

Twenty per cent of the field officers to be called for military service, primarily for duty with C. T. C. and R. O. T. C. camps, second reserve army consists of states of Washington and Oregon.

PLANES AID SEARCH
 BOISE, Idaho, July 4.—(AP)—Ernest C. Ben Ross today ordered airplane search for the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lohr lost in the wild Rainy Ridge area of the Salmon river country, where the child was last seen.

The child was a year and an early search proved

Hoffman-Riley Wedding Held Tuesday

Miss Myrtle Riley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Riley of Cottage Grove, and Charles Hoffman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman of Goshen, were married Tuesday morning at a ceremony in Mary's Catholic church. The wedding was at nine o'clock. Daniel P. Cullen of Monroe, officiating. About seventy guests and relatives attended the wedding.

Miss Theodora Hoffman and Hoffman attended the couple. The bride wore a dress of tulle and blue trim and a turban of the same material. The flowers were white roses and delphiniums. Miss Hoffman wore a dress of flowered blue organza with a white hat. Her flowers were an old-fashioned nosegay.

Mrs. Dale Cooley played Mendelssohn wedding march. A quartet composed of Dale Cooley, Rolf Rodding, Dean Bellet, Leland Robe sang "Ave Maria" "Ave Verum."

The church was decorated with blue delphiniums and spray mock orange for the wedding. From one until five o'clock reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pruss honoring the couple. Mrs. Clifford Martin and Mrs. Chester Lohr assisted in serving. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are making their home in Eugene.

Walterville S. S. Elects Officers

WALTERVILLE, July 4.—(Special)—The election of officers of the Walterville S. S. club for the year ending Sunday morning at the Walterville S. S. club resulted in the following officers being chosen: J. Page, superintendent; Mrs. C. Potter, assistant superintendent; Irene Jensen, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. F. W. Page, assistant; Mrs. E. Benson, organist; Mrs. E. Weir, assistant. Class teachers: Senior, L. D. Shroder; young people, Mrs. O. L. Stacy; juniors, Lucile O. K.; primary, Mrs. D. E. Benson. Newly elected officers will preside Sunday. Announcements for the Sunday conference were made for Sunday afternoon at Walterville.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Stacy and Mrs. M. and Mrs. D. E. Benson, son Don, W. R. White and his guests Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kay and sons William and James of Lane and Miss Mary White of Fernald, Cal., made a trip up the McKenzie before their homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Kappeler came the part of this week in time to return to California with his family who have been here the past three weeks. The party went as far as McKenzie bridge where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, friends of Mrs. Kappeler.

The berry picking picnic which had been scheduled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark near Eugene by the Walterville ladies has been postponed because of the slowest which the berries are ripening.

Arch Porter, who is on his way to California with his family who have been here the past three weeks. The party went as far as McKenzie bridge where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, friends of Mrs. Kappeler.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Walterville Christian endeavor society will be held Wednesday evening of this week at the grounds near the river. An outdoor meeting is scheduled for the same month.

Mrs. O. L. Clement of the Hill Dale farm near Cogswell hill is visiting at Stayton with her daughter, Ben Bass and family. Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Clement and family motored Stayton a week ago for a day's visit and Mrs. Clement remained for work or more visit.

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