

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 day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

STATE BOARD "REORGANIZES."

At its annual meeting this week, the state board of higher education "reorganized" for the work of the coming year by electing its officers. C. L. Starr will continue as chairman. B. F. Irine will continue to act as treasurer. A permanent secretary is still to be chosen to replace the once powerful E. E. Lindsey whose removal was one of the first accomplishments after the Kerr chancellorship was effected.

Rather oddly, the reorganizations within the board seem to be a matter for exchange of congratulations and along with the congratulations some gentle though rather obvious reproaches are leveled at disturbing critics of the administration in higher education and some veiled threats are directed toward dissatisfied employees in certain institutions.

These comments are rather strange. The internal organization of the state board is a matter of relatively small importance. The officers of the board have always been most diligent and most courteous and there can be no possible objection to their continuing as such so long as they are on the board. Likewise there can be no possible objection to the repeated appeals for harmony and cooperation.

But, if it is the thought that frank and direct criticism of the state of higher education is to be shushed then there might as well be a few candid utterances now.

So long as there is a budget as grossly distorted as the present one, there will be plenty to be said and it will be said. So long as Oregon's higher education continues to be viewed with utter distrust by the educational foundations which once poured \$300,000 a year into this state, there is no use pursuing the delusion that perfect confidence has been restored.

Much has been done and is being done to restore and maintain high scholastic morale in the schools but in this great work the chief credit (and no blame) attaches to the faculties which have carried on loyally despite all obstacles and it never has been and never will be disloyalty or treason when teachers dare to speak out boldly in defense of their work and their schools.

The restoration of Oregon higher education will not be achieved by any scheme of discipline. It will be achieved only when politics is forgotten and educational leadership restored. The innuendoes arouse curiosity coming in connection with a supposedly routine reorganization of the board.

VOTING ON THE ISSUES.

In Friday's special election, "we the people" become the legislature. Such an election lacks the dramatic appeal of a race between candidates. It is easier to understand personages and personalities than it is to understand statistics and principles. A falling registration in all parts of Oregon indicates a tendency on the part of voters to evade the difficult duties of direct legislation.

Yet this custom of taking legislation into our own hands is one which originated in this grand old state of Oregon. It is "an old Oregon custom" and one to which we cling with tenacity and pride. Difficult as it is to focus on the intricacies of sales taxes or the principles involved in state power bonds or local debt limitations or county management or the oleo tax, or even prohibition (on which most of us can feel more keenly) here these issues are, and they touch every one of us, and they are for us to decide.

As usual, the editors of this paper have made definite recommendations. These have been offered candidly and sincerely and simply as our opinion of what it is best to do. Some people will find them helpful, perhaps. Others will turn to the publications of their granges, farm unions, trade and craft organizations for a different view. The Voters' Pamphlet, containing the official texts and brief summaries of all opposing views is one of the best documents on the issues.

We have only one last recommendation. If you haven't made up your mind for Friday's voting, get acquainted with the issues. The sports page and the funnies may be more entertaining, or a cooling ride may be more entertaining, but on Friday there is an important job to do.

When a legislator fails to be present for an important roll call at Salem, we feel perfectly free to condemn him. This time the job of answering "Yes" or "No" is for each of us to do.

PUTTING ON A CHECK-REIN.

At Washington, the administration announces that it is getting ready to apply a temporary working code to every branch of industry (while voluntary codes are being perfected). In New York and other centers of speculation, prices go tumbling. The first phase of the New Deal boom appears to be at an end.

It is a good thing. The one thing which can restore genuine prosperity in this country is the spreading of purchasing power which can be accomplished only by the genuine restoration of employment and living wages. This has not yet been accomplished.

Too much of the business improvement of the last few months has been obviously speculative. Manufacturers seeing the end of low production costs have hastened to build up stocks to be sold on rising markets. Many buyers have rushed to the markets with the same end in view.

To many people, the administrative action affecting all industry will seem arbitrary. It will seem like dictatorship, and it comes very close to being just that. It may work many hardships, if rules and regulations are applied without regard for conditions in various businesses. But, it may save much grief later on to have the speculative boom put under check-rein. Better to let'er ear and buck than give 'er too much head!

In a way the situation reveals the chief weakness of the Roosevelt program. It is too complicated. It tends to bog down in endless negotiations while speculation runs on. So far, industrial planning has been too much a sporting proposition. As a sporting proposition it can never succeed.

Delegates to New Thought Congress in New York the other day witnessed demonstration which proved, to their satisfaction, that music cures

headaches. But we still insist we've heard a lot of music that causes 'em.

Wayne Dinwiddie, secretary of the Horse Association of America, declares use of horses is now increasing rapidly. Evidently that's one line of business that has been stabilized.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER

Register-Guard Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes is both a cabinet member and one of those powerful new recovery administrators. He is director of the \$3,500,000,000 public works program.

You may well ask: How come? The answer is that both Ickes and the administration feared scandals and charges of favoritism that are almost inevitable in the administration of such an enormous program. One army officer had been tentatively selected as administrator; then another was named "temporary administrator."

Rightly or wrongly, Ickes and his associates came to believe that they could not find an army engineering officer who would be impregnable against the influence from private interests and from the army itself, which clamors for hundreds of millions for barracks and river-harbor projects. There were strong suspicions of politics and favoritism at work even before the program got under way.

So Ickes asked Roosevelt for the administratorship, explaining the situation. Roosevelt agreed. Ickes could take the title, name his own "deputy administrator"—who would be administrator to all intents and purposes—and have complete command, free from political strings.

For his deputy, Ickes chose Col. Henry M. Waite, in whom he has complete faith.

Roosevelt has a good word to say for mate (pronounced mai-ay), the bitter tea which Paraguayans want to export to this country and which may be covered by prospective Latin-American trade agreements. "It has all the pickup qualities of coffee," he says, "but it doesn't keep you awake."

Until lately it was fashionable here to boast the possession of political pull. Now the only folks who talk about that are those who seek jobs. Nearly everyone who has a job is busy insinuating his intellectual attainments and bragging about his close contact with one member or another of the "brain trust."

The midjet who sat on J. P. Morgan's lap at a Senate investigation is barnstorming the country with her circus, hallyboosed as (well, what did you suppose?) "the midjet who sat on J. P. Morgan's lap."

The national recovery administration is making desperate efforts to tighten up on the data which it uses to support the hour and wage provisions of its "fair competition" codes.

Economists and statisticians are derisive as to the statistical data used by Dr. Alexander Sachs, director of the NRA research division, to prove that a 40-hour week in the cotton manufacturing industry would absorb all unemployed cotton textile workers and an additional 15 to 25 per cent.

They insist there simply weren't figures available with which to work out any such conclusion.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

COUNTY MANAGER PLAN

(The Bond Bulletin)

THE Bulletin has, time without number, expressed its views on the need for businesslike methods in administration of public business. Its advocacy of the proposed state constitutional amendment appearing on the special election ballot offering the first step toward the county manager form of government is in accordance with these views.

It must be emphasized that passage of the amendment would be only a step. Before the county manager form could become a reality amendment of numerous Oregon statutes, by the legislature or by initiative vote, would be necessary. After that, it would still be required that the individual county should vote for the change in governmental plan. The amendment so provides. The change is not mandatory; it is optional with the voters of each county.

The county manager plan proposed is new, but not so new that it has lacked thorough test. The results have been excellent. It is somewhat analogous to the commission manager form in use in the city of Bend. The success of this plan is almost too well known to need comment. The taxpayer knows of the efficiency demonstrated of the annual budget and levy reductions, and of the simultaneous reductions in outstanding warrants total—this continuing in spite of depression conditions.

A board of five directors or commissioners, elective, would represent the people. This board would employ the manager, subject to removal at any time that his services were not satisfactory. The commission would hold the purse strings, but the manager would have full power to administer the various functions of county activity. His job would be to get results. The commission would define policies.

In the affirmative argument in the voters pamphlet we find, referring to the constitutional amendment, the statement:

"It will give to the people of each county the right to adopt their own system of management and if the people of any county believe that they can bring about economies and better administration through the adoption of this system, they will have the right to do so. This privilege should not be denied the people."

We subscribe to this thought, and recommend the ballot marking:

304 "X" Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

AN EDITORIAL ON HEALTH

By DR. MORRIS FISHER

Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine
Preparing the skin for cosmetic purposes women frequently use creams of various types. The formula for cold cream has been known for hundreds of years. Most cold creams are merely mixtures of various fats and water. The quality of any cold cream depends on the thoroughness with which the ingredients are mixed, and also on their quality.

There was a time when creams offered to women as cosmetics contained lead or mercury, but today such substances are seldom, if ever, found in creams sold in ordinary commerce. In some instances, creams are sold as skin bleaches. These occasionally contain harmful substances, including mercury, and ill effects have been reported following their use.

Dr. Alice Carleton of Oxford points out that some manufacturers are taking advantage of the current interest in ultraviolet rays and in irradiations generally in the advertising of creams which have irradiated properties. There is not the slightest reason for believing in the special virtues of these preparations. If they contain enough radium to have any effect, they are dangerous. If they are merely subjected to irradiation, the proof is not yet available that this accomplishes any good.

It has been argued that irradiated creams and greases have special power in destroying germs and in hastening the healing of wounds, but even this study is in an early experimental stage, and the evidence is not yet sufficient to be convincing.

Vanishing creams are made up, for the most part, without much fat. They are chiefly potassium or sodium stearate and glycerine, together with rosewater and perfume. Sometimes the fat is replaced by almond oil, wax or gelatin. The chief value of many creams of this type is the fact that they are rubbed in, which aids circulation of the blood in the skin, and serves as a mild form of massage.

Paraffin, of cosmetics, offer all sorts of creams with special names supposed to have specific purposes. They are known as motor creams, outdoor creams, thinning creams and thickening creams. Actually these creams possess little if any special virtues. It is inadvisable to put strong medicaments on any kind of skin without having definite knowledge as to the nature of the medicament used and its effects on the skin.

SIDE GLANCES



"We won't have anything to do with the people next door."

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

FOR SALES TAX

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—On Friday next we go to the polls to decide whether the State of Oregon shall levy a sales tax on its people for the next two years.

If we can believe our histories, taxes and tax collectors have always been unpopular. Governments used to "farm out" the taxes with permission to the collector to keep all he could get above what the government took. From this system many injustices naturally arose. The people of Asia Minor resented paying to rebuild Rome after it was burned under Nero.

But times and conditions have changed. We are a free people and the taxes we pay we use for ourselves and our own convenience. Hence, the man (or woman) who goes to the polls and votes all the taxes he can on his neighbor and nothing on himself, it seems to me, is selfish. He is virtually saying: "Yes, I want free schools for my children; certainly I want a fire department to rush out and save my house if it catches fire in the night; of course, I want police protection; I agree that we need paved well-lighted streets and all the advantages that the modern city has, but—I WANT MY NEIGHBOR TO PAY FOR THEM ALL! Don't ask me to contribute anything."

The burden on real property has become too great and unless we can find some means of distributing our source of income more equitably we are going to crash. During the war we were all glad to "do our bit." We wanted to show our patriotism, isn't it just a truly a proof of good citizenship to be willing to pay in taxes our share, be it much or little, of the costs of our government? We all enjoy the protection and the privileges that the State offers us, why aren't we willing to pay for them?

MARY ELIZABETH BOUCK.

TO LANDAKER

CRESWELL, Ore.—(To the Editor)—After reading the three last eruptions in the Mail Bag by Landaker, I decided that these obnoxious explosions were helping the repeal cause; for no intelligent voter would follow a radical who is antagonistic to the President, or the Government. Landaker was born much too late, he should have been pipped in the dark ages, he insinuates that the Queen of Madagascar, the Emperor of China, and almost any Englishman, are more capable of handling our situation, than our much beloved President.

The Queen of Sheba, I suppose, handled the situation in her day, better than Roosevelt could have done if he had been there, but she would have been a time handling the bootlegging and kidnapping gangs of our day; with their machine gun forces, protected as they are, by the 18th Amendment.

I am looking forward to 1934, as the dawn of a new day, with our machine guns back to the army and navy, and alcohol under government control. Let Landaker rave, he is harmless; and he may get out of his energy, some individual satisfaction.

I am not a democrat, but I am for Roosevelt, and repeal.

G. H. DAVIDSON

QUESTIONS

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—In your editorial "Pussyfoot Gives Us Up" you said, "The American people are not getting ready for a five year drink. They are trying to get away from a thirteen year jambores of crime and hypocrisy and political corruption. Never were the American people more ready to listen to sensible proposals for temperance."

This statement in substance has appeared several times in recent months. It is a little too general to be satisfactory. Maybe it is so. However, I would like a little proof, preferably between now and next Friday.

First, how does the rate of increase of crime in our country compare with other countries (comparison to be on a percentage basis and not in terms of the number of crimes)?

Second, when, in your opinion, did the crime wave begin? Calvin Coolidge once said that it dated back to 1800.

Third, I would like to have you expose some of the much talked of hypocrisy in a specific way, aside from 3.2 by weight. That isn't asking too much is it? For if I recall correctly you have made several statements concerning what newspapers have done in exposing wrongs and cleaning up cities, etc. Then to make the hypocrisy of today with that of pre-prohibition days.

Fourth, how does the political corruption traceable to prohibition compare with that of the liquor interests both before and during prohibition?

Fifth, how much alcohol in terms of ounces (by measure) of beer and whiskey can a man drink and be temperate? The answer to be satisfactory must be determined by scientific tests and in harmony with the definition of temperance in Webster's Collegiate Dictionary as "exhibiting self-control."

This is a large demand, but I believe a fair one in the face of your repeated statement already referred to.

ON REPEAL

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—So the Mail Bag, too, is dry lately. Well that's encouraging. The rest of the paper isn't. So let's try to keep the Mail Bag dry. Our editor tells us "morality cannot be achieved by force." Then by all means abolish our police, our courts, jails, penitentiaries, reformatories, asylums, traffic cops, etc., and save us poor taxpayers the huge expense of maintaining them. That statement admits the 18th Amendment is conducive to morality; and then wants to abolish it because some lawbreakers violate that and every other law. Any person who will violate the prohibition law wouldn't hesitate to violate any law if he expected to profit him or is not restrained by fear, and if the 18th Amendment is repealed there will follow such a riot of crime as has never been known; because alcohol destroys all regard for law. Surely America "shall be a reproach, a taunt, an astonishment among all the nations."

Austin Chamberlain, ex-chancellor of England says, "The spectacle of a representative of two great nations, at a time of acute crisis in world affairs putting beer in the forefront of the legislative program is repulsive."

There are many who say, "I believe the 18th Amendment is a good thing if it could be enforced." It can be enforced. Enforcement was improving steadily until the well financed and thoroughly mercenary campaign of the brewers, distillers and tax dodgers with their money got control of our government and are doing everything in their power to make the law non-effective. Our federal officers have been reduced to 8. Only 8 persons in the whole state of Oregon with power to interfere with violation of the prohibition law. How much traffic violation, thievery, and other crimes would be committed if only 8 persons in the state could interfere with these violations? We have more than that here in Eugene and they think they are terribly overworked. I know; because I had my entire cherry crop from three trees stolen in open defiance before they were ripe, and the police couldn't (or didn't) do anything to prevent it. Then they state about prohibition non-enforcement.

LAURA TRACHSEL.
Drive every vestige of it from this land and smiles will take the place of tears, songs the place of sighs and death. Hell and the grave will be robbed of a million victims.

Women—We appeal to you through the franchise which has been granted you, to put your heels upon this hydra-headed, forked-tongued, thousand-fanged serpent of the soul, crush it into multitudinous millions of atoms and sweep this ill-bred, sin-concealing, hell-born traffic from the face of the earth. Voters of Eugene and Lane county, think it over.

N. M. SHRODE.

QUOTATIONS

COTTAGE GROVE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—If possible will you please print the following quotations before the coming election takes place. Thank you very kindly.

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"I have better use for my brain than to poison it with alcohol. To poison the human brain is like poisoning the engine of an engine."—Thomas A. Edison.

"The place for alcohol is in the engine, not in the engineer. With booze in control we can count on only two

or three effective days' work a week in the factory, and that would destroy the short day and the five-day week which sober industry has introduced. When men drink two or three days a week, industry had to have a ten or twelve hour day and six-day or seven-day week. With sobriety the working man can have an eight-hour day and a five-day week with the same or better pay."—Henry Ford.

"The great improvement in business which followed the war was very largely the result of the influence of prohibition and the salvage of our former waste of two billion dollars or more each year due to the liquor traffic."—Roger W. Babson.

"When I took over a fleet of 20 ships, any number of persons, all kinds of people, told me I could not run them successfully unless I served liquor on board. Not a drop of liquor has ever been served on one of those ships, and they are running still and the passenger list always is filled."—No. 6, my ships have never carried liquor and never will.—Captain Robert Towler.

"It is the brain that counts, but in order that your brain may be kept clear you must keep your body fit and well. That cannot be done if one drinks liquor."—Dr. Charles Mayo.

LEONARD ESTES.

CHALLENGES FIGURES

JUNCTION CITY, Ore.—(To the Editor)—I read with astonishment Mr. Landaker's two recent articles in the Mail Bag in regard to the 18th Amendment, and must say that if he quotes the highway commission's report correctly, which he states, says that 60% of the automobile accidents in 1932 were caused through liquor, that was a need no better argument in support of repeal.

I wish to invite Mr. Landaker's attention to the numerous gangsters now, which we never saw dreamed of when the old fashioned saloon was in operation; and also to the drunkenness that is so common now right in houses and in the presence of so many little children. How much of that did we

PHI BETA TO SPONSOR RECIPE

Four Dancers To Appear On July 28

By MARIAN LOWRY

ANNOUNCEMENTS are out for an interpretative dance demonstration and recital to be given under the auspices of Phi Beta, women's national music and drama group, on the evening of Friday, July 28, at eight o'clock in Guild hall of Johnson hall on the campus.

Four girls of the university, Misses Ida May Nichols, Gertrude Winslow, Edith Fitch, and Elizabeth Thacker, will be presented in the program. All are members of Master Dance Group on the campus.

Members of Phi Beta are sponsoring the program for the benefit of their scholarship fund.

Other events are being announced for the new week. The Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War are to have their picnic luncheon on Wednesday.

The Business and Professional Women's club is to have a picnic supper on Thursday evening at Deadman's Ferry. Transportation will be furnished for those without cars to leave the chamber of commerce.

The W. C. T. U. is to meet next Wednesday. Several of the church groups have meetings planned for the week.

VISITOR LEAVES

Mrs. Bertha Young, member of the law committee for the grand circle of the Neighbors of Woodcraft lodge, left Wednesday for her home after a visit here with Mrs. Albert Murphy. Mrs. Young lives in Winters, Cal. She attended the grand meeting of the Neighbors of Woodcraft in Portland and later went to Vancouver and Seattle.

CLUB ENTERTAINS

The Monday club entertained with a picnic supper for members and their husbands on Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nambias. The club will give another picnic at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lufford on the McKenzie on August 6.

DANCE FRIDAY

Among events for Friday will be the dance for the university summer session faculty members and students at Gerlinger hall.

CLUB MEETING

Just-a-Wee club is to meet Friday with Mrs. J. H. McClintic.

CLASS HAS PICNIC

The Marie Fletcher class of the First Baptist church held a picnic supper Wednesday evening in the park back of the battle, forty-five attending. Walter Ransom, president of the group, was in charge. The class is planning another picnic there on the third Wednesday of August.

CO-WORKERS CLASS

Members of the Co-Workers class of the First Baptist church met at the home of Mrs. J. W. Ford Wednesday afternoon. A picnic supper for members and their husbands was served in the evening, about sixty attending. Rev. Bryant Wilson, pastor of the church, and some of the other men present gave informal talks. The class is to meet on the third Friday of August at the home of Mrs. Cal Young.

CHURCH GROUP

The Business Women's class of the First Christian church met Tuesday evening at the Kappa Sigma house for their monthly social gathering. After the business session, held on the lawn by the millrace, the meeting adjourned to the house where games were played. Those attending were: Ruby Allen, Blanche Brownfield, Helen Burton, Eva Haines, Ruth Holt, Mary Kirkham, Grace Kelsay, Gertrude Murre, Myrl Olson, Vesta Orick, Alfred Reagan, Grace Riley, Hazel Stephenson, Zada Tinker, Weltha Trafer, Emmogene Travis, Frances Travis and Eva Worden.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Group three of the Missionary so-

ward upon his bleeding breast, cried with his last dying breath, "It is finished." And he should take the ballot and place them between leaves of the record to be examined in judgment, regardless of your political preferences or your church creeds, for what would you vote?

Men in the light of the simplest common sense, in the light of the simplest common decency, in the light of righteous morality, we beg you to drive this cloud of stygian midnight blackness, pregnant with the fumes of Hell from the moral skies of your country and let the sun of sobriety trail, his shining lance through the portals of the place you call home.

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Calendar

Thursday
5:30 p. m.—Picnic supper for Active club members and wives at Riverside park.
Friday
Just-a-Wee club meeting at the home of Mrs. J. H. McClintic.
8 p. m.—Summer session dance on campus.

Lowell Hall Is Married On July 15

Lowell L. Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hall of Alvadore and formerly of Eugene, and Miss Nella L. Coffin were married Saturday, July 15, at the home of Mrs. Florence Meisner at Oswego Lake.

The ceremony took place in the rose garden at the home of Mrs. Meisner,