

LANE CANDIDATES GIVE PLATFORMS IN SEEKING OFFICE

and that by some law or plan will automatically be led to Utopia. I am just old fashioned enough to believe that when money is spent the bill has to be paid and that getting something for nothing is still an illusion. I believe that our system of property taxation has broken down and that the present sales tax is desirable as an aid to the burden on property. However, this does not mean that I am committed to favor any bill with the words sales tax in the title. I believe that the bonded debt of the state is excessive and unless faced by a very acute crisis I would be opposed to any additional bonds. I think that one of the principle ways of utilizing Bonneville power will be in the manufacture of chemicals and the processing of minerals. With this in view I feel that the mineral wealth of the state should be developed so as to be available when the dam is done. I feel that it is the responsibility of a legislator to see that bills carrying appropriations also provide a means of supplying funds.

Emmett Howard, republican candidate: I will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability. I am not a member of the National Economy League.

F. C. Heffron, republican candidate: I will oppose further bonded indebtedness and levying taxes for unnecessary matters, and for things ordinarily necessary which we can get along without until financial conditions improve. I will advocate reform of laws of evidence in criminal prosecutions to prevent those prosecuted from misusing good laws. I will advocate the repeal of the horse race gambling law and oppose all other laws seeking to legalize gambling. I will advocate enactment of an adequate local option law, and a law preventing saloons near schools, and a law prohibiting girl bartenders in saloons.

James K. King, republican candidate: I will give honest and faithful representation to the best of my ability. I believe in independent and honest representation for all of Lane county.

Kenneth Nielsen, republican candidate: I believe in progressive policies. We should have a new deal in Lane county politics.

Belle Lydick, democratic candidate: I am for keeping within the possession and control of the people of Oregon such natural resources as have not been already bartered away to profiteers for a mess of pottage. I am for economic security for the masses and against economic privilege for the few; for raising an old age pension fund by per capita tax on adults, thus removing from its acceptance all taint of charity; for outlawing usury as practiced by the loan sharks of Oregon; for cooperation with the national recovery program; I am against any lowering of educational standards or curtailing of educational privileges.

County Commissioner
G. W. McFarland, republican candidate: If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to keep expenses within the income of the county. I believe in the maintenance of highways in the present state of efficiency, but will oppose further replacements of paved or macadam road beds or parts thereof. I am for the maintenance of adequate funds for transportation and travel throughout the county. I believe a change should be made in the administration of relief in the county and I promise that if elected I will attempt to accomplish that change. There must be a maximum of relief for our needy, with the minimum of cost to our taxpayers. I believe in old age pensions. I believe that taxation of property is too much akin to confiscation and that a change should be made.

County Treasurer
Grace Schicks, republican candidate: If re-elected to the position of county treasurer I will continue to serve the people of Lane county to the best of my ability and experience. Ross Matthews, democratic candidate: I believe the office of county treasurer should be administered with economy, efficiency and integrity. If elected I will give courteous service as I believe a public officer is a public servant.

County Treasurer
Jesse F. Inman, democratic candidate: I believe in economy, efficiency and courteous treatment to all. The administration of the office is essentially a business problem and I believe my 25 years' business experience fits me to carry on efficiently the duties of the office I seek.

Martin Group Forms
Under the direction of William J. Prendergast Jr. and Harold J. Kinzell, Portland attorneys, a "Martin for Governor" club was organized on the University of Oregon campus Saturday with Bruce Hamby of Portland, as temporary chairman, and Josephine Rice, also of Portland, temporary secretary. This group plans an active campaign in behalf of General Martin and has set its membership quota at 500.

Members of the executive committee of the Martin for Governor club include besides Hamby and Kinzell the following: Ken Lottridge, Baker; Frank Lewing, Oak Grove; Ed Schlessner, Portland; Art Clark, Canby; E. Gordon Carey, Burns; Jack Vaughn, Baker; Ken Linklater, Hillsboro; Mike Mikulak, Eugene; Bree Cypelott, Eugene; Ed Wheelock, Portland; Kenneth Schramm, Milwaukie; Joe Gerot, Eugene.

Prendergast and Kinzell plan to go to Corvallis Sunday where they will confer with democratic leaders at Oregon State college who are in favor of General Martin's gubernatorial candidacy. Prendergast was secretary of the Oregon Roosevelt for President club two years ago. Prendergast and Kinzell are law partners of Sam Wilderman in Portland and the latter accompanied them on their trip to Eugene.

While Prendergast and Kinzell were putting in their bids for General

SIX MEET DEATH IN BUS, TRUCK CRASH!



Here are two pictures of the appalling wreckage left by the collision of a bus and a freight truck, which killed six and injured 14 near Elvira, O. Seats of the bus, top photo, were ripped from their moorings and splintered to matchwood; the left side, where the six were killed, bearing the brunt of the drivers' miraculously escaped death. The crash impact, side of the truck, below, was caved in. Both occurred when the driver of the bus swerved to avoid a parked truck, and met the moving truck almost head-on.

Martin, Wilderman was here on an entirely different mission. As secretary-at-large of the Multnomah Chapter of Oregon republicans, the only republican group that is active at this time in Multnomah county, Wilderman was here on a mission in behalf of the republican party. He met in Eugene with Robert Fischer Jr., president of the Young Republicans of Lane County, to see if it would be possible for all the republican clubs in the state to get together before the general elections in the fall. He said that the republican groups of Multnomah, Clatsop, Clallam and Albany are desirous of joining the Eugene and Portland groups to have these six groups form a nucleus of a strong republican organization in the state.

Asked how the republican gubernatorial situation looks in Portland, Wilderman said that "Holman and Longenecker seem to have the edge right now with Joe Dunne and General U. G. McAlexander making great strides. Longenecker has a solid backing. Holman's strength seems to be in the fact that his name is constantly before the public. Dunne started with a rush last week as did McAlexander. General McAlexander is getting strong backing from the ex-service men."

"On the democratic side there is a lot of Mahoney talk, but how many of these will vote for him in the primaries is problematical. Martin seems to have the general backing, however."

"As for secretary of state, Earl Snell seems to be a cinch on the republican side, with Joe Shelton of Eugene having the democratic advantage."

"The Martin group is not the only one active on the campus. A group of students, headed by Bennett Swanton Jr. of Marshfield, is starting a similar organization for General U. G. McAlexander. These youthful republicans plan a big dinner for the general when he makes his trip through Lane county within the next few days."

PRIZE ESSAY STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

In factories where each man has his own little task to perform. Marketing is indispensable because the laborer uses his wages to buy necessities from the local merchants. Without marketing neither specialized farming nor factory industries could exist.

Transportation Big Factor
Transportation is the general term applied to the carrying of persons and goods from place to place. It is our transportation system also which makes it possible for each of these specialized districts to obtain large quantities of all sorts of products from the rest of the world. Chicago, our second largest city, could not exist were it not for its water connections and the network of railways of which it is the center.

The earliest means of transporting persons and goods was on the backs of men and women. Then came various vehicles carried or drawn along rough paths or paddled over water by men and women. Motor trucks enabled the producer to get his products to market more quickly than he could by rail. They arrive in better shape, and there are practically no losses on the trip.

The costs of transportation depend upon a number of things. First the means used. There are also differences in the cost of transporting different products, due to the kind of care needed, care necessary in handling, etc. Distance is the principal cause of differences in the cost of transportation. In places where the freight rates on grain are too high, it

may be fed to hogs and transported in the form of pork. Likewise, hay may be shipped in the form of dairy products or meat; and fresh fruit may be dried, preserved or canned. Producers must so shape their work that the goods they turn out will bear the costs of transportation and leave a profit.

Standardization Pays
In this habit of storing up energy for future use, man has gone farther than any of the animals. He is always planning for the future. The goods he produces today are stores of energy which may be used tomorrow or in years to come.

Manufacturers escape an assembling problem by locating their factories at convenient shipping points, the first problem that has to be solved in marketing agricultural products. They must be hauled by wagons or trucks from hundreds of farms and assembled at depots from which they can be shipped by water or rail to places where they are needed. The assembling of farm products is done in this country largely by local buyers, dealers, or merchants.

But there is another thing that must be done before goods are sent on their way to the consumer, that is they must be examined to see whether they are good enough, so that when they reach their destination people will want to buy them. For example, our State Market Agent's Office inspects care of grain, hay, and potatoes, and issues certificates stating the quality of the product inspected.

When a manufactured article has been passed by the inspectors and is ready for market, it is said to be standardized. The chief advantage of standardized goods: Such commodities bring better prices because people can depend on their quality.

From the standpoint of preservation and storage, goods may be divided into two classes: (1) Those which are comparatively easy to preserve are called non-perishable products. (2) Those products such as milk, eggs, fresh meats, and fruit, which very speedily fall into decay unless special methods and processes are adapted to take care of them, are called perishable products.

We are perhaps surprised to notice what a large proportion of our big manufacturing industries are dependent upon the farm for their raw materials. There are fifteen industries that are dependent directly upon Agriculture for their raw materials. A study of the census tables convinces us that the farmer and the manufacturer are very dependent upon each other. Without the manufacturer a large part of our commercial agriculture could not exist. Then, too, the manufacturer is dependent on the farmer for a market for many commodities which are not made from farm products. Another great gain to the farmer from manufacturing is the changing of perishable products into others which can be kept for longer periods.

One of the great difficulties that has to be overcome in the marketing of many kinds of goods is to make people sufficiently acquainted with them so that they will want to buy them and use them. Another thing I believe we can agree upon is that as long as we live, we never get through wanting things. Without this expanding and changing nature of human wants, our society would cease to make progress, and to become as backward as China.

Advertising Important Force
In spite of its abuses, advertising is one of the greatest marketing forces in the world today. It enables producers to build reputations which can only be maintained on the basis of integrity. Consequently, honest

manufacturers and dealers should be the first to urge the type of education which will make fraudulent advertising unprofitable and impossible. Progressive farmers are finding out just as the merchants and manufacturers have done, that carefully planned advertising pays.

One dominant purpose lies back of production and governs all the marketing activities, that purpose is to get the goods to the consumer and have him pay for and use them. Time is required in marketing goods for two reasons: first, because production and marketing are from their very nature more or less slow-draw-out processes; and second, because the satisfaction of the wants of consumers is prolonged over the entire twelve months of the year. A third fact which we have observed is that all of the work of producing and marketing goods is expensive.

The providing of funds to carry on all industry and business is known as financing.

The bank is the institution through which the combined savings of society are made available. Every boy or girl should start early with a savings account and should form the habit of adding to it regularly. Without accumulations of savings, modern society could scarcely go on at all. In spite of all possible precaution, no industry, no business can be absolutely safe. In brief, all man's efforts are subject to the risk of failure. Statisticians tell us that about 85 per cent of all Americans sixty-five years old or over are dependents.

Trade Channels Varied
The local producer of a commodity, such as potatoes, may choose any one of several different methods of marketing. He may sell directly to consumers by making a house-to-house canvass in his nearest town, or by going on a public market such as that at Eugene and selling them himself; he may ship them directly to consumers in some other city; or he might haul them to a potato starch factory, such as that at Gresham. The great bulk of our farm products, however, is sold by farmers to local buyers.

Goods sold through commission merchants are said to be "consigned on commission." In some cities the old time commission merchants have almost disappeared, and have been replaced by wholesale produce dealers who purchase various kinds of products for cash. The jobber makes it a point to study the needs of retailers. He buys in large quantities from the wholesaler and resells in amounts to suit the needs of all classes of his retail customers. Wholesalers frequently do their own jobbing business.

The broker's task is that of bringing sellers and buyers together. He charges for his services on a commission basis. Sometimes two or more men unite their capital in order to finance a business. When they join together in this way, they are said to be partners in the business, which is called a partnership.

Another form of organizing a business is called the corporation. Under this plan an estimate is made of how much capital will be required to run the business. People buy shares in this which is called "capital stock." The principal reason why people buy shares of stock in a corporation is to obtain some of the profits which they hope the company will make.

Cooperation Big Help
Cooperation is relatively more important in Europe than in this country. All kinds of cooperative associations have flourished in Europe for a long time. Denmark, for example, though naturally a poor country, has become a nation of cooperators, and cooperation is given a great deal of credit for the prosperity which exists among the small farmers and city workers of that country.

In 1924 the United States depart-

TUGWELL DECLARES NEW DEAL POLICY TRUE DEMOCRACY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

and, as you know, I am a professor," he said. "But I can't agree that national policies ought to be shaped with reference to any dogma just so that detractors can conveniently attach a label to them and find a library full of ready-made criticisms."

"Some of the less discriminating critics," Tugwell said, "have not hesitated to use labels even though they might be obviously inappropriate."

The assertion that American farmers and business men are being "regimented" under methods now employed by the Roosevelt administration was answered by the assistant secretary with the statement that "if you look for regimentation in American life you will find your best illustrations in industry."

Americans Revolt Control
More difficulty is being found in riding industry of regimentation than in riding the country of prohibition, Tugwell said, but when thousands of Americans are working together in a business enterprise "things will not run smoothly unless that enterprise bases its operations on free and full consent throughout the organization rather than on economic coercion or arbitrary management."

The process of subduing national materials and forces in America "should have freed men as it enslaved nature," he added, "but until lately it was not happening."

"As the industrial system developed, men found themselves more and more the slaves of machines, of systems, of corporate and financial devices. Naturally, being Americans, they eventually revolted and asked for a new deal."

Regimentation Inevitable
"It is my conception of the new deal that it shall ensure the subjugation of things, and restore to men the freedoms they have earned, together with all the advantages which ought to accrue from our victories over nature. Those who are shouting 'regimentation' now do not recognize the inevitability of this process; they are those who have greatly benefited from the subjugation of man to things."

"The beneficiaries of private industrial regimentation cannot prevail, of course, for it is not in the nature of Americans to permit it."

Tugwell said a restatement of "the fundamentals of that Americanism to which we are born and which we all desire to cherish" was appropriate, "not because my own motives have lately been questioned by those who consider themselves and the country to have been injured by the president's program" but because it had been made to appear that what the administration was doing was "something alien to our traditions and institutions."

People Face Social Change
The "core" of the American tradition he defined as "a kind of defiance to fate" under which coercion will not work. Also "we have a precious individuality which gets us out of holes" and a "saving irreverence of authority."

Law, government, and social organization will inevitably fail, Tugwell said, unless these characteristics are taken into consideration "widely" of taken into account and "in this respect I unhesitatingly avow myself a thorough conservative."

"I do not see that people can be compelled to do for long anything that is alien to their national character, and I do not believe that there are any safe compulsions which may be ment of agriculture found 10,100 different cooperative associations in this country. More and more in recent years, cooperative associations have been organizing on a large scale. Judging by the present indications the future is likely to see a still greater development of these large associations specializing in one output for a given geographic area."

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of obtaining efficient management. Ignorance is another obstacle in cooperative marketing. Opposition from those outside the association. Those people aim to spread suspicion and distrust among the members until the association is broken up. Cooperative associations are largely formed by people who are in moderate circumstances and the difficulty of raising capital sufficient to carry on any kind of business has been great. Many authorities claim that the proportion of cooperative enterprises which fail is not greater than that among other forms of business organizations. Nevertheless, the fact remains that many cooperative associations do fail.

The advantages of cooperation are: 1. Special recognition and protection. 2. Greater savings possible. 3. Business, the servant of industry. 4. A long-time program rather than immediate profits. And 5th, cooperation a great educator. Such study is bound to broaden the mind, and will do much to break down the suspicion which some farmers have toward all business and business men.

66

STRIKE STOPPED THE WHEELS!



This isn't a bicycle show; it's a strike. Cleveland messenger boys, dissatisfied with wages and working conditions, stopped pedaling and struck for more money from telegraph companies, declaring they wouldn't turn another wheel until their demands were met. They laid plans to form a union, with the A. F. of L. helping them to organize.

used on human nature," he added. "Social change in America cannot go on any faster than the people who are affected want it to go on."

"The mechanism of resistance to such change is 'almost too perfect,'" Tugwell declared. Those who resisted "brought about complete collapse in 1920 and prevented any change for some three years. Now that some of the necessary measures have at last been taken and some recovery has been assured, the forces of reaction are again in full cry."

Injecting a note of humor into an otherwise thoroughly serious address, he declared "Seven years ago I visited Russia for two months. That visit has often been considered sufficient proof of my adherence to communism, as though communism could be caught by contagion, like mumps or measles."

"I suppose there does not exist in the whole country today a more convinced believer in the democratic process than I am. But I happen to be really interested in its survival and eager to adapt it to the modern world so that it can survive."

Church Meetings Are Held at Drain

DRAIN, April 21—(Special)—Mrs. Melba Gilbert and Mrs. Vera Garstline were hostesses for the Methodist aid society Wednesday at the former's home. After the business meeting, a social time was enjoyed. Those present were Mesdames Light, Blackwell, Haworth, Delk, Virgie Craig, Brown, Cronk, Wimberly, Ross, Anderson, Liddy Eccleston, Scott, Trueblood, Roy Spaulding, Wise, Miss Gardner, and Mrs. Gilbert and Garstline.

The missionary meeting was held Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Addie Bruton. Rev. E. E. Coulter was the leader. A social hour followed the lesson study. Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Mesdames Beasley, Cowan, Alford, Barker, Grace Henderson and Bruton. Refreshments of Angel food cake and iced punch was served by Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Henderson.

Misses Elizabeth Rice, Mona Belle Patchen, and Doris Newton left Friday afternoon for Salem where they attended the C. E. convention. Mrs. Grace Manke accompanied them to Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Taylor and family are visiting in Portland this week.

The P. T. A. will hold its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening. Senator Walter Fisher of Roseburg will be present, and will discuss questions concerning the sales tax.

Miss Margaret LaMear of Portland spent the week-end here with her mother, Mrs. A. W. Sharp, at the Rose Garden Inn.

Mrs. J. C. Summers and son, Cecil, of Canyonville visited relatives and friends here Sunday.

Miss Echol Haines and W. A. Nutt were married Sunday, April 15th at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Haines, in Eureka Valley. Mrs. Nutt is a graduate of Drain high school. Mr. Nutt has a homestead on Smith River and has been a member of the 3-C camp during its stay at Gunter.

Sheriff Swarts to Move Into Eugene

C. A. (Tom) Swarts, Lane county sheriff, and Mrs. Swarts will move to Eugene the latter part of this week to make their home here. They have been residing in Springfield.

Their new address will be 902 Nineteenth avenue east, Eugene.

JAP THREAT STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

ing too much on "getting the breaks" named why Huang Fu was secretly conferring with Japanese officials in China.

Meanwhile, in Shanghai foreign airplane dealers continued their efforts to sell planes and teach Chinese fliers despite Japan's opposition.

Lieut. James H. Doolittle, famous American speed flier, has sold dozens of planes, and started the practice of stunt demonstrations above Shanghai, Italians and other Americans, including Frank Hawks, now follow this plan of showing the Chinese what their craft can do.

Washington to See Local Option Fight

SEATTLE, April 21—(P)—Local option campaigns will be launched in 19 of the state's 39 counties this fall. State Superintendent B. N. Hicks of the Anti-Saloon League announced today as he left for eastern Washington to institute the first of a series of such drives.

Under the Steele act, the signatures of 30 per cent of the voters participating in the last election will put the issue upon the ballot.

The 19 counties will include 11 which voted against repeal of the state liquor laws in 1932, and eight others in which the vote was close, Hicks said.

MRS. BARKLOW RETURNS

Mrs. Cora Barklow, district deputy of the Royal Neighbors lodge, returned Saturday after spending several days in Albany and Lebanon in the interest of the lodge. She was accompanied on her return by her daughter, Mrs. Stella Jackson, of Albany.

1881 53 YEARS 1934
IN EUGENE
LANE COUNTY'S PIONEER
WOODWORKING PLANT

DOORS
MOLDINGS
STAIRWAYS
KITCHEN CABINETS
WINDOWS
MANTELS

"MIDGLEY - MADE"
WOODWORK
MIDGLEY PLANING MILL COMPANY
4th & High Street Phone 1059 Eugene, Ore

"Rich Man's Dentistry at A POOR MAN'S PRICE"

MY Lo-Prices
Silver Filling
Porcelain Filling
Plate Repair
Rubber Plate
Clean Teeth
Painless Extraction 50c
A Specialty, Each
"If It Hurts, Don't Pay"

15 Years Practice
Trubrite Plate Teeth
Natural as Your Originals.
Perfect fitting... Lifelike...
will allow you to eat what-
ever you wish in comfort...
adding greatly to your physical
fitness..... \$12.50

DR. J. C. TAMIESIE
Cor Broadway & Oak Phone 533-J Over Safeway

Many Interested In Piano Tourney To Be Held Here

Much interest is being manifested by music teachers and pupils in the piano playing tournament to be held here May 11 and 12 as a feature of the concluding activities of the music week. The tournament was sponsored through the National Music Guild, which has but two chapters in Oregon, one at Portland, the other at Eugene.

The Eugene tournament will be as a judge, David Campbell, well known Portland pianist and composer. Under the regulations of the tournament, a student has the opportunity to have an audition before a competent musician and where he does play on a competitive basis. The student competes against a standard is rated according to his ability, not in competition to the training ability of another student. The does not know to whom he is losing.

There are no teacher's fees for the tournament. Students in the tournament play a minimum of four pieces.

Headquarters for the local tournament are at the Wilson Music store on West Broadway where further information may be secured.

Dean John J. Landberg of the university is going to Portland as judge for this tournament. Ralph Wilson, Dean of the Eugene branch of the National Music Guild, is making up the local committee. The tournament, while Mrs. M. Robertson, president of the Epsilon patronesses, is general manager for the event here.

Judge Brand Gives Talk for Lawyers

The Lane county bar group its meeting Friday evening at Duke cafe, 30 attending.

Judge James T. Brand of the field, who is here for a law siders in circuit court, a law group on "Administrative Law Judicial Power." William local attorney, gave a discussion recent Oregon case involving the case of Fletcher & Co., vs. Nahlber being discussed. Josephine Rice, senior law student on the campus, played piano accompaniment.

Another meeting for the lawyers is slated for May.

BANKHEAD BILL SIGNED WASHINGTON, April 21—

President Roosevelt today signed the Bankhead bill to limit cotton sales to 10,000,000 bales.

Montana, second largest of the states, produced 32,000,000 last year.

Lucky Tiger Antiseptic OINTMENT

Instant relief from burns and skin irritations
You can't beat it. One treatment today will prove it.

Try Just One Jar
EFFECTIVE for pimples and complexion due to clogged pores. Hot water treatment combined with every jar. A fine companion old reliable Lucky Tiger.

1881 53 YEARS 1934
IN EUGENE
LANE COUNTY'S PIONEER
WOODWORKING PLANT

DOORS
MOLDINGS
STAIRWAYS
KITCHEN CABINETS
WINDOWS
MANTELS

"MIDGLEY - MADE"
WOODWORK
MIDGLEY PLANING MILL COMPANY
4th & High Street Phone 1059 Eugene, Ore

1881 53 YEARS 1934
IN EUGENE
LANE COUNTY'S PIONEER
WOODWORKING PLANT

DOORS
MOLDINGS
STAIRWAYS
KITCHEN CABINETS
WINDOWS
MANTELS

"MIDGLEY - MADE"
WOODWORK
MIDGLEY PLANING MILL COMPANY
4th & High Street Phone 1059 Eugene, Ore

1881 53 YEARS 1934
IN EUGENE
LANE COUNTY'S PIONEER
WOODWORKING PLANT

DOORS
MOLDINGS
STAIRWAYS
KITCHEN CABINETS
WINDOWS
MANTELS

"MIDGLEY - MADE"
WOODWORK
MIDGLEY PLANING MILL COMPANY
4th & High Street Phone 1059 Eugene, Ore

1881 53 YEARS 1934
IN EUGENE
LANE COUNTY'S PIONEER
WOODWORKING PLANT