

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 but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.



ORCHESTRA PLAYS MONDAY NIGHT.

TO ALL the people of Eugene and the surrounding country is extended an invitation to hear The Orchestra play in McArthur Court Monday evening. It is in large part the University of Oregon orchestra. Most of the players are students and the director is Rex Underwood of the School of Music staff. Yet it is really a community orchestra because it draws upon competent and seasoned players in the town for many of the most important instrumental parts. For instance, no orchestra is complete without Mike Gross sawing away at his big bass viol for those deep-throated notes.

The Monday night concert will also be a test of the new acoustics in McArthur Court. Thanks to the CWA, the high rafters in the huge "Igloo" have been lined with "firer" composition and it is believed that most of the echoes which have been so bothersome in the past will be held in check. If this proves true, Eugene at last has a real concert hall in McArthur Court. Perhaps it will be worthwhile to fit McArthur Court with a real stage and use the building for all kinds of big musical and dramatic events. The Monday night symphony will be the first real test.

But whatever the concert proves about McArthur Court, it will be an important musical event. The program is chosen from the "popular classics"—Weber's "Overture to Oberon," Rimsky-Korsakov's "Capriccio Espagnol," "The Easter Chimes in Little Russia," melodic selections from some of the greatest composers the world has ever known. Peggy Sweeney, Eugene violinist, will be the soloist in a feature number, Beethoven's "Concerto for Violin in D Major."

In the piping days of prosperity we were wont to depend on visiting orchestras from Portland and other metropolitan centers to bring us music of this sort. One of the valuable by-products of depression has been the discovery that the smaller communities can do these things for themselves. In Salem, under the direction of Jules Gerahkowitz they have developed a civic orchestra of note. In Eugene, under Mr. Underwood we have an orchestra which has the advantage of rich background and material and it is no vain boast to say that it compares favorably with the best.

AN ARTIST IN BUSINESS.

AN extremely interesting personage has gone out of American life in the death of William H. Woodin, late secretary of the treasury. Few people will deny that William Woodin was at heart an artist, though on the harsh battleground of business and finance he had long established his right to compete.

Chance it was, perhaps, that led him into business, or maybe it was his peculiar philosophical insight which reconciled him to the world of facts. Anyhow, calmly and methodically, he proceeded to make his fortune in business, running a car foundry, building railroad parts, building them honestly and well, by the way, and keeping his "life" to himself. For the "life" of William Woodin found its expression in music. All through his career he carried on this "hobby," seemingly so inconsistent with his bread and butter work. Many of his original compositions have been accepted and published, and it is quite possible that long after his name has become only an incident in business and politics it will be remembered in connection with these works.

Woodin was "queer" among businessmen. Late in life, he deserted the Republican party, the party of his class, to become a Democrat and to join in advocating reforms considered revolutionary by most of his associates. Even so, his appointment to the important treasury post in a time of national financial crisis was viewed as an amazing thing, for in pure finance he was not known as an expert. Yet in many ways he proved to be the ideal man for this crisis. Humming his odd little tunes, he went about his work with the zeal of the true patriot. When "master minds" despaired, he brought confidence. To his clear thinking may be attributed most of the swift changes which rehabilitated the nation's banks. The investigations which linked his name with the House of Morgan did not shake the confidence in the man who was making the most of his moment of greatness.

When William Woodin retired from public life it was with credit. As an actor who has played many parts with honor, this strange little genius passes across the stage.

PETITION RACKET TO FRONT.

LATEST of the petition rackets under the grand old Oregon system is an initiative for the repeal of the basic science law—the law which requires the practitioners of all healing arts to have at least an elementary knowledge of the structure of the human body and the effects of various chemical and physical processes upon it.

To your door, there may come the usual petition pusher, a sad-looking individual with a sad story. He does not know or care what the petition is all about. He has had a lot of troubles. He needs the five cents a name he is paid for getting signatures. He will tell you it costs you nothing to help him out. Read this petition or any petition before you sign it. Be sure you understand it before you sign it and if you sign it. For it is cheaper to donate five cents or two bits or even a dollar to the pitiful petition pusher than it is to add your name to a petition which calls for a useless election which runs up taxpayer costs.

For instance, there is a bit of clever and unscrupulous deception in the movement for the repeal of the basic science statute. People are being told that this is merely a measure which will permit people to hire any kind of healer they want. The implication is that the basic science bill prevents such a choice. This positively is NOT the case.

The basic science bill specifically provides that a person is free to hire any kind of healing service

he thinks best. It merely says that those who are licensed in the healing profession, be they orthodox physicians (M. D.'s) or osteopaths or homeopaths or naturopaths or chiropractors or healers of any sort, MUST have some idea of what it is all about. They must show that they know the fundamentals of human physiology and chemistry and physics. They cannot pass through some diploma mill and expect to qualify in Oregon for the healing arts.

The basic science bill does not attempt to disqualify competent practitioners in any branch of the healing arts. It does seek to eliminate outright quacks in every branch of practice, the shysters of the profession who impose their ignorance on the public at tremendous cost not only in money and bodily suffering but in life itself.

People have been killed by smooth-lipped ignoramuses who have only certain charms instead of actual healing arts. Right here in Eugene, fanciful remedies of the most hideous sort have been prescribed to men, women and children suffering ailments of the most grievous and dangerous kind, by persons, perhaps well meaning, but utterly unqualified to practice healing arts.

The basic science law is only a reasonable and logical protection to the public against the quacks. There is no discrimination against any type of practitioner. There is only the provision that he must prove that he knows something about the delicate nature of the human body before he starts. Read every petition that is presented to you. Refuse to sign any petition which is not perfectly clear and clean cut.

PREACHERS AND FUTURE WARS.

IF a canvass of 20,000 preachers of all denominations is a reliable guide, the next war this country gets into will meet with tremendous opposition from the pulpit. The sponsors of the canvass were Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, eminent Presbyterian, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, eminent Baptist; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Roman Catholic; and Rabbi Edward L. Israel.

Of the 20,000, the returns showed 13,977 as of the opinion that the churches should refuse to support or endorse any future war, and of these, 12,984 said they themselves would not be armed combatants. Only 5,298 said they would participate in a war; 2,500 said they were in doubt. Only 2,500 favored military training in schools and 17,033 opposed it.

More than 15,900 said the United States should lead the way in reducing armaments. There was a majority in favor of American participation in the League of Nations.

The canvass should have included a question as to just how each of these clergymen (of age at the time) stood during the last war. No doubt the last war was sufficient to give many an undying hatred for war. But clergymen like all other people are strongly influenced by emotional circumstances. Even churchmen will admit that the present powerful reaction against war is in part due to the tide of feeling that it is foolish and barbarous, a wasteful and ridiculous method of settling disputes.

In 1917 it was a bold clergyman who dared to stand up in his pulpit and say just that. Today it is a bold clergyman who dares to say that however wrong and foolish war may be, it is an ever-threatening fact. A great deal of wrath is expended upon military training, armaments, military displays and the mere devices of conflict; too little is said about the insane trade wars, tariff barriers, religious and racial prejudices which are the fundamental causes of hate.

In the days news is a top head story about the proposed British curb on Japanese trade in Britain and her colonies (the British way of answering Japan's "hands-off Asia" threat). It is more significant than the launching of ten battleships (or our Mr. Hull's high-sounding "note"). Yet the world knows that Japan must have outlets or starve—or fight. Will some ardent advocate of peace demand that this country remove all barriers to Japanese products?

We live in a world of extremely complicated and unpleasant facts. In the main, the present world-wide sentimental war on war is a fine thing and it will have its effect. War is insane! So is the world, unfortunately, insane with greed and fear and hate—and armed to the teeth. It is not wise to travel naked in the wilderness, and we Americans, always a rather selfish people, are far from popular as the apostles of peace.

Maybe peace, like charity, should begin at home, or at least, with an assault on causes rather than effects.

SAVING THE LAND.

IT seems odd to think that land itself—solid, enduring, part of Mother Earth—can actually be destroyed. But it can; and Secretary of the Interior Ickes asserts that the future usefulness of no less than 173,000,000 acres of public lands depends on passage by Congress of the administration's grazing bill.

This area—larger than all of France—is deteriorating, says the secretary, because of over-grazing by livestock.

Removal of the forage crop makes the land a prey to wind and water erosion; if left to itself, it will eventually become a useless stretch of desert.

The pending bill would regulate grazing on the land, keep it in use to the limit of its potentialities, and save it for future generations. It ought to get Congress' approval without delay.

The Roosevelt administration is being run from "A Little Red House in Georgetown," says Representative Britten of Illinois. If that charge does nothing else, it should at least give us a rollicking song title.

Children's minds are fixed on a life goal by the age of three, says a famous psychologist. Trouble is, so many of us don't reach that age until we're past 20.

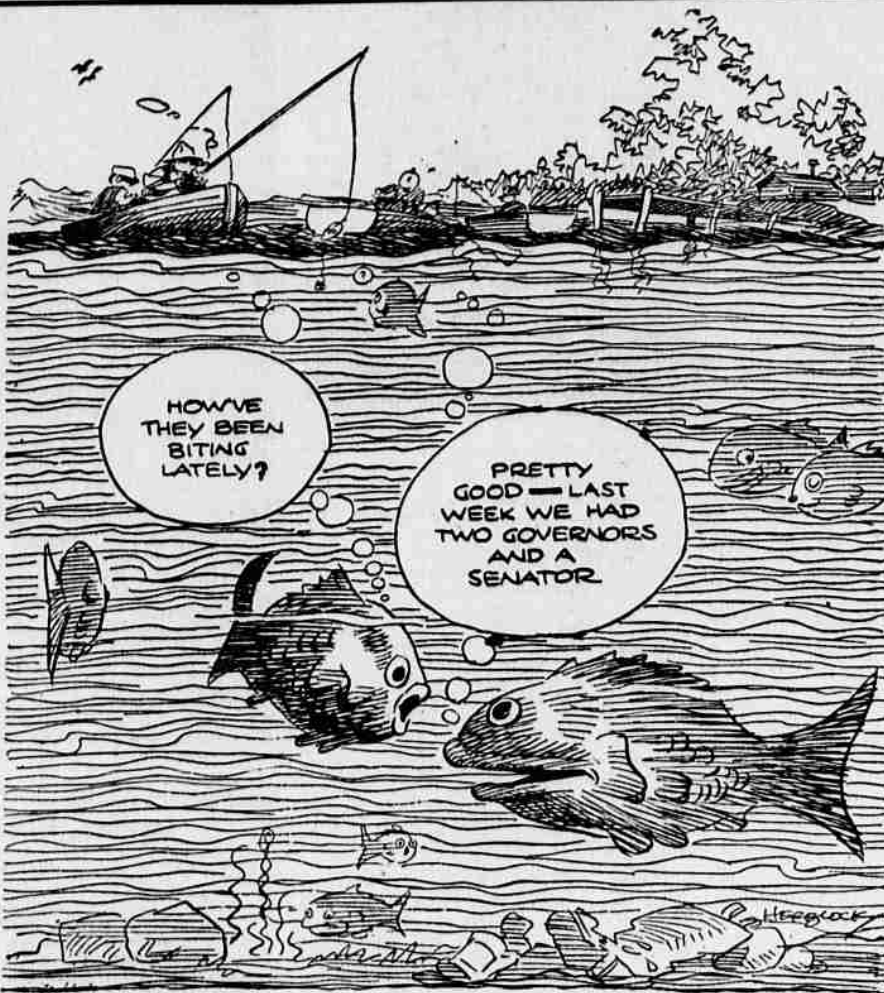
Just because a football player fumbles a ball, it's no sign that he's dumb, says a University of Iowa professor. But it's a sure sign the coach will tell him so.

Nineteen states had nudist colonies last summer, but they're expected to be outstripped by others this year.

The Bronx cheer has been ordered out of all movies hereafter. It sounds bad enough when the audience gives it.

What has become of the "commodity dollar" inquires an earnest reader. As near as we can make out it went for commodities. It hasn't changed its ways.

OF COURSE, SOME BIG ONES ALWAYS GET AWAY



WHAT SOME THINKERS THINK

—Compiled by CLAY E. PALMER—
 Pastor of First Congregational Church

FRANCIS BELLAMY: "Father"

Charles E. Coughlin has raised himself in eight years from an obscure parish priest with 17 listeners to a radio crusader with an estimated weekly audience of 10 million. He can now hire a staff of 150 clerks, and spend \$380,000 a year for his own radio hook-up. He is building a million dollar edifice and is said to be bringing over 5000 souls a year to his faith.

Prof. Walter Denny, Russell Sage College: "It is easy to criticize the church. Indeed, it has become quite fashionable. But after all the church has preserved what Christianity we have. And it must continue, if the Christian tradition is not to die out. We are more dependent upon our social institutions than most of us, in our independence and individualism, like to admit."

Dr. Charles E. Ellwood, noted sociologist: "Science has discovered no substitute for religion as a spring of social idealism."

Sir James Jeans, world famous scientist: "These concepts reduce the whole universe to a world of light, so that the whole story of its creation can be told with perfect accuracy and completeness in the six words, 'God said, Let there be light.' The whole universe is resolved into waves and nothing but waves. These waves are of two kinds: bottled up waves, which we call matter, and unbottled waves, which we call radiation or light."

Lucien Polaire, one of France's leading scientists: "Today the idea that all phenomena are capable of mechanical explanation is generally abandoned."

German Scientist, Casswer: "In modern physics the mechanical view of the world has been more and more superseded by the dynamic world."

Booker T. Washington: "The best place to begin is at the bottom, because, then, if you move at all, you must move up."

Anonymous: "You cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs, but unless you have a pan ready to put them in, you will merely make a mess on the floor. Therefore, before we destroy the old, we should take heed that we create the new."

Dr. G. T. W. Patrick, psychologist and philosopher, U. of Iowa: "Perhaps God could have thought of some better way to create free, intelligent and moral beings, than through the slow process of evolution involving trial and error and pain and suffering—but no man has proposed this better way."

Henry Fairfield Osborn: Director of Museum of Natural History, New York City: "The moral principle inherent in evolution is that nothing in this world can be gained without an effort. The ethical principle inherent in evolution is that only the best has a right to survive. The spiritual principle inherent in evolution is the evidence of beauty, order and design in the daily myriad of miracles to which we owe our daily existence."

Angelo Patri, great child psychologist: "Every child is going to need some kind of faith in God if he is going to live with himself and other people in this world for the next 70 years or so. The child or the man, who has no feeling of awe, no deep reverence for the mysteries of religion is but the shell of a human being."

Archibald Henderson: "We know we are brilliant and distinguished, but we do not know that we are right. We swagger in fantastic, ancient costumes; we praise ourselves; we fling epigrams right and left; we have the courage to play the egotist, and the courage to play the fool, but we have not the courage to preach."

Toyo Hiko Kagawa: "I think of life itself as God. Life surges in upon men and moves on eternally. This eternal life is God."

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

SAGE OF EUGENE

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Necking parties should be more discreet. It is said several young people were severely burned during a recent session by not taking time out on cigarettes.

In San Francisco the ordinary bath tubs are going to be replaced by smaller ones because of decreased rains down there. Why all this trouble and expense about baths when they can step over the state line into Oregon and take one standing up.

While the wistful workers in Oregon are wondering where and how they are going to find sustenance for themselves and their families they are obliged to look on the spectacle of the state liquor commission's late action in attempting to raise the salaries of several employees in the state liquor shops from \$20 to \$100 per month. George L. Sammis, commission administrator, was granted an increase of \$100, making it \$500 per month or \$6000 per year and who knows what his expense bill will be? What is the object of these raises? Is it an elevation statement that the state has taken in administering a business which deals in destruction that requires such highly paid employees? It seems that a commission generally does is to take care of its friends and its friends friends and its friends friends would naturally be ingratiated if they didn't look out for their benefactors. Mr. Pull and Mr. Shove are domestic factors as to who is who in these United States today. When a state enters no a racket as dangerous as the liquor business it is not difficult to see where contamination might blossom, thrive and entangle men in the fair reaching net with the lure of tainted money. People are tired of commissions and tired of humbuggers.

The Federal Relief Association is going to purchase 300,000 pounds of Tillamook cheese for Pacific Coast emergency. Without beer and crack-

ers it's going to be hard to get it down, but maybe we can do it.

Bishop Cannon who used so much dry powder to smoke out Al Smith and the wets and later was charged with sticky fingers is about to be canned by his church by the superannuated process.

Uncle Sam has written a note to Tokio's Hirota Coyote that the Chinese latch string must hang on the outside of the door and that we shall at any old time have the right and privilege to trade canned salmon for Chinese noodles, and that we will not recognize any Japanese sponsored empire carved out of the Chinese territory. Maybe Mr. Hirota Coyote no sabbe; what do we then? Huh?

Patriotism and preparedness are expressions given by glib tongues to keep munition factories busy manufacturing deadly instruments of war. It looks like Mr. Dillinger has a corner on the machine gun output and Uncle Sam is starting an investigation.

We read somewhere of a bald headed man was a nudist, but it turns out he is just starting.

A horse called Barber's Itch was entered in the derby race, but was scratched.

HENRY W. STEWART.

ON CANDIDATES

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—I see by your paper that an organization has been formed here to secure the nomination of certain legislative aspirants because they have had legislative experience. Experience may recommend, or it may not. The last legislature passed some very bad acts.

The first sales tax. Sales tax law had been passed by more than a dozen states and it was easy to find a model for a fair, workable law. Sinister influences seem to have gotten control of our legislature and when the sales tax law came out of it, while it put a new tax on everybody, which was to be expected, it relieved a large body of rich and well-to-do people of their just taxes. It

struck from the tax rolls one fifth of all taxable property thereon. Of course the people of the state would not tolerate such a law and it was voted down 167,512 votes to 45,603. Not only that but it made the words "sales tax" so unpopular that it is doubtful now if any sales tax bill can become a law. How did our legislators vote on this infamous first sales tax bill?

2. Automobile license law. For years automobiles paid a license fee based solely on weight and the payment of this fee exempted the car from taxation. Such a law was grossly unjust to old and second-hand cars, mostly in the hands of poor people. An absolutely fair method of dealing with automobiles was in force in Washington and California. Each family car in those states paid a three dollar license fee and the car paid taxes according to value. Owing to the depression something had to be done here. And what did the Oregon legislature do? It gave the owner of the poor car a measure of justice but it gave the owner of the costly, valuable car a bigger rake-off than before. He pays \$5 and is free of all tax. \$4,000 invested in a Lincoln car pays the state \$5. The same amount invested in a home will be taxed \$75 or \$80. That is not all. This is a time when we, owing to unemployment, ought to be building roads. Under the former law, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1933, private, family automobiles paid into the state treasury \$3,500,334.50. A like three months under the new law, while registering 49,000 more cars, only brought the state \$1,075,490. How did these experienced legislators vote on this automobile change?

3. The Knox liquor law. The old licensed saloon was bad enough, and its very badness kept most young people away from it. The Knox law makes the selling of intoxicants respectable and a lawful common. Under the old saloon law there were ten licensed places each paying \$800, in Eugene. The city got the \$800, and so was recompensed for the necessary police supervision. I am told there are 51 beer licenses here. They pay \$15 each, in the aggregate \$765, and the state takes the money. The ordinary taxpayer pays for the supervision. The ridiculousness of \$15 license fee is more obvious if compared with some other license fees obtaining here. The farmer that sells the milk of his own cows to his own customers must pay a \$30 license fee. The plumber and tinner must pay \$20 annually. Ordinary business opens at 7 a. m. and closes at 6 p. m. The beer parlor may open at 7 and may run until 1 a. m. the next day. Never since I have been old enough to take notice, have the incentives to acquiring the drinking habit been so great as now. How did our legislators vote on the Knox law?

4. The old-age pension law. What ever may be said in favor of an old-age pension law, certainly this was no time to start one. Of course, when people have not food to eat the state must come to their aid, but why should one reaching the age of 70 be especially taken care of and one 65 go hungry. Lane county by reason of this law was compelled this year to make an additional levy of \$100,000. Every man's tax was sensibly increased. How did our experienced legislators vote on this act? Very respectfully,

S. D. ALLEN.

Gillespie Corners

GILLESPIE CORNERS, May 5.—(Special)—Mrs. Ester Schultz of Lapine spent the week-end with her husband, E. R. Schultz, Sunday morning they called on Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Briggs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Martin and son visited relatives at Walton Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Clark and children and Walter Cowan visited Mr. and Mrs. M. Gillespie Sunday.

The Geo. Powell family visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Overhauser Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. E. Olary visited Mrs. Ellis Runk Sunday.

By using X-rays, two generations of tobacco plants have been grown in one year.

FISK REPLIES

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Has Judge Barnard forgotten the three weeks the present court spent, at his invitation, on the budget committee, in preparing the 1933 budget? Has he forgotten that every salary was reduced and every county expenditure trimmed wheresoever possible, notwithstanding his blocking tactics?

I pity any man who holds a public office for twelve years and then when defeated shows poor sportsmanship. In a political race as in a horse race, a foot race, or a game of checkers, one wins, one loses. If a man cannot be a cheerful loser he should not enter such contests. Judge Barnard every now and then writes his viewpoints for his personal publicity, and gives vent to his feelings over his defeat. This vanity or childishness on his part would escape my notice and reply if his article in Sunday's mailbag had not been so misleading and so malicious in its purpose and intent.

Judge Barnard states therein "that the actual cost of running the County in 1932—the last year of Mr. Hurd's and his term was \$1,476,847.71, and in 1933, the first year of the present court's term was \$1,488,504.74, or \$11,657.03 above 1932." How did Judge Barnard spend \$1,476,847.71 from a \$1,030,334 county tax budget? I do not believe that in giving figures, even against the present court, Judge Barnard would purposely misstate or juggle his figures. However, his pencil surely slipped. He knows that the county court is not responsible for the budgets and expenditures of cities, schools, and special levying bodies, and for funds created by law. His figures are not correct. Lane County expended from general funds and road funds in 1932 \$861,853.03 under Judge Barnard's term, and \$712,378.55 in 1933, or a saving of \$149,474.48 under the present county court. These figures are taken from the county audit for the years 1932 and 1933. Over these items and amounts and no other expenditures has the county court control. The record speaks for itself.

If taxes cannot be paid into the treasury it is no fault of the county court. Many cannot pay their taxes through no fault of their own. Judge Barnard knows that one cannot escape outstanding warrants and consequent interest on warrants when taxes are not paid. He had \$66,073.98 cash on January 1st, 1932, but had a warrant indebtedness of \$83,171.38 on January 1st, 1933 when he left office.

Judge Barnard complains about the 1934 budget. It was prepared by a budget committee consisting of E. U. Lee of Eugene, Charlie Belder of Cottage Grove, W. J. Holland of Crow, Commissioners Crow and Young, and myself. It was considered at a public taxpayers budget meeting. The budget passed without a dissenting vote. As a citizen and a taxpayer and a former official, why did not Judge Barnard appear and offer his objections the proper time and in the proper way? He had and has no valid objections.

Notwithstanding the saving in expenditures in 1933 over 1932 and that 1934 expenditures were anticipated at even less than 1933, yet the taxes of Lane County are higher than in 1933. Judge Barnard in his article desired to draw the inference that the present higher taxes were due from the fact that no reduction of expenditures had been made by the present county court. This is not the case. The court has no control over the subjects that make taxes higher in 1934 than in 1933. The causes are as follows: (a) The 1933 Oregon Legislature passed the "Old Age Pension Law," \$55,220.58 was placed in the budget to meet this law. This is an entirely new tax. (b) The 1933 budget had an anticipated receipt of \$65,000 from the O. & C. fund, and \$20,834.82 was received. The Government withdrew this fund. No anticipated O. & C. fund was placed in the 1934 budget. Over \$1,700,000 was received during the six year period previous to 1933 from this fund. It is necessary to make up by tax levy this loss heretofore budgeted as an anticipated receipt. This makes an additional tax to this extent. (c) The most vital item in the increased load of the 1934 tax is the downward movement in the county assessment valuations. The county assessment in 1932 was \$48,830,201, and \$46,800,781 in 1933, and \$44,114,784 in 1934. Most of this reduction has been made by the State Tax Commission. A decrease of valuation of a portion of properties assessed makes taxes higher on the balance of property in order to gain the same amount of tax. These subjects are not within the control of the county court, and are the cause of taxes being higher in 1934 than in 1933.

Expenditures under control of your present county court were reduced \$149,474.48 in 1933 over 1932 under Judge Barnard. County expenditures have been cut and held to the minimum. Tax payments have been slow, cautious. We expect so to continue. Judge Barnard was county judge for twelve years. Did anyone ever hear him during that period appealing for tax reduction? Why did he not speak and act while the opportunity was his? The taxpayers of Lane County would have appreciated his efforts and many regret that he did not commence talking tax reductions ten years ago.

FRED FISK.

LIQUOR PROTEST

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Another little item of \$3372 per year foisted onto the taxpayers by the liquor traffic, in wage boosts; though perhaps we should be thankful it isn't more as according to newspapers, Gov. Meier mentioned \$15,000 salary for the liquor administrator alone. They say these salaries are paid by the "trade," but indirectly, if directly paid by them it is indirectly paid by the taxpayer (who did not vote for repeal). Very few taxpayers of moderate means voted for repeal. It was carried by those who expected to profit financially by the traffic or by those shiftless parasites who have no ambition to own a home or anything that can be taxed and the money they acquire (through the traffic) goes for liquor, movies, fighting matches, and other debasing diversions, or for luxuries, which poor taxpayers must deprive ourselves, in order that the county relief, Red Cross, etc., can furnish

living expenses for them. All which is provided through taxes on the taxpayer eventually pays all expenses of this liquor traffic, which is he bitterly opposed.

The liquor commission, with Knox law is steadily acquiring a tatorship by assuming every superiority. "The commission must strive to promote temperance and force the law, etc." they proclaim. Is forcing liquor under every nose promoting temperance? Are they trying to enforce the law? Why are the request for liquor salary of Oregon district attorney "met with strenuous rebuff"? They don't want too much prominence. Keep him quiet. Why are police tend to arrest drunk on the street if they can steer him toward jail? When they are unmanageable must arrest them but, we notice fines are "suspended."

Why, when an officer tries to resist an habitual outlaw, and when resisting arrest, accidentally "kills his man," is he promptly thrown in jail? Under such conditions as officer who is ready to sacrifice his life in necessary in performance of duty will think twice before risking his reputation of being himself killed as a criminal.

Why, when regulation 18 of the Knox law says "All liquor appearing in newspapers and other publications containing the word 'liquor' shall be for by the Oregon liquor commission," are ads allowed in local papers containing the virtues of beer, gin, champagne, etc., without such restrictions? What's the difference in the sale of a paid liquor ad and an item (that keep before people) of attractiveness (?) of the liquor and such places) as this liquor item "New Brands Added to Line Supply" with prices of each item? We say such "news" items do more harm than a paid ad because the average person does not read the notice of the ad while he cannot see the news item.

The word "control" is a word which applied to liquor. Liquor is no more to be controlled than a snake and is far more dangerous than a snake, rather its danger warning. And liquor, (the news item) brings its victim and its victim brings him under its control. The only way to control a rattlesnake is to remove the poison; and the way to control liquor is to remove the poison alcohol.

LAURA TRACHEL

Marcola News

MARCOLA, May 5.—(Special)—The woods crew of the Fischer Lumber company had a narrow escape Tuesday evening when a cable being a car of logs broke letting the car run away down the trestle. An alarm was given in time for Mitchell, who runs the car, to jump to escape injury. Considerable damage was done to the car. Mrs. George, grandson and daughter Gladys and Mrs. Flora and Curtis Blakely of Eugene, callers at the Nettie J. Nels home Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Luttrell of Trinita, Oreg., spent the week-end at George Eastham home.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Clark maintained the following friends and neighbors with a card party at home Friday evening: Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Harton of Eugene, Mr. and Mrs. John Hatton, Mr. and Mrs. Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Lee, Mrs. George C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Dolmeyer, who the high score and Lee the consolation.

Mrs. W. H. Dolmeyer and daughter went to Portland to visit her mother Saturday. They expect to return home Thursday.

Mrs. Lee Hill entertained the following Saturday evening: Mr. and Mrs. George Fischer and children, Mr. and Mrs. Wess Eastham and family, A. S. Cole, Misses Miller and Violet Cole, George Orr, Mr. and Mrs. George Eastham and daughters, Frances and Alina, Lee Hill, Bernice, Luddy, Virgil and Ed Hill. The evening was spent in playing cards. Miss Eastham was the score and Lee Hill the low and the low.

Charles Morrow was in town by his ranch Tuesday evening. W. R. Dickert was in Marcola Wednesday from his home at Mabel.

Frank Stafford and Sam Rupp of Mohawk were in Marcola Friday morning.

Mrs. Nellie Whitmore and Mr. Beryl Churchill visited Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Hazel Dewitz.

Leonard Hill spent the evening at Cottage Grove.

Lowell News Notes

LOWELL, May 5.—(Special)—Mrs. H. F. Schultz visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball of Fall Creek Tuesday. Kimball of Fall Creek Tuesday.

W. J. Lichty of Eugene, when car of piling at the Lowell mill Thursday.

The Home Economic club of Lowell gave a party at the home of the president, Mrs. L. J. McDonald, Tuesday afternoon, May 5. The meeting was postponed from May 4 because of the absence of Mrs. W. Laughlin. She will return to her home Sunday.

Mrs. Margaret Gray is acting as substitute teacher in the primary room at the Lowell grade school. Mrs. Ruth E. Veach being unable to teach due to illness.

Harry Gregory, who stopped over Tuesday evening at the Lowell mill, was taken to the hospital by a doctor, hoping to save the finger.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brown of Lowell have torn down the old house on their place and are building a new one in its place. They