

ROOSEVELT URGES INSURANCE PLAN FOR HOME LOANS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

fold: First, to return many of the unemployed to useful and gainful occupation; second, to produce tangible, useful wealth in a form for which there is great social and economic need.

"The program consists of four major, inter-related divisions:

1.—Modernization, repair, and new construction;

2.—Mortgage insurance;

3.—Mortgage associations; and

4.—Building and loan insurance.

Agencies Insured

"The modernization phase of the program will furnish national guidance and support for locally-managed renovating campaigns throughout the country and protection for home owners against unwarranted cost advances. For these purposes and to assure adequate financing at low cost and on moderate terms of repayment, a new governmental agency is required.

"Modernization of commercial and industrial structures is envisioned, as well as residential, but the new features providing governmental assistance are confined largely to home improvements.

"Loans to individuals will be made by private agencies which will be insured by a governmental agency against loss up to a certain percentage of their advances. This insurance against loss on the rehabilitation loans will be met by the government and will be confined to advances of credit that meet standards and conditions designed to protect both the home owners and the cooperating agencies.

Long-Term Mortgages Urged

"To make funds available for new home construction and to improve the mortgage market, the second phase of the program is long-term mortgage financing. It provides mutual mortgage insurance under governmental direction to enable private agencies to make first-mortgage loans on newly constructed houses up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property, and to make new mortgages on existing homes up to 60 per cent of the appraised value of the property. The loans will usually carry not more than five per cent interest and will be amortized by periodic payments over 20 years.

"Similar insurance arrangements are provided to help finance low-cost residential projects of the slum-replacement type.

"The third phase provides for incorporation of mortgage associations under strict federal supervision to increase the amount of mortgage funds available in regions where interest rates are unduly high because sufficient local funds are lacking. The activities of these associations will be limited almost entirely to insured residential mortgages.

Would Raise Standards

"Insurance for share and certificate holders in building and loan associations, similar to the insurance provided for bank depositors, is the fourth phase of the program. These institutions are custodians of the funds of small savers, and it is essential that they should be given every reasonable protection. Insurance of this type is necessary in order to arrest any further drain on these institutions and to put them in a position to resume their normal useful functions."

"I believe that the initiation of this broad and sound program will do much to alleviate distress and to raise perceptibly the standards of good living for many of our families throughout the land."

COAST WOULD BENEFIT

SEATTLE, May 14. — (AP) — If President Roosevelt's nation-wide home modernization and repair program is enacted by congress the Douglas fir areas of Oregon and Washington probably will supply approximately one-third of the vast amount of lumber required, John B. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Joint Committee on Labor of the West Coast Lumbermen's association, estimated today.

"Thousands of unemployed men and millions of unemployed capital would be put to work under this much-needed and vital program to economic recovery," Fitzgerald said.

"Fortunately President Roosevelt understands that the basis of the real wealth of our country is in the small ownership of land and the homes and structures on land.

"With the government willing to insure in part loans of private agencies to individual home owners, a vast reservoir of private capital—now going into government bonds—should be put to work in home repairs and home modernization.

"Large insurance, investing about 60 per cent of the savings of American wage earners in government bonds, can lend funds under this program to private individuals, which will put men to work and create wealth.

"This will act as a real stimulus to lumber, one of the nation's basic industries. Lumber will be used in

about 60 per cent of home repairs and modernization."

Fitzgerald pointed out that during the past four or five years home repairs and modernizations have been at a near standstill in the United States.

It is estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 building workers in Seattle, unemployed for about four years, could be returned to work if the president's program is passed by congress.

DEPORTATION STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

mother. During the first 17 years of her existence, she received two visits of an hour each from her mother who, meanwhile, had settled in Italy. She also got letters from time to time from a Mueller or Muller whom she assumed to be her father.

When she was 17, Nellie was graduated from high school and went to work as a typist. At about the same time the man Mueller appeared on the scene in person. He turned out to be the prosperous European representative of a large American manufacturing company. Greeting Nellie as his daughter, he showered her with attentions and ended by proposing that she accompany him on a business trip through continental Europe. Naturally, Nellie, overjoyed at meeting her supposed father, was enthralled by the project, and they set out together.

When it became necessary for Mueller to go to the United States, Nellie accompanied him—entering on a tourist visa.

Nellie immediately caught the zestful tempo of life in the new world and decided that she did not want to go back to Europe. This, presumably, was agreeable to Mueller. To adjust her status as a resident in the United States, Nellie went to Canada and returned with a student visa. She proceeded to Berkeley, Cal., and matriculated at the Anna Head school. Her work, however, was interrupted, first by illness, then by a trip to see Mueller in New York. In 1925 she came back to California and entered the Pacific college at Angwin. Later she became a student in the Angeles Temple school, Los Angeles. This course of study terminated with her marriage to Mr. Oberg.

After marriage it was impossible for her to keep up with her studies, and the result was her arrest by immigration authorities in 1932 soon after the birth of her daughter. Investigating her citizenship status raised the old mystery surrounding her parentage.

Strenuous efforts were made to prove the authenticity of Mrs. Oberg's suspicions concerning the identity of her father but they have come to nothing, partly because of failure to establish contact with Mueller. However, it was brought out that the man with whom she had come to America called himself John Albert Muller—not William Albert, the name shown on her birth certificate. It is Mrs. Oberg's contention that her mother married William Albert Muller, an American, in New Jersey in 1908 and that they were later divorced. If it is true that Mrs. Oberg's father was or is an American, then she too is American and not subject to deportation.

In the meantime, Mrs. Oberg has been saved from deportation—or voluntary departure—by the inability of authorities to establish her citizenship. The Swiss government denies that she is a Swiss citizen and refuses to grant her a passport. Canada will not readmit her. Mexico has denied her entry.

Under present laws there seems to be no way of straightening out this tangle. It is possible, however, that Congress will take action at this session looking to the solution of such problems. A bill now before the house would grant discretionary power to the authorities for use in cases which call for an admixture of mercy or common sense with justice. At present officials have no latitude; they must proceed in accordance with the strict letter of the law, under all circumstances.

Oregon Folk at Hotels in City

Oregon folk stopping at the Osburn hotel over Sunday and Monday included J. W. Wright, Frank S. Glover, G. F. Johnson, R. R. McIntyre, R. H. Frohm, all of Portland, Claude St. Clair of Astoria.

At the Eugene were Percy Hillis, Portland, E. N. DePree, Salem, Ferns Tedlow, Portland, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lindberg, Roseburg, Mrs. Porter, J. Neff, Mrs. A. W. Warnock, both of Medford, Mrs. Maudie Pope Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Greer, A. W. Adamson, Betty Allen, and Mrs. R. E. Smith, all of Portland.

MAHONEY HIT STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

sociation's intensive campaign to nominate these five. Mrs. Mary Near, chairman of the women's committee, has urged all women interested to attend. She added two more names to her committee Monday, Mrs. Laura Harris for Eugene, and Mrs. Clara Barkholder, chairman of the Cottage Grove committee.

Dr. H. W. Titus, chairman of the association, is in charge of the rally lunch Tuesday.

Eligibility Questioned

Mahoney's opponents in the democratic party have been taking shots at him somewhat frequently of late in an attempt to stop the Klamath Falls mayor in his drive for nomination. Monday, opponents brought up the question of Mahoney's eligibility to run for governor, reminiscent of the question raised when he ran for mayor of the Klamath city.

According to the state constitution, Mahoney's opponents pointed out, a candidate for governor must have been a resident in the state for "three years next preceding his election."

This clause is found in Article 5, section 2, of the state constitution. No definite date of Mayor Mahoney's establishing residence in the state has been obtained by the party leaders, but their best information is that he came here in December, 1931. In order to be eligible, he should have been a resident in the state since November, 1931, at least, they point out.

It is not likely that any serious attempt to have the militant mayor disqualified will be made, however, since those who are supporting Martin realize that much of the attack against Mahoney merely reflects his own attitude. Mahoney just tells his hearers that he is being persecuted and lets it go at that.

Record Assailed

Two newspaper attacks on Mahoney have been made in the past few days. In the Capital Journal, Salem, strong democratic paper, a story on Mahoney's record as mayor of Tekon, Wash., carries the following resolution adopted by the Tekon city council concerning the actions of Mahoney "in wrongfully and unlawfully endorsing and cashing city warrants."

He later made denials, but the resolution adopted by the council did not grant him immunity from prosecution. Following is the resolution:

Resolution

"WHEREAS, said City Warrants upon the Current Expense Fund, to-wit: Warrant No. 7948, for \$92.44, dated Jan. 10th, 1925, in favor of National Surety Co.; and Warrant No. 7952, for \$45.98, dated Feb. 4th, 1925, in favor of O. Mattoon; and upon the Water Fund, to-wit: Warrant No. 960, for \$109.10, dated May 20th, 1924, in favor of Mahoney and Lamborn; Warrant No. 1020, dated Dec. 10th, 1924, for \$300.00 in favor of H. Green; Warrant No. 1037, dated Jan. 10th, 1925, for \$104.00 in favor of Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; and Warrant No. 1038, dated Jan. 10, 1925, for \$32.60, in favor of M. Mattoon; Warrant No. 1038, dated Jan. 10, 1925, for \$32.60, in favor of O. Mattoon, were wrongfully and unlawfully endorsed and presented for payment by him, and were unlawfully paid by the City Treasurer to him; and,

"WHEREAS, said Willis E. Mahoney has paid to the City Clerk for the benefits of the City of Tekon the amount of said warrants with any interest thereon paid by the City of Tekon, to reimburse it for said sums so wrongfully and unlawfully received by him.

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Tekon that the City Clerk of the City of Tekon pay to the City Treasurer the said sum of \$722.52, so paid by said Willis E. Mahoney, and said sum be deposited to show a separate refund of each of said warrants and that separate and several receipts for each sum be issued by said City Treasurer to said City Clerk.

"On motion by Councilman W. C. Waugh, seconded by Councilman A. was adopted with the understanding that no promise, direct or indirect, by any councilman, by the Mayor, by the City Clerk, or by the City Attorney, had been made to said Willis E. Mahoney that such reimbursement and repayment would bring him immunity from prosecution for said acts.

"A poll of the Council showed each

5-Piece Pink Glass BERRY BOWL SETS, 35c

Complete METROPOLITAN STORE 735 WILL. ST.

member present voted in the affirmative; and said resolution was ordered spread upon the minutes of the Council to make a record of the transaction.

Signed J. P. Burson R. W. Curtis City Clerk Mayor

"I, W. D. Codd, City Clerk of the City of Tekon, Washington, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Tekon City Council held on the 21st day of June, 1932, in so far as they refer to the warrant transactions of Willis E. Mahoney."

W. D. CODD, City Clerk.

Tekon, Washington, May 9, 1934. (Seal)

The "Klamath Progress," weekly newspaper of Klamath county, this week "exposes" the deal whereby Mahoney acquired property to enable him to be eligible to the office of mayor.

In a signed affidavit, J. R. Shaw, for some time police chief of Klamath Falls and who was involved with Mahoney in the milk fund matter, states that "on or about September 23, 1932, in order that Willis Mahoney could qualify as mayor," he decided to him certain property.

He swears there was no consideration passed for the deed and that a short time after the election, on February 24, 1933, Mahoney deeded the property back to Shaw. The paper also carries a statement from the sheriff of Klamath county to the effect Mahoney has never paid taxes in Klamath county.

RENNIE PROJECT STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

ent and that this figure would jump to 50 million kwh under the lower rates.

Erection of the dam would create a lake nine miles long, it is estimated. Of the construction costs, \$5,000,000 would go direct to labor with the possibility of putting 500 men to work 30 days after the money was available. It is estimated 1,800 men would be given work for three years on the project.

Under the chamber's proposal, the project would be built by the government which would then sell power direct to municipalities with the Willamette Valley Power league offering to aid in contracting the power. The government is asked to designate how the project would be operated and how managed. To prove the feasibility of the project, a complete history of the Eugene power utility is included.

GROVE FIRE STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

and a half million feet. Much if it had been seasoning a long time, some of it as much as two years, and was dry as a tinder.

Box Cars Burned

In addition to the two buildings, docks and the stock of lumber, 15 box cars on the Southern Pacific tracks, on the sidetracks were destroyed. It was not known how many of the cars were loaded.

One of the buildings of the plant was erected about eight years ago and the other about four years ago, both being about 700 feet long. The plant has been under the management of William MacGibbon for several years.

Owing to the power lines being out, all of Cottage Grove was in darkness Sunday night. Churches held services by candle light and the local theater was unable to operate. Candles flickered in hundreds of homes.

An extract of dorrer root is being used in sprays to kill house flies.

McDONALD

12:30 CONTINUOUS 11:30

Now Till Thurs.

The WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL BANKER!

Arlliss Prices 20c-15c Mats

25c All Seats Nites

George ARLLISS

The HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

LORITA YOUNG BORIS KARLOFF ROBERT YOUNG A Ziva Company Picture

Silly Symphony

"Funny Little Bunnies"

DOCK STRIKE STORY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

employees had said yesterday that, in view of a police promise to insure protection, commerce would be carried on today.

Throughout the morning hours Portland shipping was tied up 100 per cent. No violence or disorder was reported.

Although headquarters of the Loggers' and Sawmill Workers' union here announced Saturday that members of that organization would strike in sympathy with the longshoremen, they had taken no such action today.

It was explained that although a vote of sympathy with longshoremen had been taken, the Loggers' and Sawmill Workers' group had not yet polled a strike vote.

STRIKE SPREADING

By UNITED PRESS

Compromise agreements in some cities and the use of strike breakers in others combined to roll the freight from hundreds of cargo steamers in American ports today, but a longshoremen's strike which began last week on the west coast threatened to spread to eastern shipping centers.

In New York, 1,000 dock workers walked from Hudson river piers, The Mallory line threw 600 strike breakers into their covered piers and said loading and unloading would not be interrupted. Another walkout was threatened at the Southern Pacific lines, in sympathy with strikes against that company in Galveston and Houston, Texas.

On the west coast, where losses from perishable cargoes were mounting, ship owners of half a dozen ports announced they would use strike-breakers. Police armed with riot equipment.

Today's principal setbacks were at Portland and Seattle, where shipping has been at a standstill for nearly a week.

Twenty-two freighters in San Francisco bay awaited unloading while employers sought additional crews. Strikers were joined by the San Francisco teamsters union, which has voted not to move cargoes unloaded by strike-breakers.

At Houston, Texas, the situation was eased by a compromise agreement under which 8,000 dockworkers went back to work.

Strikebreakers unloaded the Clyde-Mallory ships at Galveston. The Clyde-Mallory company was the only concern affected at the big Texas port.

Housewives' Forum

By MARIAN LOWRY

(Continued From Page 1)

1-2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1-8 teaspoon salt. Combine half with 2 tablespoons butter. Add remaining sugar, 3 tablespoons cherry juice. Beat until it is creamy.—Mrs. P. G. Bradway, motor route 3, Eugene.

Cherry Jelly

½ cup cherry juice, ½ cup apple juice.

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1 cup sugar. Boil till it sheets from spoon. Cherry Pie De Luxe 2 cups fresh cherries, ½ cup water, 1½ cups sugar, 1 T. tapioca (quick), Cook cherries, sugar and tapioca with water 10 minutes. Remove from fire. Cool, pour in baked pie shell. Cover with whipped cream and serve or just when serving cover with vanilla ice cream. A very delicious pie, delicate fresh flavored. Canned cherries may also be used.—Alvena Roberts, Bachel.

Fluffy Short Cake

Remove all crust from your bread, and slice. Toast a golden brown, and butter freely, keeping warm.

Crush your berries, strawberries or wild blackberries, I imagine are the best. Cover your toast with crushed sugared berries, and serve with either plain cream or ice cream.

We like it better than any baked short cake. I feel certain it will help a young cook from bitter tears.—Mrs. E. L. Allison, Eugene.

Cherry Pudding

1 qt. pitted, sweetened black cherries, 2 tablespoons corn starch, 2 or 3 bananas, sliced, 1 cup chopped walnut meats, Drain cherries, heat juice. When boiling, add corn starch, stirred up with a little of the juice or water. When cooked and real thick, add cherries, bananas and nuts. Serve cold with whipped cream.—Mrs. John Martin, route 1, Creswell.

Cherry Pudding

1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 rounded tablespoons butter, 1½ cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, Cream butter and sugar. Add flour sifted with baking powder, alternately with milk. Put in buttered pan and pour over it the following:

1½ cups seeded cherries (fresh or canned), 1 cup sugar, 2 cups boiling water, 2 tablespoons butter, Bake in slow oven for 45 minutes. Serve with cream and it is guaranteed to please.—Mrs. Marvin Spores, route 1, Springfield.

Maraschino Cherries

4½ pounds Royal Anne cherries, pitted, 4½ pounds sugar, 1 ounce red coloring, 1 ounce almond extract, Juice 1 lemon, 2 quarts water, 2 tablespoons salt, 1 teaspoon alum, 3 cups water for syrup, Soak pitted cherries overnight in a brine of the 2 quarts water, salt and alum. Next morning drain cherries. Combine cherries, the 3 cups water, sugar and coloring and heat to boiling point. Let stand 24 hours. Again boil up and let stand 24 hours more. Bring to boiling a third time and seal while hot. These, if properly made, are firm and of a bright red color.—Mrs. F. C. Swindall, 1975 Emerald street, Eugene.

Cherry Salad

Pit and halve 1 pint Royal Anne cherries. Dice 4 slices pineapple. Cut ½ lb. marshmallows in fourths. Cut lengthwise ¼ pound blanched almonds.

Dressing: yolks 2 eggs, juice of one lemon, ¼ teaspoon mustard. Scald ½ cup milk, add to yolks, lemon juice and mustard. Cook in double boiler until thick. When cool, fold in fruit and nuts and add ½ pint whipped cream.

Let stand several hours before serving.—Alice E. Birdsall, 1706 Jefferson street, Eugene.

Theaters

By R. W. J.

MONDAY PROGRAMS

HEILIG—"No Greater Glory", with George Breakston, Frankie Darro and Jackie Searl. Ends Tuesday.

McDONALD—"The House of Rothschild", with George Arliss. Ends Wednesday.

STATE—"Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen", with Dorothea Wiek, Alice Brady, Baby LeRoy. Ends Tuesday.

COLONIAL—"Double Bill, 'Let's Be Ritzy', with Lew Ayres, plus 'Evenings for Sale', with Herbert Marshall, Sari Maritza. Ends Tuesday.

Plugs in this column are frequent. Most of the pictures reviewed present certain entertainment values, and they rarely merit disapproval. However, we occasionally run across one far better than the ordinary run that we wish there were a more emphatic way of calling theatre-goers' attention to it. Such a picture is "No Greater Glory", showing at the Heilig. Frank Borge, who made "Lady for a Day", has lent his directorial genius to it, and a youngster named George Breakston gives a performance unexcelled in our experience. It's a story of a group of boys who hold forth in rival "clubs", conduct miniature warfare. So deftly is the story told, so carefully worked out, that the boys and their battles become symbols of warring nations, and the results of their strategic efforts assume tremendous importance. One of the few truly great pictures.

"The House of Rothschild", at the McDonald is another. Cinema addicts are fortunate in the presentation of two such fine pictures here at this time. George Arliss, as Nathan Rothschild, surpasses his work in "Disraeli", while the supporting cast is superb. The story of the great banking house, beautifully mounted, excellently directed, and with the type of acting you'd expect from Arliss. Has merited the "raves" of the country's leading critics.

A powerful drama, grim in its greater part, with capable acting and direction is "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen", playing at the State theatre. Dorothea Wiek, the continental star, is seen as the movie queen whose child, Baby LeRoy, is "snatched". Jack LaRue is the kidnapper, Alice Brady the ignorant country woman instrumental in its return. Not much comedy, but a moving story that should jerk your heartstrings.

Haven't seen "Let's Be Ritzy", at the Colonial, but understand it concerns troubles of Lew Ayres with extravagant wife Pat Ellis. Operative X-3 okay it. "Evenings for Sale", double billed with it, is a smooth, sophisticated comedy, with suave, charming Herbert Marshall in the masculine lead, lovely, endearing Sari Maritza as the heart interest. About a gigolo, his difficulties with an American matron, Mary Roland, and love's final triumph. Recommended.

More than \$8,000,000 was spent in construction work on Kansas highways during 1933.

BETTER PICTURES

HEILIG

PERFECT SOUND

POSITIVELY ENDS TUESDAY NIGHT

NO GREATER REVIEWS

have ever been written than for

"NO GREATER GLORY"

"ONE FILM YOU MUST SEE! ONE OF THE CINEMA'S MOST FASCINATING HOURS. TOO EXTRAORDINARY A FILM TO RISK MISSING!"

"ONE OF THE FINEST FILMS OF ITS KIND EVER SCREENED. HARDLY A DRY EYE IN THE THEATRE. THE CLIMAX OF NO GREATER GLORY IS ONE YOU WON'T FORGET FOR MANY A DAY."

"YOU WILL THRILL AND LAUGH AND WEEP AS MUCH AS YOU DID AT 'WHAT PRICE GLORY' OR 'ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT.' ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC MOVIES EVER FILMED."

"NO GREATER GLORY IS ALL THAT ITS MAKERS SAY IT IS. THERE ARE SCENES WHICH WILL LINGER LONG IN THE MEMORY. ENOUGH TO RECOMMEND THE PICTURE WITHOUT RESERVATION."

"PUTS IT BEYOND THE USUAL TREND OF FILM ENTERTAINMENT. ONE OF THE IMPORTANT DRAMAS OF THE YEAR."

"THE MOST COURAGEOUS PICTURE OF THE SEASON... A MASTERPIECE."