EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE REGISTER-GUARD

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Published every evening and Sunday)
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER - - - Alton F. Baker
MANAGING EDITOR - - - - William M. Tugman
NEWS SERVICE, Associated Press, United Press
MEMBER - - - - - Audit Bureau of Circulations

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.

ISSUES OF DAY INTERPRETED

BEGINNING today on the first page, readers of The Register-Guard will find the first of a series of articles in which leading members of the faculty at the University of Oregon will discuss the great constitutional issues which the New Deal has brought to the front through it efforts to solve the depression problems of social and economic readjustment. The first articles in this series will be by Dr. James H. Gilbert, dean of the social sciences in the Oregon system of higher education. He will discuss the monetary problems, on which he is an authority. In another series Dr. Calvin Crunbaker, economist, will discuss the spreading problems of interstate commerce. Wayne L. Morse, dean of the University law school, will explain the legal phases of the situation in their relation to the nation's habits of life. Finally Dr. John T. Ganoe, of the department of history will show how these problems have grown out of the nation's part.

The articles have been written by these experts at the suggestion of Judge Robert W. Sawyer, publisher of The Bend Bulletin, who has seen the need of some such calm and factual explanation of the complex issues on which we all will be voting, one way or another in time to come. Already we hear some leaders calling to the people to "liberalize the constitution", by specific amendments. Others are shouting to "stand by the constitution", opposing all change. Most of us are only dimly aware of how much the constitution has been changed since it was first written, not only by the process of specific amendment but by the interpretation of the courts. Most of us are only partly conscious of the conflict of authority which has been going on since the beginning between the administrative, the legislative and the judicial divisions of our government, and likewise we find it somewhat difficult to visualize the struggles between centralized federal control and the decentralized authority of states.

We do know that there is much woe in the land. We do know that much of it is due to the uncontrolled and seemingly uncontrollable development of business. We all talk freely of the need of vast pension systems, regulations of labor relations, wage standards and reforms intended to restore the American ideal of a land where everybody who will work can have his chance. We know that the Roosevelt administration has run "smack bang" into certain limitations on its power to act. We know there is a sharp difference of opinion as to just what is the proper course. We know that if constitutional safeguards are destroyed, however holy the cause, the unwholesome and un-American institution of dictatorship might be the next step. We know we want "PROSPERITY" and most of us believe we can get it and keep it without giving up any American rights. The problem is how far to go in changing or adapting the institutions our founders set up.

The authors of these articles will not attempt to give you any of the "answers". They are attempting only to show what these problems are in their historical background and present context. We believe these men are performing a valuable public service to the citizens of this state.

LOBBIES OF GENTLER SORT

SPEAKING of lobbies, there have always been "lobbies", and will be till human nature is perfected, at which time there will be no need of what we know as government. In the early days, when life moved at a slower and more dignified pace the "social lobby" was all-important. Nor did the most austere of the founding fathers scorn it.

It is related that Jefferson and Hamilton came to an impasse over certain matters very early in Washington's administration. Jefferson wanted the new federal government to assume the burdensome debts of the states. Hamilton opposed the "assumptionists" and fought for a central bank which Jefferson blocked. Likewise Jefferson wanted the nation's capital located somewhere near the center of the new union, if possible in his own state, Virginia; Hamilton wanted it farther north, near New York.

A dinner was given! Just as thousands of such dinners have been given since. Gracious ladies were present. There was excellent food, splendid wine, entertaining conversation. The powerful opponents were brought together, and, it is reported, the basis of the compromise ultimately made was established over coffee cups.

On the modern legislative scene, the "social lobby" grows less and less important. An aspiring congressman has been known to change his vote as the result of an invitation to golf at exclusive Chevy Chase. In some cases, it is still possible to build an approach by seeing that certain invitations to select parties reach an ambitious wife.

The high-salaried "public relations men" who maintain offices in Washington to represent trade associations, patriotic societies, world causes, and whatnot still know the value of the proper social approach, but Congress has become too big to make this method effective except with those who occupy the more important legislative posts.

The favorite method of the modern lobby is to "build fires" under the wavering congressman back in the district where he gets his vote. There are many, many ways of doing this, through business and professional connections, through organizations, through the press. Another method is to put obstacles in the way of his hopes.

If you can find some way to keep people from seeing people you can stop all this. When there is found that statesman who lives and acts entirely by rule of reason, you can tell all the figures in the Hall of Fame to move over and give him the place.

PLAYGROUNDS AN OPPORTUNITY

EACH day Eugeneans have presented for their use and enjoyment a playground that a state playground official recently commended as "among the best in the state". Trained supervisors, under the direction of a competent and permanent recreational council, are devoting their entire time toward making the local playgrounds the "best in the state". With the timely help of the American Legion still more safe play spots for children are being developed and equipped on schoolgrounds, vacant lots.

In addition to these many organized playgrounds, there are, within the city, some choice recreational spots for people of all ages. Chief among these are the Skinner butte park with facilities for picnicing and swimming which more than a thousand now use in a single day—and Hendrick's park, with its deer and elk and winding drives on picturesque wooded crests. In the proposed development of the fairgrounds as a recreation center, the west side may at last achieve "parity" with the east side in the matter of park convenience. What is needed most is still wider use of all this city's facilities so people will appreciate the opportunity of these parks.

Some day in the not distant future the Eugene system of parks will be extended. It is interesting to note in the report on the Willamette Valley project recently laid before Governor Martin, one whole section is devoted to the development of state, county and city parks. State and county park boards are proposed to work with city park commissions in coordinating a program of this sort.

The first step toward major park programs in any community, however, must be "public interest". That interest depends on actual use of parks. When people, old and young, not only use the playgrounds and swimming pools and picnic facilities of the parks but become interested in the birds and animals and trees and "park inhabitants", you can say a park movement is really under way in that community.

In Ashland they name trees. In Bend they make familiar acquaintances of animals and birds. Before we need large sums of money for park expansion we need intimate park interest of this sort.—M. B.

LOBBYISTS GO FOR A RIDE

NOT very edifying is the spectacle which the senatorial investigation of the utilities lobby has brought to light. Yet there is little that is really new in it. The Associated Gas and Electric Company, a vast holding corporation operating in many states spent $700,000 to knock the "death sentence" clause out of the Roosevelt bill to regulate such concerns. This expenditure probably represents only a small part of the money spent by similar concenrs and associations.

It would have been a perfectly legitimate expenditure but for certain facts. Men were employed to ransack telephone directories in many cities for names to be signed to fake telegrams of protest to Congress. Thousands of citizens were falsely represented or represented without their consent as objecting to the "death sentence" for holding companies. When the investigation was started not only were company records hidden or destroyed but telegraph offices were invaded and telegraph company employes induced to burn their records of the messages which were sent out.

Nothing will be a more potent argument against holding companies than the admission of A. E. Beach, securities manager of the concern, that though his company could find $700,000 for such a splurge, in the last few years it hasn't paid its stockholders a cent. It was money of stockholders (and of consumers in the last analysis) which was spent for these corrupting activities. And under cross-examination, Mr. Beach admitted that consumers would ultimately pay the cost.

The efforts of other more conservative (or cautious) concerns and associations to repudiate the action of the A. G. E. company are not convincing. They have avoided some of the stupid blunders made by Beach and his associates. Nevertheless, there is only a thin line between what the A. G. E. did and the more respectable lobby technique. Nor are Big Money interests the only offenders. Every kind of organization which has "a want" at Washington employs much the same technique — petitions, letters, telegrams, threats, pressures and the methods used to build up such "showings of sentiment" are seldom ethical or even discreet.

So far as the offending utilities are concerned, exposure is the worst punishment that could be visited on them. No doubt the present investigation will be followed by demands for new laws to reinforce corrupt practice statutes. Possibly, it can be made a felony to "represent" any person without his sworn consent. So far, all efforts to "reform" lobbies have been futile. By employing some "lame duck" ex-member who has the privileges of the floor, anybody can "pipeline" direct to the center of debate.

Furthermore, lobbies cannot be eliminated without seriously impairing the very necessary right of every citizen to protest when his interests are in any way affected by legislation. The only real cure, if people could be persuaded to accept it, would be the election of men with the intelligence and courage to make their own decisions and ignore pressures of all sorts. But that is asking MUCH!

McNARY USES COMMON SENSE

OREGON'S Senator McNary crashed the nation's headlines the other day in rather an unusual way when he undertook to sponsor for President Roosevelt the legislation which will govern the use and sale of power from the huge Bonneville project. When a Republican floor leader in entrusted with the handling of a "must bill" for a Democratic administration it is something like the old angle about the "man bites a dog" and it is news of some sort. Some reporters saw "Republican Leader Supports Administration" as a political omen of some sort.

Which it is not! On some phases of the nation's power problems, Senator McNary happens to agree with President Roosevelt. He also happens to be the senior senator from the Northwest and Bonneville pertains to the Northwest. The sensible plan worked out for the handling of Bonneville reflects Senator McNary's leadership. In getting together on the plan, both President Roosevelt and Senator McNary merely put common sense above politics.

The event has no great political significance unless it is significant that two such party leaders are able to forget partizanship. It is Oregon's good fortune to be represented by a man who enjoys confidence on both sides of the house. If McNary were a man who played a narrow political game he would not be so potent when his state needs results.—M. B.

The picnic season is in full swing and that's all right with Ajax McGurk, but he hopes there'll be no hard feelings if he reminds folks how nice it will seem to sit down at table again and tuck in a thick steak.

THE STRATOSPHERE BOYS ARE NOT ALONE!

WHAT SOME THINKERS THINK
—Compiled by CLAY E PALMER—
Pastor of First Congregational Church

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "The transmission from generation to generation of vast fortunes, by will, inheritance or gift is not consistent with the ideals and sentiments of the American people. Creative enterprise is not stimulated by vast inheritances. They bless neither those who bequeath them nor those who receive them."

Dr. William Inge: "The happiest people seem to be those who have no particular cause for being happy, except that they are."

Dr. Mary Wooley, Pres. of Mount Holyoke college: "I have been called a hopeless optimist, but progress was never made by a pessimist."

Percy Gardner, in his book, "A Lawyer's Philosophy of Life," writes: "The acquisition of property carries with it either the burden of responsibility for its proper use, or the risk of destroying character through its improper use."

Robert Morss Lovett, in reporting the "Grass Roots Conference," wrote: "No one remembered that Lincoln thought of the Constitution as Jesus thought of the Sabbath, and declared: 'This country with all its institutions, belong to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right by amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember it or overthrow it.'"

Dr. A. E. Morgan, vice chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, Canada: "If humanity is to progress there must be liberty also for the disquieted few whom most members of the conservative majority dislike. Tolerance for the minority is the real test of freedom."

Edmund Chaffee, editor the "Presbyterian Tribune": "We stand at one of the great turning points in human history. Mighty forces have been unleashed which unless controlled by the spirit and ethic of Christ will engulf us in a world wide disaster."

E. Stanley Jones, in his last book, "Christ's Alternative to Communism," writes: "The idea that a man will not work except for the profit motive is being disproved in Russia and all around the world wherever it is tried. The fact is that the men who work the hardest are the men who work for a cause. A competitive order cannot provide a cause; a collective order would."

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, scientist: "Ninety-five per cent of all altruistic and humanitarian work in the world has come and is directly or indirectly from the influence of organized religion."

Author unknown: "The man who thinks he can cheat a moral God in a moral universe is a moral imbecile."

George Bernard Shaw, world famous author and critic of organized Christianity: "After reviewing the world of human events for sixty years I am prepared to state that I see no way out of the world's misery except the way that Christ would take were He to undertake the work of a modern statesman."

Irving Babbitt, scholar: "Unless there is a reaffirmation of the truths of the inner life in some form—religious or humanistic—civilization is threatened at the base."

E. Stanley Jones, world famous missionary: "At fifty years of age life to me is getting better and better; every year is finer than the last and the adventure of life is glorious. I don't know what it is to have a bored or cynical hour."

H. G. Wells: "A resolute push now for quite a short period might reconstruct the entire basis of our collective life."

A. A. Milne, brilliant English poet and playwright: "I think war is wrong; as I think cruelty to children wrong; as I think slavery and burning of heretics wrong; as I think the exploitation of the poor wrong. The Prime Minister and Sir John Simons think that modern war is disastrous; I think that war is wrong. The Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury think that modern war is horrible. I think it is wrong. Lord Beaverbrook thinks that war puts too heavy a burden upon the taxpayer. I think it is wrong."

ON WEAK DIPLOMACY

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—It does seem, indeed, that European nations are set in the habit of considering a treaty as "Just a Scrap of Paper," as your recent editorial goes to show. Honor among these nations seems to be a lost art. No one seems able to trust any other much of any beyond the point of political expediency. As Tennyson puts it: "...the nations do but murmur, snarling at each other's heels."

But we Americans are not to be limited by European notions of honor or right dealings among nations. Wise old George Washington forewarned us to keep away from entangling foreign alliances. The world is indeed a small place these days; and we do not enjoy quite as much isolation as formerly. But the world is yet large enough and we Americans are yet isolated enough to have a large measure of freedom of our corporate national will in working out our national destinies.

We solemnly pledged the honor of the nation when we co-sponsored and signed, along with some 60 other nations, the Kellogg-Briand treaty renouncing war as an instrument of international policy. Treaties are part of the constitution, the supreme law of the land. When we pledge the honor of the nation we pledge the honor of each one of us as individual Americans.

No one expects America to be an idealistic sheep among very realistic wolves. The billion dollars we have this year alloted to "defense" should free us from the fear of any such Polyanna-like course. But as Will Rogers (who speaks many a true word in jest) points out, our first line of defense is not the military but the diplomatic. And he adds it is a woefully weak first line. Who would rise to dispute the gentleman's contention?

It seems to be (purely an amateur observer) that as long as our foreign policy continues to waver between deference to the wishes of military men on the one hand and commercial men on the other, it is not likely to show much more character than it has in the post-war past. Since when has America asked the league of nations to be responsible for her national honor, pledged when she signed the Kellogg-Briand treaty renouncing war forever as an instrument of our national policy?

Every truly patriotic American who ponders our reply to little Abyssinia must feel some degree of shame that our best advice is to appeal to the league, the holding company for some of the more powerful European nations. We could at least politely suggest to Italy that she was a party to the agreement to renounce war.

A little leak in a dike does not take long to widen.

EDWIN W. WILLIAMS.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

FOR ZUMWALT SITE

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—In as few words as possible, I wish to say that the place proposed by E. W. Zumwalt as a site for a pioneer museum is far superior to any other yet mentioned. In the shade of the twenty splendid oaks the thermometer usually registers on warm days several degrees lower than at any other point in the city. This place suggested by Mr. Zumwalt is near the eastern entrance to the city, and only a short distance from the university. Persons entering the city from the south would be impressed with the respect and reverence that we of today will have given to the memory of those who three generations earlier gave to us our fertile valleys and timbered hills, and laid the foundation for a beautiful and delightful city. And who led the way to our securing one of our country's finest educational institutions. As has been said, if on entering a city one sees good things, he will look only for good things.

In this case he will have first seen the pioneer memorial building and next the university grounds and buildings, showing present facilities and future possibilities. He will go on through the city seeing only good things and as he leaves he will carry with him a happy memory. But on the other hand if the oaks are felled and converted into lumber and wood as is now contemplated and there continues to be little else on Franklin Blvd. but wrecking yards with their acres of wreckage, will any visitor from the south ever see the university or any other thing good in the city? We can not spare the space in the east city or county park, for any building of any kind, it would not leave us breathing room, and we would soon wish it removed.

If the contemplated building were located on the fair grounds the traveling world in passing through would never find it out. If placed on the butte as visioned by Mr. Wilkins, we elderly people might never again see the priceless articles that carry us through our memory—back to the days of our childhood and the presence of our parents. It is true that persons visiting the city from the south, would on reaching the falls of the Willamette river east of the city, observe in the distance a princely monument crowning a noble butte, and wonder at its purpose. But in traveling through a mile of wreckage before reaching the city center, they will have become so "down in the mouth" that no effort at display of civic pride by any citizen could induce them to lift their heads to observe any structure atop the butte. I am voting right now, if the oaks plot be selected that it be called the Pioneer Memorial park in honor of our beloved pioneer parents. This place can be reached by a short easy walk, or a five-minutes ride on the bus. Anyone that can drive a car can go right in among the oaks. The room for storing construction material will make it much less expensive to build at the oaks than at any other point so far mentioned.

D. R. HILL.

The Bootes nebula is the most distant point ever measured by astronomers. It is 1,300,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles away.

TO AN EARWIG

Curses on thee, little pest!
Would that I could raid thy nest—
Crush thy young beneath my heel,
Proud, exultant, would I feel.

Any door that opens wide,
Gangs of airwigs sneak inside—
Raid the cupboards, mount the stair;
Earwigs found just everywhere.

In my food and in my bed,
In my socks and on my head;
Worse than spiders, ant, or slugs!
Darn things drive me nearly bugs.

When old Noah filled his ark
(This thought finds me in the lark)—
Built for those who did not sin,
How come he let earwigs in?

J. GITCHELL.

Crickets and katydids of the same species in different parts of the country have distinguishing chirps and trills added to their common calls, according to an eminent Washington, D. C. scientist.

A eparate stove is used to cook each dish of food in some parts of the Philippines. Tre stoves consist of clay bowls, which hold the charcoal fire over which the pots rest.

AN ANSWER

CRESWELL, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Sunday you printed my letter "To Prof." Tuesday I get a letter from Mrs. Somebody saying, "You have insulted our professors, called them money hogs. And who are you? A Red with a picayune job in some two by four mill or a one-horse farmer?"

Hot stuff, eh? So hot that I heard it sizzle, just like the fish that got away. Pretty good guesser, lady. You got one out of three right. I am a democrat, and yes, I have no job, even in a 2x4 mill. People don't employ old rusty crackpots like they used to do. People want bright, shiny vassals who do and say "uh huh," "yes," "you bet" or "me too."

The only thing we old crackpots can do is write to the paper, circulate petitions and starve.

No, no, lady the professors are not money hogs. It is true that while he gets his three thousand seven of us get nothing; but the dollars he draws from the pool are mere fingerlings. Scarcely big enough to give the pan a fishy smell. Why lady, he will have to work 20 years to get as much as Max Baer got in an hour or two the other night. Did you ever hear of a certain Andy who admitted before the court that his net income last year was above six millions? There, lady, is a real fisherman, an expert, a genuine money hog, who uses all sorts of lure from aluminum spoons to "old rye whisky." If the professor had commenced to teach the day Jesus Christ was born and had lived and worked every year at his present salary he should have to live and work another 65 years for his total 2000 years' salary to amount to Andy's net income for one year. Yet, lady, you call me a Red because I want to restrain Andy. Because I want to prevent his taking so many of those dollars that there may be a few more left for the professor and for you, to say nothing about the 15,000 for whom not a penny is left.

Next time you write address the Mail Bag, so all of the old crackpots can read all you say.

T. F. KABLER.

MRS. GAWLEY

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—The time has come (the walrus said) for some one to come forth, ere it is too late, and save this country from these frenzied Townsendites. It's really getting serious, you know, that out of this nation of millions of enlightened people, that there isn't some one smart enough to prove to all these Townsendites just how "crazy," feeble, and "unsound" their plan is.

I read Harpole's letter and I'd like to call his attention to one fact, letters ridiculing the PLAN, are about as effective as baying at the moon.

The Townsend movement is tremendous, and unless some wise man gets busy pretty soon, you are going to see IT put into effect, so don't waste any more of the Guard's space with ridicule, but DO something.

Why don't YOU tell us how to bring back prosperity? Simply howling, "The Townsend won't do it," does not change the situation one iota.

I wonder if you, Mr. Harpole, ever heard the remark that "what Eugene needs more than any thing else is a pay roll?" Did you ever live in a town that had, not one, but several pay rolls? Did you ever live in a town with very few, or none at all? Which would you choose to do business in? Me?—I'd take the town or country, where every person over 60 was on a PAY ROLL. Then I'd not worry about such trifling items as taxes or high living costs.

I thank you,

MRS. R. L. GAWLEY.

MR. HARPOLE

JUNCTION CITY.—(To the Editor)—Be cheerful and live longer. Open the shutters and throw them wide
And welcome the sunshine in;
Summer is with us with all its hopes
And conquest we're bound to win;
Open your heart to the glorious now
And the joys tomorrow will bring;
Sweep the chords on the harp of life
And help the angels to sing.

Pull down the blinds in the old back room
The realm of yesterday;
Forget the troubles and worries you've had,
Just whistle a roundelay;
Your path is strewn with the joys of life
And roses bloom everywhere;
So pluck life's gifts with an eager hand
And the flowers that blossom there.

Why should you sigh while others shout,
Or weep while others smile,
You reap no harvest from sobs and tears,
But gladness is worth your while.
So tune your soul to the higher key
And leave out the minor strain;
The world will answer your joyous call
And join in life's sweet refrains.

Author unknown. Contributed by K. P. Harpole, Junction City, Ore.

THANKS

LEBANON, Ore.—(To the Editor)—I have just read with much interest your editorial headed, "Sounds Like Middle Ages," concerning the attempt of certain gentlemen to test the legality of Governor Martin's right to the office of governor. It is a very well written article and states the case very fairly. I congratulate you on the editorial.

SAM'L M. GARLAND.

ROLLING IN WEALTH

YONCOLLA, Ore.—(To the Editor)—It is with joy I wish to say that the Townsend club numbers are growing like weeds in the "spring time."

Do not be discouraged if our critics say we are a bunch of fanatics. If we are such, we are the largest bunch of people standing for one thing. "The Townsend plan" put into operation by the two percent transaction tax. They say, where is the money coming from? Why, it is coming from where it is. It can be adjusted to meet all requirements. Printing press money or a check book. They ask, where is it all? Just around the corner. If one can only find that corner. The banks have 10 billion dollars stagnant money, the amount of money in circ[ulation] does not amount to very much, is the turnover of that amount Townsendites are after.

In the July 7 issue of the Eu[gene] Guard, the editor writes in comm[ent]ing on "the American Messiah" for some one to espouse some [more] workable scheme than the O. A. P. and do it quick. Now, our [editor] knows we need a remedy quick that will cure the ills of [the] people, resulting fom the dose of "New Deal." we have so far had [to] take. If the present administration keeps on calling for the billions [to] oil up their political machine our children will be born with [more] than $2000.00 debt hanging around their necks.

Dear friend take hope, for [when] such labor leaders as A. F. Wh[itney] take their stand fo the Town[send] plan, we know it will work, if given a chance. Mr. Whitney [re]marked in his speech at Cleve[land], Ohio, that Dr. Townsend had "ca[used] the American people to realize [that] it is neither wise nor good Ameri[canism] for the masses to keep denying themselves of the things of life, while bankers, financiers and industrialists exploit abundant resources."

One critic says it is a crime [to] skin Peter to give to others. Certainly. And that is just what Townsendites want to get from, and in running the nation a transaction tax everyone will [pay] his share and no more. And as young people grow up, they will [be] storing up their paid up policy living as they go along, instead [of] existing under the day light [robbery] as their parents are now doing.

Now the "point" in Mr. Harpole's article is so far out of sight, [there] is no hope of ever finding it.

Now to wind up, this idea [is] when we are employed by Uncle [Sam] to spend $200 a month to get machinery of the money circulating agoing, and give the unemployed employment, we are then rolling [in] wealth. The only fault I have [to] find it, I will still have to watch pennies, for $200 a month is very much.

Yours for Townsend Victory,
MRS. OLIVE McK[INNON]

FREE LABOR PARADOX

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—It seems that the lawmakers [and] officials are very much concerned about the handling of labor at [the] present time in keeping with the popular concept, the problem carrie[d to] the public mind.

We are told inmates of penal institutions are to construct roads, trails and not compete with free labor. The term "free labor" can be interpreted to mean—what? "Free labor" like your "free water" sounds like [a] paradox. The jobless worker [out]side of jail must beg for work, protection to hold a job where employers and former employes are [in] dispute over wages and working [con]ditions, or practically otherwise declare themselves paupers to [get] relief employment.

No reader of average intelligence [is] sucker enough to swallow the tale about "free labor." So long [as] there is an employer element in [the] social set-up owning the means [of] life to whom labor must submit [for] employment—just so long will [labor] be "free" only as it appears in newspapers "in principle" but not [in] Fact.

The public officials are right [to] claim there is "free labor," wrong when labor fails to believe [it].

Inmate labor cannot possibly compete with free labor because free to labor under the present social set is not status quo.

Labor, bought for money like other commodity to yield profit, not "free labor" in the chain [of] thought, which links the more enlightened workers. The entire labor [situa]tion is a comical joke at which the most stupid should laugh and [en]joy it, too.

The country provides a great [sys]tem of natural resources and a [net]work of wonderful machines, i.e., the farms, in the mills, mines [and] factories—not to be forever owned and controlled by a small profit motivated employer class, which have police, (minions of their lawful order) apply friction very adeptly [to] workers—free only to labor at [a] subsistence and un-American level but to become the joint property [of] all who labor free to produce abundance everything for use. The new economic order, the new work "Big Shots" care not to counter.

I often wonder about the constitutionality of having a genuine system of "Free Labor" under a competitiveless, moneyless, and classless form of government.

D. W. M'KINNON,
Springfield, Ore.

News of Lorane

LORANE, July 20.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cunningham [and] daughter, Elma Sutherland, [left] Tuesday to visit relatives in Ida[ho]. Mr. Cunningham's mother from Ok[lahoma] home, a brother from Virginia [and] a brother from Arkansas are all visiting there.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Tweet of Bend visited at the Will Lohrey home Sunday. Mrs. Tweet is a [sister] of Mr. Lohrey.

The Leslie Herendeen family spent the week-end at the coast.

Fern Albright of Siuslaw [val]ley visited several days with [Misses] Dunn, Winnie and Fern Lehrey.

Pete Cunningham mashed a finger at the mill Saturday while handling lumber.

The A. C. Skelton family returned from a visit in California Sunday.

Fern and Archie Lehrey are ill with measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Milne of Eugene visited at the T. P. A[...] home Thursday.

Luther Anderson of Salem visited his brother Ted Anderson Sunday.

Among those attending the double baseball game in Cottage Grove Monday night were Chauncey [and] Clyde Davis, Carl Dunn, Al[...] Herendeen, Wallace Richardson, Lyle and Alton Conrad.

Ted Anderson visited his mother at a Eugene hospital Friday evening.

More vitamin B to maintain health is required by men than by women.