

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
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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.

OREGON BUILDS THE CAPITOL

It has been reported that Mr. Francis Keally, the winning architect for Oregon's new statehouse, does not think too well of Oregon's project to decorate that structure with wood murals, especially of the project to carve those murals in woods native to Oregon. It has been reported of Mr. Keally that he has said that the new statehouse is "his baby" and that he intends to build it and decorate it according to his own artistic ideas.

Before it is too late there should be a very frank showdown with the eminent Mr. Keally. Mr. Keally's relation to the state of Oregon is no different from that of any other architect to the builder. Admittedly the builder can often be very troublesome. Admittedly the builder should not interfere with the architect's judgment once there has been general agreement as to the general style and outlines of the structure.

But certainly the client has a right to demand that his purposes shall be served, and in this connection, the criticisms offered recently by Senator Allan Bynon have been practical. The interior arrangements in the original Keally design was far from good and needs much adjustment to prevent waste of space and waste of money. And even more important is the owner's demand that he shall have the final say as to decorations.

It is perfectly natural that the architect of the statehouse should regard the building as his professional monument. It is also a monument of the people of Oregon. And there is the more important interest in this connection. It is the people of Oregon who will be living with this building, not Mr. Keally. And with all due respect for his artistic taste and judgment, may be observed that no architect is in the broad sense of the word the complete artist and it is not for Mr. Keally to say whether we are to have wood murals, painted murals, sculpture or whatnots at any given point for the capitol decorations.

That, as we have insisted repeatedly should be for an Oregon art commission to determine and we have plenty of competent artists and critics of art in Oregon to serve on such an important commission. It is for Mr. Keally to design the building, leaving space for such future decorations and ornaments as the art commission may think best. There is no reason why there should not be friendly understandings between the architect and such an art commission as to what type of decorations shall be used.

But it is most distinctly not for Mr. Keally to say that we shall be barred from using our native Oregon wood in his precious structure or that we shall be compelled to use them only where he sees fit to put them. Nor need we bow meekly to his dictum that eastern hardwoods are better, or that we must use imported stone because it is a medium with which he is more familiar. Nor is it for the well known PWA to step in as dictator. After all, Oregon is putting up 55 per cent of the money and can put it all up and save if need be.

This capitol is being built for Oregon by Oregon. We are NOT without feeling for art in this state. On the contrary we are quite confident of taste and discretion, and we are not to be excluded. This is the last capitol we shall build for many generations to come; as Mr. Keally himself has said it is being built for centuries. We're going to live with it. It is time for a little blunt talk between Mr. Keally and his builders, the people of Oregon.

HERR SCHMELING COMES BACK.

"Fride goeth before destruction and an haughty spirit before a fall."
If the mighty Joe Louis, the Brown Bomber, remembers anything from the preachments of his Alabama camp meetings he probably thought of that line of Scripture as he reclined on the floor of the ring the other night after his meeting with that stout hearted German, Herr Maxie Schmeling. Unquestionably, it was a swelled head which led to the black man's downfall, a form of swelling much more grievous than that applied so skillfully by Herr Maxie. The negro is just another victim of too much publicity and silly adulation.

Tons have been written about Joe Louis as the unbeatable fighting machine. No man is more than a man and no man is unbeatable. There is much argument in the sports columns as to whether Joe Louis was in condition. He may or may not have been in the pink, physically. He certainly was not prepared in spirit to meet a man who was not afraid of him. The colored boy manfully demonstrated that he could take a beating, but taking a beating is quite different from fighting back intelligently.

There is much to be learned from sports, and no sport is more fruitful in example than that very rough game known as boxing, nor has boxing ever furnished a more magnificent moral than Schmeling's victory over the supposedly invincible negro. Perhaps statesmen should consider the sports pages; it may be that Schmeling reflects the determination of a chastened and re-inspired Germany. Possibly some of our own politicians could read this little performance as an omen. Even Mr. Roosevelt, the gray and innocuous, might ponder the lesson:
"No man is invincible."

WHO REMOVED THE HAZEL

THE technical quibble which has affected the eligibility of Wayne L. Morse to serve as a member of the Eugene civil service commission serves to illustrate a problem which will become more irritating as the community grows and as people spread out into territory beyond the city's corporate limits. It is to be hoped that the city council in this case will set the precedent of liberal interpretation of the question as to who is or is not a member of the Eugene community.

Dean Morse lives out on College Crest mainly because he is a lover of horses and it is not convenient to have horses within the city. In every other activity he is identified inseparably with this city. Because of his special training and because of his position as dean of the law school at the

University of Oregon he is especially qualified for duty as a member of the civil service commission.

If we take the position that we cannot or must not use his services merely because he is not a voting resident of Eugene we are merely cheating ourselves. What is worse, we are setting up a precedent which may prevent public service by other citizens especially qualified for other positions for there are many able people who do not live within the corporate limits of the city.

The situation is different from that where the office is elective or of a very general nature where special qualifications are not so important. Where the office is elective, it is quite proper to say that candidates must come from within the same boundaries as those which determine the eligibility of voters, though even here time may bring more liberal dispensations. In appointments to special boards or commissions, it is not good sense to say that an imaginary line on the ground shall stand between us and the best talent available.

Every large and growing city needs or has contracted the problem of "non-resident citizens." In most progressive cities, it has been agreed that "residence" is not merely a matter of where a man sleeps and does his voting but where he piles his business and profession. The question is not whether the man is technically a resident of the community but whether he is actually by reason of his interests and activities. Portland, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and scores of cities where the "suburban problem" has become acute have had to liberalize many of their eligibility rulings.

Till American communities develop some plan of regional administration, there will always be these problems. Annexation and the systematic extension of boundaries on the Los Angeles plan is never the final solution. Somebody is over the line wherever it is. People on College Crest and in West Springfield and out on River Road and up on the Braes are just as much Eugeneans as those who live on Willamette street. The test should be whether they are members of our community. We want for all important jobs the best talent available.

COUNTIES RAISE AN ISSUE.

ALARMED and disgusted were addicts of conservation and beautification when the first press dispatches came through from the Roseburg meeting of the county officials of Oregon's 18 land grant counties stating:

"A resolution was adopted opposing a bill now before congress permitting exchange of national forest timber for privately owned timber land with six miles of forest boundaries together with authority for purchase of private timber within the same limits."

They were shocked to think that members of county courts, those who by virtue of their official positions should be familiar with the pressing needs in this state for careful conservation of valuable timber resources, should show such a disdainful attitude in an official recommendation.

Particularly they saw the imminent danger of the destruction of scenic timber along the McKenzie and Siuslaw highways increased by a move which appeared to be diametrically opposed to the ends desired.

It was not until much later that their fears were set to rest and they discovered that the county officials had not "let them down" after all, but had merely imposed a condition demanded by good business.

What the counties demand is that the federal government make some provision for paying to the counties the taxes which should be forthcoming if the land remained in private ownership and was not acquired by the government.

It is a sensible stipulation and one which goes straight to the heart of the whole conservation problem. Not only is the matter of taxation the bugbear of this particular situation but, more than that, it is the most difficult single obstacle to surmount in effecting one of the greatest of all conservation attempts—sustained yield for all forest lands.

The sustained yield policy is basically sound. It calls, among other things, for selective logging instead of wholesale butchering of timber and for cutting according to annual growth. It would put forests on the plane of a crop which it really is. Paramount in such a policy must be the taxation problem. Owners cannot be expected to pay taxes on the same basis as at present. Operators now have to cut timber clean in order to get a return on their investment. Likewise the tax return to the counties must be worked out in some equitable manner.

Inadvertently or not, the officials at Roseburg touched upon an important point and showed it nearer to Congress which must face squarely the task of redesigning a good part of the nation's tax structure if desirable conservation is ever to come to the aid of rapidly vanishing resources.

SAFETY PROGRAM

THE Society of Automotive Engineers, having had a great deal to do with the kind of motor cars we drive today, now comes forward with an interesting six-point program designed to make it safe to operate these vehicles.

The engineers would require a uniform and universal license law, based on physical and mental tests; enforcement methods that would identify the accident repeater and the habitual offender; uniform and compulsory periodic inspection of vehicles; uniform national traffic signs and signals; uniform standards for headlighting, reflectors, identification, etc.; and finally adequate highway lighting.

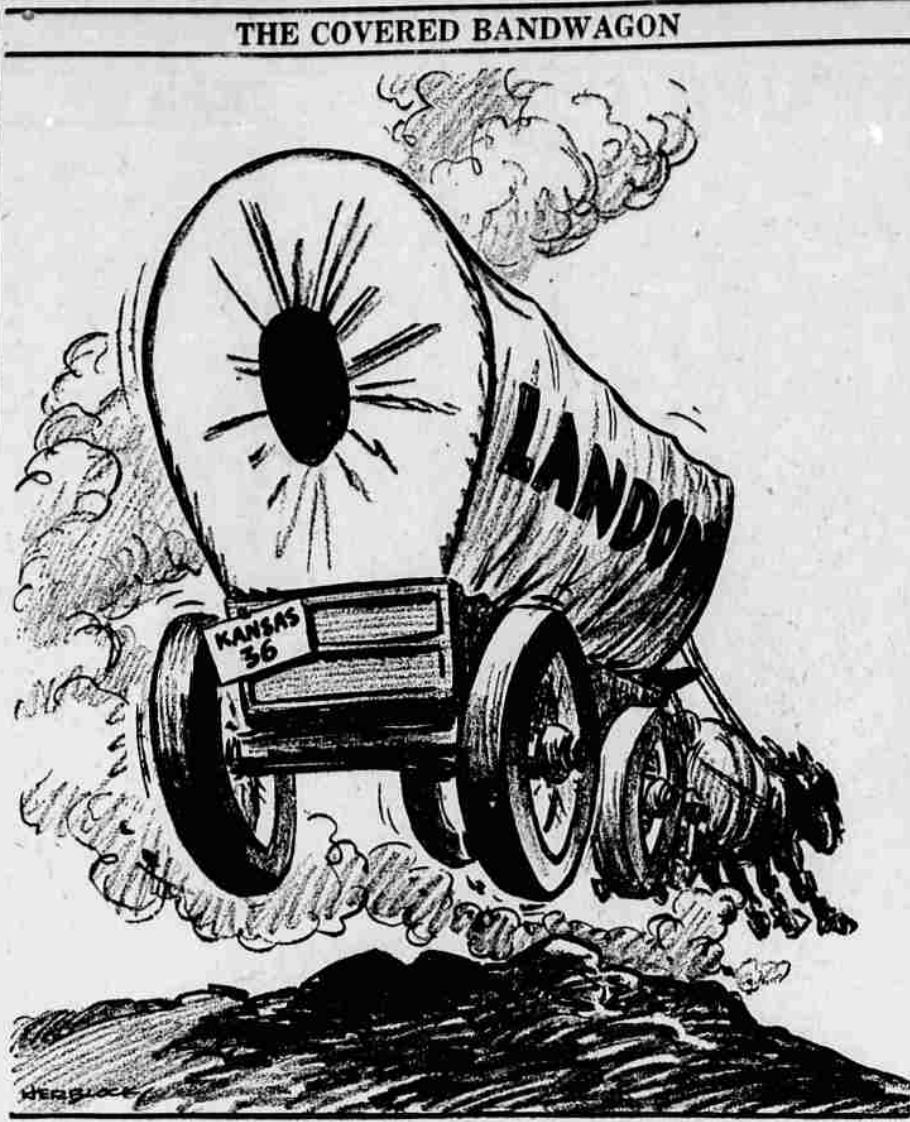
At a time when the movement for the safe use of motor vehicles is sweeping the country, this six-point program ought to prove important as a working basis for whatever reforms are brought about in driving.

Detectives investigating WPA workers reveal they "have uncovered only three signs of political solicitation and activity." "activity" is hard to believe.

Minnesota scientist reveals that flat chest may be a sign of intelligence. That sign is Mussolini deflating when he heard the news.

A foreign nation has paid its debt to the Standard Oil in mouth organs, but America itself still has to whistle.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but not if it's "Guess who's calling."



IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL BAG

TO SUFFERERS

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—A few recent experiences in my home life prompts this letter with a desire to give a little help to others who may read it. It seems an epidemic of exceedingly sore throat is prevalent just now and recently experienced it myself. I wish to extol the merits of strong salt water as a gargle and when I say "strong" I mean just that. Down through the years when such occasion presented itself I had, like many other people have done, used salt water along with other gargles but would never in severe attacks be able to conquer the trouble so I lost faith in salt water. My trouble was in lack of knowledge and perhaps being a bit of a "sixer" about using real salt water strong enough to do the work until recently I became ill and there was no joking about it—with a sore throat. My daughter became very insistent that I try really strong salt water, the proportions of about 1 heaping teaspoon salt and 1/2 teaspoon baking soda in two-thirds ordinary cup of hot water. I tried it and it tasted like strong brine—but say! The first gargle brought instant relief. I gargled every hour until midnight with relief each time, then continued it next day and really conquered what had been one of the worst throat attacks I had experienced in years and did so in twenty-four hours time. I believe it will do the same for others if they will make their gargle strong enough with salt and then use it faithfully.

The next but not the least in importance is another home remedy—this time for burns. Simply apply the white of egg generously to the burned part and a wonderful soothing relief from intense pain is immediately experienced. Repeat the applications until complete relief is obtained which will be soon. Egg is mucilaginous and entirely excludes the air which is good. At times when I have read or heard of someone being severely burned I have wished I could get near them with all the eggs I needed at my command and had the privilege of ministering to them. Just as my mother did one summer when vacationing in the mountains in southern Oregon, for a little tot that had fallen in the fire. No doctor was near and something had to be done immediately. Fortunately there was a goodly supply of eggs in store and mother remembered having seen me stop instantly the crying of my little fellows at home with egg when they had been burned. So she applied egg liberally to the body of that poor little suffering baby, gently binding it on with strips of the best materials at hand. And had the great pleasure of seeing the relief it was giving to the little sufferer. When the doctor did get there he said it was the best thing she could possibly have done. Also said that on such a large burned space and in case of shortage of eggs, the whole egg—yolk and white together could be used. The egg draws the burn from the flesh and the heat will make the egg thin. There should then be a fresh application made of it. Please just try this remedy the next time you or your little ones experience an unpleasant burn, for all burns are unpleasant whether small or large.

One more remedy. Wipe hazel for all sorts of insect stings. Just saturate and bind up the stung part with generous applications of witch hazel and instant soothing relief will follow. Not only the stings of insects but swollen, feverish sprained joints from accidents or infections will be greatly relieved and even conquered with witch hazel. A recent cut on my finger became angry and inflamed. I just bound it with witch hazel and kept it saturated occasionally, which gave not only instant soothing relief but within a few hours the finger was very much better and of course cured right up. And just today—the little fellow in our family got his fingers caught in the car door. Most everyone in this day knows what that means. As quickly as his mother could do so she laid his little hand on cotton and flooded it with witch hazel and kept it saturated for five minutes and then gently bound the wet cotton on. This treatment gave him the quickest relief of anything I know of. Try this. MAUD A. BAILL, 452 W. 10th Ave.

SUNDAY LESSON

Jesus was crucified, dead and buried. As was prophesied years before. He arose from the tomb resurrected. And alive for evermore. He arose with a glorified body. That could resist material things. He talked and ate as usual. As the message of peace He brings. The disciples going to Emmaus. And the disciples locked in a room. Were terrified when they saw Jesus. They thought Him asleep in the tomb. "Behold My hands and My feet" Jesus was alive, not dead. "For a spirit hath no flesh and bones As ye see Me have" He said.

"And when He had thus spoken He showed His hands and His feet. While they yet believed not for joy. He said, have ye here any meat? They gave Him a piece of broiled fish And of an honey comb. He took it and did eat before them. As He had often done in their home. Scripture in Moses, Prophets or Psalms. "Which were written concerning Me Must be fulfilled." He told them. And He opened their eyes to see. Thus it behooved Christ to suffer. And to rise from the dead the third day: That repentance and remission of sins Be preached. There is no other way.

"And ye are witnesses of these things." On His disciples He must reply. "But tarry in the city of Jerusalem. Until endued with power from on high." "And while He blessed them, He was parted from them," as foretold. He went to heaven, they to Jerusalem. And tarried as they were told.

They tarried in Jerusalem and prayed. Until they received the power. To preach as the Spirit lead. Every day and every hour. The gospel spread from Jerusalem. In all directions over the world. In every civilized nation. Christ's banner is unfurled. ELLA HAYDEN.

"TOYS CHARACTER"

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—The crusade against children playing with toy guns, inaugurated in Chicago by the Parent-Teacher Congress, should have consideration by every loyal citizen. This Congress is sending out pamphlets over the state, quoting David Lee Wharton's description of the "seven ages of a gangster." First the infant coming over the shining little gun given him by his mother; next the boy with the cap pistol; the lad with his first air rifle; then a shotgun; followed by the automatic and the full fledged gangster with the machine gun and finally the con-

demned man walking to the gallows. Now small boys are thrilled with toy machine guns sending out sparks with rapid shots. And some of these youngsters have been caught watching passengers alight from busses, following and intending to "hold up" prospective victims. Judge Braude, of the Chicago Boys' court, having much experience in confiscating knives, razors, etc., from youthful desperados, declares the toy gun instills into children a spirit that leads to delinquency and crime tendencies. In response to an appeal by him for merchants cooperation in suppressing the display and sale of this menace, a company official ordered the 200 Woolworth stores in Chicago to stop selling toy guns. Other merchants shelved them; saying, "if they are not displayed the sale is greatly diminished." People buy, especially toys, what they see.

"The race goes forward on the feet of little children; if the children stagger the race is doomed." So let us strive every way to direct them aright. Three other things have added to delinquency and crime. First, the automobile tends to create an attitude of personal independence and disregard for other's rights, and provides easy escape from results. Second, movies have familiarized children with every phase of crime. The gangster's life is portrayed in every detail. The habits of the underworld lawlessness is fully pictured. The harmful educational results cannot be exaggerated. Third, the defiance of alcohol laws. The alliance of so-called respectable people with the underworld, racketeers and moral vice could not flourish, were they not patronized by "respectable" people.

Indifference to law is a serious disease in American life; and there must be an awakening of our citizens to a new sense of obligation for loyal citizenship, law abiding character and a larger measure of economic justice, if our nation is to be preserved. LAURA TRACHSEL.

MILK EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—It was brought to my attention by a milk producer that the Milk Control board intends to raise the price of milk in the Eugene district 1 cent per quart July 1. It was his opinion and also my own that the producer is not getting a fair price for his milk. We also agree that the consumer is paying plenty. In support

of this belief I wish to call your attention to the independent dairymen, the majority of them are able to buy new delivery cars every year or so, equip them with radios, etc., keep up nice looking pleasure cars, which is exactly as it should be, every one should be entitled to at least that much.

But how about the producer who has to deliver his milk to the creameries? Evidently he is not so prosperous. One producer who has has 16 better than average cows this gross return on the whole herd last month was less than \$140.00. If you subtract his cost for feed, transportation and other necessary expenses he will only have about \$40.00 left to buy food, clothing, pay the doctor, the dentist, keep up his insurance. He is on about the same basis as the \$14.00 a month WPA man.

How about the consumer? The man with three or more children? Even in the large consumer or should be, even at the present price of milk, he is a great many instances, cannot afford to buy the amount of milk necessary to maintain his children's health. I personally know of one family of six children, all under ten years old, who only get one quart of milk a day while the milk pool and creameries dump (Quoting one producer, thousands of quarts a day down the sewer).

There is only one remedy that I can see as the creameries will not be satisfied with a reasonable profit, the remedy that I would suggest is a producer and consumer cooperative in which the producer and consumer jointly, either by one of the creameries already operating or build and equip a modern plant of their own, run it on the Rockdale principle, dividing the profit equally between the producer and the consumer. It has been done elsewhere, why not in Lane county? The producer would get more for his milk and yet the price to the consumer would be considerably less.

In the meantime I would suggest if the price rises, as expected that every one use as little bottled milk as possible consistent with good health. Use canned milk which is much cheaper even at the present price. Anyone interested in the cooperative idea please get in touch with me at 121 North Washington street, Eugene, Ore. HARRY H. JOHNSON.

"GOING FISHING." We got up Sunday morning With spirits soaring high Hunted up our fishing tackle And glanced up at the sky. We're going for an outing Way off in the woods; It said in last night's paper - The fish were biting good.

At last we all are ready, The car is loaded full, Pa throws a rope around it all And gives a hearty pull. He's got it tied securely, At least that's what he said, Then Willie jumped up on it And fell off on his head.

With lots of squeaks and rattles We started down the road.

FOOT CURE! We sure do travel 'round a lot. Guess we been most everywhere. It's on account of Dad. His health ain't none too good. He has trouble with his foot Gets to itchin' something terrible. Nothin' helps it 'cept to move, That helps it for a time.

But pretty soon the same old trouble Ketches up with him again. And there ain't nothin' for it 'cept to pack and move again. Though since we came to Oregon His foot's quit botherin' him. And I guess we're goin' to stay - Till the itchin' starts again. A CORN

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"One of my favorite recipes" Frozen Banana Whip 2 ripe bananas 2-3 cup sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla 2 egg whites 2 tablespoons lemon juice 1/2 teaspoon almond 1 cup whipping cream Peel bananas and mash. Add lemon juice and un-beaten egg whites; beat until stiff. Add sugar and flavoring; beat until lighter is dissolved. Fold in whipping cream. Pour into UNIVERSAL Freezing Tray and freeze.

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