

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Published every evening and Sunday. EDITOR AND PUBLISHER - A. H. Baker. MANAGING EDITOR - William M. Tugman.

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.

HAMILTON DOES "A REVERSE"

READING the message which red-haired John Hamilton, of Kansas, brought to Oregon's Republicans the other night, we are somewhat reminded of the historic midnight gallop of Paul Revere.

"The redcoats are coming!" Only Mr. Hamilton's cry is: "The New Dealers are here!" Though he does not suggest taking down the old family duck gun, he does suggest the ballots be mobilized behind every fence and hedgerow.

But it may be unfortunate if Mr. Hamilton and other Republican leaders dwell too long on the "hate" notes. They still have Mr. Landon to "sell." It is difficult for millions of people to believe that Mr. Roosevelt and his followers are utterly un-American and bad.

The average man can see with his own eyes that the New Deal has not solved the fundamental problems of unemployment and economic readjustment. He knows also that he is going to get some whopping tax bills.

No doubt, when it comes to the constructive side of the campaign, Mr. Landon will speak for himself. The real problem of the G. O. P. is to create confidence in Landon rather than distrust of Roosevelt.

UNIFORM POLICY IS NEEDED

IF it is meddling, as one letter writer intimates, to suggest very close scrutiny and uniform policy in the taxation and regulation of a business which is collecting at least \$4,000,000 annually.

Moral issues, aside, the game racket presents some issues for Oregon people to think about. When the legislature was persuaded to pass that act enabling cities to license "games of skill," everybody knew that the "skill" claims were a hoax.

But when the enabling act was before the legislature the plea was made that hard-pressed Oregon cities would receive great benefit from the license fees collectible on these games. Now we learn that the cities receive only a trifling percent of the "cut."

The money that goes to local operators and location owners stays in the community of course, but the 25 per cent which goes to the far-away promoters, a million a year, is for normal trade in Oregon a net loss.

Sound public policy demands a showdown with the promoters who are reaping a fat profit out of the confusion they have created. If gambling is to be legalized, let it be legalized without fake excuse, but demand a public accounting that will put the gambling business on at least the same basis as other business.

In Salem, where gambling has thrived without benefit of city ordinance, Special Prosecutor Moody has served notice that he will prosecute all alike. If he is able to convict pin and ball operators as gamblers, the licensing system in other places will be knocked out automatically, most lawyers think. But that will not end the problem.

The legislature or the people must decide whether they want gambling legalized or not. If they want it legalized, a businesslike arrangement for uniform taxation and supervision is only common sense.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

SOMEWHERE in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 a year will be turned back into legitimate channels of trade in Oregon if the drive against pin-ball games, marble boards and similar gambling devices instituted by Ralph Moody, special prosecutor in the Marion county gambling investigation, is sustained in the courts, and if such a decision is enforced by state police and local officials over the state.

The proportions to which this "petty" gambling industry has grown under the protection of a legislative act permitting cities and counties to license so-called "games of skill" and by reason of the tolerance of local police officials, are indicated in the results of a survey just announced by the University of Oregon bureau of municipal research, revealing that in the city of Portland alone 1500 such devices are in licensed operation.

Sixty cities are listed as having 25 or less such machines and nine have more than 25.

From these figures it is estimated that there are somewhere near 3000 such contrivances in operation in the cities of the state, and probably an equal number scattered around in country roadhouses, beer taverns and resorts—perhaps 6000 in all.

In Eugene, where 90 machines are in licensed operation, the Register-Guard has calculated that the gross "take" of each machine averages \$900 a year. That city offers a fair sample of what the business done over the state amounts to.

\$5,000,000 a year from Oregon suckers.

Out of this approximate total the cities get only a small percentage, according to the report. The cities licensing the machines exact two kinds of fees. In 36 cities the distributors of the machines pay an annual license fee for the privilege of locating machines in the city. This fee ranges from \$5.00 in Cascade Locks and Rogue River to \$1,200 in Port Orford.

Individual machines are licensed by 42 cities, this license varying from \$5.00 to \$240 per year. Several cities have worked out an arrangement whereby the machine owners turn over a percentage of the gross take to the city and are receiving as high as \$4,800 per year from this source.

The survey report does not indicate what the total receipts by cities from this source amount to, but it is doubtful if it will run over \$25,000 a year if that much. Only one third of 110 cities embraced in the survey impose any license, ten per cent prohibit operation of the machines and the rest permit them without any tax or fee.

WASHINGTON LETTER

BY RODNEY DUTCHER (Register-Guard Washington Correspondent) WASHINGTON, August 13.—The administration is seriously worried by the extent to which farmers are resenting the increase, under the New Deal, of agricultural imports.

Evidence that some of the large western farm states are veering toward Landon is attributed in large part to Republican success in publicizing recent statistics. Six months ago it was commonly believed that benefit payments and higher farm prices would deliver nearly all these states to Roosevelt.

Officials are meeting in secret huddles to determine the best way of convincing the farmer that the import figures are merely an indication of his increased prosperity and not of a diabolical plot to encompass his ruin through "planned scarcity."

AAA men insist they have a good argument, but that it's difficult to translate into an emotional appeal. The present drought makes the imports question important aside from its political aspects, since it seems bound to result in further increase of purchases of farm products abroad, although the import curve this year has been generally downward.

What bites the farmers is that competitive agricultural imports increased from a value of \$290,000,000 in 1932 to \$623,000,000 in 1935 (this includes about 50 millions in alcoholic beverages); cattle imports from 60,000 head in 1934 to 378,000 in 1935; canned beef from 15,885,000 pounds in 1931 to 70,203,000 in 1935; wheat from 3000 bushels in 1932 to 27,430,000 in 1935; corn from 100,000 bushels in 1933 to 43,242,000 in 1935; and butter from 1,014,000 pounds in 1932 to 22,675,000 in 1935.

Many farmers feel that these and other considerable quantities of imported food should have been raised and bought in the United States. They are being told that it is all a direct result of "planned scarcity."

The New Deal is in no position to say that its agricultural adjustment programs had nothing to do with the reductions in food supplies which preceded the big rises in imports, except as it may point out that there were no curtailment programs for such commodities as cattle, dairy products, and eggs.

Of the drop in wheat production in the 1934-35 crop year from normal, about 310 million bushels is attributed to drought and 54 millions to acreage reduction. In corn the proportions were 1,003,000,000 bushels below normal as a result of drought and 182,000,000 because of the AAA.

On the other hand, imports in most cases are lower in quantity than in various pre-depression years. As against 378,000 imported head of cattle in 1935, about 503,000 head were imported in 1929.

Not so much butter has been imported as in 1935 since 1923 and wheat and corn imports have reached new highs. But competitive agricultural imports were valued at \$1,017,000,000 in 1929, as against \$623,000,000 in 1935.

Imports always rise when American prices are high and decline when they're low. Higher consumer purchasing power also stimulates imports and, more important to the farmer, farm imports and farm income tend to rise together.

Thus, while competitive farm imports went up from 290 million to 623 million dollars in value from 1932 to 1935, farm income rose from 5337 millions to \$110 millions.

In pre-depression years imports of that type ran around a billion dollars a year and national farm income between 11 and 12 billion. Wheat was selling here for only 38 cents in 1932, when only 3000 bushels were imported; in 1935, when 27 million bushels were imported, the price averaged 84 cents.

Percentages of imports last year in relation to average national production were: Corn, 1.7; wheat, 3.2; beef, 3.0; pork, 0.1; butter, 1.1; eggs, 0.8; cotton, 0.7; and cheese, 10.

Corn imports were only 4.1 per cent of the drought loss in corn, wheat imports but 4.5 per cent, and the 378,000 head of cattle imported last year compared with a reduction of 1,000,000 head as a result of drought.

Economists also say that imports seem to rise in relation to general prosperity, which brings improvement in domestic demand. Thus, from 1932 to 1935 the index of industrial activity rose from 36 to 80 and the index of competitive farm income rose from 25 to 80.

The question of farm exports is another story. The big drop there came prior to 1932 and farm exports have subsequently somewhat increased. But the job of explaining the imports increase is exclusively one for the New Deal.

AN EDITORIAL ON HEALTH

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

YOU can catch cold in summer as easily as you can in winter, so it is well to remember that the best thing you can do for a cold is to go right to bed.

Then you should try to restore normal action of the bowels, drink alkaline drinks, and thus help nature to develop the necessary reactions that will bring about recovery.

Recently some Cincinnati physicians decided to test scientifically the actual value of rest in bed in hastening recovery from the common cold. They wanted to find out whether people who went to bed promptly got well quicker, and also whether they had more or fewer complications from the common cold than did those who did not go to bed promptly.

As experimental subjects, the doctors chose nurses, because the girls could be kept under the same living conditions, and given the same kind of food, and also would be under adequate control during the period of the investigation.

You should realize, of course, that the danger from a common cold arises primarily from the complications, rather than from the cold itself.

The complications most prominent are infections of the sinuses, nose and ears, abscesses of the tonsils, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Using these complications as a test the doctors discovered that 11.3 per cent of the patients who went to bed promptly when they caught a cold, developed complications, as against 67.4 per cent of those who delayed going to bed until the cold was fully developed.

There would seem, from these figures, to be no question that early resort to bed is of great value in minimizing severity of the common cold, and in reducing the number of complications.

To test the severity of a cold, careful records were kept of the time that elapsed between the onset of the cold and the patient's arrival at the hospital, the number of days spent in the hospital, the patient's with fever, the duration of the illness, and the loss in weight.

In general, all the figures slightly favored those who went to bed promptly, although the differences in some cases were so small as to be considered insignificant.

It must be borne in mind that complications, which occur five times as frequently in those who do not go to bed as in those who do, may be largely responsible for the duration of disability resulting from the cold.

There are, of course, many people who do not go to bed at all, but who work right through an attack of the common cold. No doubt a comparison of persons who go directly to bed with those who do not go to bed at all, when afflicted with a common cold, would be greatly in favor of the rested group.

SIDE GLANCES



"If you don't stop squinting, this minute, I'll ask your father to get a switch, and then maybe you'll smile."

Vacancies In Civil Service Announced

Open competitive examinations in several positions were announced by the United States civil service commission Wednesday. They follow: Public health nursing consultant, of various grades, \$2900 to \$4000 a year, and public health nursing assistant, \$2000 a year. Optional subjects for the consultant positions are: Maternal and child health, general public health nursing, and orthopedics; for the nursing assistant position, the subject is maternal and child health.

Calendar

Thursday 6:30 p. m. — Baptist church Sunday school picnic at Skinner Butte park. 8 p. m. — W. B. A. meeting, Moose hall. Friday 8 p. m. —Neighbors of Woodcraft meeting, W. O. W. hall. All-day picnic of W. R. C. Past Presidents club at the home of Mrs. Fred Ludford on the McKenzie. 1 p. m. —Imo Rayle circle meeting at the home of Mrs. J. Jensen. 1:30 p. m. —Harmony Bridge club meeting at the home of Mrs. H. J. Leonard. 2:30 p. m. —Meeting of Fairmount Presbyterian Aid society at home of Mrs. H. R. Thompson. 6 p. m. —Picnic and meeting for Degree of Honor lodge, Skinner Butte park.

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LATE WEEK SOCIETY IS QUIET

Past Presidents Of W. R. C. Plan For Picnic

By MARIAN LOWRY FRIDAY'S events are mainly for organizations, few other social affairs being scheduled.

The Past President's club of the W. R. C. is holding a picnic for the membership, Friday, at the summer home of Mrs. Fred Ludford on the McKenzie. Those going are asked to take their own dishes and silverware.

Members of Imo Rayle circle of the First Baptist church are meeting Friday for dessert at one o'clock at the home of Mrs. J. Jensen. During the afternoon the group will do sewing for the bazaar planned by the group.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Rodman are expecting as guests the first of the week, Mr. Rodman's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Rodman and family, from Kimball, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Bain and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sever of Portland left late Wednesday after spending two days as guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Robertson and Mrs. H. L. Studley, from Eugene, the visitors went on to Roseburg to attend the state American Legion convention.

Mrs. Hugh E. Rosson returned late Wednesday from Portland where she had gone with other Pro-America leaders in the state to meet Mrs. John Hillman, national vice-president of the Pro-America society.

Miss Madra Nixon is visiting for a few days with Miss Georgiana Hollingworth preceding her departure for Berkeley, Cal.

Miss Phyllis Meisel is in Portland, planning to return, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jost and their

son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Jost, visitors from the east, have gone to the coast for a few days.

TO MEET FRIDAY The Fairmount Presbyterian Ladies' Aid society is meeting Friday afternoon at two-thirty o'clock at the home of Mrs. H. R. Thompson, 2021 Villard street.

PICNIC FRIDAY The Degree of Honor lodge is meeting in Skinner Butte park, Friday evening, for a covered dish picnic supper at six-thirty o'clock. All members are invited.

Home Service



DO YOUR BAD MANNERS FUSS YOUR ESCORT? Oh, Dorothy! Only one hand on the coffee cup, please. Can't you see how fussed Paul is—because people are watching your show of bad manners?

He'll invite Polly next time, you may be sure. She's no cup-euddler or elbow-bracer. Nor does she had her napkin! She lays it across her lap—folded double or triple—deftly tucking one corner to her lips. Leaving the table to dance, she drops the napkin on her chair. At the close of the meal, she tucks it—partly folded—under the edge of the plate as she rises.

Charming table manners certainly are an asset! Learn fine points of gracious dining from our 32-page booklet, Etiquette for luncheons, teas, dinners, buffet parties—at home or at restaurants, clubs, other public places. Send 10c for your copy of GOOD TABLE MANNERS to Register-Guard, Home Service. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS and the NAME of booklet.

Mrs. Bronson Winner in Golf Day Event

Mr. Robert Bronson was the winner in the McMurray and trophy tournament concluded yesterday as the feature for the weekly golf day at the Country club.

Others participating in the following order: Mrs. A. W. W. second; Mrs. S. A. Seaman; Mrs. S. C. Endroit; Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. J. Frank; and Mrs. Luan S. McNeil.

C. D. A. Meeting The Catholic Daughters of the Americas held their regular meeting Tuesday evening. Plans were made for a bazaar and the next meeting. Clara Blis has invited the members home for the social to be held August 20. At that time the members will do sewing for the bazaar.

Birthday Party Bob Van Atta, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Van Atta, celebrated his tenth birthday anniversary Tuesday, inviting a group of his friends to a theater party and for a dinner at his home. Guests included: Don England, Doris Cooper, Sewell Coniah, John Harold Kelly, Robert Bostick, Clark, and the host.

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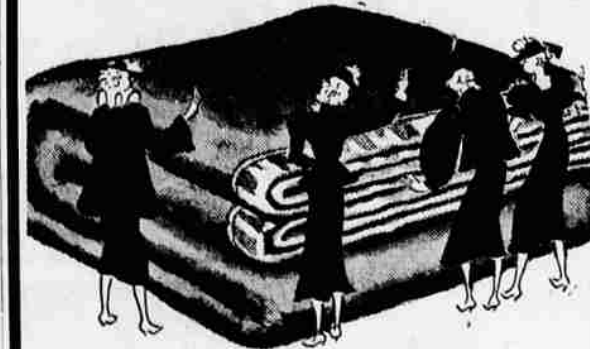
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LOT 2. All Wool, but slightly imperfect. \$2.25
LOT 3. All wool, but slightly imperfect. \$2.95

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