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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.
 "A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY"

AN OVERLOOKED OPPORTUNITY

Americans, Oregonians, and yes, even Eugeneans, are failing to take advantage of some of the sweeter things in this life since they've been injected with the spreading madness to go some place and get back, just as soon as possible.

Tensed people are not taking enough time to enjoy, among unmentionable other treasures, books, magazines, and even newspapers.

Yet the libraries are being stocked even higher with the literary efforts of a great civilization, critics and the intellectuals realize that the products are gratifying.

Enlightening periodicals are competing favorably in circulation with the shallow pulps which abound on every corner. They offer the very latest and most authoritative articles on international affairs, music, drama, poetry, religion, science, philosophy, psychology, professions, education, and business. The vastness of this great field of educational magazines is beyond the imagination of too many Americans. It is so shameful that so great a people should not get a maximum value from this source.

Volumes of books of every description weight the shelves in several Eugene libraries. There are hundreds of thousands on the campus in several centers. In the main library there is a spacious, modern room, carpeted with oriental rugs and lighted from indirect lamps. Instead of straight chairs, there are davenport, easy cushions, foot stools of every kind. Into this room, the browsing room it is called, is welcome anyone in Eugene.

The downtown library offers many more books, always available to anyone. There is also a travelling library which is sent about the county to various rural communities, to those who do not have such easy access to the established centers.

Read a book, folks. Subscribe to a magazine. It's great to explore with the adventurers, think with the philosophers, fight with the soldiers, romance with the vagabonds or pray with the religious. Read a book, thumb through a magazine.

REFRIGERATORS?

Governor Sprague told Eugeneans the other night he thought the depression was over. He advised business men to expand now, or they might get left at the landing.

Perhaps the governor was a bit inspired to make this statement in Eugene. Maybe, as he drove down Willamette street he saw the scaffolding wrapped in flapping canvas coverings. Perchance he noted the "new" buildings where a few months ago age-worn structures stood, begimed and unimposing in this day of moderns.

For during the past year, Eugene downtown property owners, who must be having better business than during the depression several years ago,—remember, he said it was practically finished—have been making many improvements on their property.

Fancy little stone carvings and borders, from another age of architecture, have been chipped from building fronts by chisels of stonemen. They have been replaced with the cleanness, the utility and the simplicity of 1939. Enough of these—we mustn't use that overworked word, "streamlined,"—improvements have been made to give the Eugene business district a metropolitan smartness.

The neighbor boy said the jobs made all the buildings look like a well-known type of refrigerator, but to the man who says the depression is over, it looks like good times, Eugene.

WASHINGTON LETTER

BY JOHN KELLY
 Register-Guard Washington Reporter
 WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—President Roosevelt is provoked at bushy-browed John L. Lewis who wants labor turmoil to continue indefinitely until he is undisputed boss. Statement of Lewis that peace is secondary to his plan for building up his organization does not sound well at the White House and the president's advisors are urging him to take direct action in ending the war between AFL and CIO which has retarded recovery.

So bitter is Lewis against William Green, of AFL, that he refused to attend a White House conference where King George VI was given an opportunity to discuss at first hand the labor situation, social welfare, WPA, PWA, and the rest of the new deal program. Mrs. Roosevelt invited both labor leaders. Green accepted and on learning this Lewis absented himself.

Most of the strikes which have caused so much idleness (nine million payless days in 1938), are jurisdictional; fights between CIO and AFL for control. There are fewer strikes on account of wages and hours than might be supposed. The strikes were not against the employers but were called by one labor group or the other to gain an advantage for their own organization. Latest figures of the labor department show 1,723,000 pay-

less days in the first three months of this year; 345 strikes in March alone.

Mr. Lewis disclaims any responsibility for future difficulties; disclaims responsibility for collapse of the peace negotiations initiated by President Roosevelt. His position is that peace can be accomplished if Green will submit to the terms of Lewis. And Green is not in a submitting mood.

More than the economic royalists, Tories, copperheads, tax evaders and money changers in the temple, the Lewis-Green feud has given Mr. Roosevelt a headache. He has been patient, hoping the labor situation would iron itself out without stepping into the ring himself and knocking their heads together. At a White House dinner recently, attended by some eight big shot industrialists, who were assembled by Harry Hopkins, secretary of commerce, when the president solicited their frank opinion and suggestions on recovery, to the last man they declared that the jurisdictional dispute in labor was a principal stumbling block. Mr. Roosevelt recognizes this but has refrained from making a public admission, although insiders are acquainted with his view.

Only point where CIO and AFL unite is against the new Oregon anti-picketing law enacted by the people last November. In this cause they are mutually interested.

Mr. Lewis sweeps aside all "aspiring statesmen", asserting none has a program. This was a knock at Senator Bob LaFollette, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee, who is nursing hopes for 1940, and whose committee has catered to Mr. Lewis' group. The CIO chief dismissed all republican and democratic aspirants, narrowing the field to himself and Mr. Roosevelt.

An immigrant who plans giving jobs to thousands of Americans, possibly up to 10,000, was turned back at Ellis Island two months ago. He finally managed to enter the United States and this week work begins at Belcamp, Md. on a plant. The rejected immigrant is Thomas Bata, Jr., head of the Bata Shoe Co., the greatest industrial unit of its kind in Europe. When Hitler seized Czechoslovakia the Batas (uncle and nephew), decided to pull up stakes. Policy of the Batas was to make cheap shoes and pay workers the highest wage possible. There is no shoe factory in the United States as efficient and congress has for years heard complaints that Bata shoes invade the American market.

There is a break for youth, too, in the enterprise. High school graduates are to be given special training for the trade, the lessons beginning next autumn. Production is set for 1941.

Immigration service of the department of labor came within an ace of preventing the establishment of this payroll.

Proposal to limit PWA projects to \$500,000 and that grants be limited to \$225,000, or 45 percent of the cost of a project, would affect only one proposed project in Oregon, but would hit 15 in Washington. Oregon's application is for a grant of \$266,405, and estimated cost is \$599,010, which would throw it outside the limitation advocated. There are 15 applications in Washington requiring grants of \$9,976,915, with estimated cost of \$19,953,146. Mr. Ickes, who has administered PWA, is protesting against such restriction. Had they been applied earlier Oregon could not have built its new statehouse.

Determination of the house to abolish the theater project financed by WPA is not expected to prevent this particular project from staging a "Paul Bunyon" production at Timberline Lodge during the summer.—Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to the mayor of Northampton, Mass., (old home of Coolidge), to give his reasons for ordering 10 married women to resign their jobs at the city hall. Back to Mrs. Roosevelt came the reason: "A married woman should expect her husband to support her."

AN EDITORIAL ON HEALTH

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine
 The development of speech is a valuable measure of intellectual progress. A baby four months old has, as a rule, mastered control of the vowel sounds. At six months, he can combine certain vowel and consonant sounds, such as "da" or "ma." He makes random babbling sounds. By nine months, the random babbling becomes more rhythmic, similar to the rhythm of speech.

The child, six to nine months of age, is beginning to recognize his own name. At nine months, he can usually understand the word "no" or the tone in which it is spoken, when it is used to forbid something.

At two years, the majority of children can use complete sentences. The progress in knowledge from then on continues steadily. From three to five years of age, children learn to use prepositions and to employ descriptive words.

A University of Iowa specialist showed that at two years of age the average vocabulary is 272 words; at three years, 896 words; at four years, 1340 words; at five years, 2072 words, and at six years, 2562 words.

The rapidity with which language development occurs depends on the efforts to teach the child. If a child spends but little time in the company of adults and hears but limited amounts of speech, his language development will be slower than in the case of the child surrounded by talkative adults who really make an effort to teach him to enunciate properly.

Mental retardation is, in many cases, the cause of slowness in the development of language ability. The exact degree of the association between mental retardation and the acquisition of speech has not been determined.

Studies of feeble-minded children showed language retardation in all instances. Studies of superior children showed acceleration in the development of speaking ability. Children who talk unusually early are probably superior mentally. Feeble-minded children are always late in talking.

It cannot be assumed that all children who are late in talking are feeble-minded, for there are other causes for the delay. Defective speech apparatus may be responsible.

There is a disorder known as word deafness in which the child, although he hears sounds, cannot form the associations necessary for giving meaning to the word sounds. Deafness is also a common cause for retardation in speech. Inability to talk should call for an immediate examination of the hearing.

Youngsters who live in institutions for dependent children are slow to acquire language, no matter what their intelligence may be because they do not have opportunity for hearing speech of the right sort often enough.

Children of superior inheritance and intelligence may be slow in learning to talk because they are cared for by nurses who do not understand the need for talking to the children under their care. Perhaps the nurse may be limited in expression and may be slovenly in her speech. Naturally, the youngster will develop the same faulty habits of talking.

Occasionally a child is slow in learning to talk because he does not need to learn. He receives such constant attention that his wants are anticipated. By merely making a grunting sound and pointing to an object, he secures what he desires. Parents who are over-anxious may develop a spirit of resistance in the child so that the youngster will not make his best effort. He may become discouraged, which causes his language development to lag.

Quake Recorder Rings Bells, Flashes Lights When Earth Starts Shaking

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—(Special)—Brighter and brighter grew the red glow from the bulb marked "north"; below it on the switchboard a white light marked "south" suddenly came to life. The needle on the near-by milliammeter jiggled convulsively—somewhere, hundreds of miles away in the vast desert fastness of Baja, California, the earth was quaking.

"That's a north-south movement," explained Fred W. Robinson, 49-year-old amateur seismologist, gazing intently at a switchboard of flickering bulbs and cavorting gauges that recorded the temblors of an apparently stable earth.

Robinson, an electrical engineer who wanted to know "why" the earth quaked, became interested in seismology about five years ago and has constructed from odds and ends a seismograph that not only marks on paper the movements of the earth, but which rings chimes in his near-by house, lights lights to show the tendency of the shock and moves a needle back and forth on a dial, enabling him to see the slightest shock that occurs.

Recent shocks recorded by Robinson's seismograph have been of varying intensity. Two have been located in the northern tip of the Japanese Peninsula, the other seven "somewhere" near the upper end of the Gulf of California in the uninhabited sections of Sonora state in Mexico.

Three of the shocks were strong enough to be felt by the local citizenry who needed no seismograph to tell them there was an earthquake in the vicinity.

Even as he spoke, the needle on Robinson's milliammeter continued its nervous movements, and by peering through a magnifying glass it was possible to view slight eccentric motions of the needle on the paper. The earth beneath Robinson's feet moved not the slightest.

The home-made seismograph records three types of quakes, those which have a north-south movement, those with an east-west movement, and those of a vertical movement.

Three ink-filled quills leave a track on the revolving drum. The slightest earth shock writes its full history on this drum and gives the seismologist an insight on its characteristics.

From the scribbling recorded on the seismograph drum, Robinson is able to determine the quake's approximate distance, intensity and type.

"Earthquakes," Robinson explained, "are generally believed to be caused by the sudden relief of accumulated stresses in the earth's crust. These disturbances usually occur along weak spots in the earth's surface known as fault planes. It is along these fault planes that the readjustments usually take place in the form of earthquakes."

"Most of the recent shocks recorded by Pacific Coast seismographs have occurred along the San Andreas fault which parallels the coast from the Gulf of California northward and dips into the sea north of San Francisco," he said.

Like Ripples on Pond
 "When the readjustment occurs, seismic waves, similar to the ripples on a pond caused by a stone falling into the water, radiate in all directions through the earth and along its surface. These waves are picked up by the seismograph and transmitted to the printed paper on the drum."

From the few known facts which science has gleaned from the peculiarities of these waves, Robinson explained that scientists are able to interpret the nature, distance and probable location of the shock.

"Similar to sound waves," he said "seismic waves travel through the earth at fairly uniform rates of speed, seldom less than two-and-a-half miles a second or more than four-and-a-half miles per second."

Time Factor Important
 "Thus, after the first shock is recorded we merely watch for the second and third waves to appear, mark the number of seconds between shocks and multiply them by the rate of speed of the seismic waves. This gives us a general idea of the distance the seismograph is located from the epicenter, or scene of the quake."

"Naturally, our knowledge of direction is limited to the east-west, north south, or up and down recordings on our seismographs. However, it must be remembered all stations in the locality receive the waves which radiate from the epicenter and when two or more stations compare the distance and direction of the quake they are able to cross lines on almost the exact location."

Despite the apparent complexity of the seismograph machinery, its operation is quite simple, Robinson said.

DOCTOR'S FORMULA

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Bars Transmit Disturbance

Pieces of spring steel are imbedded in a concrete block sunk deep into the earth. Atop these three-foot steel bars are weights of 350 pounds giving them a construction similar to an inverted pendulum. When the earth quivers, these tempered steel bars pick up the shock and begin to vibrate. The vibrations are then recorded on the paper drums by means of attached arms which magnify the intensity of the vibrations so they may be interpreted easily.

"Of course," Robinson added, "there are complexities such as periods, dampening, ratios, timing and other factors which must be considered. It is suffice to say the seismograph is merely a device which makes the earth draw a map on a piece of paper, detailing its slightest vibration."

Oddly enough, the off-coast target practice of the largest battleship never affects Robinson's seismographs nor do any local explosions.

Not Affected by Explosions
 "Concussions from fired cannons and explosions are air and not earth vibrations and thus cause no seismic waves."

The engineer does, however, have trouble with San Diego's sunshine which causes expansion and contractions of the earth's crust.

"In summer the warm sun shining on the hills north of San Diego causes the machine to have a slight northerly tilt. In winter the weights return to an even keel."

Attached to a plumb-bob string is a ring similar to those sought by merry-go-round riders. Suspended through the center of this ring is a brass rod. The slightest quake causes the ring to sway and touch the rod, closing a relay and setting off a series of chimes in the Robinson home. Thus day or night the amateur seismologist, is warned of shocks.

Lights Ingeniously Arranged
 The light bulbs are lighted by electrical resistance set up by the movement of the axis when a shock occurs. The waverings of the steel springs are interpreted on a milliammeter whose jiggings reflect the earth's movements.

The red light faded and the white one slowly darkened. The nervous movements of the milliammeter needle quieted and it slowly settled back against the side of the gauge and moved no more.

Somewhere in the fastness of lower California the earth ceased its quiverings and it too became quiet.

"Show's over," Robinson said, turning out the light, "let's go home."



It's not baby talk when adults begin on "Patty-cake," for that's the name of a new dance being demonstrated by Mary "Punkin" Parker and Joseph Rines, N. Y. orchestra leader credited with having introduced the Lambeth Walk.

Home Economics Club Gives Program For Willakenzie Grange

WILLAKENZIE, June 21.—(Special)—Willakenzie grange met recently for its five-hundred and sixty-second regular session. The charter was draped in memory of brother James Baker, who died last week. Mrs. J. S. Walls, chairman of the Home Economics committee reported on the recent entertainment sponsored by the home economics club and made a motion that the proceeds from this source be added to the certain fund. It was decided that the home economics committee be allowed to purchase a new stage curtain.

Frank Hadlow, Lane county deputy, obligated Harold Olsen, Neil Koch, Iva Hope Koch and Donald Koch in the first and second degrees. Reports were given on the recent state grange meetings at Corvallis. Joseph Holiday gave a summary of the highlights of state Grange Masquerade. Mrs. Helen and Marie Rutherford, with the club and grange singing

the chorus. Refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hopson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. McKay, Mrs. Gunther, Miss Betty Gunther and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hoare.

WITH MRS. BROWN

SHEDD, June 21.—(Special)—The Happy Neighbors club of the Greenback district met recently at the home of Mrs. R. W. Brown. The rooms were decorated with June flowers. Mrs. Clarence Windom had charge of a number of stunts. Refreshments were served on the club's new serving trays to the following: Mrs. Walter Windom, Mrs. Clarence Windom, Mrs. Anna Kendall, Mrs. Dora Dawson, Mrs. Mary Brown, Miss Madson Brown, Mrs. Willard Brown, Mrs. Mary McCormick, Mrs. Betty Bales, Mrs. Susan McBride, Mrs. George Starr, Mrs. T. R. Sprenger, Mrs. Dollie Seifert, Mrs. Anna Lehr, Mrs. Gene Davis, Mrs. Ida Brown, Miss Bertha Brown, Mrs. C. E. Barton, Miss Lizzie Barton, and the hostess, Mrs. R. W. Brown. A picnic at Burlington park will be held next month instead of the regular meeting.

GREENLEAF NEWS

GREENLEAF, June 21.—(Special)—At the annual school meeting of No. 192, Albert Slack was re-elected director and Marion Wheeler, clerk. Judge and Mrs. Harry Bown have moved to Eugene for an indefinite stay. John Sprague has left for San Diego, to join the marines. Bud Shoup and family are expected back on Nelson creek soon. A family of cousins from California are visiting the Pete Wilcut family. It has been 40 years between visits.

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