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SONG OF THE SUMMIT
 (By Frank L. Stanton.)
 We're all up-climbing higher,
 Though we don't pick a place to fall;
 We don't set the wooden fire,
 An' no one is all-in-all!
 An' there's hope for the dark,
 An' home for the day,
 An' a mighty good
 That the world's that way!
 When you think you've got to the summit
 An' the world will stand an' stare,
 There's none will go for a microscope—
 Nobody knows you're there!
 For all are climbin'
 In dark an' day,
 An' it's a mighty good
 That the world's that way!
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FULFILLMENT OR REPUDIATION
 IRAM JOHNSON is backing Harding for president because he is against the League of Nations. In a statement issued at San Francisco July 7, the California senator referred to the league fight as the "all engrossing and paramount issue." Senator Johnson does not claim that the liquor issue is at stake for he knows that neither party has made any attack upon the dry amendment.

In the same statement Senator Johnson refers to the firm stand against the league covenant taken by the Chicago convention and to the affirmative stand taken by the San Francisco convention in behalf of the league. He, Johnson, supports the Chicago viewpoint and dislikes the endorsement of the league by the democratic convention.
 Senator Johnson correctly assays the situation. The league issue is the one big thing in the campaign and the only big issue. He is right in interpreting the Chicago conventions position as being an anti league stand. He is right in his view of Harding's personal position because as a Lodge henchman on the senate foreign relations committee Senator Harding was one of the men who kept the senate from ratifying the treaty.
 The coming campaign is going to be a fight over the League of Nations but it involves more than that. It involves the question as to whether this nation shall sustain or repudiate its war promises. Without objection from republicans or any one else the nation committed itself to support of the league before we entered war and after we were engaged in war. We must either make good on that promise or else repudiate the obligation. The people will give their verdict in November.

IN THE LINE OF DUTY
 HERE is pathos in the death of the railroad worker killed near Meacham yesterday while trying to get rock off the track so that the oncoming freight train could pass in safety. It was his duty to help see that the track was safe and he worked to a point where he sacrificed his own life. It may be that his eyesight was at fault but again it may be he had a vision of men aboard that train who would be injured in case of neglect. At any rate no one can accuse him of failure to look out for the other fellow.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
 HE country is to be felicitated on the fact that both big parties have nominated strong men for the vice-presidency. Governor Coolidge earned fame in connection with the Boston police strike and is plainly an element of strength to the republican ticket.
 Franklin Roosevelt is no less renowned and his reputation is by no means due to the fact he is a distant relative of the late colonel. As a leader in the New York state senate 10 years ago Franklin Roosevelt came into the limelight when he led a move that blocked the election of Sheehan, Tammany's choice for the United States senate. He served two terms in the state senate and made such a name for himself that he was appointed assistant secretary of the navy in 1913. That position he has held continuously since that time. He was the navy's second in command during the war and is given much of the credit for the excellent record made by our seafighters.
 At the San Francisco convention Roosevelt was a popular and conspicuous figure. On the first day of the convention it was he who grabbed the New York standard and carried it during the great McAdoo demonstration. He was the leader of the 20 McAdoo men in the New York delegation and these men were a very influential element in the convention. They were made up largely of up state men and of men who had travelled extensively over the country, thus getting a broader viewpoint than is held by the average Gothamite.
 Personally, Roosevelt is tall and of good appearance. He is very democratic and makes friends readily. His wife is a niece of Colonel Roosevelt and the vice presidential nominee himself is related to the Astors through his mother.
 At the convention Roosevelt became the logical vice presidential choice because he had been a McAdoo worker and such a man was wanted on the ticket. Tammany acquiesced in his selection because of fear he would run for United States senator from New York.

While at the San Francisco convention the writer talked to men from Maine, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Arizona, California, Wyoming, Alaska, Washington, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Delaware and other states. Some of these men were newspaper workers, others governors, senators, common delegates and visitors. The net impression gathered is that people of Pendleton and Umatilla county are about as well informed on political issues as are others, be they high or low in political station.

The wheat crop is so nearly made that few are now worrying much over the yield but it must be confessed the grain pit is not trying very hard to force the Wisconsin professor's \$5 per bushel price upon the farmers.

Those who stand for a greater and better Pendleton will be extremely interested in Miss Cummings' report on playground and recreational opportunities for Pendleton, the report being published in full today.

RECREATION RECOMMENDED

(Continued from page 1.)

mile is an available distance. Adults can safely, and will, make longer excursions to the community center. This points to the necessity of establishing play centers for children at several different points in the city, but makes it possible to meet the needs of youths and adults at one centrally located point.

Probably no better location could be found for these sectional play centers than that of the three elementary school buildings of the city. Utilization of their grounds and toilet facilities would result in large economy and their improvement and equipment would be of distinct value to the schools. By grading, draining and surfacing they can be made to offer splendid facilities for most of the activities suitable to small children and girls of elementary school age.
 Boys of twelve to sixteen should have space for baseball and soccer. Such space is afforded by the Washington school grounds. Boys of the north and west ends of town should be provided for by an extension of school grounds at the Hawthorn and Lincoln schools. Such provision would prevent congestion during recess periods when three hundred children must play on a space 200 by 250 feet minus that occupied by the school buildings.

Surfacing
 No wholly satisfactory method of surfacing has been discovered. Under favorable weather conditions a top dressing of fine stone grits, torpado gravel and a mixture of sand and loam is fairly serviceable. Unless these are placed over an expensive sub-structure of crushed rock they are not satisfactory in wet weather. Asphalt is admirable for wet weather, is clean at all times and requires no expense for upkeep, but becomes dangerous for play in icy weather. A limited amount of asphalt near the building is recom-

mended. If this is arranged along two sides of the building away from the direction of storms, it will add materially to the use of the playgrounds. One thousand square yards would allow 200 children that which is considered the minimum playing space per child.

Equipment
 Equipment is essential, but need not be too elaborate. The most valuable activities are organized games, simple forms of track and field athletics and rhythmic games and dances. For little children a pile of large blocks, cut and smoothed from odds and ends of lumber, the slide, the sand pile, and the swing may be suggested in the order of their value and safety.

For older children in the same order the following are recommended:
 The basketball.
 The playground or indoor baseball bats.
 The volley ball.
 A straight running track.
 A jumping pit.
 Jumping standards.
 Basketball goal and court.
 Tennis net, with posts six feet high to provide for both volley ball and tennis.

A victrola.
 A turning pole or horizontal bar.
 Flying rings.
 Climbing pole.
 For discussion of the value and dangers of current playground apparatus, see Curtis's Practical Conduct of Play.

Fencing
 Where balls are used largely upon a small ground surrounded by streets, fencing which is high enough to give some service as backstops adds to the pleasure in games and if traffic is heavy is essential to safety. Especially is this true with automobile traffic.
 When a playground is equipped with swings and see-saws, fencing is necessary to prevent its use at night by undesirable. A fence about a playground make organization of its activities easier and eliminates many problems of discipline. Strong woven wire, six feet high with ball proof

mesh, is one of the least expensive and with vines planted, is also beautiful.
 A grass strip, outside the fence, well cared for, is of social value and without the annoyance which results from grass on the play ground, which can be preserved only by constant discipline.

Shelter
 Open air play upon even the best surface is impossible many days of the year unless shelter is provided. With basement accommodations for eighty children at most, a play shed or open air gymnasium is urged for its utility as part of a year-round recreation system and also for its use for the regular physical training of the schools. The play shed may be architecturally attractive, without great additional expense. A floor of asphalt with a few inches inches inclination permits thorough and easy cleaning.

The improvements discussed above have been taken up in the order of their importance with possible question as to precedence of the last two. With the elementary school grounds improved as suggested, Pendleton would have some of the finest school grounds in the United States and three of the best play centers for children. The school property would be used throughout the year and the city would be saved the expense of land and the substantial improvements already existing.

Present facilities at Round-Up park provide for adult recreation and the activities of young adolescents during the summer months and should be improved for that purpose. A complete year-round recreational system, however, demands the establishment at some centrally located point in the city of a municipal recreation building of the most modern type, and because Round-Up park is situated at a somewhat inconvenient distance from the east end of town, this building should be surrounded by grounds as commodious as can be secured. One city block with the community house placed in the corner rather than in

the center of it, would offer room for the development of splendid outdoor facilities. Suitable sites are the square west of the field school and the vacant square west of the Catholic church.
 The community building should contain a large, well-equipped gymnasium with separate showers and dressing rooms for men and women, a swimming pool of regulation size constructed for the most sanitary maintenance. The building should also contain an auditorium to accommodate large meetings, municipal concerts, community singing, amateur and professional plays and selected moving picture programs.

Within the building and upon its grounds provision should be made for those activities which are most popular with youths and adults—bowling, billiards, tennis, basketball, etc. The arrangement of space for spectators in both gymnasium and swimming room, of the greatest importance. This will more than double the participation in the sports accommodated.

The Recreation Director
 Repeated experience in cities large and small has proved that equipment does not make a recreation system. On the contrary, that investment in equipment is almost entirely wasted without the employment of a trained man or woman engaged for full time for a least eleven months of the year. It is essential that the recreation system shall be the first interest of one person. Experience proves that classes and clubs must be programmed, instruction given at fixed hours and competitive schedules arranged if a playground or community building is to be used for its full value. To conduct activities for both sexes and all ages at each of the four centers planned would require two persons, a man and a woman. Appointment to the directorship should go to the person whose training and personal qualifications were superior, regardless of sex. Some women have made excellent directors, some men have made failures. It is in general easier to find women with the necessary technical and social training. In a city the size

of Pendleton economy would be affected and adequate service provided if co-ordination could be arranged with the department of physical training in the public schools. A man could then be employed as director of municipal recreation with the director of physical training a woman, or vice versa. The latter arrangement appeared to be working well in Denver several years ago.

Administration of the Recreation System
 In Chicago and many other cities the playground system is under the direction of the Park Board. In a few it is under the direction of the Board of Education. A growing tendency seems to be the creation of a separate Recreation Commission on Board. Whatever municipal board has charge of the recreation system, it should be enabled to use any facilities owned by the city. In Portland and many other cities this board in charge of recreation is given the use of school buildings and public school swimming pools on certain evenings in any part of the city where a group of men or women make request. The Recreation Department furnishes an instructor; the School Board furnishing light, heat and room.

Tentative Program
 Showing possibilities, with equipment and organization outlined.
 A—For Director of Physical Education in Public Schools—A Woman.
 1. Elementary Schools—A twenty minute visit every two weeks to every room in each of the grade school buildings for purpose of supervision. These can be made by devoting two mornings a week to this work.
 Supervision of After-school Athletics. With the other work outlined for the director of physical education, she would not have time to care, entirely, for this part of the school work, but could spend one day a week, auditing this work with the Director of Recreation who could have charge of the boys after-school athletics as practiced on their own school grounds.

(Continued on page 9.)

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