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Inky Thinks

Another thing the American proletariat has to worry about is the rising price of silk.

And yet the outstanding characteristic of all born failures is an unvarying earnestness.

When the fishing season is over and there is no golf weather, how does a good liar keep in practice?

Living in a klan district at least affords a little thrill for those who answer the door bell at night.

If a man won't discuss the situation, he means to confess the fear that his position can't be defended.

The way to succeed is to find your right calling, find the right location, and find the right wife.



Kipling expressed it too mildly. The female of the species is more deadly than three of four males.

Americanism in its pure and unadulterated state may be found in the districts where pants are called britches.

In this great world a man can run away from almost anything except a guilty conscience and taxes.

There isn't much to be said for the ill-fashioned mustache except that it blunders the germs from a kiss.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." There, surely, was a prophetic vision of telephone service.

Don't wear a humble beginning. Get a job as chauffeur and in a little while you can clope with an heiress.

Any ordinary man can make a fortune. The hard part is to refrain from consuming each week's installment as you get it.



Even old Dobbin might have choked up with carburetor or something if filled regularly with low-grade fuel.

We have about reached the point where the man who loses a nickel wants to start a revolution or appeal for government aid.

Firpo says he must learn the American language. He must also learn the good American slogan: "Never lie down on the job."

If she says she has never been kissed, grab her. Any girl who is willing to forget the past will make an agreeable wife.

The mountain travelled and brought forth a mouse, and it took an amendment to the constitution to make both hip pockets useful.

Correct this sentence: "I punish the children at time," confessed the mother, "but never when I am angry."

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

LETTER WRITING

It is a frightful thing to do, to write a foolish letter; some day its fatal lines will view, and merriment, "Donnerwetter!" The man to whom you send the note will never let it perish; and some day it will get the goat that you so proudly cherish. The years may pass and you may think the letter all forgotten, all faded, all dead, all decomposed or shriveled; of things eternal they are made, preserving words unaltered. And in your hour of pomp and pride, when luck could not seem better, some grouchy, old-eyed, evil-eyed, will spring your foolish letter. And you will totter from the heights to chaos and effacement, and all the scornful village wights will laugh at your abasement. If you have sentiments so strong they clamor for an airing, go to the woods, where, loud and long, a man may do his swearing. Proceed to yonder mountain top, when you feel full of ginger; there you make the welkin flap—your future you won't injure. But when you take your fountain pen and put your wrath on paper, you'll hear from that fool trick again—it is a senseless caper.

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MAKE SAFETY A PERSONAL SLOGAN

While much can and has been done, as to the industries, to reduce the number of preventable accidents, statistics seem to make clear that the great waste of human life from external causes is largely due to lack of proper care on part of the victims. Figures of accidental deaths in 1922 presented to the National Safety Congress at Buffalo are worthy of more than casual reading by all the people. Consider this statement: During each day of 1922, 206 persons in the United States were killed by accident. Of this daily number 38 were automobile fatalities, 35 were accidental falls, 19 were drownings and 16 were burnings. More than 50 per cent of the accidental killings are embraced in these classifications.

It is popularly assumed that automobile fatalities are primarily due in most cases to reckless driving. But from the large proportion of exonerations of drivers whose vehicles have caused deaths it is fair to conclude that as to people "run down" the major recklessness was the victims'. If the conclusion be warranted, it but emphasizes the warning to be read in the other three most common causes of accidental killings. Personal carelessness unquestionably would have saved the lives of a great many of those who died from accidental falls. Detail figures show that no small proportion of those so killed met their deaths at home. With suitable individual carelessness there would be checking of waste here. Personal carelessness accounts for most of the drownings, according to the day-to-day reports.

Industrial accidents and accidents in public places will be brought to the possible minimum only through organized effort to reduce common risks and compel those subject to them to be watchful of their safety. The enormous number of fatal accidents in the homes calls for other treatment. "Safety first" needs to be the common watchword and not reserved for traffic or factory.

COUNTRY AND PATRIOTISM

The word "patriotism" is too often employed to express national conceit or "swellheadedness". Germany before the war with her "Kultur" and "Und Uns" supplied a transcendent example of patriotism of this stripe. But Germany was not alone in this fault. If all Europe and in fact all the world had not been suffering with national complacency there undoubtedly would have been no world war. As was to be expected and as much feared the World War has served only to decrease the conceit of the vanquished while greatly increasing that of the victors. History has tended to prove that misguided patriotism rather than extravagance and license is the mark of the decadent nation.

Unfortunately, national "megalomania" has not been confined to the old country. It is apparent that even the United States has contracted the "disease" in a malignant form with the result, that not everybody, but multitudes of Americans can see only graces and virtues in their own country and only faults and vices in the world beyond the yard of Uncle Sam. Especially since the World War there has been a tendency to blindly exalt the United States and to condemn everything that is foreign.

Thinking people can see only harm and conflict in the tendency in this country to shut the eyes of the nation to the weak points in its government, in its social life, in its business and industry and in its international outlook. Can any good come from concealing American mistakes while at the same time proclaiming the faults and errors of sister nations?

Civilization has ever admitted that it is always wise to look facts squarely in the face and nations from experience have learned that the best preventative of future mistakes is the instruction of the present generation in the mistakes of its antecedents. The United States has been a humanitarian nation except in rare instances, and the rare instances are not ascertainable from the perusal of histories in the schools of the United States. "My Country, right or wrong," but knowing that it is wrong offers a possibility of making it right.

To be sure, every foreigner writing of his American memories finds nothing in the United States to provoke his enthusiasm and praise but Americans should not follow the bad example of foreigners and find in the United States everything worth while and nothing not worth while.

WAGE WORTH OF A WIFE

It may be desirable to know on a wage basis the contribution that a wife makes to the family income in performing various kinds of home duties. Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the newly-created bureau of home economics in the department of agriculture, another of the many expensive frills constantly being attached to the business of government, thinks it is, and is going to find out. A good many others will be skeptical of the value of the work she is undertaking. These people, who may be reactionaries because they cannot get enthusiastic over the plan, remember that a large proportion of the data that has been collected with respect to home economics has been not merely unconvincing, if not worthless, but has been potential of controversies without end that have no substantial results of merit and frequently have caused harm. Instances in point are the figures of essential minimum wages and the irreducible living costs of an average family.

Dr. Stanley is quoted as saying the figures she will compile "will indicate the real income of the family, will serve to make woman's household work more appreciated and will enable the woman to make use of her time to best advantage where there is a choice of tasks." For example, "whether it is more profitable for her to make or to buy clothing, to hire a laundress or buy a washing machine, to bake her bread or purchase it, will be revealed by studies of this kind."

We do not think many housewives will appreciate the effort in their behalf. We do not think many of them will regard whatever conclusions are reported as applicable to their own cases. The general rules of household management that have been developed by experience, careful individual study and, mayhap, woman's merriment intuition, probably do not afford anything like universal satisfaction. But if they get the work done and the family wants supplied within the monetary means at the household manager's disposal, they are doing as much as can be done for the home keeper.

Eugene is said to be growing faster than any other town of comparative size in the Northwest. Its building permits, which do not represent more than two-thirds of actual cost,

will this year equal that of the city of Spokane in value—and all the buildings are really needed. This growth, long overdue, is based on the certainty that a city of probably 50,000 will be built here at the head of the great Willamette valley in the next few years. Westward to the coast and Eastward to the vast regions of Eastern Oregon the lines of transportation join here the main lines north and south through the richest valleys of the Pacific coast. Vast lumbering interests, a wonderfully productive surrounding territory and a great state university complete the list of reasons for the progress city-ward. Eugene has just begun to grow.

In accordance with a general plan being carried out by the Federated Oregon Commercial bodies to ascertain the sentiment of various gatherings on the income tax to be voted on November 5, a straw ballot was taken at the banquet for Congressman Hawley last night. The result of the ballot was 20 against the measure and five for it. Similar votes were to be taken all over the state and the results turned in by tomorrow morning—Marshall Times.

That's a fair sample of the way the businessmen of the state and nation are being misrepresented. They are over-organized into civic bodies that are always controlled on occasion by special or personal interests. Referendums like that taken at Marshallfield are of course sprung when a hand-picked crowd of twenty tax slackers can commit a majority of the businessmen of the city to a cause that many of them no doubt are opposing. Then the news is sent broadcast over the wires for the educational effect it will have on public sentiment. It will be remembered that once upon a time the "National Chamber of Commerce," an organization on paper, financed by interests which at times have found it convenient to masquerade under the cloak of business respectability, gave out the news that it had taken a referendum vote of its membership, alleged to be the local Chambers of Commerce of the country, and that the result was overwhelmingly in favor of congress enacting the ship subsidy graft into law. That was a notorious misrepresentation of the honesty and good sense of the American businessmen—but it illustrates the purpose for which the so-called national chamber was organized. Local chambers of commerce are, regrettable as it may be, used more often to serve a special and selfish interest than for community good, and most of these national civic clubs now so active in every sizeable community, are generally utilized for putting over some advertising scheme or for promulgating some sort of propaganda by which somebody profits. And the deduction from all this is, that the hard-headed American businessman is the easiest sucker in the world to land by the professional grafters who have made him a careful study with that purpose in view.

On the occasion of the laying of the first rail on the so-called Natron cut-off the marriage of Klamath Falls and Portland will be staged in an elaborate mock ceremony. That will be only one of the things done to advertise to the world again that there is nothing to Oregon outside of Portland. Eugene and Springfield have no place, and no section of Western Oregon will figure in the proceedings, nor will any gain the least benefit from construction of the road if the big city has its say. That was true when local enterprise forced the building of the Eugene-Coos Bay road, and Portland came along on its completion and swiped practically all the benefits. Freight rates are now higher on that line from Marshallfield to Eugene than from Marshallfield to Portland, twice the distance. Train schedules also are made only for the convenience and benefit of Portland. These facts cannot be denied, and it seems that Portland purposes now to grab off all the benefits to accrue from the construction of the Eugene-Klamath Falls line; in fact practically all supplies not coming from California for construction work are now shipped out of Portland, through Eugene and Springfield to Oakridge. The local chamber of commerce under the old regime, indorsed the sidetracking of Eugene, and it will be of interest to watch developments under the new administration of that body. This city will get nothing from the Southern Pacific company, has got nothing in the past, unless it fights to the last ditch for the business and recognition it is entitled to.

In the tariff law is a clause authorizing the president of the United States to increase or decrease the rates of duty when they do not "equalize the cost of production of any article or articles between the United States and any competing foreign country." It was this tremendous provision which reconciled the Oregonian to the Fordney-McCumber tariff. It distinctly recognized the principle that the difference between the cost at home and abroad should be the exact measure of the tariff. It is vital doctrine. Without its recognition and enforcement just now, all industry in the United States would be prostrate before cheap and enormous foreign production. If the tariff gives undue protection to any manufacturer, or any trust, the remedy is in the president's hands.—Oregonian.

This "tremendous" proposition which has so impressed the Portland paper is only a huge joke, as already demonstrated. It is up to a president elected on a high-tariff platform in a campaign financed by the beneficiaries of the "protective" system to make the adjustments downward if in his judgment such action should be justified. He couldn't do it after the assurances he has given favored industries and everybody but the Oregonian knows that the "flexible" tariff talk is all twaddle.

Now the Portland papers are saying that Mayor Baker's senatorial boom was only half-baked, and that the leaders of the vote bloc he bid for so strongly are not at all interested.

They tell of an alien back east who, in his citizenship examination, gave Tex Rickard credit for discovering America. Tex discovered only one of the easy ways to get Americans' money.

Perfumes were first used in religious services. Which leads a male cynic to observe that many a girl of today worships herself.

It must have surprised those New York editors during the pressmen's strike to find that the government functioned and the world jogged right along while they were unable to be on the job.

It now looks as though the world series, between St. Louis and New York as the Republican national convention does to Chicago.

Up to date Hiram Johnson has not made the charge that he misquoted himself in that stolen letter.

The Oregonian informs its readers that Mr. Cyril V. Brownell, after a tour of Eastern Oregon, finds the state

income tax measure very unpopular. Mr. Brownell, by the holders of non-taxable bonds and other rich slackers of Portland to give out statements of this nature, it is really commendable in him to make an earnest effort to earn the money.

A modern philosopher has discovered that the young man so often takes after his father is because the man didn't take after his son often enough.

Hard to tell just what a fellow bearing the name Casey Stengel will do next, or when he will do it.

HIS WIFE'S MISTAKE

By KATHARINE MOORE

Author of "Love," "Forbidden," "Heart Battles," Etc.

THE ANTIDOTE.

Chapter 78.
A shudder of loathing swept through Lois as Hastings held her imprisoned in his arms. With a supreme effort she turned her face from his and pushed against him with a storm of hatred.

Yet even then she could not free herself from his arms until he was willing. The idea that he would force his clinging upon her like a woman, when she knew that she did not want it, was horrible to her. At last he released her with a laugh and she turned on him with flashing eyes.

"How dare you!" she cried softly. She had been fearful that someone would discover them and even now she dreaded anyone hearing her. She did not want a scene. But her chest rose and fell with the vehemence of her feelings. He reached out and caught her wrist again. "You are adorable like that," he declared.

But she wrenched her arm from his fingers. "Do you imagine for one second that I can do anything but hate you after this?" she cried. "Do you think I am the kind of a woman to be won in this beastly, cunning way?"

A hot wave of anger lit up her amber eyes with fire and drew them into wild, narrowing lines as she turned them upon him scathingly. Even Hastings faltered before her fierceness.

"Don't dare touch me! And don't ever speak to me again! My folly with you is over!"

A smile started to gather in the corners of the man's mouth, but as he met the challenge in her eyes it faded quickly.

"Get a hold of yourself, Hastings!" she said, her gaze still upon him.

"Very well," he said, and laughed unpleasantly. "Any time you change your mind I'll accept it." He added, with a shrug of his shoulders, "But be turned again."

When he had gone Lois leaned weakly against the wall and tried to recover her composure. She dreaded the agony of going back to Paul after what she had just been through. Perhaps, even now, he was waiting for her at the door.

For her, but before she had time to strength enough to move Paul appeared

Editorial Opinion

"PICKING THEIR BONES."

(Oregon Daily Journal)

This congress regards as most reprehensible the circulation of any statement, editorial or news article relative to irrigation made without the fullest investigation, and we do most seriously condemn the circulation of false and inaccurate information and we do condemn the efforts of any man or party of men to connect up this organization with any political matter whatsoever, and that this congress, through its machinery, organize the irrigation people of this state to the end that effective protest may be made against the author of false statements and inaccurate information and the further hampering of irrigation development.

The above is a resolution adopted by the late irrigation congress at Vale. It has direct reference to late articles in the Journal, returned and was looking congress denounced these articles in the convention. So did others.

In condemning the articles, does the congress defend the attorney's fee of \$13,250 on the Silver Lake project? And the attorney's fee of \$12,000.53 on the Sumner Lake project?

Does the congress defend the engineering fee of \$21,376.25 on the Sumner Lake project, in which the engineering brought no water in spite of the fact that the farms and settlers are plastered over with a bond mortgage of \$200,000?

Does the congress defend the engineering contract under which the Warm Springs and other projects were built? Does it defend that contract of which the Portland Telegram said after an investigation by a special writer that it was "as vicious a cost-plus contract as was ever drafted and executed?"

Does it defend that contract under which the contractors got a "15 per cent profit" on every dollar expended on the project, even including a profit on the "tools and cigars" of employees on the project?

Does the congress defend the engineering fee of \$23,283.38 on the Silver Lake project, which allows for but one acre-foot of water per acre, when all engineers know that two acre-feet are required and that three acre feet would be better? Does the congress defend that engineering charge, and if so, does it know that, with the project completed at a cost of \$275,000, state authorities are now trying to get additional water rights from other quarters in order to have a sufficient supply of water on the project? If the gentlemen who framed and passed the resolutions denouncing the Journal, by implication if not by name, condemn the irrigation project, by their own action they defend the unconscionable and indefensible gutting of the projects and near-ruin of the settlers on them.

While on the subject, The Journal will say that an old reason why Oregon has failed to receive its share of federal irrigation has been, not the real settlers, but the parlor irrigationists and the parasites of irrigation in this state. The speculators in land who expected to get

much for little in boom prices for irrigated lands; the money-grubbers and buzzards of irrigation, who with their big feet and their contracts these and the others sought easy money by taking advantage of the hunger of real settlers for water that would make their arid produce and their clover and alfalfa and school their children, federal irrigation, out of the order to reap the profits of irrigation.

Here is an example. Director Davis approved and appropriated 600 for that is now known as the Unit. The federal government announced, was ready to go forward the project if the terms reform size of tracts were complied with didn't suit the speculators and he and attorneys and engineers and contractors, no lands were better settlers, because it meant no pay and a long time term in pay for their water.

But federal reclamation would meant no cost-plus contracts, no generous attorney fees, no huge fees, no enormous investment in the project, no bonds bought at a discount and sold at par and sold these gentry, some of whom the big figures at irrigation rejected the offer, and the National irrigation project has ever since within bond in a legal investment trust funds" including the families, widows, orphans and aged persons.

The same thing was done to the outfit on the Warm Springs project which at one time the federal government was ready to build. The outfit was made by parlor irrigationists of Oregon irrigationists and construction by the federal government of the West Extension of the project.

WHISTLERS ATTENTION
Lola Stiers, Portland will give a limited class in artistic whistling Eugene October 19. For information, inquire either at the Eugene Museum or phone 970.

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