

THE EUGENE GUARD

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SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

Malay Peninsula Wonders.

EVER see a tree-climbing fish? Ever see a monkey brush its teeth? Ever see a full grown bear 15 inches high, or a deer seven inches from hoof to horn?

No, no; you've guessed wrong. This is not to be an article telling of the baleful effects of the demon rum. No rivalry to Baron Munchausen is being attempted here either. What is contemplated is merely to comment a little on the voracious chronicles of one Carvath Wells, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, as given by himself in a lecture in New York Thursday evening last.

Fellow Wells is an explorer who has recently terminated a stay of six years on the Malay peninsula. He had gone there to see what he could see, and it appears he got an eyeful. Some of the component parts thereof, as set out in his lecture and whose list was carried to a waiting world over the truth-bearing wires of the Associated Press are these:

Fellow Wells saw a fish come out of the water, dance, wink one eye and climb a tree.

Fellow Wells saw a monkey brushing its teeth at a brookside.

Fellow Wells saw a full grown bear that was but 15 inches high when it stood on haunches.

Fellow Wells saw a deer that measured seven inches from hoof to horn.

Fellow Wells saw a plant flatten itself against the ground when one stamped a foot near it.

Fellow Wells saw a bird that slept upside down.

The summary of Fellow Wells' lecture as carried by the Associated Press and published in The Guard yesterday was very interesting indeed to read and the lecture itself was doubtless even more interesting to hear. Let us not scoff. Let us not cry "nature faker!" Let us not be like the man at the circus who insisted while looking at the first giraffe he had ever seen, "There aint no such darn animal." Let us consider sympathetically Fellow Wells' statement that things generally are upside down in the Malay peninsula. Let us remember, too, that the Malay peninsula is a very considerable distance from Broadway, and that it would not be easy to get confirmation or its opposite quickly about the wonders one may find there in the course of a six-year stay. And let us remember finally that it was a New York audience Fellow Wells was addressing. New York audiences get ennuied and are hard to hold unless you give them pop-eyed stuff.

Bonds and Water Rates.

SOME of those who advocate the voting down, if necessary, of the whole city improvement programme for the sake of carrying the lower McKenzie water project at the coming city bond election, are saying that if the McKenzie bonds are voted, the burden of payment of their interest and principal will not fall upon the taxpayers, but that they will be paid from city water department revenues. The statement is worthy of examination.

Will the McKenzie water bonds, if carried, be paid, principal and interest, from water revenues at present water rates to the consumer? Or at increased rates to the consumer? And if at increased rates, what rates? Those who will vote at the coming bond election are all water consumers. Doubtless they would like to be enlightened on these points. Will those who say that water department revenues will pay interest and principal of the McKenzie bonds furnish an analysis showing by detailed figures the basis on which this plan would be worked out, including a showing as to what the effect would be, if any, on existing water rates to the consumer?

If the proposed McKenzie project water bonds, principal and interest, can be funded from water department revenues, and without levying increased rates upon water consumers, that will remove much of the ground for the doubts which now beset some taxpayers as to the wisdom of carrying the McKenzie project as an immediate enterprise, and will make unnecessary the measure which some of that project's advocates favor, of sacrificing the city improvement programme to it.

How quickly residence in a great city brings bucolic innocence into the ways of sophistication! Already the Statesman's new editor, Mr. Toozie, who came up to Salem from his rural contacts in Clackamas county, has been to a theater. The play, he tells his public, in a double-loaded, double-column measure editorial of some length, played in New York "for weeks on end" at \$2.75 a seat and yet it can be seen in Salem for 50 cents. He recommends very strongly that everybody go. May we be pardoned if we hazard the guess that Editor Toozie's pass must have been good for loge seats?

The governor has just appointed, under authority of one of our ever increasing galaxy of paternalistic laws, a state commission on recreation, having as its purpose "the giving of advice and assistance in recreational projects and physical education." Anybody planning a croquet game this coming summer can doubtless obtain the commission's advice and assistance, if application is made through proper channels and on the right kind of a printed form.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS

The Truck and Bus Question (Albany Herald)

Letters written by the automotive truck and bus organization having its headquarters in Portland to operators throughout the state indicate that it will either attempt a referendum of the law enacted by the recent legislature, which sought, by the establishment of a new schedule of licenses and fees, to require the truck and bus men to pay something toward maintaining the highways they are using; or will attack the constitutionality of the law. For the accomplishment

ment of either one of these ends, the organization is collecting funds with which to fight its battle.

It is not the purpose of this article to enter upon any discussion of the provisions of the law, which the truck and bus men are seeking to nullify. It appears to be the consensus of opinion that the rates are on the side of leniency rather than on the other extreme. Members of the legislature and the great rank and file of their constituents have accepted them as a basis for an intimate arrival at data which will point out proper rates in

the future. Rather are we inclined to discuss the matter from the standpoint of the broad principle involved; and looking at it from that viewpoint we are convinced that the law should be upheld.

As a matter of justice, the truck and bus operators should pay for the use of the state's highways in proportion to the amount of wear and tear they give them. Otherwise the industry is a subsidized one, toward the upkeep of which every citizen is paying whether he gets any advantage from it or not. This matter of subsidy has, also, another side, in that it gives to the truck and bus operator an undue advantage over the railroads. We require the railroads to pay their proportionate share toward building the grade of these highways and of keeping the highways in repair, in spite of the fact that these highways are arteries of commerce which are highly competitive. By giving the stages and trucks this subsidy, we are creating unfair competition for the railroads.

The automotive transportation organization claims that the establishment of rates which will require them to pay for their use of the highways will put them out of business. Clearly, if this be true, the quicker we know it the better it will be for the state. But we will not know it until the rates are made effective and the law given a thorough trial.

Foolish Talk.

(Salem Statesman)

There is a whole lot of talk about stool pigeons and arching houses without warrants, etc. The wonder is that officers of the law have the heart to do anything. People demand rigid enforcement of the law and the moment it is started they begin to criticize the officers for being overzealous. A man in uniform can not buy liquor in Salem. He must depend upon some one to do it for him. We do not have enough officers to have them slip up behind the offenders and catch them in the act except on the rarest occasions. Somebody must pinch, somebody must at least give the officers a tip. We have little patience with those who are so free in demanding law enforcement and then as soon as they get it criticize the methods by which it is obtained. That is no way to make a town clean, no way to stand by the officers.

Celebrate All Around

(Bend Bulletin)

Besides the celebration to be held at the summit of the McKenzie highway when that road is done, Bend should plan one also for the middle of the Crooked river bridge and another in the vicinity of Beaver marsh. We can join with Lane county for one, with Jefferson for another and with Klamath for the third.

The Redwood Highway

(Grants Pass Courier)

Indications point to an early start on construction work on the Redwood highway. Engineers are making reconnaissance today over the route and the building will soon be under way. It was a mighty good investment when the county offered \$20,000 per year to get the work under way. The completion of the cutoff will put the entire highway in good condition for the state will maintain the part from Grants Pass so there can be no criticism of its condition. We can expect a heavy traffic over the Redwood highway this summer.

In Lighter Vein

(London Telegraph)

Her Dress Was Dry. The young lady of the house looked and the ill at ease. "What's the matter, Evelyn?" inquired her father. "Well, dad," she replied, "you might have told me that you had painted the gown seat. Fred and I sat on it last night, and Fred got his coat and trousers in a dreadful mess!"

His Woo.

(New Haven Register)

"My husband was complaining this morning about there being so much unemployment." "But he's got a job." "That's just it. It makes him feel bad to think of so many men losing while he's got to work."

Thoughts Photographed.

(Ohio State Journal)

In many of President Coolidge's pictures he looks as if he happened to be thinking about the present Congress at the instant when the photographer squeezed the bulb.

In the Wrong Place.

(Cincinnati Enquirer)

The reformer knocked at the door. "Who's there?" asked St. Peter. "A reformer bringing his own halo," replied the reformer. "Hm!" said St. Peter. "What was your job in life?"

"I spent my time denouncing all pleasure and did my best to make people unhappy," proudly replied the reformer.

"Well," said St. Peter, "heaven's no place for you. Everybody happy here. You take the elevator to the lower regions, where nobody is. You'll feel more at home down there."

His Winning Guess.

(Cornell Widow)

A postmistress may have his faults but his ideas about fishing are generally pretty accurate.

Peace Where Appreciated.

(Boston Transcript)

An English school boy rendered "Pax in bello," as "Freedom from indignation."

American Writers

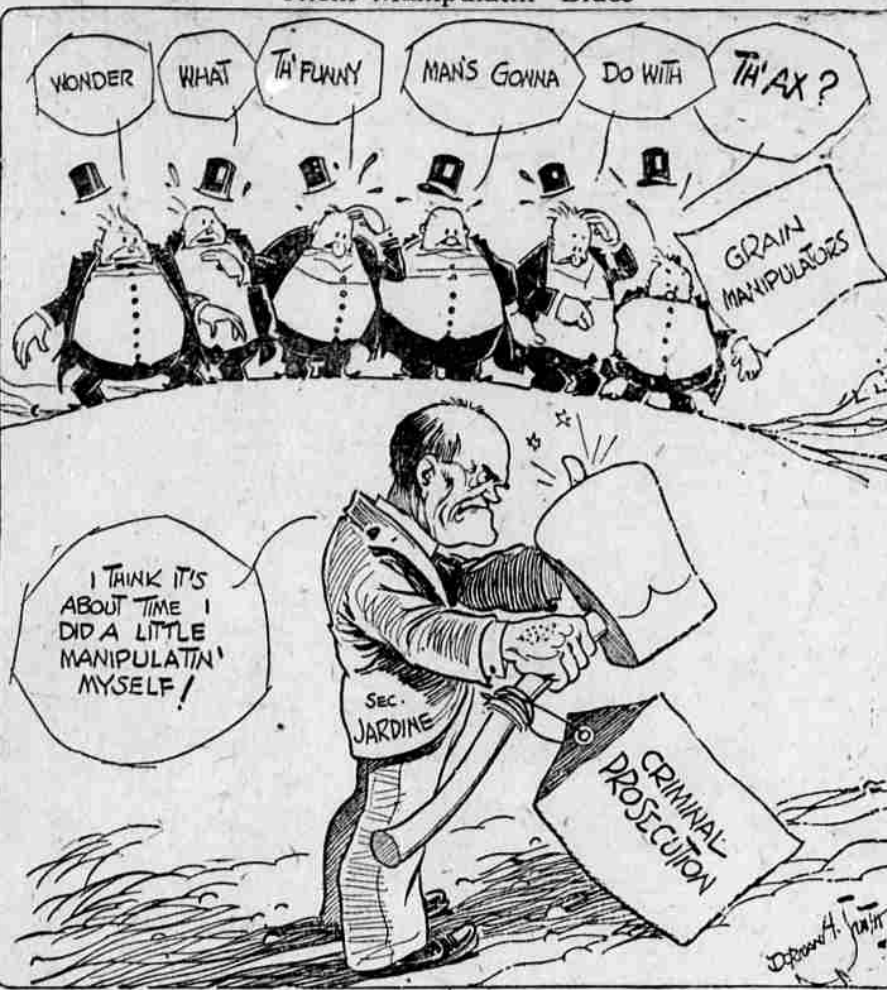
Of ads in Demand

LONDON, April 4.—(AP)—Notwithstanding the fact that there are more than 1,000,000 unemployed in England, there are jobs paying \$10,000 a year going begging. Sir Charles Higham, London's best known publicity man, said recently in an address to the British Association of Display Men.

"People have come to me," Sir Charles declared, "crying out for men capable of earning \$10,000 annually, and I have said in reply: 'You will have to go to the United States to find them.'"

Sir Charles explained that he had offered the suggestion to search abroad for candidates, because there were so few young men here who had prepared themselves for the horizon of jobs paying \$10,000 a year.

Them Manipulatin' Blues



WHAT IS REGULAR PARTY MAN?

Recent Action Against La Follette Group Gives Rise to Discussion of Question at Capital

By CHARLES P. STEWART (NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, April 4.—What makes a republican and what makes a democrat?

This question is being asked, down at the capital, even by a good many of the republican senators who voted Senators La Follette, Brookhart, Frazier and Ladd out of their ranks, on the ground that they were republicans no longer.

La Follette, Brookhart, Frazier and Ladd say they're republicans, if that counts for anything. Senators Borah, Norris, Capper and others who are recognized as republicans corroborate them. They were elected on the republican ticket. And, still more peculiar, in order to throw them out of the party, the republican "regulars" who wanted to throw them out had to get democratic help. They couldn't have done it otherwise.

The question came up in connection with a vote on confirmation of senate committee appointments for the current session.

As republicans—if that was what they were—La Follette, Brookhart, Frazier and Ladd were entitled, by precedent, to certain assignments, in order of seniority, of which La Follette in particular has plenty of, being one of the oldest members of the upper house.

Republicans "regulars," however, had decided that the quarter, had lost their republican standing. Accordingly they were treated like members of a new minority party—junior to everybody else.

But when it came to a confirmation

of this slate, it transpired that so many republican senators wouldn't vote for it that it couldn't be adopted—that is to say, it couldn't have been adopted if the democrats had voted against it, too. The democrats didn't, however. The assignments they had been given suited them, so they voted for it.

Thus the republican "regulars" disclaimed the republican "insurgents" with the help of democratic votes. The fact is, as is generally, though not audibly recognized at the capital, a republican and a democratic "regular" or a republican and a democratic "insurgent" are a good deal more like one another than are a republican or a democratic "regular" and "insurgent."

The issue of La Follette's, Brookhart's, Frazier's and Ladd's republican party standing was raised and there wasn't anything to prove it by either way. The "regulars" of both parties were in a majority and decided arbitrarily.

The issue of the expelled quarter suffers, if any, mainly to their prejudice. They still have their votes. They still can say what they please. Their hands may be even freer than they were. Their influence will perhaps be increased. As martyrs to their convictions, it is quite likely they will be strengthened in their home states.

They will lose in patronage, of course. Their recommendations of appointments are not apt to have much weight. But this would have been the case in any event.

In New York

By JAMES W. DEAN

NEW YORK, April 4.—"What are those night clubs on Broadway?" queries Elmer Roessler of Cleveland and California. "Are they clubs, or are they cabarets?"

Elmer, my boy, they are called clubs because they are the places you go to get clubbed.

The clubbing is done when the waiter hands you the sad news as you go out. Sometimes you have enough left for one fare, or maybe you'd prefer cyanide.

They are called clubs only for tone. You need no introduction nor initiation. All you have to have to get in is a soup-and-fish and bankroll. At some places you can leave the soup-and-fish at home. At others you'll have to leave it at the manager as part payment on your check.

You pay no membership fee. The cover charge will take care of everything, including the lot in the cemetery.

Of course, none of these night clubs sells liquor. But they sell "apple champagne" at \$20 a bottle. It may be non-alcoholic, but it has something in it which makes you want to sing or lick a cop.

They all display signs saying it is unlawful for you to bring intoxicants with you, but nobody who goes to a night club believes in signs.

If you can't find exuberance in a bottle, an obese, battle-scarred dweller of the stage will slap you on the back and say, "Get into the fun, George!" Of course, you laugh the rest of the evening.

They call her the hostess. It's her job to see that you keep your glass full, at a dollar a swallow.

And if you get tired of drinking, or can't afford to buy another bottle, you can dance, if you can find enough space on the floor to plant your sweetie and your feet.

Or perhaps you'd prefer just to sit

BIBLE THOUGHT

FOR TODAY

THY SUN shall no more go down; neither shall thy noon withdraw itself; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended.—Isaiah 60:22.

Bible Question

(Look up the answer)

In what word is the whole law fulfilled?—Gal. 3:12.

set, says a young lady who showed too much experience kissing a prospective June husband.

25 Years Ago

F. E. Sharkey brought down another cleanup from the Lucky Boy mine yesterday. Mr. Sharkey says every condition is favorable up there.

The Lane County republican convention opened its temporary organization at 10 o'clock this morning in the circuit court room. Mr. McCornack chairman of the county central committee called the meeting to order. S. H. Friendly was elected chairman. The preliminary work of the organization was carried out, and the appointment of committees.

The following reception committee went to Portland today to escort William J. Bryan to this city: J. J. Walton, E. M. Williams, R. Skipworth, George Houck, L. L. Campbell, of Eugene, R. M. Veatch and F. L. Woolley of Cottage Grove.

George M. Miller, well-known in Eugene, has been appointed a division superintendent of census in Alaska and will be at work until July.

A. L. Roney is a visitor in the city from Goshen.

When you go to town on Bryan day, April 5, to the county clerk's office and register.

Rowell's Comment

By CHESTER H. ROWELL

What will be the social consequences of the flying age? Nobody knows; but the experiences of the electric car and then of the automobile give some hints.

The electric car began the suburbanization of American cities. It relieved or abolished slums, increased land values and rents at the business center and in the outskirts and decreased them in the intermediate "walking distance" zone.

Then came the automobile, widened the slack-water zone, moved the suburbs still further out, made park boulevards of country roads, universalized the vacation habit, depopulated the villages, and extinguished the "hick" as a human species. It built skyscrapers and further raised values in the business district, but now, by traffic congestion, threatens to scatter them over many centers.

Now comes a new vehicle, which abolishes distance entirely. A hundred miles, on its wings, are as few blocks on foot. So far, we have merely been making airplanes better. Now we are about to make them common. If that does not work an even greater revolution in the structure of cities and in the conditions of life than its two predecessors did, then the reasons of the past have no meaning.

Disarmament Plan To be Considered By Dutch Chamber

THE HAGUE, April 4.—(AP)—A project for disarmament, to be operative as from January 1, 1926, has been introduced in the Dutch chamber by the Social Democracy party.

Its main provisions are to cut down the standing army from 327,000 men in the active force and organized reserves to a "security" force of 25,000 and to reduce the navy to about a dozen guardships and as many seaplanes. The annual cost is computed at some 17,500,000 florins, compared with 100,000,000 florins allocated for defense purposes in the 1923 budget.

The scheme is based upon the Danish disarmament plan, which is closely followed as far as the navy is concerned, while allowance is made for a greater land force owing to Holland's longer land frontier.

The proposal is accompanied by a lengthy memorial declaring that owing to modern war methods, Holland, like other small states, is confronted with the impossibility of defending her territory adequately against aggression by powerful foreign nations, or maintaining neutrality by force of arms alone. Either contingency may have to be faced, the promoters say, owing to the prevalence of international hatred, the desire for revenge on the part of the vanquished, and the fear of revenge on the part of the victors in the world war.

Do You Live in Herodotus' World?

2775 years ago Herodotus, the Greek historian, was a world recognized authority on travel. His explorations were the marvel of the age. But Herodotus' map of the world looks like a postage stamp when compared with the atlas of today.

In your business, are you bound by the same lack of experience that characterized the geographers of ancient Greece? If you think that you must fight all your commercial battles alone, or that there is no reserve force of experience and outside viewpoint on which you can call when important problems confront you, then you have overlooked a lot of ammunition.

For right here in the U. S. National Bank is a staff of business men, trained by years of active work, whose time and advice is yours for the asking. Since 1852 Eugene people have broadened their activities as covered larger profits because they have used this service. Whatever you need to know, first come to the U. S. National.

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