

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Published every evening except Sunday)
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The 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 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

SALEM GETS IT.

A RECENT news dispatch from Salem informs us that Reid, Murdoch & Co., one of the biggest packing concerns in the United States, has purchased the plant of the King Food Products Co., and will eventually operate it as a cannery. Incidentally, they have announced that their Salem superintendent will be R. A. Yocum, formerly with the Eugene Fruit Growers cannery here.

There was a time a good many months back when Reid, Murdoch & Co. were looking at Eugene as among the possibilities for locating a cannery. They were not very enthusiastic about Eugene, despite the fact that so far as fruit supply for a cannery is concerned, Eugene would be just as good as Salem, in some ways better.

Salem is on navigable water. Though relatively little freight out of Salem moves by water, Salem has advantageous rail rates by reason of its position. Eugene is still on the "intermediate" city rates which put a heavy extra charge on the inbound and outbound movement of every cannery commodity.

We feel sure that this industrial handicap of Eugene and other intermediate cities will be corrected and we hope it will be corrected in the process of the fourth section rate case now pending before the interstate commerce commission. We are glad to see that the Eugene clearing house is lending its support to the presentation of the case.

This is not a fight with the Southern Pacific or the Oregon Electric or any railroad or group of railroads. In fact, it is not fair to blame the railroads entirely for the condition. The main trouble has been that the intermediate cities have never really studied their problem or presented a real case till now. They have never sold either to the railroads or to the L. C. C. the possibilities of development under proper rate conditions.

We believe that before long it will become plain that the biggest opportunity for the railroads is in the development of the intermediate territory along with the big water terminals on which so much of their attention has been concentrated because of the big inroads of water competition.

A SUGGESTION.

WE note with considerable interest that in nearly every one of the attempts to set a new world's record for endurance flying east of the Rocky mountains, the hazards of the flying have been greatly increased by bad weather. Robbins and Kelly on the last night of their record making flight at Fort Worth had to go many miles off their course in order to escape a bad thunder storm. Two fliers in Minnesota have been forced down several times by bad weather. Two fliers at Cleveland have found it difficult even to get into the air. Martin Jensen and his wife in their recent effort at Long Island were driven far out to sea by strong winds and only their remarkable skill and that of their fueling pilots made it possible for them to continue as long as they did. Viola Gentry and her pilot, flying from the same field as the Jensens, have been killed.

Since it is probably necessary for these interesting tests of the endurance of planes and pilots to continue, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to conduct them where weather conditions are reliable, and there could be no place in the United States better for the purpose than the Willamette valley in summer. If variable conditions are needed for the test, we could supply them in winter, but without the extremes of high wind and rain and fog which are encountered in other sections at any season. And there's no place in the Willamette valley with a better airport than Eugene. It might be a good idea to call the attention of some of the distance fliers to the opportunities here and to the fact that they would be welcome.

CUSTOMERS AND MARKETS.

INTERESTING figures on America's foreign trade are contained in a compilation just issued by the Central National Bank of Cleveland.

This compilation shows that Europe is still our best customer. During the first quarter of 1929, Europe bought \$447,480,000 worth of American products, selling us in return only \$321,315,000. England regained its old place as our biggest single customer, buying \$235,523,000 worth of goods, and Canada, buying \$232,394,000, was a close second.

In the realm of imports, Asia proved our best market. The United States bought \$224,367,000 worth of Asia's goods, and took \$254,427,000 from Canada, Mexico and Central America.

These figures, remember, are only for three months. Their stupendous size helps one to realize the vast extent of our commercial operations.

LINDBERGH TO PULASKI.

FAME is a fleeting commodity. Today's hero is apt to be forgotten tomorrow. Not even the most daring exploits are proof against eventual obscurity.

All of which is by the way of preparing you for a rather odd little news item.

In Milwaukee there was, for years, a park called Pulaski Park.

Two years ago, when Lindbergh flew the Atlantic, the name of this park was changed, by unanimous consent, to Lindbergh Park.

Now, on petition of hundreds of Milwaukee citizens, it has dropped its new name and has become, once more, Pulaski Park.

Is Lindy losing his popularity—or were people just too used to the park's old name to get used to a new one?

AS OTHERS SEE THINGS

Edison and His Lamp

(New York Times)
Beginning today, the electrical industry will conduct during four months a celebration which will be the greatest ever paid to an inventor. It was on October 21, fifty years ago that Thomas A. Edison, after weeks of tireless, relentless experimenting, during which he slept on a workbench with a resistance bar for a pillow, produced his first successful incandescent lamp with a filament of carbonized sewing cotton which was sealed in an exhausted glass bulb and which glowed triumphantly for forty hours. "None of us could go to bed," Edison said years later. "We just sat and watched it with anxiety and growing elation." The foremost authorities of the day, among them such eminent physicists as Fresco and Tyndall, had declared the "subdivision of the electric light" a well-ordered science. At once Edison became the "wonder" that he has ever since remained. Some conception of the enthusiasm that his achievement

aroused may be formed when it is recalled that special trains carried 5,000 people from New York to Menlo Park, N. J., to see the first public demonstration, on December 31, 1879, of a method of illumination which was destined to have a profound effect on society. It was more than an electric lamp that Edison invented. To make his filament generally useful—experiments with 1,000 materials had led him to substitute bamboo for cotton—he had to design a modified type to generate energy, a transmission and distribution system, sockets for lamps and meters. He not only solved the theoretical problems but made the electric current the servant of man. Before his Pearl Street station, first of modern power houses, was completed, New York's largest source of electric energy was a battery of 2,000 cells installed by the Western Union Telegraph company. Edison has lived to see elec-

tricity transform cities, farms, homes and industry. Bold as was his prediction of the social and economic effects that would follow the introduction of the electric lamp, he probably never foresaw avenues transformed into luminous fairy lanes and crime thereby reduced, huge office buildings becoming nocturnal honeycombs of light, cities converted into spectacles transcending anything that poets ever imagined, and artificial light made the cheapest of manufactured commodities. Nor could he have foreseen that factories would become safer and that the productivity of the worker would be increased. That first bulb above Edison's lamp which the engineer has rubbed again and again to produce new and ever extraordinary social effects. With Edison's carbon filament, electrical age became a reality.

TODAY IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
On July 1, 1863, the most hotly contested battle of the Civil War in America, the Battle of Gettysburg, began. The conflict took place at Gettysburg, Pa., between the Federal Army of the Potomac, numbering about 80,000 men, and the Confederate army of Northern Virginia of 73,000 men. About 8 a. m., Confederate and Federal troops clashed. Both sides suffered heavy losses during that day. The battle continued with minor conflicts until July 3, when General Meade decided to hold the Federal army in the position then occupied until further attack. Misconstruing this lull, the Confederate troops made one of the most magnificent charges known in military history. Advancing steadily in three columns in the face of a destructive artillery fire, the Confederates promptly filled up the great gaps cut into their lines by Federal shells. Within 300 yards of the Federal line they met the musketry fire of the Federal infantry, which had been previously withheld. The advance was utterly demoralized.

Soon Confederate troops were in rapid retreat, their ranks being enveloped by the Federal army. During the three days' battle the Federal army lost 30,722 killed, 34,487 wounded and 5,434 captured or missing. The Confederate army, according to official reports, which have been questioned, lost 20,022 in killed, 12,709 wounded and 5,150 captured or missing.

The battle is regarded as the turning point in the Civil War.

TOM SIMS' BARBS

A MAN advertises in the papers for a girl who is domesticated, pretty, loving, economical and good natured, with the idea of marrying. Some fellow planning bigamy?

Sleep is a fine thing but it is not advisable to be caught napping.

Several metropolitan newspapers have criticized British Ambassador Sir Esmé Howard for offering to give up liquor privileges. Maybe we had better give Sir Esmé another chance, however, as he probably is not familiar with the customs of the country.

An ordinance at Nancy, France, forbids use of the saxophone after 10 p. m. That country certainly is progressing.

One of these days some big business man is going to get his name into the papers by saying he won success by following the advice he got at commencement exercises.

We were handed some of the new smaller currency the other day. Thank goodness, our clothes won't be quite as baggy now.

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20 YEARS AGO

(From The Guard, July 1, 1909)
WHAT might have been a serious fire in the business district was narrowly averted early this morning in the rear of the Jake Berger building, occupied by the Brownsville Woolen Mills store. Had the fire gained a little more headway the store might have been burned, but the fire department responded in quick order and soon extinguished the blaze.

June is always a popular month for marriages, but that month this year will go down in history as a record breaker in Lane county. Forty-three couples were made happy compared to the 27 in June, 1908.

Judge R. S. Bean was in Portland overnight to attend the wedding of his brother, F. C. Bean, and Miss Mae Hammett last night.

Brick work was begun on the new Y. M. C. A. building this morning by the contractors, Sherman and Hunter.

David Graham, of the shoe firm of Hurlen and Graham, leaves Sunday morning for a trip to Boston to take in the shoe and leather fair and will visit other cities before returning home.

Premier McDonald may visit America in July. We've always wanted to know what heering's idea of a good cigar was.

How did they ever come to call those Wall Street people brokers instead of breakers?

Several high school athletes who were graduated this year, are going to college next season and take the blindfold test.

On Vacation!

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Daily Health Service

If You Play Too Hard, Vacation Time Won't Really Rest You

By Dr. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

WITH the first day of June, the average person begins to think about the disposal of his time during the summer vacation. Long ago the biblical philosophers emphasized the value of a regular day of rest. More recently the coming of the five-day week, high wages and the introduction of machinery into industry have made a regular two days' rest each week possible for many people and vacations, particularly for executives, have been lengthened to three weeks or a month. Much depends on the temperament of the person concerned. People who take the duties and activities of life lightly need less vacation than those who work constantly with concentration and responsibility.

The average man thinks of his

vacation as a time in which he is going to do a great deal more in the way of playing of a certain type than he does ordinarily during his daily life. A man who plays 18 holes of golf twice a week may play 30 holes each day for seven days. The man who goes touring on Sunday afternoon takes a trip lasting a week and drives 400 miles each day.

Obviously this is not the way to take a proper vacation. One should not work at playing when he is trying to rest from work. It is just as important to avoid overfatigue while resting as it is while working.

Many a man hopes for the day when he may take a vacation alone. Year after year he embarks for the mountains or the seashore accompanied by his wife and children and the servants, and merely adds new responsibilities to the old ones.

It is a smart wife who realizes that such a vacation is not a rest for her husband.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER
(NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON.—The clean-up in the Indian bureau apparently is going to be thorough, though it is proceeding without much noise. Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur is determined that the reservation Indians a fair deal must not be hampered by retention in office of members of the old Indian bureau "ring" who caused much criticism of the handling of Indian affairs.

As a result, the inspection personnel of the bureau is gradually being changed and it is understood that of seven or eight inspectors and other liaison officers between the bureau or the department and the reservations, no more than one or two will be kept on the job under the administration of Charles Rhoades, the new Indian commissioner.

Burke Is Going Out
Charles H. Burke, the present commissioner, against whom there

has been almost constant criticism in congress, retired July 1. Edgar B. Merritt, the assistant commissioner, has already been transferred to another post in the Indian bureau, that of budget supervisor.

The inspectors and special representatives now being weeded out are the gentles who have in the past investigated all complaints by Indians and their friends. It is charged that they have nearly always returned whitewash reports, with a single exception among them.

Serious complaints have been made against many superintendents, agents and minor employees on the reservations, involving graft, cruelty or neglect, but their cases will be attended to gradually as the new regime gets itself organized.

Meanwhile, the senate Indian investigating committee has received an additional \$15,000 for continuance of its investigation. It has already held hearings in Washington state, Oregon, California, Utah and the capital, where witnesses have appeared to relate conditions in Arizona, Oklahoma and Colorado. It will now go out again and take additional reservation testimony.

It already has heard startling stories of lack of food, bad housing for Indian children, rotten health conditions, inefficiency in handling Indian estates, individual instances

of cruelty and a great deal of graft, especially in the case of the Oklahoma Indians.

The investigation work has already been completed, so nothing more is needed but further taking of testimony. The committee will

report at the next regular session of congress and will doubtless make recommendations, though President Hoover and Secretary Wilbur have forestalled it to some extent by cleaning up the Indian bureau as regards personnel.

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