

## AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening except Sunday)  
 EDITOR AND PUBLISHER: Allen F. Baker  
 MANAGING EDITOR: William M. Tugan  
 NEWS SERVICE: Associated Press  
 MEMBER: Audit Bureau of Circulations

A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY

## IDAHO JUSTICE

YOU remember a few weeks back, a gang of bandits captured the lieutenant governor of Idaho, held him prisoner for a day or so and robbed him of his automobile and his money before they were caught. It may interest you to know that the four youths who performed the actual holdup drew sentences of from ten to twenty-five years each, but that one "Seattle George" Norman, 47, the mentor and coach of the gang, got off with a one to two year penalty.

"Seattle George," of course, was not on the scene of the holdup. He merely told the boys to do it. Likewise, it might be observed that "Seattle George" knew not only his "onsions" but his courts. "Seattle George" knew how to get legal help to take full advantage of every possible technicality. "Seattle George" will be "out of stir" and living high on the money brought in by a new crop of "young suckers" while some of the boys in the Boise jail are getting gray haired sewing shirts.

You can figure if you want to, what the four boys will do when they come out of jail, what their attitudes toward society and justice will be. President Hoover's commission to deal with crime might study the impotence of the state of Idaho in handling "Seattle George" as a very pertinent case.

## AN ASTOUNDING PROPOSAL

ALMOST on the eve of starting work to complete the highway from Mapleton to the Lane county coast, comes the astounding proposal of County Commissioner Oral E. Crowe and County Engineer P. M. Morse to ask that the route be changed from the water level of the Shuswap valley to the Mapleton hill route, notorious for its heavy grades and bad curves.

The federal bureau of public roads and the state highway commission, which are the county's partners in the project, probably would not consent to the change. The whole project would collapse. Then there would be no real highway into Western Lane, perhaps for years. We would see the culmination of the lurking opposition which has impeded the project from the beginning. Luckily, County Judge C. F. Barnard and Commissioner Clinton Hurd do not join the Crowe-Morse movement, though their protests to it are disappointingly faint.

The basis of the Crowe-Morse movement is the claim that the actual cost of the twenty-mile project will exceed the state and federal estimates by \$300,000 or more, that it will be a \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000 project instead of one costing \$800,000 to \$1,000,000—in which case, of course, the county's one-fourth of the cost would greatly exceed present expectations and require special financing over and above the \$100,000 from the special levy we voted last November and the \$50,000 available for this purpose from the O. & C. grant refunds. Crowe and Morse claim the county would be impoverished for other road work, though Judge Barnard has a plan for spreading the possible excess costs. That's one side of the picture.

On the other side, H. D. Farmer, federal engineer, and Roy Klein, state engineer, deny that actual costs would exceed estimates by any appreciable amount, despite the fact that right-of-way on the twenty mile front is apt to cost \$40,000 more than expected. These federal and state engineers are pretty good engineers and experience throughout Oregon has been that they are not often far wrong in their estimates. As Mr. Klein suggests, it might be a good idea to go ahead and get bids before getting alarmed because the bidding will tell if there has been any bad slip.

But let's see what Mr. Crowe and Mr. Morse have to offer if they get their way. They say, off hand, that the county's \$100,000, with perhaps a little added, could put the Mapleton Hill route into possible shape for year-round travel—even if state and federal authorities could not be induced to shift the major highway to the hill route. This is, of course, a makeshift proposition. The state and federal people rejected the hill route because careful surveys showed it would cost approximately as much to build a standard highway over the mountain as it would to follow the river route. Therefore, after spending the money which the people of this county voted in expectation of getting a real highway to the Coast, there would be what? Not any kind of a state highway because the state wouldn't cooperate at all. Not even a standard market road because the county couldn't rebuild the entire route. There would be merely an improved mountain road, passable, perhaps, but absolutely unsafe and unsuited for any kind of heavy traffic.

Now the purpose of the highway to the Coast is not merely to get a road that can be navigated. The purpose is to get a highway that will complete the east-west route across this part of the state, that will furnish a fitting connection with the Roosevelt highway, that will carry not only passenger travel but heavy freighting movements between the Willamette valley and the Coast, that will open up all Western Lane to development, and Western Lane is rich, not poor, in possibilities. In Southern Oregon they are trucking in from Tidewater at Crescent City to avoid excessive freight rates. We have only to look at the rapidly increasing traffic over the fine new road to Reedsport to see what a Coast road can do. It is a narrow vision which sees this connection merely as a favor to the people on the Coast. It is a connection that is vital to all Lane county.

## THE MENACE OF NOISE

THE Chicago health commissioner, Dr. Arnold M. Kegel, has taken up a subject that we have been yearning for years to see some official tackle. He has issued a blast at the great volume of unnecessary noise that pervades all of our cities.

Most of this noise, he says, is unnecessary, and could be avoided by the use of proper equipment or the exercise of a little forethought. But we are so used to it that we do not bother to figure out ways of eliminating it.

Yet noise, Dr. Kegel points out, is an actual menace to health. It seriously impairs efficiency, reduces the amount of rest one gets during sleeping hours and may even cause an actual breaking down of the nervous system.

A few years ago every city assumed that an overhanging smoke cloud was a necessary evil. Then health officials got busy, and now the smoke clouds are being eliminated. The same thing—let us hope devoutly—may happen with the city's noise. It is a harmful thing that can be got rid of if we set ourselves to the job.

## AS OTHERS SEE THINGS

Pervading the Press  
 (Salem Capital-Journal)  
 Much of the criticism hurled at the press of the country is unjustified, for the news columns of the newspapers simply point life as it goes, but there is an undoubted tendency to smear without covered hues or in disparaging notices sometimes that gives the grotesque and unreal effect portrayed in cubist art. In this category falls the

space and prominence bestowed on the attempt of an Oklahoma adventurer to blackmail an elderly but wealthy Chicago business man out of \$250,000 as he has been found in his own words, that he was being "made a chump of" and exploited for his money.  
 (Of course the amount of the \$250,000 is not news of any importance or of any importance to justify the over-emphasis

upon it in the metropolitan press. Neither of the principals is a public figure, nor nationally known, nor are their private affairs of real public interest. Certainly no public good can come of this pandering to scandal mongering which has become the exclusive field of the city tabloids entering to morrow.  
 Let there be such cutting paragraphs of journalistic purity as the Portland Oregonian, playing up day after day the tawdry details of this very commonplace comedy as the paramount news of the time. Of course if the parties were Portlanders or Oregonians, or even national characters, the space might be justified as news, but the treatment of the story is revealing justifies the criticism that the press apparently delights to foster.  
 It is a perversion of the law to lend itself to such cold-blooded shakedowns as these heart-balm suits. It is no less a perversion of the functions of the press to lend themselves to unjustifiable exploitation of their trivial details about personages of no moment.

## TODAY IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF

Huss Burned at Stake  
 ON July 6, 1415, John Huss, Bohemian religious reformer, was burned at the stake for heresy.  
 Huss, a Catholic priest, became interested in the writings of the English theologian, Wicliffe, which he eagerly and obtained permission to lecture on them in the University of Prague.  
 Wicliffe had not escaped the charge of heresy and Huss was forbidden to discuss 45 of his theses, derived mostly from Wicliffe.  
 Huss stirred the hierarchy, priests and the monks by denouncing, in imitation of Wicliffe, the corruption of the church. In 1410, Huss and his followers were excommunicated.  
 In 1411, Pope John XXIII proclaimed a crusade against King Ladislaus of Naples and promised indulgences to volunteers. Huss gave out a university debate on indulgences which widened the breach between himself and the clergy.  
 In 1414, obedient to a summons, Huss went to a general council meeting at Constance. He was arrested and accused as a heretic, with 30 charges being filed against him. His books were burned and on July 1 his attempt to come to an understanding with the prosecutors failed and he was burned at the stake for heresy.  
 The death of Huss caused sorrow and indignation throughout Bohemia and led to the so-called Hussite war.

## TOM SIMS' BARBS

A VISITING Britisher says America uses bad English. And some of the Scotch is terrible, too.

Maybe the reason why so many Scotchmen here won't succeed in this country is that they will give no quarter.

The professors tell us that every musical composition has a motive. Sometimes, judging from some of the tunes you hear over the radio, it must be sheer meanness.

How much you get out of your work often depends on how much you put into it.

An Ohio girl set fire to her aunt's house. Maybe she only wanted to be sure he didn't sleep in his socks.

Over in England the other day they found a Roman skull two inches thick in places. There surely was no difficulty in identifying it as that of a senator.

The Laborites scored a victory in the recent election in England, but the Liberals hold the balance of power. That sounds like one of those strategic triumphs of the Mexican revolution.

## SIDE GLANCES



"Now, mom, when you meet this date please don't tell him how it seems only yesterday I was running around barefoot and making mud pies in the road."

## Daily Health Service

## Losing Your Hair? There Isn't Much You Can Do About It

By DR. MORRIS FISHBURN  
 (Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine)

IF there is any one subject that disturbs the average man more than any other, it is the gradual dissipation from the top of his scalp of the rhapsodic growth which he has learned to associate with the appearance of youthfulness.

Fortunately for him, there is now available a prognostication by one of the most noted anthropologists in the world that the whole tendency of mankind is toward a complete disappearance of hair from the surface of the body and that one hundred thousand years from today, if human beings are still upon this earth, they will be entirely without hair.

Hence he may reply to the taunts of his more hairy colleagues by saying he is one hundred thousand years ahead of his time.  
 Hopefulness of the average man with relationship to the preservation of his hair by hair tonics, scalp treatments, dandruff cures and similar devices is perennial. However, the vast amount of evidence indicates that in the majority of cases baldness is hereditary and there is no treatment that has specific virtues for creating new hair.

For many years it has been noticed that workers in certain types of industries involving the taking into the body, for example, of arsenic, had hair that was particularly glossy and fine. It is also apparent that the food one takes into the body may influence the composition of the hair to some extent, since the quality of the hair depends on the quality of the food.  
 Hair consists for the most part

of a protein material known as keratin. What could be more natural therefore than that the eating of keratin would benefit greatly the growth of the hair? Attempts have been made to feed keratin diets to sheep because the quality and thickness of the coat of the sheep is a matter of commercial importance.

The chief constituent of keratin is a chemical substance containing sulphur known as cystine. The high content of hair in cystine and the possibility of measuring the growth of the hair made it important to conduct some experiments on the feeding of cystine. Investigators in the University of Michigan have recently completed work on this subject.

They found that the feeding of cystine would influence the amount of hair produced and the chemical composition of the hair, but that the demands for this substance by the growth of the hair were secondary in importance to the demands of the growth of the body generally.  
 In other words, there is a possibility that a further continuance of these researches may yield something of practical value, but at present the prevention of baldness through diet is not in sight.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER  
 WASHINGTON, July 6.—It does not yet seem to be settled whether President Hoover is mak-

ing a large success of his attempts to boss congress or whether congress has been running over the president. Nearly everyone who has written about this seems to have tried to prove one thing or another.  
 The important point is that if Hoover does as well in his relations with the legislative branch in the future as he has done to date, he will have little reason to complain. Unfortunately, there is reason to fear that his troubles have merely begun. The reason concerns the tariff.

Already the tariff problem has the president in something of a hole. It may not prove to be so much of a hole, or the president may jump out of it into what he considers a more favorable one, but the democrats are hoping to convert it into a sucking quiskand.

A Dangerous Subject  
 There is no more effective way for a president to get his feet wet than to allow a tariff revision to enter his administration. The revision now proposed by republican leaders in both houses of congress is the fourth in 20 years. The only one among the other three which is comparable to this one is that of 1910, which is so often credited with wrecking the Taft administration and putting the democrats back into power.

The Underwood tariff revision in the first Wilson administration was a revision downward; because of the World war no one knows just how it would have worked out. The Fordney-McCumber Act, passed early in the Harding administration, was a revision upward and there has been plenty of argument whether America's industrial prosperity of the last few years has been because of or in spite of it. Now comes an upward revision under what may be denominated as normal conditions and almost anything can happen.

Except for the tariff, neither President Hoover and the republican party nor the country has found anything very new to worry about since March 4.

Hoover got his farm bill through as he wanted it, which is the main thing to consider, and whether the relief provided in the act will do

any particular good is something to worry about later. On the other hand, hardly anyone ever supposed that the president would have difficulty in either house such as developed with the senate's temporary revolt against passing the bill without the debenture scheme in it.

Barth's Defection Expected  
 The loss of Senator Barth as a Hoover leader—a position he accepted during the campaign—was generally discounted in advance. Few expected that Barth would stay put there very long. And Hoover has demonstrated that in his army there is, as in the past, only one general—the rest are lieutenants. Nevertheless, it was shown that the old progressive-democratic combination which has so often sickened republicans had not been killed by events of the campaign and final passage of the farm bill doubtless found the president with mixed emotions.

He took a licking on the national origins legislation, but not any more of a licking than was needed to prove that the senate often disregards a president's wishes. The senate has always been like that and this was no serious defeat. Probably of even more significance was the fact that congress failed to appoint the congressional prohibition enforcement reorganization commission, which Hoover wants to move enforcement from the treasury to the justice department, although there is no great rush about that. The significance seems to lie in reports that action was deliberately omitted because Republican House Leader Bert Snell was good and sore over presidential neglect regarding patronage in New York state.

Hearing From the Veterans  
 Now most members of congress are at home, hearing what the country thinks about the tariff bill which the house sent to the senate. It is too early to get a good idea what they are hearing, but there is plenty of reason for belief that the hard-boiled senate finance committee will produce an even stiffer bill. Already it has gone far beyond Hoover's expressed ideas of what a tariff bill ought to be. Unless the senate tears the com-

mittee bill all to pieces, the president probably will have to get a measure calculated to make his hair stand up. Whatever he will be pretty certain to make a decision for him. He will simply have to decide which exit is likely to get off the least hair.

## 20 YEARS AGO

(From The Guard, July 6, 1909)  
 BUILDING Inspector McFarlane reports the largest month's permits during June in the history of his office.

Olen Arnsperger, the well known football player at the university, secured the position as assistant engineer in Medford.

The Wisconsin people in Eugene will hold a picnic on July 8 at the end of the carline. Not only Wisconsin people invited, but all friends have been asked to come.

Roy Davis, the Eugene boy who graduated in June at the Annapolis naval academy, received orders Saturday to report for duty as a battleship Kansas, at Providence, R. I.

The tent skating rink was open for business yesterday and took a good run.

## ORTHODONTIA

Prior to the year 1900 the straightening of teeth was very much of an experiment without an adequate knowledge of what was taking place in the jaw bones when teeth were moved or suitable materials for appliances to produce the desired results. Since then extensive research has added greatly to the knowledge of the physiology of tooth movement and the perfection of temporary appliances of noble metals has made possible a definiteness of technique which was not imagined a few years ago.  
 DR. J. E. RICHMOND  
 Practice limited to ORTHODONTIA

## STATEMENT OF CONDITION

## The First National Bank of Eugene, Oregon

at the Close of Business June 29, 1929.

## RESOURCES

|                                         |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| Loans                                   | \$2,143,022.76 |
| Overdrafts                              | 855.53         |
| Bank Building and Other Real Estate     | 177,117.91     |
| Stock in Federal Reserve Bank           | 12,000.00      |
| Other Bonds and Warrants                | 865,046.94     |
| U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates | 839,931.18     |
| Cash and Sight Exchange                 | 935,051.03     |

Total .....\$4,973,025.35

## LIABILITIES

|                                               |                |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital                                       | \$ 200,000.00  |
| Surplus                                       | 200,000.00     |
| Undivided Profits                             | 49,338.87      |
| Reserved for Taxes, Interest and Depreciation | 5,460.87       |
| Circulation                                   | 100,000.00     |
| Deposits:                                     |                |
| Individual                                    | \$4,345,342.49 |
| Government                                    | 25,656.83      |
| Other Banks                                   | 47,226.29      |
|                                               | 4,418,225.61   |

Total .....\$4,973,025.35

3 Per Cent Interest on Savings Accounts and Time Certificates

## This \$40,000 Potential Loss Could Have Been Avoided By An Investigation By A Certified Public Accountant

The following report is reproduced from a recent issue of a local newspaper (names omitted), and tells an all too familiar story of a purchaser's misunderstanding.

## Realty Deal In Court

Purchasers of Property Seek to Recover From Dealers

Alleging misrepresentation in sale of the theatre and apartment building at \_\_\_\_\_ avenue, near \_\_\_\_\_ street, a suit seeking to recover \$40,000 and \$10,000 exemplary damages was filed in circuit court yesterday by \_\_\_\_\_ against \_\_\_\_\_ local real estate dealers.

The plaintiffs, the complaint states, turned over Klamath county property, bonds and cash for the purchase of the Eugene property on representation of the defendants that \_\_\_\_\_ former owner, held the property at \$125,000. The plaintiffs allege that the owner was willing to sell the property at \$57,500.

The plaintiffs state that the gross income from the property was represented by the defendant to be \$3925 a month with a net of \$2120. The gross is only \$1760 and no net, the complaint states.

To purchasers and sellers of business enterprises a Certified Public Accountant's report furnishes a basis upon which there can be no misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the financial condition of the enterprise.

## Spencer R. Collins

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Miner Building

Phone 1710

Eugene, Oregon

## Combined Statement

## The United States National Bank

Eugene, Oregon

and

## The Eugene Loan And Savings Bank

Eugene, Oregon

At Close of Business, June 29, 1929.

## RESOURCES:

|                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts        | \$1,099,017.62 |
| United States Bonds        | 51,800.00      |
| Other Bonds and Warrants   | 744,366.13     |
| Federal Reserve Bank Stock | 5,550.00       |
| Bank Premises              | 69,338.50      |
| Other Real Estate          | 44,970.29      |
| Other Resources            | 1,014.81       |
| Cash and Sight Exchange    | 496,050.59     |

\$2,512,108.00

## LIABILITIES:

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Capital Stock       | \$ 150,000.00 |
| Surplus and Profits | 80,829.21     |
| Deposits            | 2,281,278.79  |

\$2,512,108.00