

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1931

ANDY AND WILLIS BOTH WRONG

Andrew Mellon wept great tears before congress on account the fifty per cent loan on the adjusted service certificates of ex-service men. He said it would bankrupt the treasury and retard business recovery in general, and our Congressman Willis C. Hawley agreed with him. Now Elisa Walker, chairman of one of the biggest chain banks system in the world, says:

"Already the effect of the government loans to war veterans is felt in business, although some of the loans have been completed only a few days. The veterans loans will be helpful to business in general.

"Department stores and other stores are showing results of the additional money and the automobile business is looking up. Anything that has a stimulating effect on business will also be helpful to the bond market."

Banks who opposed the loan are now opening loan departments all over the country where the adjusted service certificate is loaned on at the same rate as the government's. The adjusted service certificates represent a government obligation for service rendered long ago. They represent an honest effort to adjust the soldier's pay with that received by civilians during the world war.

"WHAT WE MAKE MAKES OREGON"

Now that we have two lumbermen on the highway commission one might expect to see more wood construction on state bridges. Small imported steel bridges are being erected in many places on our highways while our lumber workers are in idleness. And who is there to say that rusting metal in this damp country will outlast well seasoned wood construction? Even if it did steel cost twice as much as wood and for small bridges can not help but be more costly in the long run. We help the steel industry sufficiently when we buy automobiles made in the east without purchasing metal bridges.

STRADDLERS!

The Wickersham commission said that as a body it opposed the repeal of the eighteenth amendment but as individuals they nearly all favored repeal or revision. No new thoughts there—politicians have been politically dry and personally wet since the eighteenth amendment was first passed; and bootleggers, too, for that matter.

Fishermen take warning. Game wardens are now traffic cops and prohi officers. Don't break speed limits going to the fishing hole, or have any liquor in the old basket. If they keep on making laws they are going to take all the fun out of fishing. We suggest to the governor that the game wardens be equipped with white row boats and not be allowed to lie in ambush. Give the boys a chance, Julius. You've been fishin' yourself.

A new motor fuel made of alcohol and ether is being successfully used in Brazil. "Alcohol and gasoline won't mix" in this country 'tis often said, but in South America one takes the place of the other at about half the cost.

More than 150 kinds of cheese are now being manufactured. Nearly all are ventilated except the one that needs it most—Limberger.

A new compound has been discovered that is 690 times sweeter than sugar. Some genius should mix it with face powder and make a fortune.

Fix up the house and garage this spring. Every stick of lumber you use counts to keep the sawmills running.

Way of Life

BRUCE BARTON



SCRUBWOMEN

One hot day, when the business depression was worst, I visited two of the largest corporations in the world.

I talked with the treasurer of one and with the chairman of the finance committee of the other—and these are men, I may tell you, in whose make-up sentimentality plays very little part.

They had been looking at red figures until their eye-balls burned. They were entirely unwilling to predict when their industries would improve.

But each of them uttered the same fervent exclamation: "If we only can pull through without having to cut wages!"

When you stop to think about it, that is an astonishing phenomenon. Twenty-five years ago men in similar positions would have said immediately: "Business is off ten per cent; slash wages twenty per cent."

The same sort of executives who used to assume that the way to cure depression was by cutting wages, are now convinced that the way to cure it is not to cut.

That is one principal fact which makes the current depression different from its predecessors. That is progress! History has a curious way of upsetting contemporary judgments. Many of the events which seem important to men and women while they are living, prove insignificant in the eyes of the ages. And some very little things later loom large.

Who was the king of Spain in 1666? I do not remember. But I do recall that in 1666 an apple fell and hit Isaac Newton.

What was Warren Harding? Who were Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover? Some future school-boy may be puzzled by those inquiries.

But unless I am very much mistaken every future history book will lay emphasis on two developments which have taken place under our very eyes.

They will tell that a boy named Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic Ocean.

And that a man named Ford announced that he would pay all workers, even scrubwomen, a minimum of five dollars a day.

The idea that high wages makes prosperity, that the key to good business lies not in safety deposit boxes of millionaires, but is carried in the pocket of every worker—this is something entirely new.

It holds the hope of the future. Whatever else may have to be discarded, American business must not surrender that America idea!

THE RELIABLE COW

"The dairy industry continues to furnish an example of one of the most nearly depression-proof groups in American industry," is the way in which one great New York banking institution introduces the cow to its depositors and customers. With all the troubles which the wheat farmer, the cotton farmer and the growers of other staples have been going through, we have heard few complaints from the dairy farmer.

One quarter of all the farm income of the United States comes from the cow, this New York bank points out. If you wonder why Wall Street is concerned with cows, consider that item of three thousand million dollars. That is something for Wall Street to be concerned about! Dairy products bring their producers two and one-half times as much money as the cotton crop or the beef crop and more than three times the annual value of the wheat crop. And not even the most pessimistic advisers of the farmer are recommending a reduction in the milk output. It is one branch of farming that can go on expanding for a long time to come.

In ten years the nation's consumption of dairy products has increased one-third, and is still growing. We drink more milk, eat more butter, cheese and ice cream than ever before, while we are cutting down on our consumption of wheat and beef.

The dairy industry is the foremost example of what the individual farmer has been able to do to increase his profits by cooperation with his neighbors. These bankers point out that one-third of all the butter and cheese manufactured in America is produced by cooperatives. One cooperative, the National Cheese Producers Federation, has over 12,000 farmer members and handles more than forty million pounds of cheese a year. The Land O' Lakes Creamery Company of Minneapolis, owned entirely by producers, handles a hundred millions pounds of butter annually.

Not only cooperation in marketing, but cooperating in grading up dairy herds, accounts for much of the dairy farmers' general prosperity. The average milk production per cow has been increased nationally from only 1,436 pounds a year to 4,600, by improvement of herds through careful breeding. There is still a long way to go. Too many cows are not producing enough butterfat to pay for their board. It has been pretty well demonstrated that one purebred cow producing 500 pounds of butterfat a year earns as much for her owner as do fourteen cows each producing 100 pounds of butterfat.

One of the most important things to be done agriculturally in localities where dairy farming is not generally practiced is to get a few dairy herds started. The improvement in general farm conditions, in regions where this has been done in the past few years, is remarkable.

Our hat is off to the farmer's most reliable friend, the dairy cow!

MAIN STREET LOOKS AT BROADWAY BY ERNEST CAMP JR

Battle of the Bridge

The world's biggest suspension bridge, spanning the Hudson river connecting New York with the state of New Jersey, has a big name, and a big fight is being waged about it in a big way.

Here's what happened: The Port of New York Authority named it the George Washington Memorial Bridge. It was not built as a memorial, although its completion will coincide with the Washington bicentenary in 1932.

The protests are based on the assumption that the name, when used orally, will be shortened to "Washington bridge." Now there are two other bridges around town called that, one in Harlem and one in Brooklyn. So if the sight-seeing visitor leans out of his car and yells at the traffic cop, "Hey! How d'ye get to Washington bridge?" the cop will have to yell back, "What Washington bridge?" Confusion will result, traffic will get tied up, horns will be honked, and unkind words said.

Logical Name Not Given

A newspaper poll of its readers said that the bridge should be called Hudson bridge. Why that very logical name was not given the giant in the first place is not known, for it is the only bridge crossing the Hudson river within fifty miles of New York City.

But George Washington Memorial Bridge is what it is christened and the name still stands. Meanwhile, the battle rages.

Razor Blades and Bridges

Bridge guards say that when a bridge is being built or when a new one opens, practical jokers regard it as a cue to carry out bright ideas.

People send in packages containing assorted odds and ends, especially old razor blades, with the request that they be thrown off the bridge.

On the 8:15

Commuters, comprising the huge, hurrying horde rushing daily between their suburban homes and New York places of employment, were described as "peculiar animals" by the comptroller of a railroad.

Whether or not they are "peculiar animals," they do bring one road alone more than \$5,000,000 annually in fares. They also spend over \$71,500 a year on various articles on sale at station concession stands such as newspapers, magazines, candy and tobacco. Once in a while they pause long enough to get themselves weighed, but usually they rush right through. Get in the way and you'll find out.

Some commuters live in distant cities. Philadelphia is a good example of long-distance riding to daily toil, being about 90 miles away. Fast trains make it in less than two hours.

Numbah Pul-ezze

Telephones have become so numerous here that the company began to fear that they would run out of new names for additional exchanges. They remedied the situation by using a system whereby a number was added to the exchange name.

Generally speaking, everything is working fine, although the secretary of a woman's league was quite dumbfounded when her phone rang and a male voice commanded, "Come over and get the wet wash." Up until the time the telephone company corrected the error, she had to listen to another man explain that he was 6 feet tall and that his shirt had come back fitting a fox terrier, another demand-

ing the immediate return of his collar-button and several women wanting to know why their silk stockings had been cleaned with acid.

My Word!

Those dulcet-voiced radio announcers who speak to you nightly in one of the networks will line up twice a month to receive instruction in pronunciation and grammar, we hear.

Their teacher will be Dr. Frank Vizetelly, the man who edits dictionaries and is said to know more about words than anyone living. He likes words and dislikes to see them abused. He's going to try to teach the announcers to speak English as it is spoken by the dictionary makers.

One of his first lessons is that it be pronounced "Nieu York," not "Noo York." A cat he says, mews. So why should radio announcers be allowed to "noo" into the microphone when the word is "Nieu"? He also says that Iowa should be pronounced "Ioway." Being a native son of that state, I am going on record with a protest that it sounds better "Iowah." Or don't you care? W. E. K.

The SCRAP BOOK

A SONG OF THE FOUR SEASONS

(By Austin Dobson)
When Spring comes laughing
By vale and hill,
By wind-flower walking
And daffodil,—
Sing stars of morning,
Sing morning skies,
Sing blue of speedwell,—
And my Love's eyes.

When comes the Summer,
Full-leaved and strong,
And gay birds gossip
The orchard long,—
Sing hid, sweet honey
That no bee sips;
Sing red, red, roses,—
And my Love's lips.

When Autumn scatters
The leaves again,
And piled sheaves bury
The broad-wheeled wain,—
Sing flutes of harvest
Where men rejoice;
Sing rounds of reapers,—
And my Love's voice.

But when comes Winter
With hail and storm,
And red fire roaring
And angle warm,—
Sing first sad going
Of friends that part;
Then sing glad meeting,—
And my Love's heart.

Road patrolman is visitor—E. L. Mathews, county road patrolman in the Goshen district, was a business visitor in Eugene and conferred with the county court on road work.

LEGION POST TO USE OAKRIDGE SCHOOL

Taxpayers in the Oakridge school district Saturday night voted to give the old school building to the recently organized American Legion post for a regular meeting place. The Legion group plans to improve the property and transform it into a community social center for the community.

LODGE TO ENTERTAIN COBURG GROUP MONDAY

Members of Coburg Rebekah lodge will be guests of Juanita Rebekah lodge of Springfield on Monday evening at the regular monthly social meeting. Plans for the affair were discussed at the meeting held Monday of this week. Serving as chairman of the entertainment and refreshment committee is Mrs. Karl Girard. Her assistants will be Mrs. Daisy Hills, Mrs. Fred Hinson, Mrs. Harris, and the Misses Doris and Dorothy Girard.

STATE DEFICIT TO NEAR THREE MILLION, KOZER

The treasury of the state of Oregon will have deficit of almost three million dollars at the end of the 1931-1932 biennial according to Sam A. Kozer, state budget director. Kozer based his report on the appropriations made by the recent legislature and on the estimated revenues from taxes and other sources during the period.

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THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.



CHANGING DOCTORS

It has been said that it's a bad practice to swap horses in the middle of the stream. I think this applies quite as well to the abrupt changing of physicians in the middle of a protracted disease.

In the very nature of some complaints, they advance very slowly, taking sometimes months and years to produce complete disability. A disorder that has been on hand two or three years cannot be cleaned up in as many weeks. Particularly is this true in diseases of the heart, lungs and kidneys. To shift physicians impatiently every two weeks, in the effort to secure quick relief, is to invite disaster; it takes in some cases of very serious disease, several months of intimate relation and study on the part of the physician, to tide the patient ashore safely. This cannot be done by shifting tactics on the part of the invalid. It is his business to start right and stay right; his life may depend upon it.

Years ago, a wealthy man offered me \$1000 to clear up one-fourth of one per cent of albumin from his urine. I accepted his bantering proposition. "What shall I do first," he asked "go to bed for four weeks," I answered. "Can't possibly do it; you see, I've got some business—" Of course he had. All men have affairs.

He went to a "magnetic healer," who cured by laying on of the hands—\$250 wasted. Another shift to a "pathy"; no better luck; then, to a "practic"; by this time dropsy was coming. A month with a masseur who agreed to "rub it out." It didn't rub out. The last I heard of the case, he had gone to bed and called his family doctor; too late—the kidneys were far beyond possible relief. Swapping horses in mid-stream. That man should be alive today. But he was too busy to "stay put." He has been dead a long time.

If you suspect serious disease, stick to your physician—don't neglect his advice—he's your best bet.

ON THE MAP

By Albert T. Reid



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