

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1932

PORT OF LANE COUNTY

A move is being made by the Siuslaw Chamber of Commerce to have the Port of Florence taken over by Lane county. The Siuslaw people say that the Port is debt free and the support of Lane county is wanted for promotional purposes only. In other words they think if Lane county were behind the port ships might be brought into the harbor and everybody would benefit by water transportation. To make the county a port district will take a favorable vote of the people.

If by the use of the port at the mouth of the Siuslaw cheaper freight rates would result for all Lane county and this usage can only be gotten by making it a Lane county port then everybody should be for the proposition.

On the other hand, if more money is needed for port development we think it would be next to impossible to get the county as a whole to vote a bond issue for this purpose. Consequently with the larger unit development might be held back.

If moral support and the county's influence is all that is needed to bring ships into the Siuslaw harbor then we see no reason why all Lane county cannot give this without extending the port district. What is good for all is surely worth going after. If there is sufficient business in this area to justify the use of the port with lower freight rates than at present, it seems to us that the commercial organizations in the county might sign up tonnage available for water transportation and present the statement to a steamship company. Surely good business will not go begging this day and age. No doubt but that there are several steamship companies which would be glad to operate out of Florence if there were money to be made in the service.

TOWN AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Professor Thomas H. Reed, director of the Department of Political Science of the University of Michigan, has been making a study of rural local governments in the United States and has come to the conclusion that there are too many of them, that they are too expensive and that they are out of date and unnecessary.

In the early days, when it was a day's journey to go ten miles to the court house and back, and a hardship on children to send them more than a mile to school, the nation needed seats of government and of education close to or in every community. Professor Reed points out that it is no more trouble today to go sixty miles to the court house than it used to be to go ten miles, and believes that the answer is going to be found in the consolidation of counties and the elimination of superfluous township government, all of which will tend to reduce local taxation.

The movement toward consolidating county schools and hauling school children from a radius of ten or fifteen miles to a good, centrally located, graded school, is growing all over the country. The little one-room school house is a survival from primitive times; it is picturesque but on the whole inefficient, Prof. Reed thinks.

We don't expect to see such radical changes in our time as Prof. Reed thinks will come eventually, but we are inclined to agree with him that, taking the country as a whole, the cost to the taxpayers of local government is out of all proportion to the needs, and that one way of reducing this would be to reduce the number of local governmental units and make each one cover a larger territory.

WAS FORCE NEEDED?

Japanese marines landed in Shanghai and the city bombarded to protect lives and property of their nationals the Japanese government tells the world. It seems strange to us with 30,000 foreigners in Shanghai International settlement that if Japanese life and property were in danger the world had not heard about it before. With several thousand foreign troops in Shanghai, the world has always thought that it was the safest place in the Orient and that accounts for the substantial development of the foreign settlement. History will no doubt record the invasion of Shanghai as the Japanese rape of the Chinamen.

QUIT QUARRELING AND DO SOME SHOOTING

There has been much ado about the locks on the doors of the new cell block at Oregon penitentiary. Instead of Governor Meier and Secretary of State Hoss making a political issue out of it, we recommend that the legislature pass another law. This statute should provide that anyone breaking out of jail should be shot when captured. This would make locks on the jail doors needless and might also relieve the congestion in the prison somewhat. It also would create harmony in the board of control, which probably is more important for the welfare of the state.

Congress is preparing to assist business by finance corporations. What some businesses need most is for the government to quit competing with them with cut throat prices and charging the loss up to the taxpayers.

To the political followers of Gandhi in India the cow is sacred. In a political year in this country the masculine sex of the bovine family is worshipped.

The sage of the Mohawk says that anyone breaking out of jail this day and age must be insane.



The FAMILY DOCTOR

by JOHN JOSEPH GAINES MD
A REVIEW

Within the last week I have had quite a patronage in "blood pressure cases." In this particular interval, all the subjects were ladies. I could not help noticing similarity that was almost uniform. All were women past middle age—60 and beyond. All were of stout build—170 pounds or over, in weight. All except one—a Jewess—were farm dwellers. All except the Jewish lady were of fair complexion. Most all were of German extraction, liberal feeders. All except the city woman had reared large families of children. And all of them, without exception, carried their high tension without kidney disease.

It is very common these days to encounter cases of high blood-pressure, the kind that produces hemorrhage in the brain, and, paralysis, if not sudden life ending. Hence the subject is of rather keen importance, both to patient and physician. First of all in the treatment the cause must be sought for.

My habit is, first, to test for kidney disease, that being in many cases co-existent with high arterial tension. If not "kidney trouble," what then? Well—are the arteries hardened? Or, is there evidence of a chronic liver derangement? How about the spleen, the largest of the ductless glands? Is there any focus of infection by harmful germs? What of the elimination by bowel and kidneys? Is the colon functioning? The heart? The voluntary and sympathetic nervous system? Lastly, the blood-condition as to viscosity, and its power to properly feed the muscular system, which includes the heart itself. Diet? Regulate it according to need, not routine.

SIGHT UNSEEN

by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

TENTH INSTALMENT

There, under the light of the medium's eyes, Mrs. Dane, the Robinsons, Sperry, my wife and myself, Clara, Mrs. Dane's secretary, had begged off on the plea of nervousness from the earlier and physical portion of the seance, and was to remain outside in the hall until the trance commenced.

Sperry objected to this, as movement in the circle during the trance had, on the first seance, induced fretful uneasiness in the medium. But Clara, appealed to, begged to be allowed to remain outside until she was required, and showed such unmistakable nervousness that we

Robinson bound the medium to her chair and traced her feet on a sheet of white paper.

finally agreed. "Would a slight noise disturb her?" Mrs. Dane asked. "No, I never saw it before," said Mrs. Dane. "Perhaps it is Herbert's." "But I caught Sperry's eye. We had both recognized it. It was Arthur Wells's, the one which Sperry had taken from his room, and which, in turn, had been taken from Sperry's library."

Sperry was watching me with a sort of cynical amusement. "You're an absent-minded beggar, Horace," he said. "You didn't, by any chance, stop here on your way back from my place the other night, did you?" "I did. But I didn't bring that thing."

"Look here, Horace," he said, more gently, "your come in and see me some day soon. You're not as fit as you ought to be." "I confess to a sort of helpless indignation that was far from the composure the occasion required. But the others, I believe, were fully convinced that no human agency had operated to bring the stick into Mrs. Dane's house, a belief that prepared them for anything that might occur."

A number of things occurred almost as soon as the lights were put out. Then, suddenly, a bell that Sperry had placed on the stand beyond the black curtain commenced to ring. Quite without warning, immediately after, my chair twisted under me.

Finally Mrs. Dane rapped on the floor and Clara came in. Mrs. Dane told her to switch on the lights. Mrs. Dane had dropped in her chair until the silk across her chest was held taut, but none of the threads were broken and her evening slippers still fitted into the outline on the paper beneath them. Without getting up, Sperry reached to the stand and Miss Jeremey brought into view a piece of sculptor's clay he had placed there. The handle of the bell was now jammed into the mass.

"Now, Herbert said, addressing the medium, 'we want you to go back to the house where you saw the dead man on the floor. You know his name, don't you?'" "There was a pause. 'Yes. Of course I do. A. L. Wells.'"

Arthur had been known to most of us by his Christian name, but the initials were correct. "How do you know it is an L?" "On letters," was the laconic answer. "Then, 'Letters, letters, who has the letters?'" "Do you know whose came this?" "Yes."

Up to that time the replies had come easily and quickly. But beginning with the cane question, the

medium was in difficulties. She moved uneasily, and spoke irritably. The replies were slow and grudging. Foreign subjects were introduced, as now. "Horace's wife certainly bullies him," said the voice. "He's afraid of her. And the fire-tongs—the fire-tongs—the fire-tongs!" "Whose came this?" Herbert repeated. "Mr. Ellingham's."

This created a profound sensation. "How do you know that?" "He carried it at the seashore. He wrote in the sand with it." "What did he write?"

Day banquet when Chairman Raskob, of the Democratic National Committee, submitted a plan for the National Convention's consideration for a Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution which would permit all states to decide for themselves whether they would be wet or dry. His plan calls for a referendum by popular vote upon which congress would act.

Many Republicans favor a referendum on outright repeal, a principle which they feel the country would reject but would at the same time elect a Republican slate, knowing that it could be depended upon to carry out the expressed wishes of the nation. Some shrewd men in the party feel this plan is the best from a political standpoint.

Others think the party can do no better than to steal the Democratic thunder by adopting the Raskob plan. If this is done, and both parties should advocate the same liquor plank, the campaign will be reduced to fights entirely upon economic conditions, the liquor question being passed over to the entire body of voters for their decision, saving congressmen from any further fear of reprisals for whatever stand they may take.

Should the right to determine their own wetness be passed back to the various states, it is felt the old battles over transportation of liquor, which really gave birth to the Eighteenth Amendment, will be renewed. There were thirty-three dry states at that time and friction was constantly arising through the mailing of liquor into these states. The Webb-Kenyon act, which tried to cure this evil, was generally felt to be unconstitutional and a substitute for it will have to be sought and will then be made the basis of more political fighting.

With a prospect that the wet issue may thus be relegated to a minor position, it begins to look as though the major battle of the campaign might be fought out on tariff lines. Democrats point out that Cleveland won on that issue and they feel the country at large is far from satisfied with the present method of handling the tariff. The farmer, in particular, is said to feel that all tariff legislation of late years has resulted in everything he buys costing him more, while practically no protection has been given to products of the soil. The Democrats can be relied upon to develop this angle to the full in a bid for the agricultural vote.

ORDERS FOR LUMBER EXCEED PRODUCTION

Pacific Coast Mills End Twelve Weeks in Which Orders Exceed Total Cut for Period

Seattle, Washington—A total of 324 mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's association for the week ending January 16 operated at 22.1 per cent of capacity, as compared to 21.2 per cent of capacity for the previous week and 36.2 per cent for the same week last year.

Current new business reported by 215 identical mills was 21.2 per cent over production and totaled 8,500,000 feet more than the footage received the previous week. This is the twelfth successive week with orders in excess of production, the longest period since the summer of 1924—June to September—when for fifteen weeks successively orders were reported in greater volume than production. The present better relationship between orders and production is due to the current low production and a fairly regular flow, although small, of new business. Shipments for the week were 14.8 per cent over production. Production at this group of mills increased approximately 2,430,000 feet over the week before while orders totaled 8,450,000 feet more.

Unfilled orders increased 2,000,000 feet over the previous week. New export business received during the week was 20,373,220 feet, which was slightly more than twice the volume reported for the previous week.

RECKLESS DRIVING BRINGS \$35 FINE

L. C. Tennis of Cottage Grove was fined \$35 in Eugene justice court Monday when he was found guilty of reckless driving. Tennis is alleged to have driven into the rear of the Fenton automobile also going east on the Pacific highway near Judkins Point Saturday night. After striking the Fenton automobile his machine swerved and crashed into the heavy railing breaking off three of the posts. The steel cable being all that kept him from driving into the millrace. No one was injured in the accident.

H. S. STUDENTS TO HEAR EVANGELIST FRIDAY

E. A. Parrish, evangelist conducting nightly meetings at the Christian church will speak before the students of the Springfield high school at their general assembly Friday morning. His sister, Miss Lilly Parrish, pianist for the evangelist party will also take part in the program.

"I beg pardon, sir, but what is your name?" the teller politely asked the man presenting a check. "Name," replied the indignant customer, "don't you see my signature on the check?" "I do," answered the teller. "That's what aroused my curiosity."

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This Week in WASHINGTON
BY RADFORD MOBLEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Jackson Day has come and gone. The day was marked by banquets by the Democrats in many parts of the country, but the big dinner was in Washington, where three former candidates for the presidency on the ticket of the party addressed the delegates. They all stressed the thought that victory is just around the corner for the party.

Incidentally the date and place of the national convention were selected, June 27 and Chicago being chosen. As the Republicans had picked the same city and a date two weeks earlier, all the main preliminaries to the campaign have been arranged. For the first time since 1884 the two parties will meet in the same city, and will use the same hall, a fact that some Democrats are using to add to their auguries of success. They point out

before at another dinner. While both Smith and Ritchie are considered in the running, yet Governor Roosevelt is easily the most popular of all those being mentioned to succeed Mr. Hoover. While he was not at the Washington dinner, yet his friends were many and vociferous.

The Republicans claim there is only one possibility that Mr. Hoover will not be named the candidate, and that is the off chance that Mr. Coolidge will permit himself to be drafted to stem the rising tide of Democratic victories that still persist in the by-elections. With a strong running mate, like General Dawes, the Hoover enemies in his own party claim they can win. Mr. Coolidge is felt by many to be the only man able to wrest the nomination from Mr. Hoover.

"Prohibition still appears to be the most prominent of all the questions the electorate will be asked to decide. The Democrats appear ready to risk their political lives on the wet issue while many Republicans are known to be wavering, especially those who are only politically bone dry and personally wet. An entirely new angle was injected into this issue at the Jackson