

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1934

WHO FOR GOVERNOR?

There are seven candidates on the Republican ticket for the nomination for governor. All save two are politicians who have been before voters in this state many times. Who to pick as the best candidate for governor and also who has the best chance of beating the democratic nominee this fall is a difficult problem to even the closest student of politics.

E. P. Dodd, of Umatilla, is the first and least known of the candidates. He is not likely to be nominated.

Sam Brown, of Marion, is expected to carry his county but we would place him about fourth in the race. He is a progressive and calls himself a 'plain man.' Probably is too 'plain' for the office.

Charles Hall, of Clackamas, is again a candidate for governor. We might say he is a "has been" in politics. There is little difference in his running this time than last except he has changed his residence from Coos to Clackamas county. He served in the legislature from Coos county several times.

Joe E. Dunne, of Multnomah, who calls himself "father of the \$5 license fee," is one of the leading contenders. The regular Republicans are said to be flocking to his standards as the best man to beat the democratic nominee. He has had a long service in the legislature as joint senator from Clackamas and Multnomah. He is probably the best politician in the lot but no doubt he has the capabilities of making a good governor.

Rufus C. Holman, state treasurer, who has kept things stirred up the last two years at the state house is another of the leading candidates. From the standpoint of experience he would likely handle the office of governor more efficiently and economically than any other candidate so far as the functions of government are concerned. Our fear of Holman is that he has some dangerous bonding scheme to build power plants and transmission lines which we do not need. Oregon now is loaded down with debt. Otherwise our personal friendship for Holman would cause us to endorse him.

Frank J. Loneragan, of Multnomah, is the sixth candidate and no doubt he will run a strong race. He is an ex-speaker of the house of representatives and has a very good record. He is capable and courageous, a shrewd and able lawyer. His religion, which should not be an issue in this campaign, will no doubt beat him if he is beaten.

Ulysses G. McAlexander, of Lincoln county, is the last candidate and probably the finest personality in the list. His fine record as a soldier, his appeal for good government rather than factionalism is making him one of the strongest candidates without any organization behind him. Dunne and Holman may be stronger than General McAlexander on primary day, but if he were nominated there is no doubt in our mind that he would be the strongest candidate for the Republican party in November, for he is the only candidate that the whole party could unite behind. All others have some factional difference that will alienate a portion of the party strength. When the white light of publicity is centered on but two candidates this fall we are going to find out things we have not known before.

Dunne, Holman and McAlexander, to our mind, are the three strongest candidates, with Loneragan and Brown fighting for fourth place. The three leaders represent three different viewpoints in government. Most people will find opportunity for expression of their particular brand of political economy in one or the other. Whatever we might say would have little effect so we refuse to endorse anybody.

A Filipino student told a local audience that if his country were free from the United States it would not be annexed by the Japanese because the world would be against it. Well, the world was against the Japs taking Manchuria but they are there. And besides the Philippines are tropical while Manchuria is cold. The Japanese do not like the cold but thrive in the warmer climate. They swarm over the southern islands of their own country and look for an outlet while the northern islands of their empire are thinly settled.

THE BOOK

the first line of which reads, "The Holy Bible," and which contains four great treasures

by BRUCE BARTON

PROVERBS, POEMS AND PROPHETS

Ten fairly representative people were asked, "What do you know about Solomon?" Four of the ten answered, "Nothing." Other answers were: He had two thousand wives; he was the husband of the Queen of Sheba; he built Solomon's Temple; he was the wisest man that ever lived.

The statistics regarding Solomon's marriages as given in the Book of Kings are "seven hundred wives, princesses and three hundred concubines." The Queen of Sheba was not officially among this distinguished company. A monarch in her own right, she was so impressed by the stories of Solomon's splendor and wisdom that she made a long journey to visit him and after a series of receptions and banquets returned to her home. The present kings of Abyssinia claim their descent from Solomon and this queen. If they are justified in their proud boast her visit was not wholly Platonic. It may have been true of her, as she said of Solomon that "the half has not been told." All that we know certainly is that she never appears in the Bible again.

Solomon did build the temple and it remained the pride and glory of Jerusalem until the destruction of the city by the Babylonians in 586 B. C. But the most enduring monuments left by this great ruler were not in stone or bronze, but in words—The Proverbs, a rich mine of wisdom where in every nugget is solid gold. One can only marvel after reading them how a man so wise in other ways could have been so unwise about women.

He made a fine start as king. The Lord appeared one night in a dream, asking him to name his heart's desire, and Solomon answered:

"Thou has made thy servant king instead of David my father; and I am but a little child; I know not how to go out or come in . . . ."

Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad; for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?"

To which the Lord replied:

"Because this was in thine heart, and thou hast not asked riches, wealth, or honour, nor the life of thine enemies, neither yet hast asked long life; but hast asked wisdom and knowledge for thyself, that thou mayest judge my people, over whom I have made thee king:

Wisdom and knowledge is granted unto thee; and I will give thee riches, and wealth, and honour, such as none of the kings have had that have been before, neither shall any after thee have the like.

Without this wise choice on the part of Solomon we probably never should have had the Proverbs; but something more than inspired knowledge went into them. They bear evidence of comprehensive experience with every phase of human nature and conduct. Some of them, as might be imagined from Solomon's own record, contain warnings against the unrighteous woman.

This is WASHINGTON BY RADFORD MABLEY

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 10—Perhaps not the most important but in political circles one of the most interesting things being talked about here is the discovery that the repeal of Prohibition has not put the bootleggers out of business, and that the new taxes on whiskey and other liquors are not yielding the revenues that were expected. The two facts are closely connected.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., director of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, reports that two-thirds of all the liquor being sold in the United States is being made in illicit stills, built in Prohibition days and never licensed, so that only a third of all the liquor consumed pays taxes to the government. The enforcement unit has been so reduced that it is impossible to ferret out all these illegal sources of liquor and stop the flow from those sources. Their business thrives because the high tax on liquor makes it profitable to take chances on making and selling stuff which pays no tax.

Fifty-Fifty Figuring

The remedy proposed for this state of things is to reduce the tax on whisky and gin, to a point where there would be no profit commensurate with the risk, in making it illicitly. If Mr. Choate's figures are correct, and two-thirds of all the alcoholic beverages in the market are paying no tax, then a reduction of the tax to one-third of what it is now would bring in just as much money, if it were collected on all the liquor manufactured. The question under discussion here is whether or not liquor could be successfully taxed, even at a reduced rate. It would involve spending a lot more than has been appropriated for the enforcement of the revenue laws, in any event.

The real problem, many think, is how people can be induced to drink more whisky, though the president has a plan to let liquor from abroad come in free of duty in the hope that it can be sold so cheaply that people will prefer it to the bootleg stuff at the same price. All in all, official Washington is waking up to the fact that the liquor problem is a real and serious problem, as much now as it was under prohibition.

A New Order

Another major topic of conversation is the marked change that has suddenly come over the attitude of the administration in the public utterances of its representatives on the general subject of social reforms. Criticism of the program under which social regeneration was being emphasized far more than economic recovery, and realization that some of the most highly publicized recovery projects are not working as had been expected, is slowing down the social program and setting officials to hunting for new means of bringing business back.

The indications now are that less stress will be put upon the demand for higher wages and more upon getting men back to work at any wage the industry or business can afford to pay; also that there will be less insistence upon higher prices for commodities, and more tolerance of price competition.

The report of the NRA committee on durable goods has been received with some concern. Under this heading of durable goods come such things as locomotives, power plants, steam-shovels, buildings.

everything which is not directly consumed but is used to make or house or transport consumer goods. Business has not increased in those lines, because there has been no new capital available with which to buy them. Such things need additional capital on the part of the industries using them.

This condition is having an effect upon consideration of such things as easing up restrictions on new capital stock and bond issues, and upon the loosening of long-term credits.

Foreign Trade Attention

Much greater attention is being given to means of increasing and recapturing America's foreign trade. When Secretary Wallace, in his clear-thought-out booklet, "America Must Choose," pointed out that if we went in for economic nationalism we would have to take fifty million acres of land out of cultivation and find new employment for many millions of people; but that if we removed artificial barriers to foreign trade we could still find and rebuild world markets for our surpluses, he attracted wide attention and general commendation. That line of thinking seems to have been adopted by the Administration.

President Roosevelt's request for authority to readjust tariffs is a result of the determination to try to recover our lost international commerce, and probably will be granted. It does not seem likely to meet with much opposition, even from Republicans, in view of the support given it by Col. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Hoover's Secretary of State. Indeed, some such a move was contemplated by Mr. Hoover himself, had he been re-elected.

The President's Position

It looks to an impartial observer here as if the Administration were trying to give a negative answer to the question, often asked: "Is Mr. Roosevelt a Socialist?" The answer is the cryptic one: "Yes and no." Personally and at heart he is a conservative with liberal and humanitarian impulses. But he was elected by and is surrounded by many groups and individuals each of whom has some Socialistic cure-all which he is constantly being urged to try out. He has selected some of these for experimental purposes, not only to pacify their proponents but in the sincere hope that, if they work, they may check the wide-spread tendency toward out-and-out Socialism. Only a skillful politician could handle such a situation as Mr. Roosevelt finds himself in, and he is one of the most skillful.

Meantime, Congress wants only one thing; that is re-election next fall. Postmaster-General Farley wants only one thing; that is a strong Democratic party machine for use in the 1936 campaign.

FILM STARS COMING TO MEDFORD PAGEANT

Medford, Ore., May 10 — (Special)—A number of well known moving picture stars of Hollywood will help Oregon celebrate its 75th anniversary of statehood during Oregon's Diamond Jubilee in Medford next June 3 to 9. Will Rogers is expected in the group which will be present for the week's activities.

"Skeets" Gallagher, and "Spec" O'Donald have already made preliminary visits to Medford. O'Donald is still in the city and has announced he will remain until Jubilee week. He plans to take an active part.

O'Donald reported considerable interest has been aroused in the picture colony in Oregon's birthday party.

Visits from Marcola—O. R. Page of Marcola was a business visitor in Springfield Saturday.

CATTLE SURPLUS EXPERTS REPORT

Increase in Oregon Estimated At 150,000 Head; 44,000 Are Milk Cows

Facts tending to show that the beef cattle surplus problem and the dairy cattle surplus problem are so closely related that any program of adjustment for one will have to take into account the other, were brought out at the first general conference on the cattle situation held in Chicago recently by the agricultural adjustment administration. Though report on the conclusions reached as a result of the conference has not been received by the Oregon State college extension service, details of the problems laid before the producers, dealers and government officials emphasize the gravity of the surplus problem facing the beef industry.

Markets To Get More Meat From 1928 to 1934 numbers of all cattle, beef and dairy, increased in the United States from about 57 million to about 67 million head. Milk cow numbers increased by about 22 per cent and beef cow numbers by about the same percentage. In Oregon the increase is estimated by federal men at from 702,000 head of all kinds of cattle in 1928 to 852,000 head in 1934. Milk cow numbers are estimated to have accounted for 44,000 of this increase and beef cattle 106,000.

Annual cattle slaughter may be expected to rise from about 21,000,000 head per year to about 24,000,000 head in the next several years unless prompt action is taken, although the number of finished cattle coming to market has not yet begun to reflect fully the increase in the number of breeding stock, say the federal statisticians.

Surplus Of Breeding Stock Harry Petrie, chief of the beef cattle and sheep section of the AAA, told the conference that the producers' trouble is chiefly due to a surplus of breeding stock, both dairy and beef cows. For the past six years the cattlemen have produced from 1 to 2 1/2 million more cattle than they have marketed. A constantly expanding surplus cannot continue indefinitely without glutting markets, he said.

To the argument that there would be no surplus if people could buy what beef they needed, Mr. Petrie says that relief purchases for all those not able to buy would care for only about 15,000 to 20,000 head per month. While this and disease control would help, the surplus problem is more fundamental than that, he says.

Control Program Needed Beef cattle are now listed under the farm act as a basic commodity, making producers eligible to receive benefit payments for production control if a program is put into effect. Mr. Petrie told the conference it is for producers of beef cattle and dairy cattle to look the facts in the face and decide whether

Anyone desiring a copy of the poem "Mothers of Men," (suitable for framing) printed elsewhere in this issue may obtain it free by sending their name and address to 616 Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon.

This tribute to mothers will be delivered by Frank J. Loneragan, via KGW next Sunday on the Antler's Mothers Day program, 11:30 A. M. and later on the vesper hour program sponsored by Oregon mothers over KGW.

Loneragan-Far-Governor Committee, 616 Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon.

Business at Salem—John Pyle made a business trip to Salem Monday.

JOHN D. GOSS FOR DEMOCRATIC CHOICE AS U. S. REPRESENTATIVE

Senator Goss is a forceful speaker and an experienced legislator. He has had lifelong contact with lumbering, manufacturing, ranching, mining and general business as owner and attorney, and is peculiarly qualified to represent the first district. Will work for economies and tax relief; establishing a fund financing of settlers; federal distribution of Bonneville power; contributions by U. S. to counties in proportion to federally-owned land, and flood control of Willamette valley. 100 PER CENT ROOSEVELT—Paid Adv.

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A big box of Eggmann's candy is a most appropriate Mothers' Day Gift.

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Mother's of Men poem with illustration of a woman and portrait of Frank J. Loneragan.