

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1935

SHALL WE PRESENT EUGENE WITH POSTOFFICE SITE?

Why Lane county should donate one of the courthouse blocks for a Eugene postoffice is not clear to us. In years to come Lane county will need more land than she has for a new court house and jail and of course then will have to buy some to take the place of that given if the Eugene proposal goes through.

It is true that Eugene citizens donated the land in the beginning but old timers tell us that both Springfield and Cottage Grove stood ready to do likewise. The towns were more nearly the same size in those days and the fact that Eugene became the county seat and the location for the state university was the main factors in her outstripping the other cities. If Eugene wants to take the land back then we suggest the county seat be moved to some other county city.

We are surprised in this era of planning that Eugene should want to crowd a new quarter million dollar post-office into one of the small-sized blocks. It proves to us that real estate interests have influenced the judgment of the planning board. If Eugene really wants to grow into a big city she should set her stakes for a new postoffice several blocks south and east of the county courthouse on land surrounded by wide modern streets rather than on paved alleys laid out in the horse and buggy days.

POWDER PUFFS AND POLITICS

A private bath is being fitted into the offices of Madam Secretary of Labor Perkins. No doubt the laborers of this country need a bath worse than does their lady secretary require this special luxury. We do not know whether it is a sign of the times or what we can expect in the future when women invade the high offices. However, private baths and a boudoir for every lady office holder we imagine will not be the democratic slogan for 1936. Probably the democratic party will again pledge itself with a strict economy plank.

The government is disappointed in its liquor revenues. High taxes have led to a condition where half the country's liquor is now sold illegally. Not all the stuff being sold illegally is made in our mountain valley stills, however, Oregon bootleggers being caught recently have sealed and labeled brands from well known American and Canadian distilleries. People said when the state went into the liquor business that public opinion would be against the bootlegger. But when one is caught he has public sympathy. The low down officers of the law must have planted it on him or there was some other frame-up. The wets should realize this attitude surely will hasten the return of prohibition.

Russia when recognized by this country let it be known that she expected to buy millions of dollars worth of American made goods. She even set up a bank for the purpose but the bank has since disappeared. Reason, well, we did not furnish the money for the bany. It seems that Russia, like other countries is only willing to buy what this country pays for.

As long as Huey Long dunks his cornpone in potlikker, so long will the common folks in Louisiana vote for him. But when he runs for president on the left wing democratic ticket, dunking not being one of our old Western customs, there will have to be some other homely appeal for the Oregonians.

Some of our ministers think that the Pacific ocean is too small for the American and Japanese fleets to hold maneuvers in at the same time. Some diplomatic negotiations should no doubt be carried on so the fleets can use the ocean on different days.

A nation, state or city can not go ahead by continually looking backward.

THE BOOK

... the first line of which reads, "The Holy Bible," and which contains Four Great Treasures

by **BRUCE BARTON**

BEGINNING OF THE END

The beginning of the end of the Jewish nation. All of this took place around 1000 B. C., which is a useful date to remember in connection with David and Solomon. From the death of Solomon until 586 B. C., when Jerusalem was destroyed by the Babylonians, the history of the two little kingdoms is a sad tale of intrigue, sinfulness, bad management and steady decline. Sometimes the kingdoms fought and sometimes they were allies. In periods of peace the crown prince of one kingdom was usually named after the reigning monarch of the other, so that the record in the Book of Kings is confusing enough to the average reader. You get the gist of it in verses like these:

In the thirty and first year of Asa king of Judah (the smaller kingdom) began Omri to reign over Israel (the larger). Omri slept with his fathers, and was buried in Samaria; and Ahab his son reigned in his stead.

And Ahab the son of Omri did evil in the sight of the Lord above all that were before him.

Each king, you see, excelled his predecessor in wickedness and incompetence. We have no time for them in this rapid survey except for a single glance at two of the most dramatic figures—Jezebel, the strong-minded old queen, and Jehu, who slew her. Jezebel was a princess of the proud kingdom of Tyre, and when Ahab, king of Israel, married her, he thought he had achieved a great diplomatic victory. As Queen Mother, Jezebel's powerful influence lasted after the death of her husband and throughout the reign of her son Joram, king of Israel, and Azariah, her son-in-law, who was king in Jerusalem. Attaliah was another Jezebel and dominated Jerusalem as the mother did Samaria. Jehu was a kind of Cromwell, stern, bloody, unmerciful. He killed both Kings Joram and Azariah, and raced back to the capital to make away with Jezebel and all the members of the royal family. When Jehu started for a place he arrived in a hurry.

The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously. Jezebel could have fled, but her queenly pride scorned such cowardice. Instead, she painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at a window.

When Jehu drove through the streets she taunted him as a dog who had slain his master. And Jehu lifted up his face to the window, and said, who is on my side? Who? And there looked out to him two or three eunuchs. And he said, Throw her down. So they threw her down; and some of her blood was sprinkled on the wall, and on the horses; and he trod her under foot.

With such edifying spectacles the record is thickly dotted.

BUSINESS FEELS STEADY UPTURN

Employment Slightly Above Average For Season; More Money Is Moving

After allowance for seasonal changes, business activity on the Pacific coast expanded slightly further during January and was approximately as high as at any time since the spring of 1933. Employment by private enterprise was reduced by slightly less than the seasonal amount during January.

Industrial production increased during January, and in most important industries exceeded that of a year earlier. Output at lumber mills, adjusted for seasonal influences, advanced for the third successive month. Cement production decreased from the relatively high level prevailing at the end of last year. There was some increased activity in the manufacture of iron and steel and other metals. Crude oil production during January exceeded output in any month since the 1934 peak reached in July. Activity at motion picture studios also expanded during the month. Contracts and permits for new construction to be undertaken were larger in January than in December in most parts of the district.

Retail Business Slower
Following the good Christmas showing, department store sales receded by somewhat more than the customary amount, and intercoastal water-borne commerce failed to show the usual seasonal expansion. Freight loaded on district railroads held up better than is customarily expected at this season.

In most parts of the district, rain and snowfall continued to exceed normal expectations during January and the first half of February, and while it is still too early to determine definitely, the outlook for adequate irrigation water during the coming crop season is good. Condition of planted crops and livestock ranges improved further. There was a sharp advance during January in prices of livestock, the supply of which was greatly reduced during the drought last year. Other farm products showed only small price changes during the month. Volume of marketing generally was smaller than last year, due partly to the tendency of farmers to withhold products for higher prices.

Investments Increase
Loans of reporting member banks remained unchanged during the five weeks ending February 20, while investment holdings and deposits continued to increase. Disbursements of the Federal Government for relief and other purposes continued to exceed collections in this area by a considerable amount. Interdistrict commercial and financial transactions resulted in a large outflow of funds, however, and member bank reserve balances decreased moderately from the record high of the preceding month. After declining by more than the seasonal amount during January, demand for currency increased in the first half of February.

LUMBER BUSINESS HAS SLIGHT GAIN FOR WEEK

Seattle, Wash., March 7—(Special)—A total of 538 down and operating mills in Oregon and Washington which reported to the West Coast Lumbermen's association for the week ending February 23, produced 91,927,886 board feet of lumber. This was approximately 2,000,000 feet over the preceding week. The average weekly production of this group of sawmills in 1935 has been 77,613,889 feet; during the same period in 1934 their weekly average was 77,264,522 feet.

The new business reported last week by 538 mills was 81,338,024 board feet against a production of 91,961,886 feet and shipments of 88,630,669 feet. Their shipments were under production by 3.6 percent and their current sales were under production by 11.5 percent. The orders booked last week by this group of identical mills were under the total in the preceding week by about 5,000,000 feet or approximately 5.8 percent.

A group of 438 identical mills whose records are complete for both periods show total orders 1935 to date of 690,591,116 board feet, compared with 581,985,534 board feet for the same period in 1934, an increase of 18.7 percent.

The unfilled order file at these mills stood at 408,647,276 board feet, approximately 14,000,000 feet under the week before. The aggregate inventories of 438 mills are 2.8 percent more than at this time last year.

WEEK-END OUTING AT MCKENZIE BRIDGE

A week-end outing was enjoyed at the Wright cabin on Horse creek near McKenzie bridge by Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Norwald S. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Thelmer Nelson, Miss Mildred Jacobson, all of Eugene and Harry Wright.

The party drove to the recreation site for a ski party Sunday and found most of the snow gone from the hillsides at that elevation. There was plenty of snow in the bowl for skiing and considerable new snow fell during the day.

A few cars drove up the highway to the gravel crusher a mile above the turn into the sports site.

CHANGING POLICIES USUALLY BAD BUSINESS

Care Should Be Taken Before Person Relinquishes Policy Held For Years

Salem, Ore., March 7—(Special)—Insurance agents who attempt to replace or encourage the replacement of life insurance policies already in force by one in another company, which new policy is purported to be more suitable to the insured's needs, are not only unethical in their practices but are usually doing the policyholder a grave injustice, declares A. H. Averill, insurance commissioner, in a statement issued as a result of inquiries from numerous policyholders as to whether a policy in another company would not be more beneficial than one which has already been carried for a number of years.

Reputable life insurance companies do not sanction this practice of lapsing policies and rewriting them in other companies, and the agent who encourages the surrender of a policy having an accrued value and replacing it with another is serving his own selfish interests rather than the best interests of the policyholder, according to Commissioner Averill.

A life insurance policy has a definite property value which increases with the age of the policy and a change from one company to another usually means a financial loss to the insured, for the new insurance purchased must be paid for at the advanced age rate. If it is remembered that with the first payment on any life policy an immediate insurance estate has been created and the acquisition costs have been paid, it will be more difficult for the unethical agent to induce the insured to make a change.

Policyholders are urged to give serious thought before relinquishing any protection under the policies they now hold, and any plan for an exchange of coverage should be submitted in writing and should show the policy form number of the policy being analyzed, the name of the company in whose behalf the analysis is made, and the name of the agent or representative making the analysis. This analysis should then be submitted to the original company who will point out any flaws in any plan of change proposed. If a change in the form or amount of the present policy is desired, your company can make it for you without your suffering a loss.

Beware of agents who want to replace old policies with new insurance.

OLD MEAT COOKING IDEAS NOW BLASTED

Salting Raw Meat, Searing Roasts, And High Heat Among Discarded Theories

Many practices in meat cookery that women have believed to be correct and have practiced for many years have now been discarded by home economics research workers in favor of newer methods, some of which are exactly opposite, says Miss Lillian Taylor, instructor in foods and nutrition at Oregon State college.

Cooking at a low temperature has long been regarded as essential for tough cuts of meat, but it is now also considered the best method for cooking the more tender cuts as well, Miss Taylor says, as it gives a juicier, and more tasty piece of meat. Meat cooked at a high temperature tends to become tougher the longer it is cooked.

Keep Cover Off
Roasts from the more tender cuts of meat except veal are now being cooked uncovered. When the roaster is covered the steam gathers on the lid and drops on the meat, preventing browning and washing off much of the flavor, says Miss Taylor. It is well to use a rack in the roaster to hold the meat up out of the gravy, she points out, and if the roast is placed on the rack fat side up it requires very little basting.

Unless one is in a hurry, searing roasts before putting them in the oven is no longer considered the best procedure, according to Miss Taylor. The main purpose of searing is to give flavor and brownness, and if a roast is cooked long enough it will brown and will develop a fine flavor, she says.

Salt Aids Flavor
That meat should not be salted before it is cooked is another theory that has now been abandoned, Miss Taylor reports. It is now believed that salt is absorbed into the raw meat and gives a better flavor, and while it does tend to draw out some of the juices, these go into the gravy and are not lost.

Pork is cooked in much the same manner as beef, but at a little higher temperature and for a slightly longer time, Miss Taylor says. Veal, because of the greater amount of connective tissue, and its tendency to dry out, is still roasted, generally in a covered pan.

DRILL TEAM MEETING CALLED FOR TONIGHT

The Neghborhood Woodcraft drill team will hold a regular practice this evening at Taylor hall. The drill team will work on their drills for the county fraternal convention to be held at Eugene in April. Mrs. Ray Stevens is drill captain.

THUMBS DOWN ON FEED GRAIN TAX

Cattlemen Opposed To Processing Tax and Acreage Control Of Feeds

Cattlemen of the United States have apparently turned thumbs down on a tentative proposal to lay a general livestock processing tax to raise money for financing acreage control of feed grains. Word received by the extension service at Oregon State college indicates that the national cattle committee of 25 voted 12 to 10 against adoption of the proposal.

What the next step will be is not known as details of the conference in Washington, D. C., have not been received, but judging by past experience, the AAA will not attempt to put any program into effect until the producers most vitally affected are in substantial agreement.

Western Growers Hit
The theory on which the plan was based is that by controlling feed grains you automatically control livestock production. Therefore if all feed grains were lumped together under one acreage control program, financed by a processing tax from all livestock, then both branches of this vast enterprise would be kept under control in such a way as to maintain reasonable market prices.

Principal opposition to the plan is believed to have come from the far western range livestock men who felt that their industry would be placed in the position of being taxed for the benefit largely of the corn belt feed grain producer. Those favorable to the plan argued that range livestock men would benefit along with others through the national effect on market prices.

No Tax Without Benefits
The committee conference in Washington, which included Herman Oliver of John Day, Ore., was called specifically to pass upon proposed amendments to the AAA which would have authorized such a program. Under the present law a processing tax cannot be laid on any commodity unless benefit payments are made on the same commodity.

Meanwhile the Washington officials have announced emphatically that, contrary to some statements and rumors, the AAA has no intention of abandoning any adjustment program now in effect. While some prices have reached the pre-war level, the average price of 14 basic commodities is still substantially below parity. That is, a given quantity will not yet sell for enough to buy as much non-agricultural goods as it would before the war.

Daughter Born—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Blaine of Springfield are the parents of a baby daughter born to them in this city on Friday, March 1, 1935.

FLAX PAPER INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED IN STATE

Experimentation Station Seeks Method Of Using Straw For Cigarette Papers

A new industry for Oregon which will utilize flax grown in this state for manufacturing cigarette paper is now assured and contracts with growers for the necessary acreage of flax have already been made, according to word received by the Oregon Experiment station, staff members of which have assisted in launching the new project.

Cooperating with the commercial backers of the industry have been E. B. Robinson, federal specialist in flax investigations stationed at the college, and G. R. Hyslop, chief of the division of plant industry.

The project under way is an extensive experiment in the utilization of raw flax fiber by making it directly into cigarette paper. The flax will be decorticated mechanically and shipped to France without retting to be manufactured there.

At present linen rags are used solely for manufacturing this product because of their cheapness, and the United States imports its entire supply. The Champagne Paper corporation of New York has been experimenting with this new cheaper process in the south Atlantic states but difficulties developed

there which it is believed do not exist here in Oregon.

For this year's operations the company has contracted for about 900 acres of flax. If the trial proves successful it will mean a substantial expansion of the flax acreage in this state, say the experiment station workers.

Sailor Home—Norval L. Foss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Foss, visited with his parents here Sunday. He is stationed on the U. S. S. Worden which has just returned to Bremerton from San Diego.

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