

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

Published Every Thursday at
Springfield, Lane County, Oregon by
THE WILLAMETTE PRESS
M. E. MAXEY, Editor



Entered as second class matter, February 24, 1903, at the postoffice, Springfield, Oregon.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATE
One Year in Advance \$1.50 Six Months \$1.00
Two Years in Advance \$2.50 Three Months \$0.50

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1935

LET'S HAVE A PARK

The two city lots partly improved on Fourth street opposite the Christian church stand as an eye sore and an uncompleted monument to CWA. The fact that the improvement was started as a playground and then left to stand when CWA funds stopped shows lack of public spirit which no progressive city can afford to advertise.

The city council has not the money to complete this improvement but it is far enough along now that civic bodies, Chamber of Commerce, Lions, American Legion, Civic Club, and Boy Scouts, could make this property into a park.

A committee from these organizations should meet and lay out a plan for a small park development. Then grass, trees, and shrubs could be planted in accordance with this plan and by each organization improving a certain section of the lots.

Nearly everything necessary to build a pretty little park would no doubt be donated. In two or three years we would have an improvement we could all be proud of—a monument to public spirit.

GET OUT AND VOTE!

The recall election directed against Representative Howard Merriam will be next Tuesday. Although we think this election means \$4000 of needless expense to the taxpayers of Lane county, is uncalled for and without any practical benefits so far as legislation is concerned, we urge everyone to get out and vote.

If Merriam is to be recalled or kept in office the result should be decisive and not by a light vote fluke. If recall elections are to be left in the hands of an interested few then democratic government by the will of the majority is a failure.

Even if you feel more or less disgusted at this recall election it is important that you get out and vote. No matter whether its purpose is noble or ignoble minority government is dangerous. Electors should do their duty as they see it.

POPULATION PLANNING

Why do not our economic planners begin their planning where it is most needed and where it will do the most good? asks Professor Thomas N. Carver of Harvard.

In all the welter of economic planning, scarcely a word has been uttered on population planning. Yet, the population problem, according to Prof. Carver, is the most fundamental and dangerous form of laissez faire in that it leaves the quantity and quality of our population to blind biological forces which are cruder and more dangerous than the so-called blind economic forces.

From now on for Europe and America, says Professor Carver, it is a choice of war for colonial and commercial expansion, population planning, or mass poverty such as one sees in the Orient.

Professor Carver suggests five methods for population planning as follows:

Reduce all immigration quotas to the lowest possible terms and to extend the quota system to the Western Hemisphere and the Philippines.

Provide either for the sterilization or the permanent segregation of the defective classes.

Extend the knowledge of birth control to the poorer classes that they may plan their families as the more well-to-do classes have always done. Birth control and family building mean larger families among the highly capable and successful as well as smaller families among the less capable and less prosperous.

Lend every possible encouragement to industrial enterprise. This must include a frank recognition of our indebtedness to the man who can make two jobs to grow where one grew before.

TAXES COST MORE THAN FOOD

What is the largest item in your family budget? If you answer food, clothing, rent or similar expenses, on which you spend the bulk of your income directly, you'll be wrong. Taxes are the largest item of expense carried by the American people—and they lead their nearest competitor by a wide margin.

Food the most vital of necessities, cost \$7,600,000,000 a year. Clothing takes \$3,600,000,000. Rent also takes \$3,600,000,000 and automobiles dent the national pocket-book to the extent of \$2,900,000,000. Electric service costs United States' families only \$650,000,000.

The national tax bill, by comparison, is \$9,000,000,000—a billion and a half greater than the national food bill. That being the case, where is the most important place to start in to reduce the cost of living?

A cut in the cost of government would be directly and immediately reflected in a lower cost of living—and in stimulated employment, investment and industrial expansion. No other cost weighs so heavily on individuals and business alike—No other family living expense is rising so rapidly. It is a historical fact that extravagant government promotes depression and discord.—Exchange.



The FAMILY DOCTOR

by JOHN JOSEPH GAINES M.D.

IMMUNIZATION

People living in rural districts should always remember the great benefits of being immunized, so far as possible, from serious disease. We now have reliable immunization from at least two of the most formidable enemies—typhoid and diphtheria. Typhoid serum for the former; antitoxin for the latter.

Indeed we have about abolished typhoid; we have sent out young men away in armies, duly fortified against the deadly fever—all done by inoculation. City water systems can be watched by the chemists, and the drinking water kept pure; it is different when the trip for recreation is taken, when woodland spring waters are to be used, wherein deadly germs may lurk. What a comfort to know that we can be protected from harm by a moment of wise precaution—talk to your doctor about it, before leaving home on your outing this season.

Children should at all seasons be immunized from diphtheria. We seldom know when the first case starts in the outbreak of an epidemic—it is impossible sometimes to discover the origin of the infection, and, it is far better to be safe than to be very, very sorry. There is no harm in antitoxin given as a preventative. Two or three—possibly four injections will produce immunity. It is a situation where a few small doses of prevention are worth car-loads of "cure."

Talk to your family doctor about medical progress in scarlet fever too. He knows about it. Such infections are easily transmitted—and they KILL children, no doubt of that. It seems to me that neglect in matters like these is little short of criminal.

I have the greatest of confidence in and respect for our army of family physicians—true benefactors of the race.

WHEAT CONTROL POLICY IS SOUND

O. S. C. Economist Declares Small Wheat Crop Brings Greatest Returns

"Why should the American farmers not raise less wheat when the consumers have persistently and regularly paid more money for less wheat?"

This question is asked by E. L. Potter, head of the division of agricultural economics at O. S. C., in the course of a discussion of some of the basic principles and current fallacies heard in connection with the agricultural adjustment act.

Light Crop Pays Best
Professor Potter pointed out that every adjustment or reduction program put into effect had to run the gauntlet of a three-fold test as to whether a charge in supply would materially affect the price, whether the reduction would still leave as much or more of a commodity than has been used regularly in the past, and finally whether the physical needs of the people require more of the commodity regardless of price.

Concerning wheat, Potter explained that small supplies have consistently brought greater total returns to producers than large crops; that America will use approximately so much wheat for human food, seed and feed regardless of price, and that dieticians are agreed that no good would come from trying to force materially greater consumption of wheat in the diet.

Dairy Response is Quicker
Somewhat similar conditions exist with every commodity which has come under a reduction or adjustment program, says Potter, while dairy products, use of which responds quickly to a lower price and more of which would benefit the average diet, have not been subjected to a reduction program. In the main, he said, adjustments have merely taken up the slack caused by lost export markets.

"A lot of rather misleading statements have been made in connection with the processing tax and with benefit payments," Potter added. "It has been said that the government is merely paying the farmer for not growing wheat. . . . paying them substantial sums for doing nothing."

"The fact is the government is not paying the farmer out of its own funds at all but is merely paying the farmer what the government took away from the farmer at the time the wheat was sold. . . . There has been a great deal of rather fruitless argument as to who actually pays the processing tax—the producer, the dealer or the ultimate consumer. There is no magic in the processing tax. It is merely a mechanism to penalize the non-cooperator or protect the cooperator."

U. O. PHYSICIAN TO STUDY TUBERCULOSIS

University of Oregon, Eugene, March 14—A fellowship at Phipps Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, where she will study advanced methods of control of tuberculosis, has been awarded to Dr. Marian G. Hayes, assistant physician at the University of Oregon, it was announced here today by Dr. Fred N. Miller, director of the health service.

The appointment, which will be for six months starting in March, is regarded not only as a high honor for Dr. Hayes, but a recognition of the tuberculosis control program of the university.

Visitors Here—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rapp of Roseburg were Saturday night and Sunday visitors here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney, Miss Flora Whitney, sister of Mr. Whitney who has been visiting here for some time also returned to Roseburg Sunday.

SMOKED SMELT PROVIDE HOME CURED DELICACY

Surplus of the mild flavored smelt which now abound in Oregon coast streams can be preserved by curing, producing a food of real delicacy, says Miss Lucy A. Case, nutrition specialist of the extension service at Oregon State college. She describes the smoke-cure process as follows:

"Select fresh males, wash well, but leave whole. Use 7 per cent dairy salt or 7 pounds of salt to 100 pounds of fish for brining. Lay fish in a stone crock in alternate layers with the salt. Stir with a wooden spoon after about 15 minutes, as soon as the brine forms, to equalize the distribution of salt. "Let them stand in the salt four hours, then wash in running water five minutes, drain and immediately spread in single layers, not touching each other, on chicken wire in a smoke house, 8 feet above a smouldering hard wood fire, such as oak. The chicken wire may be nailed to cleats or suspended by wires from walls. Smoke the smelt constantly day and night for three days, then cool and wrap in paper sacks and store in a cool, dry, ventilated place.

"To prepare for the table, soak several hours in plenty of cold water if too salty, then boil and finish cooking by frying, broiling, baking, creaming or in any other way desired. The more thorough the salting and smoking, the safer the product. Home cured fish are always boiled before eating."

TOMATO GROWERS TO CURB ACREAGE

Community Committees Are Named Tuesday; Wait Approval Dept. Agriculture

Nearly 3,000 growers of melons and tomatoes in Oregon and Washington are receiving applications for crop quotas for 1935. These growers represent 75 percent of all those who raise melons and tomatoes, all others will be reached by local committees.

Growers will determine their quotas for the coming season by adding the acreage planted during any three years out of the past four and then dividing by three. The agreement is nearly self-governing, each community having a committee of growers to pass on acreage quotas; however, final approval must be made by executives of the control committee. This program is being carried out under authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Acts, recently renewed by legislatures of the two states. The purpose of such a plan is to eliminate extreme overproduction which means disastrous prices to farmers, and to guarantee the consumer a better and more uniform product.

Local growers' committees for each community where melons and tomatoes are raised were appointed at a special meeting of the executive committee of the Oregon-Washington melon and tomato marketing agreement on Tuesday in Portland. Names of the appointees have been sent to the state director of agriculture for approval. The only exception to this program is in the Yakima and Pasco districts in Washington where local committees are already at work determining acreage quotas.

CHINESE IMPORT HOGS FROM OREGON BREEDERS

A shipment of breeding pigs assembled by the animal husbandry department at Oregon State college arrived safely in China recently where they have been ordered for use by government colleges to improve the swine there. The shipment consisted of pedigreed porkers from leading breeders of western Oregon and from the experiment station herd. They were transported in a special pen built on the deck of a lumber vessel.

FARM LOAN AID MANY IN COUNTY

Bulk of Mortgages Now Held By Government; 1166 Lane Growers Get Help

Lane county farmers received substantial benefit from the operation of the Oregon farm debt adjustment work, according to the annual report for 1934 just filed with Governor Martin by O. M. Plummer, Portland, chairman, and L. R. Breithaupt, Oregon State college, secretary of the Oregon Agricultural Advisory Council.

The report shows that the various county committees or their individual members handled between 1800 and 2000 debt adjustment cases in the past year. Of this total, 32 cases were definitely reported from Lane county, resulting in 12 adjustments, 17 failures, and 3 cases still pending at the time the report was made.

"How many additional adjustments were facilitated in Lane and other counties through the information distributed wholesale through the press and by radio, it is impossible to say," says Chairman Plummer. "There can be no generalization that because of the general conciliatory influence of the committees, they were effective indirectly as well as directly."

Figures Are Listed
Lane county statistics included in the annual report are as follows:

No.	Amount
Total farms and valuations, 1930	4,069 \$33,710,466
Mortgaged farms, 1930	1,847 4,931,490
Farm Credit Administration loans, 1933, 1934	583 1,179,969
Land bank loans	211 574,719
Commissioner's ins.	372 605,250

The voluntary farm debt adjustment committee plan was first established in 1933 and was later reorganized as part of the national program through the appointment by Governor Meier of a state agricultural council to carry on the work. A state committee of 35 members succeeded the earlier organization and later county committees were formed in every county.

Only two of these county committees failed to accomplish worthwhile results, the annual report shows. During the two years of voluntary farm debt adjustment in Oregon, it is estimated that in the neighborhood of 3500 cases were adjusted in one way or another. As an average case generally involved about five creditors, it is probable that around 17,500 debts were adjusted with a total scale down estimated in excess of \$2,500,000.

Besides the chairman and secretary, the state officers included E. A. McCornack of Eugene as vice-chairman, and six district chairmen. Heading the work in this district is George W. Potts of Jefferson, while the county committee consists of Mr. McCornack, F. B. Harlow, and Elmo B. Chase of route 2, Eugene; Peter H. Petersen, route 2, Junction City, and Robert C. Merrill, Eugene.

This work is still going on and these committees are ready to assist at any time in working out practical settlements which will avoid court action or possible foreclosure.

Gets Coyotes—L. A. Stratton of Marcola collected the county bounty on two coyotes at the office of the County Clerk Monday.

STUDY LAND CLEARING; CLASSIFICATION NEED

Cost of clearing stump land in Oregon, Washington and California is nearly four times as great as in many other states, and in many instances it has contributed much to present distress in rural areas, a recent report to the president by the National Resources board indicates.

In many instances clearing costs have averaged almost \$200 an acre, adding the settlers with an expense greater than the value of the cleared land, the report indicates. Some such areas have not proved successful for agricultural or physical reasons or because of lack of fertility.

Land classifications of cut-over areas to determine their suitability for agriculture is now under way by the regional AAA organization headed by Rex E. Willard, land planning consultant for Oregon stationed at O. S. C. Work was commenced in eight Washington counties and similar studies are needed in all other logged-off areas of Oregon and Washington, he says.

Where old stands of timber have been removed along the Pacific Coast the huge stumps can be removed only by use of explosives or machinery, which are expensive, or by burning, which is slow.

1934 AUTO ACCIDENTS WORSE THAN WAR TOLL

Almost four times as many persons were killed or injured in automobile accidents during 1934 in Oregon as Oregon men killed or injured during 18 months of the world war, according to the Oregon State Motor association, sponsor of the "Let's Quit Killing" traffic safety campaign.

Of the soldiers from Oregon who fought in the world war, 1,109 were injured and 367 killed, but during

1934 in Oregon, 6306 persons were injured and 310 were killed.



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