

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1935

ECONOMY OF SCARCITY

National economy based on scarcity rather than plentiful production to our minds will be one of the big mistakes history will record against the present federal administration. Ex-President Hoover in his talk last week expressed ably the situation we have become involved in when he said:

"Because of food destruction and restraint on farm production, foreign food is pouring into our ports, purchase of which should have been made from our farmers. The cost of living is steadily advancing. More people are dependent upon the government for relief than ever before. Recovery is still delayed. The productive genius of our people, which is the sole road to recovery and to increased standards of living, is being stifled, the nation impoverished instead of enriched."

We do not need to go far from home to realize the truth of Mr. Hoover's assertions. Carloads of Argentine corn and meats are being unloaded in our own county at a less price, after duty paid, than those grown at home. Lane county dairy cows and chickens are being fed corn that should and would be produced at home but for the production control program.

Two of our friends recently returned from trips. One from California and one from New York. Meat in San Francisco is very high priced selling from 50 to 60 cents a pound, one reports. The other says meat is almost a luxury in New York with round steak selling at 75 cents a pound. Wage earners and others on reduced budgets can not eat much meat at these prices. They are victims of the economy of scarcity.

Curtailed production and high prices do not put people to work. Consumption of goods is the one thing that increases employment at home and that means home goods rather than some foreign country's.

We praise the administration in the great humanitarian policies it has inaugurated. But its program is not consistent and one part nullifies the other. It is all very well to improve conditions under which people work but if food and clothing cost are beyond their reach then little if anything has been added to their total welfare.

Mrs. Roosevelt earned \$36,000 on radio talks from May until December. Her income keeps up with her illustrious husband. However, she gave it all to charity.

Everyone is born free and equal under our great constitution. However, some are more fortunate than others in getting on the relief rolls.

Communities are glad to get the works. The public works.

We predict of all the alphabetical schemes I. O. U. will last the country the longest.

With the land full of beauty parlors it would seem that the standards of beauty contests would begin to raise.

People tired from work are really insane says a professor. We always said it was crazy to work.

A thought for this country. Russia shoots her reckless drivers.

THE BOOK

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

by BRUCE BARTON

IN THE WILDERNESS

John drew great crowds. He must have been a powerfully dramatic figure, his leathern girdle about his loins, eating his locusts and wild honey, and denouncing the eminent Pharisees and Sadducees as a "generation of vipers."

Who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance: And think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father: for I say unto you, that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham.

Jesus felt the contagion of the movement. He also went to John and asked to be baptized, and John looking up and seeing Him on the bank uttered a noble testimony to the sort of boy and young man that Jesus must have been:

I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?

It is noteworthy that no sense of guilt or shame appears to have had a part in His religious experience at this point. He did not argue with John about their relative fitness to baptize each other. He felt that the spirit of devotion which was in Him demanded some outward expression, and John's way, through baptism, was the way that presented itself.

It was a wonderful day for Him. He had made His decision. He had put the old life behind Him. John, His popular and powerful cousin, had recognized His inherent power. From thenceforth He would be a carpenter no longer, but a preacher like John, rebuking men for their sins, calling them to repentance. The day ended, night fell, and with it came the reaction. He went away into the wilderness and remained for more than a month in solitude, tortured by questionings and doubts. He felt power stirring within Him. How should He use it and for what? The Gospel narrative dramatizes that period of self-searching by the appearance of Santa in person, with a three-fold temptation.

And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. The temptation to use His power for material success—money, comfort, ease.

Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a pinnacle of the temple, And saith unto him, If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down.

The temptation to achieve cheap fame by performing wonders

Again, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them;

And saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.

The temptation to become a political leader, to use the popular discontent and His strategic position as a working man's leader as a tool for His own advancement.

HOME EXTENSION WORK HELPS OREGON WOMEN

Much Valuable Information Passed On To Housewives By Staff Specialists

Oregon women, always interested in making their homes more comfortable and attractive, and in having their families better fed, clothed and cared for, are coming more and more to rely on the home economics staff of the Oregon Extension service for information and assistance in making these things possible.

A total of 30,367 homemakers were given assistance during the past year through individual letters, office calls, telephone calls or personal home visits, while thousands more have been reached through circular letters, news articles, bulletins, radio programs, meetings and other contracts, the annual report filed by Miss Claribel Nye, state leader of home economics extension, shows.

Many Serve As Leaders
An increasing desire on the part of women throughout the state to help extend the home economics extension program by acting as local leaders for definite projects in their communities is also reported by Miss Nye. In addition to increasing the effectiveness of the work in those counties having home demonstration agents, it has been possible this year for the first time to provide one or more projects for every county in the state, largely through the voluntary cooperation of these local leaders, Miss Nye says.

Among the projects available during the year have been child care and parent education, home food preservation, meal planning and table service, vegetable cooking, low cost meals, use of eggs, milk and cheese products, bread making, recreation leadership training, renovating and remodeling, economy buying, economy dressmaking, garment finishing, care and use of sewing machines, coat making and home crafts. An unusually large number of requests for help with housing problems were also handled.

Vacation Camps Interest
In addition, the report shows that homemakers' vacation camps were conducted in eight counties with 291 women attending; county-wide homemakers' conferences were held in 14 counties without home demonstration agents; 1900 women from 116 communities participated in the annual program planning days in the six counties having agents; and 329 homemakers attended the annual Home Interests conference at the state college.

State and county extension workers also directed the county relief canning projects in which 636,565 cans were filled, conducted the rural housing survey of 5473 farm homes in six counties, and assisted in other emergency relief projects.

OLD OFFICERS RETAINED BY FARM DEBT COUNCIL

Farm debt adjustment committees in 1935 will probably have only from a quarter to a third the cases to work on that came before them in 1934, though the adjustments themselves may be more difficult according to opinion expressed at the annual meeting of the Oregon Agricultural Advisory Council which is the state body handling this work.

Present officers were reelected at the annual meeting attended by many of the state council of 21 recently appointed by Governor Martin. The council has been reduced in size this year by 12 members. Officers continuing are O. M. Plummer, Portland, president; E. A. McCormack, Eugene, vice-president; L. R. Breithaupt, O. S. C. extension agricultural economist, executive secretary; and Judge Ed Bryan, Junction City, counselor.

District chairmen elected are George Fullenwider, Carleton; G. W. Potts, Jefferson; Elmo Chase, Eugene; Glenn Marsh, Hood River; E. H. DeLong, LaGrande; and Robert W. Sawyer, Bend. These and other members of the state body are heads of principal agricultural organizations of Oregon.

Reports at the state meeting gave high praise to the work of the county debt adjustment committees, some describing it as "one of the greatest peace-time services that could be performed." In most of the cases present county committees are expected to continue through the coming year.

DOG LICENSE TAGS WAIT OWNERS CALL

The city recorder now has a number of license tags for dogs at the city hall awaiting delivery to those persons who have ordered them and paid for them. Due to a mixup in instructions, the little metal tags which many persons ordered were not sent direct to them as was promised, but sent to the Springfield city hall. Persons who have made application for a license are requested to go to the city hall and secure their tags.

The drive on unlicensed dogs is still under way in the city and persons who want to keep their dog are warned to secure a license for the animal.

Many Attend Dance—A larger attendance than usual was noted at the high school dance party at the armory Friday evening. Dances are held twice monthly by the high school club.

BUTTER CONTROL MEETING IS SET

Meeting Called in Portland Friday and Saturday To Study Problems

Quality improvement is the basic principle of the proposed western states butter marketing agreement, a hearing on which is being held in Portland March 29 and 30. With quality improvement plus stability in price, greater consumption is hoped for, according to A. E. Engbretson, dairy consultant with the AAA who has had the major task of drawing up the agreement to its present form.

Engbretson, former superintendent of the Astoria branch experiment station and long intimately associated with Oregon's dairy industry, is on temporary duty with the AAA. He described the events leading up to the proposed agreement and highlights of its provisions, before the agricultural council of the Pacific Northwest Advisory board in Portland.

Drouth Aids Surplus
"With at least 25 million cows in the United States at present, only drouth conditions with consequent shortage of feed and low production per cow have prevented aggravation of the serious surplus problem of two years ago," said Engbretson. "Some time it may rain uniformly."

The proposed agreement is not designed to boost prices, but it is expected to stabilize prices and marketing practices, insure quality, and protect the producer in obtaining a fair price for his butterfat in relation to the price of butter of the quality that can be made from it.

High Prices Bad
Engbretson emphasized that butter prices out of line with consumer ability to pay are detrimental to the dairy industry as they divert demand to other products. Dairying dare not get too far ahead of other industry, he warned, saying butter prices went too high in the past month, bringing a reaction.

In urging full attendance of producers, distributors and manufacturers at the Portland hearing, Engbretson said ample opportunity for amendments and suggestions would be given. Unless a substantial portion of the industry approves the agreement in present or amended form it will not be put in force, but he warned that dairying is somewhat on the spot with the AAA and will have to decide soon on a course of action if government help is to be had.

LUMBER DEMAND FALLS OFF DURING PAST WEEK

Seattle, Wash., March 28—A total of 539 down and operating mills in Oregon and Washington which reported to the West Coast Lumbermen's association for the week ending March 16, produced 90,894,483 board feet of lumber. This was approximately 2,600,000 feet under the preceding week. The average weekly production of this group of sawmills in 1935 has been 81,352,207 feet; during the same period in 1934 their weekly average was 81,960,108 feet.

The new business reported last week by 539 mills was 88,206,484 board feet against a production of 90,894,483 feet and shipments of 86,915,016 feet. Their shipments were under production by 4.4 per cent and their current sales under production by 3.0 per cent. The orders booked last week by this group of identical mills were under the total in the preceding week by about 5,500,000 feet or approximately 6.1 per cent.

A group of 438 identical mills whose records are complete for both periods show total orders 1935 to date of 950,667,111 board feet, compared with 838,386,986 board feet for the same period in 1934, in increase of 13.4 per cent. The unfilled order file at these mills stood at 390,482,870 board feet, approximately 2,000,000 feet under the week before. The aggregate inventories of 438 mills are 1.9 per cent less than at this time last year.

PORK PROCESSING TAXES STATED IN SIMPLE FORM

Much misunderstanding and lack of information still exists among growers regarding their liability—or lack of it—for paying processing taxes on hogs slaughtered by themselves, reports Chas. W. Smith, emergency county agent leader and head of the educational campaign for the 1935 corn-hog program in Oregon. Reduced to their simplest form the rules might be stated as follows, he says:

The producer pays no tax when he slaughters hogs of his own raising and sells them dressed to commercial handlers. He pays no tax on slaughtering of his own hogs for consumption of his family or employees.

Dressed hogs or hog products sold by the grower direct to consumers are exempt up to 300 pounds the tax must be paid, and if total direct sales exceed 1000 pounds in any marketing year the exemption is forfeited even on the first 300 pounds. The marketing year started last November 5. Written records must be kept to

obtain exemption, and these must show date, number slaughtered, live weight, weight of products sold and names and addresses of customers and estimated weight of home used products. Tax returns are filed with the Collector of Internal revenue at Portland in the month following the slaughtering.

CROWE NOW HEAD OF RELIEF WORK

Plan Centralization of Offices in New Location; Move All From Court House

Relief work in Lane county was being re-organized this week following announcement of the appointment of Orel E. Crowe, former county commissioner, as administrative director of relief for Lane county.

New quarters for the county relief workers have been rented in the Broadway building at Broadway and Oak streets in Eugene and it is expected that rooms now occupied in the court house will be vacated before April 1.

The new relief staff quarters are being rented by the federal government and county offices in the court house will be returned to their former locations. The surveyor's staff will return to the offices vacated by the relief unit, and the district attorney will move his office into the court house from Willamette street where they are now located.

Offices of the SERA staff are already located in the Broadway building, second floor, and the relief offices will adjoin these and be across the hall from them. Mr. Crowe was active in relief work in the county for several years as a member of the county court and of the county relief committee.

ALUMINUM NOT HARMFUL AS COOKING UTENSILS

State Health Officer Challenges Statements Which He Says Are Unfounded

The wide distribution of scare literature, suggesting that the use of aluminum utensils is likely to prove injurious, has been challenged in Oregon by Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, state health officer who made the following statement this week:

"Some of the false statements are: Aluminum is destructive to life; aluminum is not a normal constituent of living tissue; aluminum is a rare and poisonous metal; aluminum utensils are rapidly dissolved by food stuffs during cooking; aluminum in the diet causes sterility; the use of aluminum utensils is provocation of cancer; traces of aluminum produce what is commonly known as ptomaine or food poisoning; aluminum is a narcotic acid poison; cooking in aluminum destroys nutritive and health protective constituents of food stuffs; and so forth.

"Most of these statements are based upon ignorance, since there is no evidence to support the contention that aluminum is poisonous or causes disease. There is no scientific evidence to show that aluminum in the ordinary cooking operations of every day practice is so strongly attacked as to produce an objectionable amount of soluble salts. The U. S. Bureau of Standards Circular 346 (1927) states: 'There is no evidence available which would indicate that aluminum cooking utensils represent a potential danger to health.'

"Aluminum is a natural constituent of ordinary water and of most foods, though present only in traces. A quart of milk, for example, contains one-twelfth of a grain of aluminum, and a loaf of bread about one-sixth of a grain. Lettuce contains 29.6 parts of aluminum per million parts, beef 13.9, and fried eggs 12.4. It is obvious that regardless of the type of vessel in which food is cooked, we are all ingesting some aluminum from our diet, in common with iron, calcium and other salts, and it is reasonable to conclude that it plays some role in human nutrition and metabolism.

"Experiments of competent scientists have demonstrated conclusively that aluminum does not affect the vitamins in foods.

"In the United States the amount of aluminum in the organs of man varies with the locality, depending on diet, water supply, and soil content. The amount increases with advancing age but there is correlation between the aluminum and the hardening of the arteries. Practical all scientific men agree that there is no more likelihood of producing organic diseases or food poisoning by the use of aluminum vessels than by those of any other sort."

ROCK CRUSHER STARTS WORK FOR NEW ROAD

The county rock crusher has been set up near Jasper and is getting out rock for a two-mile extension of the Hills Creek road beyond the present site of the sawmill. The road has been practically completed for two more miles into the timber and after the crushed rock has been spread, the sawmill will be moved to the end of the new road. The flume which transports the lumber down to Jasper will also be extended.

RAW WOOL USES IN HOME LISTED

Medium Wool Best For General Home Use; Amounts Of Wool Needed Are Told

With sheep shearing time near at hand, many Oregon homemakers are planning on obtaining a fresh supply of wool for making quilts, comforters, mattresses or for spinning and weaving or knitting.

Home use of raw wool has, during the past two or three years, become almost as important an activity in the Oregon farm home as it was in pioneer days. Largely through a project conducted by members of the Oregon State college home economics extension staff, women of many counties throughout the state are learning to clean and scour the wool at home, to dye it with natural dyes collected in the woods and on the farm, and to card and spin it for use in weaving, knitting, making hooked rugs and for many other purposes.

Each Has Own Use
Different types of wool are suitable for different purposes, according to Mrs. Azalea Sager, extension specialist in clothing and textiles at O. S. C. Fine wool similar to Marino and Rambouillet or medium wool such as a Hampshire, Shropshire or cross-breed is best for bedding and mattresses, she says. For craft wool, to be used in spinning or in making of rugs, medium wool is best. Lincoln wool can be used for this, but there is a little more difficulty in carding the longer fiber.

Contrary to general opinion, a short length staple is more desirable than a long staple, Mrs. Sager says. Wool that is coarse and contains a high percentage of kempy or medulated fibers is undesirable, because these fibers are stiff and

will come through practically any material that is used for covering wool bats.

Circular Has Suggestions
In calculating the amount of raw wool needed for any purpose, it can be assumed, Mrs. Sager says, that it will be reduced 45 to 65 per cent in weight by the scouring and carding. One pound of washed and carded wool is needed for a quilt or spread; three pounds for a medium sized comforter, and from 20 to 50 pounds for a mattress. For hooking a rug with hand rolled wool, three pounds of scoured wool will be sufficient for a rug three by four feet.

Circular H. E. 489, "Home Preparation of Raw Wool for Bedding," may be obtained from county extension agents or from the state college.

IUKA CHANGES MEETING TAKE ROOM IN ARMORY

Regular meetings of Iuka circle, Ladies Auxiliary of the G. A. R. will be held at 7:30 instead of at 8 o'clock in the future it was decided at the last meeting held last Thursday evening. All regular meetings will also be held in the Armory.

CARD GROUP TO MEET AT SNOODGRASS HOME

Miss Maxine Snodgrass will entertain at her home this evening for members of the O-No card club. Bridge will be the entertainment at this, the regular social meeting of the club.

CARPENTERS BUILDING WOODSHED FOR CITY

A new woodshed to replace the rickety structure now in use is being built this week back of the City hall. The shed is being built close up to the jail. M. J. McKlin and William Rouse are the carpenters.

Come in and Get Acquainted!

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