

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

Astoria—Army engineers have approved a \$191,000 allotment for repair and rebuilding of dikes at Brownsmead, farmers in that community were informed. The work, however, will be contingent on passage of the appropriations bill in congress.

Corvallis—Examination of grain sown before the severe weather of this winter shows that the fall-sown grain in the Alsea valley is almost an entire loss. This will mean a hard spring for the dairymen who were depending on fall-sown green feed for their herds, according to farmers in this community.

Ontario—Who cut off Peter Rabbit's ears and why? James I. Diven, foreman of a CCC crew working on a rodent-control project, pondered the question until he learned neighboring Harney county pays a bounty on rabbit ears. Many of the 58 "bunnies" killed by CCC lads at a ranch near Vale were shorn of ears.

La Grande—This city's bonded indebtedness was reduced \$77,000 during 1936, according to the report of the auditors, leaving the bonded indebtedness at \$455,000. The general debt of the city was reduced to \$117,000, the water department debt to \$148,000 and the improvement bonds debt was reduced to \$190,000.

Klamath Falls—Elimination of the entire Sun mountain grade on the Dalles-California highway will be effected by re-location of a unit of the highway, according to Earl C. Reynolds, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Contracts will be let in May by the state highway commission for construction of the unit.

Vale—Vale was the Mecca last week for horse traders at the annual horse auction of the Vale Sale Yards. More than 1000 buyers from Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho were in the city for the all-day event. Horses offered for sale were high grade and practically all brought good prices. Highest priced team sold for \$300, another brought \$295. Best price for a horse was \$152.50.

Prescott—Grade school children here have found a way to earn money for playground equipment. They gather local news for a weekly paper. With the proceeds this year they are buying basketball and baseball equipment. Last year they started a fund, which was added to by the Prescott Community club and the Clark & Wilson Lumber company, and used to purchase a school piano.

Albany—Two Linn county 4-H club fairs instead of one are in store for the boys and girls and the general public of the county this year. The club leaders determined that scheduling of the entire fair during the school sessions has rendered certain exhibits difficult to obtain, and that it would be more expedient to hold a section of the fair in the spring and a second section in the late summer.

Hood River—With a tax roll for 1937 of \$429,333, Hood River county's assessments are less by \$15,000 than those of the previous year, when collections were, according to Sheriff John Sheldrake, surprisingly good. For the first time in several years, the county assessor has lowered the valuations of a number of orchards to bring them more into line with depreciation, caused through damaged and dead trees and lower crop production.

DEATH PENALTY CHANGED Salem—The state senate has given its approval to a house bill which substitutes lethal gas for the noose as the method of inflicting the death penalty at the state prison.

Senator Duncan in explaining the bill told his colleagues that the gas chamber was preferred by state officials and the warden of the penitentiary. It was, he declared, the more humane method. Costs of the necessary equipment to make the change at the prison, he said, would not be more than a few hundred dollars.

GAME STUDY MADE Enterprise—Wild life on the Wallowa National Forest is the subject of a study by Supervisor Roland Huff and recently submitted to the regional forest office. The figures are estimates, based on the best information at hand, and show 1400 elk, 50 mountain sheep, 14,000 mule deer, 550 brown or black bear, 4600 coyotes, 550 wildcats, 6 mountain lions, 9500 porcupines.

It is estimated that 420 deer were killed last year by 1700 hunters, and 1300 deer were killed by predatory animals.

Tillamook—The last commercial pickup of Steelhead salmon by gill-netters for the season was made last week. Commercial season will not open again until May 15. With netters closing operations.

Heppner—The 1937 program was explained here by N. E. Dodd, chairman of the state committee for the agricultural conservation plan. The election of officers was held with E. H. Miller re-elected president of the county association and chairman of the county committee.

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

Privacy for the Windsors. SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—"In order to live quietly and escape as much public attention as possible—" I'm quoting the dispatch—"the duke of Windsor and Mrs. Simpson, following their marriage, will seek a secluded residence in the United States."

The idea is not new. Hoping to kill Stanford White in some very remote secret nook, Harry Thaw picked out a New York roof garden on the first night of a big musical comedy.

And only lately one of our movie queens, striving to get away from it all, put on all her portable jewelry and went to the Broadway preview of one of those colossal, titanic, gigantic, mastodontic superscreen epics, only to come forth complaining that one could never flee to the most private of hiding places without being annoyed by crowds.

So America is certainly the right place for the newlyweds' honeymoon—where nobody will stare at them, or follow them, or yell at them or ask for autographs or photographs or interviews or try to tear their clothes off for souvenirs.

Why, just off-hand, I can think of fully three spots where famous folks may enjoy such immunity—Mount McKinley in the winter, Death Valley in the summer and Alcatraz island all the year round.

Giving Up Earl Browder. FOR years it has been my regular custom to give up something during Lent. Last year I gave up boiled turnips—I never eat boiled turnips, anyhow—and jokes about Mae West.

The year before, I gave up "Anthony Adverse" (at page 2749) and nearly all Little Theater movements. The year before I gave up Upton Sinclair as my spiritual guide in matters political.

For this year I decided to give up Mr. Earl Browder. I don't quarrel with his sincerity. He happens, though, to be the outstanding exponent in America of the communist movement, which has done so much for human happiness and human progress in the countries that tried it, such as Russia.

Victory Dinners. WHO says New Dealers aren't smart business men? That \$100 victory dinner means a clear profit of \$94.70, figuring the food at \$5 a head and the combined speeches at 30 cents, which, even if they average up to most after-dinner speeches, is indeed a high valuation.

Back in Andy Jackson's day you could pay off a campaign deficit with hoop poles and con pelts. And in Thomas Jefferson's time the strongest pack mule in Virginia couldn't tote \$100 worth of vittles. So, naturally Jeffersonian simplicity and Jacksonian thrift will be extolled.

Presumably the Republicans will follow suit with a nonvictory dinner or donation shower for John Hamilton's hope chest. Needy guests will wear Liberty Leaguers' old clothes, while the idea of having Canada annex Maine and Vermont will be strongly opposed.

Congressman Ham Fish will speak—such being his habit—unless, for economy's sake, they switch his name around hind part before and serve him as two courses.

Signs of Spring. OUT here the first sign of spring is not the birds coming back. Mainly, our birds don't fit away. They go mute awhile, being practically the only residents that even temporarily refrain from bragging about the climate, or, in case of a cold snap, explaining that this is very unusual.

With us the herald of spring is the surf-bather—that hardy adventurer who plunges in and comes forth as blue as an Easter egg and as deflated-looking as a toy balloon on the morning after circus day. Because the Pacific is never what you'd call a real cozy ocean and especially it isn't following a chill-some winter.

We make fun of the bathing suits our mothers wore. But middle-aged persons of both sexes disporting on the beach in the modern skimpiest present a morbid, not to say gruesome, spectacle, except to students of the adult human leg, including the slabby-shanked, the full-calved, the bowed, the double-jointed, the buckled, the knock-kneed, the spavined, the ankle-sprung, the heavy-hocked, the varicose-veined, the fur-bearing, etc., etc.

Sometimes a fellow gets to thinking that right young babies and raw oysters are almost the only things that should ever be exhibited on the half-shell.

IRVIN S. COBB WNU Service.

Control of Lice on Cattle Urged

Long-Haired Stock Suffers From Insects; Breed in Cold Weather.

By E. J. Perry, Extension Dairyman, New Jersey College of Agriculture, WNU Service.

Lice breed most rapidly in cold weather on long-haired livestock and frequent examination of dairy cattle and prompt treatment of infested animals are necessary to prevent the pests from retarding growth of young stock and reducing the milk flow in the producing herd.

Although the presence of lice on long-haired live stock is nearly universal, their prevalence depends a great deal upon the state of nutrition of the animal and the extent to which the owner will tolerate the parasites.

The two main groups of lice affecting cattle are the sucking lice and the biting lice. Of the two forms, the sucking lice are the more injurious. The three common species are the short-nosed, sucking blue louse, the long-nosed, sucking blue louse, and the biting red louse. Sucking lice are large in size and have pointed heads and blue bodies, while the biting louse is smaller with a yellowish-white body and a broad, round, reddish head.

A louse passes its whole life on the animal. It lays eggs on the hair near the skin, where they hatch in about two weeks, and then two weeks later the young females begin laying eggs. The locations preferred by sucking lice are the head, the sides of the neck, the back and the inner surface of the thighs. The biting lice are usually on the withers and the base of the tail but they may be discovered on other body parts. Among the common symptoms are rubbing, licking, restlessness and loss of hair.

A thorough spraying or wash with four to five per cent creolin solution or any of the coal tar preparations is effective in controlling lice. Nicotine sulphate also destroys lice when diluted with water so that the solution contains not less than five one-hundredths of one per cent of nicotine. Raw linseed oil can also be used to great advantage and can be applied in cold weather. One pint, when put on with a stiff brush, will treat four or five cows. Since it is difficult to destroy the eggs, there should be at least two applications at 16-day intervals to make sure that all newly hatched lice will be killed. The animals should be inspected for a time after the second application to determine whether a third one is necessary. Vigorous daily grooming with a stiff brush is an important step against infestation.

Time Is Ripe to Plan Home Vegetable Garden It is time to think about home vegetable gardens, says Lee A. Somers, extension specialist in vegetable gardening, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

In listing the secrets of success in the production of vegetables in the home garden, Somers asserts that it pays to locate the garden in a spot that is fertile, well drained and free from shading. It is also important that the size of the plot be sufficient to permit ample plantings of a full assortment of vegetables without crowding.

Orders for seeds, fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides may well be placed in advance of the planting season. It is recommended that seed selection be limited to the best varieties and to most vigorous seeds and plants of these varieties. As soon as the garden is planned, the seed order can be placed with a reliable seed house.

Much garden seed is planted far too deep, Somers believes, and also suggests that a thought be given this spring to the timeliness of applying insect control measures and to keeping ahead of the weeds by frequent shallow cultivation.

In the Feed Lot A prune is a plum that will dry without fermenting.

Per capita consumption of onions in the United States is 10 pounds a year.

Great Britain's 1936 wheat crop was short of normal more than 300,000 tons.

Culling trees as the poultryman culls hens and the dairyman culls cows, is a need of the fruit grower.

A twenty-nine year record at Iowa State college shows that the sex ratio of 1,347 calves born was 112 males to 100 females.

The finest grades of tobacco are grown in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

A 1935 Iowa agricultural census shows that a majority of Iowa farm operators have been on the land they now occupy more than five years.

World production of wool this year is expected to be about 3,250,000,000 pounds. This does not include the crops of Russia and China.

Washington Digest National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART NATIONAL PRESS BLDG WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington.—Many times in these columns, I have called attention to the confusion that has come to be so much a part of the federal government's general administration.

More Confusion I have talked about the bluster and the ballyhoo and the cross purposes at which so many pieces of the New Deal program have operated, and another outstanding example of this condition now appears.

Two governmental agencies, one a strictly New Deal agency, the other with a beginning in the Hoover administration, find themselves working directly in opposition to each other—and in the end taxpayers will pay.

It is not the fault of the Home Owners Loan corporation that it finds itself in a position where it is going to be landlord to something like 160,000 pieces of real estate—largely homes.

When the government went into the business of loaning money on private residence it had experience upon which to base its program. Many years ago the farm loan system was organized with none too happy results. In the late days of the Hoover administration, however, three or four politicians were able to drive through the legislation creating a system of government loans on residences as distinguished from farms.

I predicted in these columns some three years ago that the government, through the HOLC, was going to be the proud possessor of a lot of real estate. My statements at that time were based upon what I had seen happen in the case of the loans on farms. The article brought me direct criticism from two or three places in the government—but at this time I can report that the HOLC, before another year passes, will own something like 160,000 homes.

It is always difficult for a mortgage or bank institution, privately owned, to dispose of property which it has been forced to repossess through default of the borrowers. It is much more difficult for the federal government to dispose of that type of property, try as it may to get rid of the parcels.

So, we find one governmental agency serving as a landlord on a wholesale scale and with signs portending moves by politicians that will in the end cost the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. These politicians are proposing legislation in congress to cut the interest rate on the loans now in default and other loans as well; the principal of the loans on the defaulted mortgages and they are seeking means by which those in default may have unlimited time in which to make the payments in a way that, superficially at least, makes the proposals appear actually as an outright gift to those who have bought homes under the government loan plan.

There is no way to tell now what will happen to these various proposals. Undoubtedly, most of them will fall by the wayside and receive no consideration in congress. Yet, on the basis of observation of many such movements, it does not seem far wrong to guess that the politicians in congress will accomplish something in the way of reduction of these debts where the defaulters bring pressure to bear on the home town political machines.

Now, concerning the other governmental agency involved in the game of cross purposes that I mentioned. I refer to the federal housing administration. Like the Home Owners Loan corporation, it is not the fault of the housing administration that it finds itself in a tough spot. It is commanded by the President and by congress to proceed with a gigantic housing program, to loan money on new homes wherever it can persuade contractors to build and individuals to buy. It is to be remembered also that loans on these properties are guaranteed—the legislation calls them insured loans—and that makes the federal housing administration liable in case the new home buyers fail to meet their commitments.

The housing administration announced its program to encourage wholesale home building throughout the nation only recently and it was by coincidence, I am sure, that the housing program was announced almost simultaneously with the determination by the HOLC to start foreclosure proceedings in order to maintain its own solvency.

Thus, to bring the picture to a focus, we find one governmental agency that has loaned hundreds of millions of dollars on residences being forced to foreclose in order to protect the money it has spent, at least in part, and a second governmental agency entering the field simultaneously with a gigantic program in which more hundreds of millions will be expended and more

people encouraged to place themselves in debt.

I cannot criticize the housing administration policy any more than I can criticize the program of the HOLC. The point is that there is simply no co-ordination in governmental policies as they concern these two agencies, and consequently, one group is building new homes and another is taking over old homes for which the buyers have been unable to pay. In my humble opinion, it does not make good sense.

I have heard considerable talk among influential New Dealers to the effect that new homes will sell more easily than the old ones and therefore the housing administration plans are held to be justified. Yet, it does seem to be a perfectly natural and logical thing that new homes become old homes as time elapses and there are many who believe that the government, because it has guaranteed the loans on new homes, will have to take over a large percentage of them as well. That is, it will have to take over at least a normal percentage because whether the loans are made by private financing companies or by the government, a considerable number of buyers are unable to fulfill their obligations. It is not always the fault of the buyers. Sickness, loss of jobs or a thousand and one other circumstances may develop that prevents the buyer of a home from carrying through his cherished dream of own the roof over his head. It is the way of life that a certain percentage will, and of necessity must, fall by the wayside.

I never have been able to agree that the federal government has any business in the field of financing homes or extending credit to individuals. I have always criticized the Hoover administration for creating the Reconstruction Finance corporation and the Roosevelt administration for expanding its operations. The principle is wrong because it uses money either borrowed by the government or paid into the Treasury by the taxpayers to finance, to build up, personal funds of individuals or corporations.

It seems quite clear to me that the HOLC, following the experiences of the farm loan system, justifies the conclusion that the federal government cannot successfully engage in that field. In the first instance, I think it is bad business for government to go beyond the protection of life, liberty and property, with all the implications carried in those three words as a governmental policy. Further, and with much more emphasis, I am sure that any time government engages in that field it opens the way for politicians to be tempted, to be forced, to do things in a legislative way that cannot be justified as economically sound.

Earlier in this article, I suggested the difficulty always surrounding the sale of property that has been taken back from the original purchasers. Officials of private mortgage companies and other financial institutions have grown many a gray hair in their efforts to recover money loaned in cases where the borrowers have met with unfortunate circumstances. The government, finding itself in the position of the private lender insofar as repossession of property is concerned, has about one-half the chance of liquidation that the private lender would have. And beyond that, there is too much chance for favoritism, scheming and even crookedness when the government attempts to do a job like the HOLC now is facing. I say that regardless of the honest purpose that I know characterizes the present HOLC management.

It may not have occurred to some but the fact that the federal government through the HOLC will own all of these houses which had to be taken back, means that the federal government becomes a taxpayer in every city, county and state where it owns these homes. At the rate things are going and assuming that the ratio of delinquencies and defaults continue as they do for private lending agencies, another four years will see the HOLC in possession of a minimum of 250,000 parcels of real estate. Of course, I imagine, the local tax collectors will be glad to see the federal government taking over the property because they will then collect their taxes. But where does that money come from? Sooner or later, directly or indirectly, it comes from the taxpayers of the nation. It is not a pleasant outlook.

And who knows but what there may be more decisions like that of the Florida judge who refused to grant the foreclosure plea of the HOLC attorneys on a twelve hundred dollar mortgage on the home of a carpenter.

Wrong Principle

Trifles Make Perfection Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.—Michelangelo.

Bears Lonely By disposition bears are lonely animals, and males and females go together only during the mating period.

Balancing Baby On the Oshima Islands, near Tokyo, Japan, women carry their children in tubs on their heads.

That's Greatness Grand ideas grandly realized constitute greatness.

Household Questions

To make lace look new, squeeze in hot, soapy water, then in cold water, and then in milk to stiffen it. Press on the wrong side with a fairly hot iron.

One gallon of coffee will serve 15 medium sized cups. The size that would accompany a dessert after a dinner.

Horseradish Sauce — This confinement gives the tang to hot roast beef. Mix together two tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, a good pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of made mustard and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Lastly, add a quarter-pint of cream, or the yolk of an egg and a little milk.

Don't treat your stockings carelessly. Put them on carefully, and be sure that feet and leg seams are straight. The slightest twist will alter the position of reinforced splittings, and wrinkles always run into holes.

When blankets are to be washed for the first time they should be soaked over night in cold water and then rinsed. This is to remove the sulphur used in bleaching. After this they should be soiled until clear in a lukewarm water made with boiled soap and water, and then rinsed well in clear water.

Still Coughing? No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

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Watch Your Kidneys! Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.

Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder may be burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

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