

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Published every evening and Sunday)
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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of the Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair, and helpful in the development of constructive community policy.

A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY
THE BRITISH CRISIS

THE crisis in British finance which has led to the suspension of gold payments by the Bank of England is in reality a world crisis because of the far-flung operations of the British empire. Although the statements of British leaders and world leaders are optimistic, the situation emphasizes the gravity of the economic and social disorders which have sprung from the ruins of war to demoralize world relations.

It is difficult to analyze the troubles exactly from a point half way round the world, but this seems to be a fair statement of what has happened. England has been and still is (despite the rising authority of the United States) the world's banker. Large business concerns in all parts of the world, territorial and national governments under many flags have been in the habit of maintaining large credits, financing large operations through the Bank of England.

The last few years, but especially the last year, have brought events which have been undermining the world-wide confidence in this world-wide banking nation. British industry has not been more sluggish, perhaps, than industry the world over, but its future has grown more and more uncertain. Its great markets in India have been imperilled by the virtual revolt there. The mild and gentle Gandhi is a portent not only to philosophers but to financiers. Great Britain's colonies in Australia, New Zealand and Africa have also experienced serious industrial and financial disorders.

The culminating blow has been the uprising of the British Labor party against Ramsay MacDonald in his efforts to balance the British budget. The minor troubles in the British navy due to pay reductions have been amplified with the help of Bolshevik propagandists into rumors of mutiny, an almost unheard of thing in the British navy. The world has viewed the British future with much the same uncertainty with which it was regarded in the early days of the World War when it seemed likely that at any time the Kaiser might cross the Channel.

The results. Canny investors and bankers have been quietly selling out British securities and securities of other nationals which are redeemable at the Bank of England in gold. The gold reserves of the Bank of England have been depleted despite efforts of international bankers to bolster them. The remedy, suspension of gold payments, is the same remedy which was applied during the uncertain days of the war.

ADVICE TO FRESHMEN

THE editor of The Baker Democrat-Herald speaks some words of good advice to the young people of his community about to leave for college in this state or elsewhere. In particular he warns them not to overestimate the importance of the social activities of the college career.

"Making a frat," says the Baker editor, "means little in a successful college career and less than that in after life. The 1931 freshmen will have many 'tragedies,' but fortunately will live to laugh at them."

He might have gone on to enumerate many other activities to which the collegian often attaches false values—athletics, school politics, clothes, dancing, "slanguage." Even the great purpose of scholarship can be abused and converted into a form of snobbery. If there is anything more dreadful than the Young Intellectual, we've never encountered it.

What we older folks are apt to forget when addressing words of wisdom to youth is that they are about to go through experiences which are peculiar to their age and which are, thanks to some mysterious providence, good for what we may call, for the sake of convenience, their souls.

There are schools which attempt to bar fraternities, discourage athletics, regulate dress and manners and morals to a uniform code, to protect the young from all the cruelties and barbarisms of their age by immersing in the atmosphere of the purely cultural. It cannot be done because it is unnatural.

The great universities and colleges have shown their wisdom by accepting youth pretty much as it is and trying to guide rather than to restrict its activities. Perhaps because of the fact that there are now so many fraternities, the "frat man" does not carry the distinction he used to have. Perhaps because of the fact that athletics have been commercialized, the Letter Man is scarcely more noble than a Phi Beta Kappa. And the Fast Youth is not so much admired but tolerated as the Campus Fool.

A good many people are baptized and merely become church members. And far too many people get AB's or SB's or Ph.D's and merely swell the membership of university clubs and alumni associations. But even these may be good for donations, maybe.

Despite the forebodings of Mr. Flexner and other critics of American institutions, despite school-of-education systematizers and political reformers, despite youth itself, there are signs of intellectual growth in the colleges. Anyhow we envy the freshman as we envy any band of discoverers.

A REASON FOR HIGH PRICES

THE person who complains about the high prices he has to pay for necessities and luxuries might profitably ponder over a little article that appeared recently in the Magazine of Wall Street.

This article points out that in many cases the consumer himself helps to boost the prices of the things he buys. He does it—or, in many cases, she does it—by making a needless use of the free delivery system maintained by department stores.

"Two women on a shopping orgy," remarks the magazine writer, "will vie with one another to spend the greatest total and then, when the goods are delivered, will calmly send them back unopened. . . . The fact that between 15 and 29 per cent of all department store sales throughout the country are unaccompanied is ample evidence of abuse. Legitimate deliveries are an expensive service as it is, but deliveries on the rampage represent a waste which neither the honest customer nor the owner of the store can ignore."

A confidential message to editors emanates from the secretaries to the president at the White House. In substance it asks publishers to be patient about the White House movements to cure the economic situation and not expect too much. Wonder who's been jumping the gun. Most of the reporters down at Washington seem to have given up all hope of seeing signs of life.

An airplane carried the dynamite to be used by the divers who will salvage the gold in the strong boxes of a ship now at the bottom of the sea. There's an interesting snapshot of the modern age.

The government is trying to find out the number of men still working in the old-time breweries. Steady, they'll be trying to take a census of bootleggers next.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

TARIFF REACTIONS
(Salem Capital-Journal)

TWO more results of the Hawley tariff are disclosures of the past week, both raprair acts from our erstwhile best customers. France has placed a ban on lumber imports, which cuts off a profitable market for Oregon's chief product and Canada has put a tax on imported periodicals and newspapers that virtually amounts to an embargo.

Oregon lumbermen have appealed to the state department asking that the French ban on lumber imports be liberalized to exclude that already sold or cut here on French orders, considerable having been put to peculiar French specifications. It is hoped thereby to fill these orders, though the hope of future orders is abundant.

WASHINGTON LETTER
By RODNEY DUTCHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It is about time that someone write the first story of the season concerning the famous democratic two-thirds rule, and probably this is it.

The two-thirds rule is something the democrats discuss earnestly before every convention. First there is invariably much serious discussion about abolishing the rule, effective forthwith. This discussion resolves itself into a more or less general agreement that the thing should be abolished at the end of the convention rather than at the beginning, so that its elimination will not appear to have been brought about for the benefit of any particular candidate. But by the time the platform is adopted and the nominees chosen, everyone has forgotten all about it.

Inquiry among democrats indicates that there has been absolutely no discussion of the two-thirds rule this year up to this moment. Democrats interviewed have been inclined to ask, "Well, why bring that up?" Nevertheless, next year will be the one-hundredth anniversary of the two-thirds rule, even if no one is erecting any monument to it. The democrats held their first national convention in 1832 and it was then they adopted the rule. The republicans have always been content to nominate their candidates by a vote of the majority.

The prime reason why the rule has been retained appears to have been the natural unwillingness of the nominee and his friends to have him become the first nominee in party history who wasn't nominated by a two-thirds vote and the fact that ordinarily any candidate who can obtain a majority has little trouble in landing another 17 per cent of the delegates. The chief general argument for the rule is that a two-thirds vote nomination demonstrates solidarity or concurrence of opinion and the chief general argument against it are that the majority rule principle is a good one which should be followed and that the two-thirds rule is likely to create unnecessary bitterness among the delegates.

Before the terrible Madison Square Garden convention of 1924 elements in both the McAdoo and Smith factions favored permanent suspension of the rule in the belief that their favorite could obtain a majority. But apparently neither side was quite sure that the suspension would nominate the other man instead of its own. After the ninety-ninth ballot it was proposed that the law man be dropped out after each roll call and that if neither of the two top candidates had two-thirds after the 104th ballot the nomination be handed to whoever could get a majority. This proposal was defeated by six voice vote, as were various other motions for abrogation.

Four years ago this fall it began to appear that Al Smith would have a majority of delegates and his friends began to promote an abrogation. Then various southern democrats also began to see the light and they asked if the Red Cross or the Communist Party could be nominated if it would be nice if southern delegates didn't have to vote for him. Some of the most prominent democrats in the country demanded that the rule be discarded. But the Smith forces became more confident and the movement collapsed as they lined up for the rule on the theory that the retention would best serve the interests of the government candidate. It now seems likely that the retention will be carried next year, although you never can tell.

Proposals to get rid of the rule have appeared during various past conventions. They failed. Democratic state conventions in a pre-convention referendum in 1880 voted to retain it. The only two candidates who ever attained a majority vote and then failed to get nomination were Champ Clark, who had a majority on eight of the 36 ballots in 1912, and Martin Van Buren, who lost to James K. Polk in 1844. President Andrew Jackson, whose renomination was assured, is supposed to have caused the rule to be established in the 1832 convention in order to solidify support behind Van Buren as his running mate.

SIDE GLANCES



"Boss, may I sit down close to the mike this evening? My girl promised to tune in on our program."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE
SERUM FROM GLANDS NEAR KIDNEYS USED TO CHECK ADDISON'S DISEASE

By DR. MORRIS FISHBREIN (Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine)

MORE than 75 years ago, the English physician Addison described the disease which bears his name as a clinical entity. Shortly thereafter the French investigator Brown Sequard proved that removal of the suprarenal glands situated near the kidneys, was incompatible with life. Some 35 years ago, British physiologists found with these glands a substance which was associated with marked blood pressure raising effects. This substance was later isolated and is now commonly known as epinephrine or adrenalin. Promptly it was shown, however, that this was not the indispensable substance in the suprarenal glands. Large doses failed to prevent the development of Addison's disease.

Within recent years, evidence accumulated in various laboratories led to the development of what is known now to be the active substance of the cortex of the suprarenal gland, a substance therefore called cortin. The use of this substance in cases of Addison's disease prevents the development of the disease and maintains life. Some of the earlier studies were made by Dr. P. H. Hartman of the University of Buffalo and Dr. Royoff and Stewart of the Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland.

Dr. Hartman obtained a potent substance from the cortex of the adrenal gland, also near the kidneys, a substance was injected into cats whose adrenal glands had been removed, the cats survived for 30 days or longer as compared with five days of life for cats whose adrenal glands were removed but which did not receive cortin.

Royoff and Stewart in Cleveland, by the use of a similar cortex extract, were unable to prolong the lives of their animals for considerable periods of time. They also reported beneficial results from the use of their extract in a small series of cases of Addison's disease.

In March, 1930, however, Drs. W. W. Winge and J. J. Piffner of Princeton University announced that they had prepared an extract of the cortex of the suprarenal gland which would maintain indefinitely the lives of cats whose adrenal glands had been removed. They also were able to revive animals that were on the verge of death from lack of the suprarenal tissue, restoring them to an apparently normal condition and keeping them in this condition by daily injections.

Finally, in January, 1931, Dr. L. G. Rowntree and other physicians of the Mayo Clinic reported the use of the suprarenal extract in seven cases of Addison's disease, in all of which there had been success in maintaining life. Following the injection of this extract, the appetite reappears to the point of hunger, the patients gain weight, feel well and become able to walk and to exercise and are greatly improved.

Thus far the preparation called cortin is a laboratory preparation. Manufacturers of laboratory products for general use have been working on the subject, but the preparation is not yet commercially available. Its value is so apparent that manufacturers will, no doubt, soon have the product for general use.

MAIL BAG

DR. SIMON'S PROGRAM

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Having read your editorial I surprise me of the pessimistic view you insert into our criticism. However you may not have been fully informed of his (Dr. Simon's) idea which as told to me quite seems not only feasible but very practical as he wishes to see that the heads of Eugene families whose dire need is to work for their relief in an honorable service both to them and the city. There must be some underground motive for not rallying to his support and whatever that motive is needs to be known. According to my information the undertaking will be fully self supporting and the only gainers would be the people employed and the city in return benefited by the result. As far as my poor judgment carries me I can only see the city investing a small sum which in return will yield a good interest as money spent will return into the business channels again. I would like to ask if the Red Cross or Communist Party could be given a valid account of their relief doing; how much is given in actual relief and how much it takes to give that assistance. According to my information the Dr's plan is to give the work to those who are permanent residents and while it may be that the hand of mercy may have to be extended to the stranger within our gates, yet it is not any part of Dr. Simon's plan to consider a southerner, as he made it very clear at the council's meeting that another organization in no way connected with his plan or the city was to take care of that part of the city's charities. Let us not boast of our Christianity if we cannot fulfill its principles, which is concealed in the two commandments Christ gave. Live is still much the same the world over for those who would do good, evil is present with them.

PROPHI VIEWS

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—Which is of the most value, a good conscience void of offense before God and man, or streets built of blood-money and watered with widows' tears?

Which is of most value, character, virtue, and salvation from all the vice, crime, and misery consequent to a saloon, or saloons and a criminal record that brings the blush of shame to all good citizens, this plus the money that the town will get for license?

Which is the worse, a stranded town or a stranded soul?

Which is worse, an empty purse or a broken life?

Which is worse, a paveless street or a virtuous character?

Which is best, the regime of peace and sobriety, happiness and holiness and less revolting, or life under the regime of saloons with all their crimes, moral, civic, and social, and the revenue that they will bring?

Which is worse, a Rachel, a mother weeping for her children, comfortless over their wretched lives, or these weeping mothers and wretched lives plus the revenue that the saloons will bring?

Which is safest, the career that will prevent the possible wrecking of your own son, or to vote for the thing that has wrecked its millions, from which your darling boy is not immune?

Which is noblest, the vote that will seek to throw a family of prostitution around your family and that of your neighbor, or to vote to license the

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IN REX THEATRE
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will that must succeed by the lives that it wrecks!

Which is braver, the stand for truth and right, salvation and safety to all, or a pusillanimous indifference that may "hands off" because some one may be in the evil business that has been an occasional patron of yours in the past?

Which is most profitable, to gain this whole world and lose your own soul, or to lose the world and save your soul?

Which is the wisest, to follow after truth and pursue it, to vote what your conscience says, or to sear conscience and vote for what you know to be wrong?—Which, friend, which?

—H. W. HALL.

ABOUT HOBBOES

EUGENE, Ore.—(To the Editor)—May I have just a few words to say in regards to the Editorial in the Register-Guard "Our Own First?"

I have been living near the S. P. Terminal for over a year and have had as many as eight men per day come to the house for something to eat and I have fed a great many but in all that time I have had only one man ask for work.

About six weeks ago I bought 8 cords old growth fir wood to be split and had it stacked in the back yard. The boys and I were just a week splitting it and stacking it in the basement, and all the time that wood was in the back yard I never had one man come to the house for something to eat.

We watched them go through the field from the S. P. tracks but they never came near the house, but the next day after the wood was in the basement I had five men at the back door looking for something to eat.

If Mr. Simon would take a few trips out to the "jungles" near the terminals and look the situation over, I am sure he wouldn't have one ounce of sympathy for the majority of these men he finds "out of work."

If the city has \$3,000 to use, why not investigate some of these men right here in Eugene that are REAL-IX out of work and can't send their children to school for lack of school books and clothes?

WOMAN'S GYMNASIUM CLASSES PLANNED

The city Y. M. C. A. has to announce that Mrs. Kenneth Moore will conduct gymnasium classes for women on women's days, which will be every Friday during the next 9 months starting October 1.

Mrs. Moore has had much experience in this line. She has taught a class at the university and recently has been teaching a class of children in the fundamentals of gymnastic dancing.

Mrs. Moore is a graduate from the physical education school of the University of Oregon and has just finished a course in gymnastic dancing at the Cornish school of dancing, Seattle.

There will be two classes, one meeting at 7:30 in tap and gymnastic dancing and one at 8:30 in recreational gymnastics. If these classes become popular, there may be other classes formed, such as a class in the mornings for women and a class in the afternoon for girls.

ANSWERS REV. WOODS

VENETA, Ore.—(To the Editor)—May I have space in your Mail Box to say a few words in regards to Rev. M. Woods on prohibition.

If 99 per cent of the wets are based on false foundation where are the dregs false. Every bootlegger, every police officer or prohibition votes dry. Why? Because if the states went wet they would lose out on all their easy money. He also says it has made drunkenness so scarce it is now new. He just hasn't been around much. I have been in speakeasies and seen girls not over 15 years of age just as drunk as any man ever was in the days of saloons. I have been to places where police officers would come in and take their drink same as the rest.

And as for putting the United States out of liquor business, yes, it has and put every individual in the United States into the liquor business. There is more poverty now than there ever was in the time of saloons. As far as men neglecting their families of little children, who does the wife live with a man of that type? She can take her children and leave and let some of the people who are donating to the upkeep of the churches and ministers salaries keep her for a time.

W. F.

PIANO CLASSES TO START IN SCHOOLS

Registration for piano classes in the public school began Monday in Eugene. Registration is continuing this week.

Much interest is being shown in the classes. The piano is the most available of the few instruments capable of presenting a complete musical picture, rhythmically, melodically, and harmonically, say those in charge of the course.

School piano instruction was started in the public schools of Eugene about four years ago. At present, the Oxford course, one of the leading courses in the country, is used. Every child can sing and following the old pedagogical adage, "from the known to the related unknown," the Oxford course begins with the song approach and from the first lessons the child is learning to sing and play pleasing little tunes. Rich, poor, gifted, or moderately talented, all may find pleasure in the development of their capacity for musical expression, it is pointed out.

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during which an official welcoming committee will greet the car on behalf of this community. Motion pictures of the event will be made.

Contemplation of what the production of 20,000,000 automobiles means may be easier if it is realized that an area as large as the District of Columbia would be required to park them, and, if placed bumper to bumper, they would girdle the earth at the equator nearly twice.

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