

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.

THINGS TO WORRY ABOUT.

OVER in Canada, representatives of the various units of the British Empire have their heads together trying to figure out ways of corralling Empire trade for members of the Empire. The idea is not new. Some British leaders have been advocating it for a long time. The idea, however, is making sufficient progress to worry American business considerably.

If for instance, Great Britain agrees to take only Canadian wheat and (Canada agrees to take only British coal there will be an annual loss of many millions to American producers of grain and coal. Already there is some talk that the United States should be ready to retaliate with appropriate tariff barriers. It does not seem to occur to those who preach only retaliation that the British Empire may have been caused in part by excessive tariff barriers.

The danger of an Empire pact big enough and strong enough to do lasting harm to American business is not so great as it seems on the surface. Trade has a way of leaping over all artificial barriers because of two factors—price and quality. The Empire conference does, nevertheless, call attention to the need of sensible international programs to promote trade.

A great many of the world's troubles are due to the fact that we have many political units based on medieval traditions and prejudices which are entirely unsuited to the economic adjustments of the industrial age. Of the world powers, the United States and Russia alone seem to be large enough to be economically self-sustaining. Britain, by pulling the far-flung parts of the Empire into working agreement may be able to create a third unit capable of living by internal trade. The effect of such a setup might be to drive the nations of Continental Europe into an economic, if not political, unity.

Nearly all of the efforts to build lasting economic structures out of units fashioned with the political jigsaw encounter geographical difficulties and natural obstacles which are not easily set aside. It is more natural and logical to take coal across the Great Lakes to Canada than to bring it across the Atlantic. Except for historical accident, Canada has a more natural economic affinity with the United States than with the British Isles. America may never be a serious competitor of British and European manufacturers for African trade.

A sensible and logical approach to the trade problems of the world is of more importance than all the peace pavers of the next decade. Wars and depressions grow out of unnatural and illogical and greedy restrictions on trade. America's most appropriate answer to the Empire movement would be a more liberal and intelligent attitude toward world trade.

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

THE federal farm board and the Chicago board of trade do not like each other. The chief purpose of the farm board is to help farmer co-operatives market their product without submitting to arbitrary price control by private brokers who work mainly through the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade on the other hand is an almost invaluable exchange for the marketing of goods.

Because the Board of Trade did not like the method of some of the farm board corporations it barred them from its trading floor. In retaliation the farm board ordered the closing of the exchange for 60 days. The exchange probably will not be closed because the Board of Trade will tie the action up in the courts. In the meantime all indications are that the farm board corporations will be readmitted to the trade.

The thing is a little surface skirmish. At this season neither side can afford to tie up trade. Back of it lies a vital conflict in marketing method which will probably go on for years till one side or the other retreats from the field. Either the co-operatives will grow in time to dominate the market or the private trade will have its way. Government aid, with its blundering and inefficiency may be more handicap than help to the cooperative movement, but the indications are that the co-operatives have come to stay.

MOVING BILL LOSES FAVOR.

REPORTS from every section of the state indicate that the initiated bill to move the University to Corvallis and set up a new system of teacher colleges and junior colleges is losing ground rapidly.

"I can't see why the friends of the University and the normal schools should even be nervous about the matter," said a man who returned Tuesday from a swing around the state. "If you tell the factual story to the people and keep away from ugly personal fights, the measure will be beaten overwhelmingly."

Inconsistencies in the argument for the bill are not escaping attention of this observer. He pointed out one point which he said he attracted wide comment up and down the state. Promoters of the measure claim that they will be able to wipe out all losses of the moving by operating savings over a period of years and yet they argue in the next breath that the proposed Teacher College at Eugene will be as large as the University and the proposed junior colleges at LaGrande and Ashland two or three times the size of the normals which are there now.

"Either the losses on abandoned plant will be tremendous or the new system will be so big and pretentious that it will be impossible to save any money, and people are asking which story they are intended to believe," said the traveler.

Cost of the proposed junior colleges is an item which is beginning to attract much attention. A recent survey of California's junior college system by A. E. Joyal showed an instruction cost of \$4.49 per student per hour and \$5.77 per student per credit for graduation, more than twice the cost of similar instruction at the University of California.

Can Oregon afford an experiment which is under fire as too costly for California?

Another question attracting much discussion up and down the state is the probable cost of new buildings to accommodate increased enrollment at Corvallis. Housing figures alone show only about 700 vacancies in dormitories and fraternities to accommodate 2,000 to 3,000 transfers. President Kerr's reports for the last six years and the recommendations of the survey call for classrooms and laboratories running to millions of dollars. Governor Meier estimated \$3,000,000 immediate expense to the state as one of the main reasons for his opposition to the change.

"Financial facts are sinking in; also the fact that the promoters of the bill have refused to reveal their backers. You should worry if you get your facts out and keep your shirts on and your chins up around Eugene."

ARE YOUR TIRES STRONG?

ARE your tires in good shape for your next trip down the highway? A timely warning on the matter is being put out by the state police in Oregon. This is the season of the year when bursting tires cause many a fatality.

Good tires are always cheapest in the long run. They are absolutely essential to safety. A bursting tire, especially if it is on the front wheel tends to jerk the steering wheel out of the driver's hand. At high speed or on a congested highway, the accident may be complicated by collision.

Good tires fore and aft are necessary to safety. It is a good idea to put the newest tires on the front wheels and the older tires on the rear. It is also a good idea to check tires and rims with regularity. A slipping tire may tear out at the valve stem or cause a blowout by pinching.

Hot weather demands extra tire precaution because tires tend to overheat on a hot highway. The air pressure increases. The weak spot gives way. If you escape serious damage at high speed, it is merely because you are lucky.

Science has invented a machine to measure noise, and in its first test it found that Lily Pons can make more noise than a street car. How about a championship match between Lily and Tom Tom Hefflin?

Another bad thing about the new three-cent letter postage is that it now costs more to write home for money.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

SPANKING THE PIT.
 (Salem Capitol-Journal)

The long smoldering warfare between the federal farm board and the Chicago board of trade has flared into the open with the suspension of the license of the latter for 60 days by the grain futures commission, unless the Farmers' National Grain corporation, largest of the farm board sponsored cooperatives, is allowed to clear its futures trades without paying commissions to any members of the board's clearing corporation. The closure order will be fought through the courts.

The cooperative claimed that the board consistently violated the grain futures act by discriminating against cooperatives. The cooperative charged, and the federal commission agreed, that rules of the board under which the cooperative was not allowed membership in the board's clearing corporation—and thereby was required to pay 50 per cent of the commission charged members of the board—were in violation of the grain futures act.

The trouble dates back to the passage of the grain futures act ten years ago. On its passage the board, whose members formerly cleared their transactions through a clearing house, changed its rules and formed the clearing corporation. Members of the board, not also members of the clearing corporation, were required to pay to other brokers who were members of both the board and the clearing corporation, one-half the commission charged non-board members. Corporations, not already members of the board, were not allowed to acquire membership in the clearing corporation, which forced the Farmers' National to pay one-half the regular commission.

The Chicago board of trade was organized in 1848 and has long been the world's greatest grain clearing house. Futures trading began during the Civil war because of the government's desire to insure supplies at definite future dates and has been since carried on. Along with speculative trading and hedging, futures have been blamed for many of the farmers' market woes.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER
 (NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, July 27.—President Hoover's general program for meeting the depression is commonly believed to be bolstering us up during this distressful period and if conditions do improve much force will be given to the Republican description of him as the all-wise captain who has guided us bravely and ably through the storm.

Criticism is leveled on the ground that he has acted feebly and inadequately or that the program is too preponderantly concerned with aiding big banks and corporations to the relative exclusion of the "underdog." But it's Hoover's program and we are going to ride along on it, at least until after the November election. And it will be Hoover's funeral if the program doesn't do all that he has been claimed for it. Any credit he gets of the sort that can be translated into votes will be measured by the extent of any improvement.

He now has more near-time power and more money to handle than any other man in history. Congress gave him everything he wanted and he was able to get rid of nearly everything he didn't want by use of the veto power.

Hoover and the federal credit and big business are now engaged in a mighty effort toward recovery, the like of which no one has ever seen before. It has been estimated that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other creations of the 72d Congress now virtually have five billion dollars at his disposal with which to make the fight.

The agencies lending and distributing the money are manned by his appointees and subject to his influence.

The minor so-called unemployment relief measures are not an essential part of the Hoover plan, which centers around the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its loans to banks and corporations of a strictly limited nature.

The \$500,000,000 available for relief loans to states which say they can't get the money otherwise may help to ease the most acute pains of the situation, but it isn't meant as even a partial cure.

The effect of the emergency legislation which empowers the government to lend nearly \$4,500,000,000 bears some resemblance to the Federal Farm Board's plunge into the grain and cotton markets in an attempt to bolster prices for the farmers.

Under the plan it is demanded that high grade collateral for its credits to banks, railroads, insurance companies and new building and loan associations, but if things get worse he is likely to find himself loaded up as an owner of private businesses much as the Farm Board found itself piled high with wheat and cotton.

"Relief from the top" is a term often applied to the Hoover policy. The president believes that if industry can have ample credit facilities the wheels of industry will begin to turn and provide employment.

The opposing theory is that the wheels of industry will not begin to turn until purchasing power is restored among the masses and that the benefit which "drives" down to them from the "top" will not importantly affect the basic situation.

But the charge that the big banks are getting all the R. E. C. money seems to be unfair. On June 30 the R. E. C. had made loans to 4196 institutions and the 2000 banks benefited. 78 per cent were located in towns of 10,000 or less population. At that time some \$643,000,000 had been lent or promised to banks. Big banks and big railroads had been taking the money in huge chunks, as evidenced by the \$80,000,000 loan to the Farmers bank in Chicago.

The largest financial and business interests appear to be pretty solidly behind the Hoover plan. They haven't proposed anything any better and if it doesn't pan out they stand to lose with Hoover and everyone else.

SIDE GLANCES



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MUSCLE TREMORS OR SLOW SPEECH ARE SYMPTOMS OF NERVE DISEASE

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

ONE of the most extraordinary diseases that attack the nervous system of mankind is a condition called multiple sclerosis in which there occur areas of degeneration in the central nervous system, as a

result of which the patients develop tremors, slow speech, twitching of the eyes and difficulty in motion due to excessive tone or activity in the muscles because of lack of nerve control.

The condition was first recognized as a definite disease around 1840, but although almost 100 years have passed, the cause of the disease has not yet been discovered and only lately

is there beginning to be any hope whatever of a useful treatment.

It is not likely that heredity plays any part in the cause of the disease. It does not seem to strike girls more than boys or vice versa. The disease rarely begins before the 15th year of life or after the 40th year of life.

All sorts of possible contributing causes have been mentioned in the way of infections, metabolic poisons, emotional disturbances, poverty, bad hygiene and similar causes, but not one of these has been certainly incriminated. On several occasions organisms believed to be the specific cause have been isolated, but at present there exists no confirmation for any of these claims.

An "intention tremor" which is one of the specific signs of the disease is signified by an absence of any tremor when a limb is at rest, but the appearance of an irregular tremor just as soon as any attempt is made to move the arm or leg, and an intensification of the tremor if the motion is continued.

A second sign of this disease is the side to side twitching of the eyes brought on by a tremor of the muscles of the eyes, and a third sign is a slow enunciation of words with a tendency to hesitate in the beginning of words

or syllable.

This gives to the speech a peculiar staccato type. The sick person has no difficulty in finding words, as occurs in some other disorders, but he has difficulty in enunciating his words.

There are, of course, other diseases of the nervous system which resemble multiple sclerosis, one group of authorities having listed 20 different disturbances that resemble it.

Tots Enjoy Party At LaBlue Home

HEBRON, July 27.—(Special)—Mrs. Frank LaBlue entertained Thursday, July 21 with an afternoon party for the friends of her daughter, Shirley Jean, who celebrated her 4th birthday anniversary.

Games amused the little folks and at 3 o'clock refreshments were served by Mrs. Frank LaBlue and Mrs. Alphonse LaBlue.

Those present were Caroline Kebeck, Leonard Barkemeyer, Joyce and Phelan LaBlue, Lovita and Bobby Clark, Marie and Laurabel Gilham, Ernestine Walter, Mary and June Heaton, Lucille and Irene Plunkett, Shirley Jean LaBlue, Mrs. George Kebeck, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse

LaBlue, Mrs. Mary Smith and Mrs. Mrs. Frank LaBlue.

HOLDUPS GET JAIL
 SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—With week-end receipts of \$12,000,000 in his automobile, Evans, Public Foods Stores, was kidnapped, bound and released yesterday. He said he was released between \$1,000 and \$12,000.

The Store Of A 1000
 Williams' Self Service
 77 East Broadway

NORGE
 Rollator Refrigerator
 Priced from \$149.50 to \$199.50
 General Radio
 Headquarters

Penney's 49¢ Are Value Mines for YOU!

Everybody's dreamed about striking gold—and living happily ever after! Of course, we can't make such dreams come true—but Penney's is coming pretty close to it during these 49¢ Days.

Come along—join the thrifty throngs of shoppers prospecting for greater savings! You'll not be disappointed. Dig down into these feature offerings—and you'll discover nuggets of glittering values such as 49¢ has never bought before!

Men's Lined Ties
2 for 49¢

Men's OxHide Overalls
 Blue Denim
 Express Stripes
49¢

Men's DRESS SOCKS
 Double Soles
 High Spliced Heels
2 pr. for 49¢

Boys' TRUE BLUE SHIRTS
 Now! Stock up on these fast color shirts! Boys will need them for every-day wear—for school! Neat stripes and figures!

49¢ Spectacular low price!

Boys' TRUE BLUE SHIRTS

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49¢

Women's House SLIPPERS
49¢

Men's "Big Pay" SOCKS
 a new low price
5 pr. for 49¢

Mercerized SLIPS
 Size 36 to 42
2 for 49¢

"Adonna" LINGERIE
 Chemise — Panties
 Bloomers — Vests
 Finest Chardonize
 Superbly Tailored
49¢

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Women's Silk and Rayon HOSE
 Picot Top—French Heel—Cradle Sole
2 pr. for 49¢

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FREE OIL
 —at "Western Auto"
 Until Saturday, July 30th
1 Gallon
 Guaranteed
LONG RUN
 MOTOR OIL
FREE
 with Every \$2 Purchase

To acquaint a greater number of western motorists with this splendid western lubricating oil, we make this unusual offer for 4 days only.

• Long Run Lubricating Oil is refined for the Western Auto Supply Company by one of the west's largest refiners of high grade oils. It has maximum lubricating qualities, long life, and stands up equally well in extremes of heat and cold. Long Run Lubricating Oil is good enough for the finest motor.

• Our FREE OIL OFFER is very simple—BRING YOUR OWN CAN . . . and buy anything you need . . . tires, storage battery, automobile accessories, camp goods, tools, car or house paint, golf equipment, or anything else we sell, at our regular Low Money-saving Catalog Prices, and for every \$2.00 you spend, we will give you ABSOLUTELY FREE, a gallon of Long Run Lubricating Oil!

LIMIT—5 Gallons per customer—and Bring Your Own Can

This Offer Ends Saturday, July 30th! Open Saturday Night Until 9 o'clock

World's Oldest and Largest Retailers of Auto Supplies

170 Stores in the West—

Western Auto Supply Co.

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608 Willamette EUGENE

608 Willamette EUGENE

Penney's Mid-Summer BLANKET EVENT

Yes, now is the time to buy Blankets! Chilly nights will soon be here—and never before in Penney's history have blanket prices been so low!

Single Cotton BLANKETS 66x78 **39¢**

Cotton Plaid Double BLANKETS 66x78 **89¢**

Part Wool Single Full Double Bed BLANKETS Size 72x80 **98¢**

Double Cotton BLANKETS 70x80 **\$1.49**

Part Wool BLANKETS 1930 Price \$2.98 Double Bed Size 70x80 **\$1.98**

Part Wool BLANKETS 1930 Price \$3.49 Overwide 72x84 **\$2.44**

All Wool BLANKETS 1930 Price \$6.90 Double Bed Size 70x80 **\$4.98**

49¢

27-Inch Outing Flannel
10 yds. 49¢

49¢

49¢

49¢

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