

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

(Published every evening and Sunday)
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER: - - - Alton F. Baker
MANAGING EDITOR: - - - William M. Tugman
NEWS SERVICE, Associated Press, United Press
MEMBER: - - - Audit Bureau of Circulations

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.

WHAT PRICE CIVILIZATION?

A RETURNING traveler from the far-off South Pacific landed in San Francisco the other day with news of Dr. Frederick Ritter and Frau Hilde Koerwin, formerly of Berlin, who have been living a Robinson Crusoe existence in a remote little island in the Galapagos group for the past two years, and are still quite happy about it.

They told him that they have no intention of quitting their tiny paradise, of which they are the sole inhabitants, and that they expect to live to be 100 years old in the contentment and solitude that is theirs. They have established their home in a rude open-air shack among the trees and live very comfortably, since the equatorial climate never varies.

It is difficult to understand why Dr. Ritter, once a prominent Berlin physician, and his pretty married nurse (undivorced, by the way) should choose to give up civilization and live off to a far corner of the world to live like Adam and Eve on a tiny island all to themselves. But why worry over trying to understand it? It is entirely their own affair.

Yet, one can't help believing that Dr. Ritter and his companion are just as happy as they say they are. They may have lost a lot of the attractions that civilization has to offer, but likewise they have gained a lot—for civilization, after all, has its price.

Far from the world's beaten path, they have escaped many things. They have no noisy neighbors eager to pry into their affairs, or always ready to bother by borrowing sugar or coffee; if Dr. Ritter chooses to come home slightly tipsy at night (although goodness only knows where he would be coming from) he need not worry, because there is no one to see him; he is free from worries about pay cuts or losing his job, never bothered by thoughts of the depression, immune from having to crawl out of bed and hustle off to work when the alarm clock rings in the morning, never troubled with the problem of paying bills on the first of the month, exempt from both house rent and taxes, never has to listen to the weary speeches of politicians or read about the scandals of Hollywood movie stars.

Frau Koerwin has her freedom, too. She doesn't have to worry about trying to make ends meet in running the household, washing dirty dishes, getting ready for bridge parties, re-making last year's dress to conform with the new fall styles or entertaining bothersome guests who drop in at the most inopportune times and stay much longer than they are wanted.

Yes, there's a lot to be said in favor of a solitary existence on a desert island. So much so, in fact, it's liable to make one wonder when the next boat leaves for the South Seas and how much a ticket costs.

FREE SPEECH STILL SUPREME

PRESIDENT HOOVER deserves commendation for the prompt manner in which he ordered the reinstatement of Ben H. Kerr, a World War veteran and clerk in the postoffice at Gary, Ind., who had been fired by a politically-minded postoffice department for daring to express his personal approval of the soldiers' bonus in a manner contrary to the views of the administration.

Mr. Kerr, as you doubtless read, introduced a resolution in favor of the bonus at a meeting of his local American Legion post. All this happened after his day's work at the postoffice was done, and it is very clear that he acted merely in his capacity as a private citizen. He was dismissed on a flimsy charge that he had violated a rule which prohibits government employees from "playing politics."

If Mr. Kerr's dismissal had been permitted to stand it would have set a precedent that would have muzzled the free speech of every employee in the government service. Unless he cared to risk losing his job, no government employee could have dared to express his personal opinion on the bonus, prohibition or any other national issue—if such personal opinion ran contrary to the views of the administration.

Nothing could have been more regrettable, or more unjust, in a land where freedom of speech is our oldest and most cherished tradition, the right of which is guaranteed by our constitution.

AN UNSUNG HERO

GRAY CARROLL, Tulsa, Okla., lawyer who died the other day, was one of the unsung heroes of the modern age.

Twenty-two years ago, Mr. Carroll, then a struggling lawyer, found himself in debt to the extent of \$25,000. His assets consisted principally of a willingness to work, which few people seemed likely to use.

But there lies the story. Mr. Carroll worked and saved for nearly 20 years. On May 31, 1923, he gave a dinner for 125 of his friends.

"Every cent is paid. I am happy," he told them. He paid every penny to his creditors, with interest at 6 per cent. One \$500 debt amounted to \$1500 at the time of his payment. He paid back \$30,000 in all.

And if any man was ever entitled to happiness, Mr. Carroll was that man.

Some of us who are not quite so cheerful as we might be would do well to consider his case.

ALIMONY AS DIVORCE CAUSE

JUDGE HERBERT L. CARPENTER of Providence, R. I., just about hit the nail on the head the other day when he said, in ruling on an alimony case, that one of the reasons why divorce is so popular is that ex-wives get more money than wives.

In reducing a landscape gardener's alimony from \$25 to \$10 a week, Judge Carpenter pointed out that the man had earned just \$716 since February, and that his ex-wife had collected \$28 each week. Simple arithmetic shows that the ex-wife had

received just about the total amount of the money her ex-husband had earned in six months of hard work.

If we had more men like Judge Carpenter on the bench, we should have fewer divorces.

CHICAGO'S DIVIDED BATTLEFRONT

THERE is something ludicrous in the disclosure that one set of detectives has been spying on another set of detectives in Chicago, but after all it is hardly a laughing matter.

Doubtless you read that operatives of Chicago's famed "Secret Six" recently trapped operatives of State's Attorney Swanson's office in the act of tapping their telephone wires. Then followed argument back and forth between these two crime-detecting agencies, which appear to be at swords' points.

Perhaps this explains a lot. Perhaps Chicago's reputation for crime wouldn't be as bad as it now is, if the city's crime-fighting agencies would stop fighting each other and put up a united front against the criminals.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

DR. KERR, CHANCELLOR
(Bend Bulletin)

ALTHOUGH the position is one which he has long been willing to fill, Dr. W. J. Kerr, chancellor elect of the Oregon higher educational system, finds himself in a situation to which few college presidents would aspire. In the vernacular he is "on the spot," and "on the spot" he will remain for months to come.

As to Dr. Kerr's basic qualifications for the new post, there can be no doubt. The state board of higher education, in laying down its requirements months ago, agreed that a business administrator rather than an educator would be looked for. There is no question that Dr. Kerr is a high type business man. It is true that the board also went on record against the employment of an Oregon man, but the resignation of Dr. Arnold Bennett Hall as president of the state university has doubtless led the board membership to feel that no particular partiality against either of Oregon's chief institutions of higher learning would be shown by naming the remaining president. This stand is strengthened by Dr. Kerr's request that he be permitted to make his residence in Eugene.

Dr. Kerr, however, assumes a handicap in the fact that for twenty years he has been president of the state college and has been, in fact, largely responsible for the upbuilding of the state college. It will be remembered that, at times, the interests of the college have been inimical to those of the university. It will be assumed by some that he will naturally be inclined to show favor to the institution which he has headed. His every act will be scrutinized for indications of bias. By the policies which he adopts and the manner in which he carries them out he can, however, remove the last lingering partisan suspicion. But, for the time being, he is "on the spot."

Another difficult situation which confronts the chancellor-elect is presented by the bill initiated for the November election providing for the moving of the state university to Corvallis, the creation of a teaching college at Eugene, the scrapping of the normal schools, the establishment of junior colleges at Ashland and La Grande, and the establishment of a law school at Salem. The measure is one from which the state college would derive the most immediate benefit. This has been so apparent that there have been more than once scarcely-veiled hints that the college administration might be interested, this in spite of the fact of an official announcement of entire disinterest, coupled with the fact that a large number of the college alumni are known to be against the measure.

In his new position as chancellor, Dr. Kerr will have the opportunity of proving the injustice and for all. More, it will be his duty to do so as the immediate representative of a state board whose entire policy is attacked by the initiative bill. From all indications, the bill stood beaten before ever appointment of Dr. Kerr was made, but upon the new chancellor may nevertheless rest the responsibility, to say nothing of the opportunity and privilege, of clinching the defeat, and of making it an overwhelmingly decisive one.

As to the rest, an exacting contract remains to be fulfilled. The possibilities for achievement which are offered the first chancellor of Oregon's higher educational system are great; the need for Herculean labors is no less great. The opportunity is one for sacrifice and service.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By ROONEY DUTCHER
(NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The most sweeping salary reduction in history is now fully effective in the world's largest business organization.

After weeks of excitement and uncertainty following passage by congress of the economy act, the employees of the United States government know how they are to be affected by the cut, and the furlough method through which it is to be imposed.

The economy act was one of the most complicated laws ever placed on any statute books. It had to be worked out for people of every conceivable grade and occupation, working under every sort of condition in a great mass of rules and traditions growing out of many years which had to be harmonized under one general statute.

Comptroller General McCarl had to make nearly 200 rulings before the act seemed thoroughly construed and interpreted, the last of which gave the coup de grace to a plan to establish the five-day week in the federal executive service.

About 650,000 employees have received a pay cut of at least 1-3 per cent. About half of them are postal workers. Reductions on the higher salaries run from 10 per cent at \$100,000 to 15 per cent at \$200,000. The reductions are expected to save between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000.

Those affected include all civil employees and the officers of the army and navy.

The salary cut is imposed by the process of making each employee take a month's furlough without pay. The actual loss to the employee is the loss of pay for 24 working days in each year. Sundays and Saturday half-holidays being excluded. But since many employees couldn't stand a whole month without receiving any salary, the deduction is made at the minimum rate of 1-3 per cent each month—or about two and a half days' pay. Rural mail carriers and certain others are not furloughed, but lose a month's pay.

McCarl, in his rulings on the economy law, has followed the general policy that the law was designed to effect the greatest possible saving. The two big decisions that had to be made by his office were, first, how the deductions were to be made and, second, how the furloughs were to be taken and credited.

The law is effective only for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1933, and what congress will do about eliminating it or extending it at the next session is problematical. Meanwhile, about 50,000 government workers are praying that it will do something to alleviate the effects of unusually drastic economies in certain smaller departments and bureaus which threaten them with total payless layoffs of from two or three months through "administrative furloughs."

Other phases of the economy law now in effect include:

Money saved by the furloughs is impounded and goes back to the treasury. Although no vacation leave with pay is allowed, a certain "reasonable" amount of leave with pay is permitted. All automatic salary increases have been suspended and no promotions may be made except to fill vacancies, and then only by written order of the president. No vacancies may be filled except in absolutely essential cases, also by presidential authority. Money saved by failure to fill vacancies goes back to the treasury. Employees who reach retirement age are now automatically retired except in rare cases when the president acts to retain them, although previous practice has been to keep many of them on past the retirement age.

Successive articles will describe some of the more important effects which the economy law has had on the federal employees and on the government service.

SIDE GLANCES



"Let me think a minute—I'm sure I had some awfully good grounds for divorce."

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE NOSE DEMAND PROMPT TREATMENT

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

CHILDREN, and particularly infants, are likely to push into their mouths almost anything that they happen to pick up. Sometimes they also try the nose.

A substance of fairly small size taken into the mouth is not likely to be harmful, providing that it is clean, even after it is swallowed, because the digestive passages are big enough in most instances to let it pass through in from 18 to 24 hours.

However, the breathing passages are much smaller than the digestive tube; moreover, they are curved and more rigid, so that it is much more difficult for any substance pushed into the nose to get through into the throat or to get out of the breathing passages altogether.

Any substance pushed into the nose, such as buttons, beans or eraser, which are some of the things that can be pushed into the nose, may get lodged there; they may pass the nostrils and fall into the throat, or they may fall from the throat into the tubes that lead to the lungs.

Sometimes children who are chewing a foreign substance suddenly inhale and in that way get them into the lungs. Whenever anything gets lodged in the nose there follows immediately swelling and redness, and just as soon as the germs get to work, an offensive purulent discharge.

The substance discharged causes redness of the upper lip with some-

times inflammation and infection. The discharge that comes from a nose that has been stopped up by a foreign body is much more offensive and irritating than the usual discharge from a cold.

Of course, there is just one thing to do in such cases and that is to get the foreign body out. A physician can usually do this conveniently. If the substance is soft like a bean, by grasping it with a forceps.

However, in the case of such hard objects as buttons or pieces of chalk, the manipulation in the nose may be harmful. Under such circumstances, it is frequently necessary to put the child to sleep with an anesthetic. In some cases the use of a little local anesthetic to the membranes of the nose will permit the withdrawal of the foreign body. Under such circumstances it is usually well to wrap the child's body tightly in a sheet to prevent tossing and throwing of the arms.

Any foreign substance inhaled into the tubes that lead to the lungs or into the lungs themselves constitutes an immediate menace of life. Under such circumstances there must not be delay. Therefore, an x-ray picture as soon as possible will aid the physician in finding and removing such a substance.

Special instruments have been developed which permit the placing of a tube down into the lung and, associated with this, there are special ligatures, forceps and other devices for grasping, cutting up and removing these objects.

At The Churches Sunday

Union Young People's Service to Be Held Sunday at First Christian Church; First of Cooperative Services of Presbyterian Congregational, Methodist Churches Planned

Union Young People's services will be held by the young people's groups of the Eugene churches Sunday, September 11, at the First Christian church. The service is based on international good will and world brotherhood and will open at five-fifteen o'clock with a social hour in the church lawn. Professor John L. Castled, of the University of Oregon, will lead a discussion on race relations at 6:15 o'clock and he will be followed by Francisco Tabban, university student from the Philippine Islands, who will speak on "Race Relations from a Christian Point of View." Miss Arlene Souther will lead the worship service preceding the discussion. The first of a series of cooperative services for the Central Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational and Methodist churches will be held Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Methodist church with Rev. Cecil F. Ristow preaching on the subject "What Christianity Means to Me." Rev. Milton S. Weber, of the Central Presbyterian church, and Rev. Clay E. Palmer, of the First Congregational church, will participate briefly in the discussion following Rev. Ristow's address. The September services will be held at the Methodist church, the Presbyterian church, and held at the Congregational church will be host for the November meetings.

Leaburg Community Church
Rev. R. E. Clark, pastor. Preaching service at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m., A. W. Frazee, superintendent.

Pleasant Hill Christian
Frank L. Cook, pastor. As Rev. Cook has accepted the assistant pastorate of the First Christian church in Eugene, entering upon its duties Sept. 15, next Lord's day marks the end of his ministry with the Pleasant Hill church. Subject at 11 a. m., "Come Ye Out from Among Them," and at 8 p. m., "Some Closing Words to the Bible." There will be special music at both services; all members are urged to attend, and the public, especially strangers, are cordially invited to come. Bible school 10 a. m., with Mrs. J. L. Crothers in charge; A. P. Wheeler leading in song. Y. P. S. C. E. 7:15 p. m., praise and prayer meeting. Miss Jordan, president, and Noble Wheeler, chorister. Taylor Circle, Thurston, an honored member of the Pleasant Hill church for years, has invited us to his place, near Thurston, to eat corn and melons, after the morning church service. Many