

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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The Register-Guard 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.

BUY HOME GROWN BEST.

REFUSAL of the city council to adopt the anti-dumping ordinance put the farmers of this district up against the problem of selling home grown products against competitive imports by educating the public to the fact that in season home grown produce is best and cheapest. This, however, is a problem which the farmers would have had to meet even if the ordinance had passed, and they have been preparing to meet it. They have found a slogan and agreed on a tag design for the marking of home grown produce, and if the campaign is carried on persistently and patiently, it will meet with success.

It is unfortunate that so much feeling was engendered in the contest over the anti-dumping ordinance, and it seems to us there may have been some misunderstanding on both sides as to the proper purpose of such an ordinance. Possibly the trouble lay in the failure to make a clearcut definition of dumping practices.

Strictly speaking, the "dumper" is the man who makes an occasional and entirely unexpected raid on a market. He has no easily determined place of business. He gathers up surplus produce at bottom prices wherever he can find it and unloads it on the first market where he can see a profit. An ordinance requiring such a huckster to pay a license fee putting him on a basis somewhat comparable with the established farmer or merchant could hardly be considered unreasonable. It should be to the interest of all established farmers and merchants to make this demoralizing type of competition difficult.

As we understand it, there has been no thought of "building a fence" around the Eugene market and keeping out the legitimate competition of quality produce from any other place. The ordinance as proposed may have been too sweeping or drastic in character and a few changes might have brought it into line with reasonable purpose.

What seems to be needed in the situation is more light and less heat, and we believe farmers and merchants will find it quite possible to get together as time goes on and shape a program which will be for their mutual benefit because they have a mutual interest.

Meanwhile the campaign of education to teach the public to prefer home grown products in season is a constructive and worthwhile effort.

MARKET FOR WOOD BRIDGES

IN the construction of the Cheshire cutoff which will link the Stuslaw highway with the Pacific highway, R. C. McCullough, state bridge engineer, has made some developments with wooden spans which may mean a great deal to the lumber industry. The crossing of the Long Tom and the adjoining sloughs requires a large number of low, short spans, and McCullough is bridging these places with wooden structures which are new in design and type.

The pilings and trusses of these bridges are of heavy creosoted timbers firmly bolted together, roofed over by the floor of the bridge, and finally hoisted and anchored firmly into the bridge floor concrete. The result is a short span which is much more rigid and much greater in carrying strength than the old fashioned type and one which is virtually weather-proof and shock-proof and fire-proof—a permanent type.

The cost of the new span is about half as expensive as similar spans of any other type. In appearance it is very agreeable and even artistic, and McCullough believes it provides the answer to those who want practical bridges of wood with low cost for maintenance or replacement.

The great future for the new span, Mr. McCullough believes, is in the Middle West where the highways call for thousands of short span bridges to cross creeks and to replace expensive fills and culverts where it is necessary to cross "high water spots." Having spent many years as a bridge engineer in Iowa, Mr. McCullough predicts that the great demand for the new unit will come from the Middle West.

As to the possibility of using timber for big spans over large rivers and canyons, Mr. McCullough is doubtful because of federal stipulations which are generally unfavorable to wood for bridges of this sort, but he says that the short span market, if properly cultivated, will use many times the quantities required for the big bridges. Already, he says, the department has received scores of inquiries from the Middle West asking for specifications and figures on the new type.

Here is a proposition which the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's Association through its newly established affiliation with the West Coast, can push. For this type of bridge, fir is the outstanding material. Oregon has a product which can be fabricated at low cost and adapted to the most variable use.

MYSTERY OF RAYMOND ROBINS.

IS Raymond Robins, noted advocate of world peace and prohibition, another victim of the ruthless gangs which infest American cities? Although the case lacks much of the sensational appeal of the Lindbergh tragedy, it begins to look as though it might be a companion mystery. There is much interest in the Robins case in Eugene. Mr. Robins has often been here. He has been a commencement speaker and lecturer at the University of Oregon. Only a year ago he addressed the Rotary club on his experiences in Russia. Many Eugeneans, among them J. O. Holt, know Mr. Robins personally and quite intimately.

"Robins was absolutely fearless in any cause which he believed to be right," said Mr. Holt last night in discussing the case with a group of friends. "I knew him in Alaska when he risked his life many times in cleaning up various gangs of outlaws who had made themselves a nuisance in the country. I would consider it quite likely that Robins had fallen victim to some gang he had offended."

People who know Mr. Robins scout the theory that he might have been victim of some lapse of

memory. He was not subject to physical or mental weakness. He was a driving worker but kept himself in excellent physical condition no matter how heavy his undertakings. He had just come from an extended vacation in Maine and friends are loath to believe that he could have "cracked" under the strain of worries. The case keeps coming back to the hypothesis that Robins must have been kidnaped by some underworld group he had offended.

If the case turns out to be one of foul play, it will be another drastic reminder of how far organized crime has progressed in this country. It will be fresh proof of the folly of supposing that gang warfare never goes beyond the underworld. Here is a man classed as one of the nation's leading citizens, a personal friend of presidents and statesmen, a leader in progressive causes, and yet it may turn out that his position has been no protection to him.

Those who know the crime situation know that even if gangsters did not "get" Robins, they are easily capable of it. Motives? The motives do not have to be very great to provoke the ruthless lords of the underworld who have police and courts and politicians in their power. The shocking thing about the Robins affair is that the kidnaping possibility is so entirely probable.

The public wants to be taken beyond the horizon by its entertainment, says G. P. Putnam, now a movie mag. That shows what a clever man can do to disguise the fact that the public is being taken for a ride.

Ex-Governor Bilbo of Mississippi recently said he would kick Huey Long off the front pages if he is elected to Congress. Now he is being awamped with letters from well-wishers.

That Chicago outfielder who played 18 innings without a fielding chance the other day should thank his lucky stars he is in baseball. In big business, he would have been laid off by the end of the fourth inning.

At last the Japanese have fully explained what the fighting in Manchuria is all about. The Japs wanted to take Manchuria from the Russians and give it to China.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

STREAM POLLUTION

WHETHER or not, as in some parts of the industrial east and midwest, our streams are to become sewers or remain rivers is one of the questions that Oregon must settle in the near future. As yet our factories are few, the pollution they cause is relatively small, and there is little inclination to hamper industry by costly restrictions. But as industry multiplies, unless anti-pollution measures are enforced, our rivers will become unfit for use and fish life exterminated by the poisons, chemicals, refuse and town sewage.

In fact the report made a year ago by scientists at the instance of the mayors' conference, showed that the Willamette, in its lower reaches is so full of organic impurities that the water available for fish life has been entirely consumed when the river is at low stage, and bathing has been compulsorily abandoned. Some of its tributaries are in similar plight and other streams equally polluted. Even the mountain streams, with the advance of civilization are unfit without treatment for water supply.

Modern appliances and discoveries render pollution unnecessary, and the cost is not excessive.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER (NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The five-day week as proposed for employees of the federal government has blossomed into a complete flop.

And that, one may add, to the huge relief of nearly all of Uncle Sam's workers. It wasn't the kind of a five-day week which is commonly advocated for industry as an unemployment remedy or the type of scheme any worker would accept unless he had to. For the government clerks it would have meant a larger salary cut and entire loss of anything resembling vacations.

When the economy act became effective it was President Hoover's plan to tie up the furlough plan with the five-day week, apparently with the idea of encouraging industry to adopt the short week and of obtaining any political credit that might come from the adoption of a forward-looking employment policy.

The act provides compulsory furloughs of 24 payless days a year and as the government workers have a Saturday half holiday it seemed rather easy to spread the furlough time through the year and give each employe Saturday and Sunday off.

President Thomas E. Campbell of the Civil Service Commission, who represents Mr. Hoover in matters of personnel policy, after a series of conferences recommended the plan to the White House in principle. Uproar followed fast. The five-day week which labor had always urged was one which would involve no pay cut or the giving up of any advantage.

Here was a five-day week for which the employe would pay in full through a salary cut and would lose all rights to any vacation, as his 24 furlough days would be taken up in half Saturdays. Not only would the vacation principle be abolished, but an employe who had to be away week or more in case of a family death or similar call, instead of being able to take leave when needed, must go without pay for the period of absence and still take the full pay cut. Most employes have to take time off at some period in the year, so the probable loss was obvious.

It was argued that the government would be settling a very bad rather than good example, on the theory that every white collar worker was entitled to a two-week vacation with pay.

Some of the stronger men in the government, including Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills, balked immediately, pointing out that many branches of the government dealing with the public—such as the postal service—couldn't possibly go in on a plan to make Saturday a universal holiday. The Commerce Department was strongly opposed. Federal agencies dealing with banks, institutions such as hospitals and prisons, and many others had to be counted out at the start.

So many objections and complications appeared that eventually only two good-sized agencies adopted the plan. The Civil Service Commission put it in force because Hoover wanted it. The Department of Labor adopted it, presumably because Secretary of Labor Doak, always subservient, was anxious to please the president.

SIDE GLANCES



"Don't talk to me about dry weather—when I think what it's done to my fairway shots—"

MENTAL ABNORMALITY CANNOT BE GIVEN CREDIT FOR GREATNESS OF MIND

(Editor, Journal of American Medical Association, and of Hygieia, the Health Magazine) LOMBROSO, famous Italian criminologist, set up the theory that all men of genius are either actually or potentially insane. He compiled a list of noted men of distinction who became insane or who were in some degree abnormal.

Among the list are Nietzsche, Rousseau, the poets Soutbey and Cowper, the composers Schumann and Gounod and Edgar Allan Poe. Lombroso also listed many geniuses who had borderline defects.

In a recent review of the subject, Prof. W. B. Pillsbury listed many men of great distinction who had speech defects. Among those listed as stammerers were Demosthenes, Aesop, Aristotle, Virgil, Erasmus, Charles Lamb, Darwin, Charles V.

Lombroso also listed a great many people who were left-handed, but there is still some question as to whether anyone, except a left-handed baseball pitcher, is to be considered abnormal.

The great philosopher Schopenhauer had pathetic fears and delusions of grandeur, as did also the Russian novelist, Gogol. Of course, much depends on one's definition of what constitutes genius or talent, and also on the definition of insanity. A careful study of the subject would seem to indicate that an occasional man of great ability may have been insane, but under such circumstances he is probably competent in spite of his abnormality rather than because of it.

The philosophers may be omitted immediately from the category of insanity; their philosophies may have attracted attention because they were different rather than because of any extraordinary genius shown in the conceptions.

Some of the great leaders of the past believed that their work was due to the fact that some higher power within them was merely using their voice. This was the reflection of the ancient belief in habitation of the body by spirits and demons. The modern psychologist Kretschmer believes that talent and capacity are necessary if a man is to be successful, but that a slight touch of insanity is necessary to raise him out of the many who are also successful, if he is to be really distinguished.

An analysis made of the life of the great German leader Goethe shows that he passed through periods of excitement at regular intervals of seven years. Each of these periods was marked by a great fervor for writing poetry or dramatic works, and a marked propensity to fall in love.

Between periods he was subject to hypochondria and pities. Under modern conditions the periods of excitement are shorter and the periods of depression longer.

Robert Bennett has left for Portland to take his former position for three or four weeks. His mother, Mrs. J. T. Bennett, and Misses Jennie and Edna Bennett and Miss Mildred Williams accompanied him, returning the same day.

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you venture to disagree with me, well, language just simply cannot express the intolerance thus generated. If you ask me, my personal opinion based upon 20 years of observation of socialism, is that it is not a political economy at all, but from what I have seen of it and its devotees, it is instead a very intolerant pagan religion, fostered in evolution, nourished by corruption in existing politics, and by the discontent resulting from widespread poverty. In bigotry and zeal, and intolerance of dissenter's opinions, it is exactly like a fanatical religion.

If some of you gentlemen who deplore the process of getting all bet up when fundamental American institutions are verbally degraded to the very dust, would only realize it, there are millions of American people yet to whom the constitution is sacred in a certain sense of the word. Not all are ready to call it junk or fossils.

There is also a vast difference in amending and scrapping. But socialism is naturally iconoclastic. Nothing is exempt, nothing escapes its smashing hammer, whether marriage, church, religion, state, education, or even personal liberty of opinion, all things must be smashed, melted, and poured into a mold of godless evolution, in which syndicalist man is all sufficient unto himself. It is a crowning deception, a last final effort of humanity to save itself, and leave God completely out of the matter. It is another futile attempt to break the prophecies of God, which predict in no uncertain manner that the fifth universal empire will be the Empire of God. Prophecy says "They shall not cleave one to another, even as iron is not mixed with clay," and it remains to this day a faithful picture of the humanity of our time. Cooperation is the heart and soul of communism. But God says we haven't

got it! Here is one thing the hammer cannot smash. You've got to stick together to bring about the Utopia. But sticking together is not a human quality.

DAVID A. MINICK.

Elmo Chase Attends Meeting at Toronto

Elmo Chase of the Chase Gardens of this city is attending the annual convention of the International Florists' Telegraph Delivery association at Toronto, Canada. More than 2000 florists from all parts of the world are in attendance.

Almost an entire day will be given over to the introduction of new flower styles. Mrs. Bert Schiller MacDonald of Chicago, arbiter of what is proper in floral wear and usages of flowers, will head a corps of artists in this phase of the proceedings.

Election of officers will be another important part of the proceedings. Tommy Luke of Portland, Ore., two-term president, will relinquish that high office to one of two nominees—either Frank Baker of Utica, N. Y., or Otto Lang of Dallas, Texas.

Brixnut Filbert Tour to Be Held

The annual field tour of the Pacific Coast Brixnut association will be held Saturday, Sept. 17, leaving the end of the St. Johns bridge at 9 a. m., according to word received here by local growers of filberts.

The first stop will be the Mason and Gattion orchards near the new Portland incinerator, thence to Vonderran plantings east of Oregon City; thence to Oregon City for lunch; then



"She doesn't realize how perspiration odor clings—"

"If she did she'd never wear underthings a second day"

I've known some lovely girls to offend this way. It's so careless not to wash underthings after every wearing. We all perspire—at least a little—every day; and perspiration in your lingerie is sure to betray you. Why risk it? In no time—with Lux—you can be sure the perspiration acids and odors are all gone. Lux keeps your dainty things fresh and colorful, and they wear longer, too. You know, anything safe in water alone is safe in Lux."

LUX for underthings keeps them like new in spite of frequent washing



SEPTEMBER BRINGS NEW HORDES OF FLIES

"THE Housefly or FILTH fly...is not only an intolerable annoyance...but is positively dangerous to health!"...It carries disease germs "to the dining room and kitchen where it promenades on your food and mine."

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